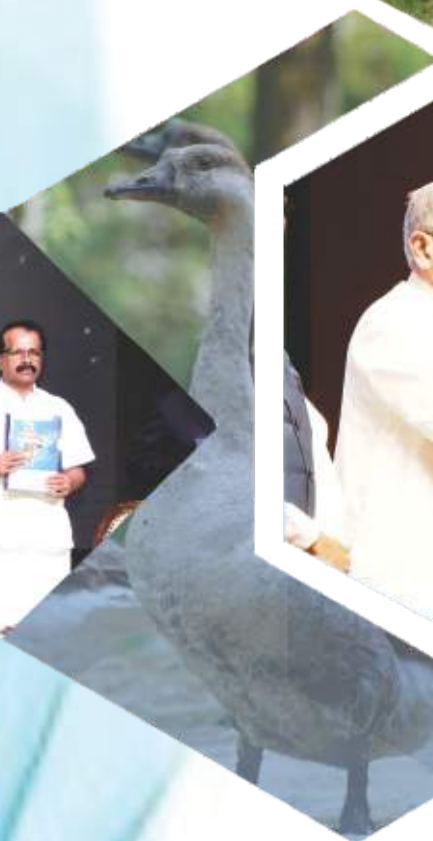




Annual Report 2024-25



DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-25

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

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Chapter- 1

OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

1.4 According to Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during July, 2022- June, 2023 and July, 2023- June, 2024, estimated percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in industry group 014 (Animal production) and Industry Group 015 (Mixed farming) of National Industry Classification (NIC-2008) is given in table below:-

(ii) Definition of usual status worker (**Principal Status and the Subsidiary Status**) : The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are

obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

1.5 India's vast livestock and poultry resources, as detailed in the 20th Livestock Census, underline their pivotal socio-economic role, particularly in rural areas. The 303.76 million bovines (including cattle, buffalo, mithun, and yak) signify the backbone of dairy production and draught power in agriculture. Sheep (74.26 million) and goats (148.88 million) contribute to meat, milk, and wool production, essential for arid and semi-arid regions, while pigs (9.06 million) cater to niche markets in northeastern and tribal areas. The dominant poultry population (851.81 million)

underscores its critical role in providing affordable protein through eggs and meat.

Analyzing the data reveals significant diversity in species distribution, each adapted to regional climatic and cultural needs, supporting both subsistence and commercial farming. The livestock sector is a vital contributor to India's agricultural, providing employment, income stability, and a buffer against crop failures, particularly for small and marginal farmers. However, challenges like feed scarcity, disease outbreaks, and climate vulnerabilities hinder their full potential. Strategic interventions in breed improvement, veterinary services, climate-resilient practices, and market access can amplify productivity and sustainability. Furthermore, the sector's alignment with global demand for animal products positions it as a key driver for economic growth and rural development in India. The species wise population of animals in Livestock and Poultry population during the last two Censuses is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Livestock and Poultry Population

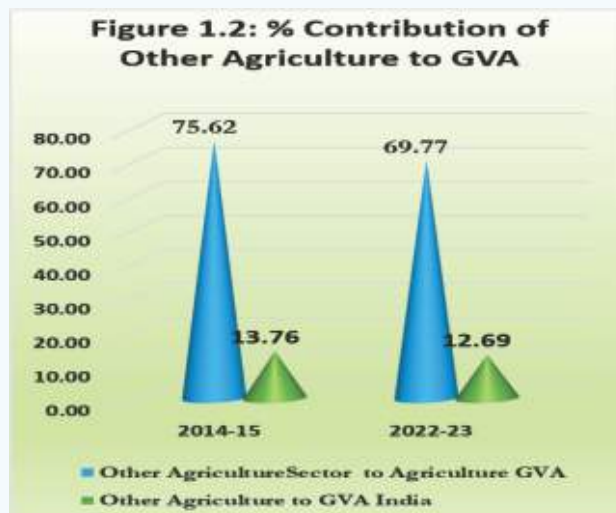
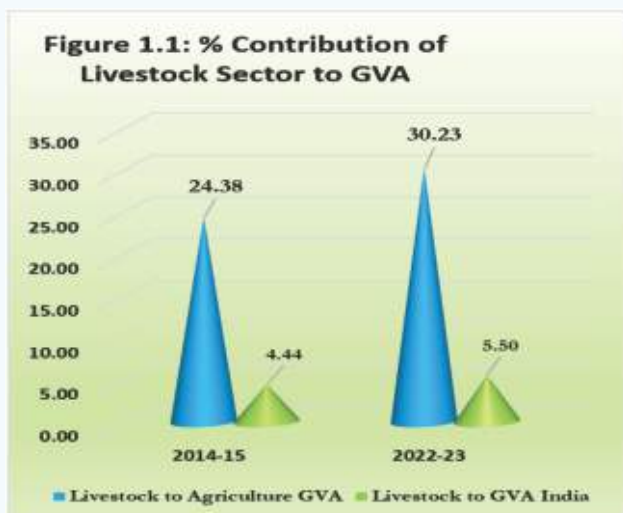
| S. No. | Species | 19thLivestock Census 2012 (no. in millions) | 20thLivestock Census 2019 (no. in millions) | Growth Rate 2012-19 (in percent) |
|------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Cattle | 190.90 | 193.46 | 1.34 |
| 2 | Buffalo | 108.70 | 109.85 | 1.06 |
| 3 | Yaks | 0.08 | 0.06 | -24.90 |
| 4 | Mithun | 0.30 | 0.39 | 29.52 |
| Total Bovines | | 299.98 | 303.76 | 1.26 |
| 5 | Sheep | 65.07 | 74.26 | 14.13 |
| 6 | Goat | 135.17 | 148.88 | 10.14 |
| 7 | Pigs | 10.29 | 9.06 | -12.03 |
| 8 | Other animals | 1.54 | 0.79 | -48.70 |
| Total Livestock | | 512.06 | 536.76 | 4.82 |
| 9 | Poultry | 729.21 | 851.81 | 16.81 |

The State-wise breakup of different species of Livestock and Poultry population is given at **Annexure-I**

1.6 Livestock Production:

1.6.1 As per the provisional estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) of MoSPI released on 31st May 2024 the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the livestock sector is about Rs 13,55,460 crores at current prices

during FY 2022-23 which is about 30.23 % of Agricultural & Allied Sector GVA and 5.50 % of Total GVA. At constant prices (2011-12), the GVA of Livestock Sector is about Rs 6,90,268 crores during FY 2022-23 with a positive growth of 5.02% over previous financial year.

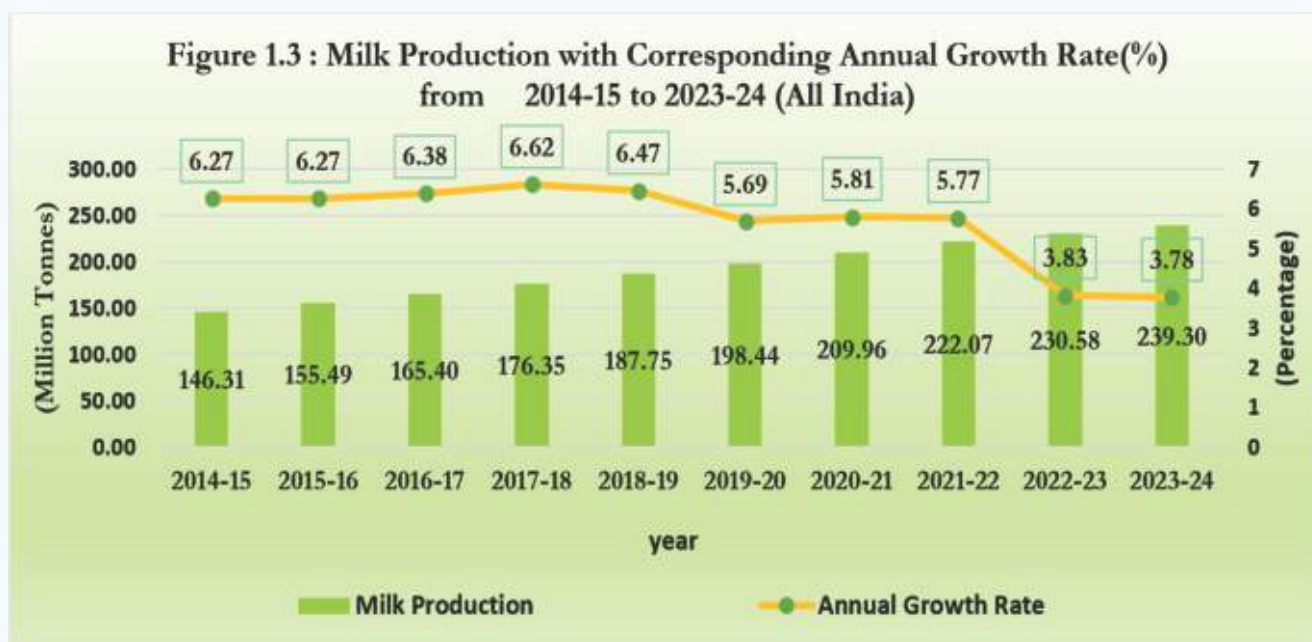


1.6.2 Milk Production

India's White Revolution Continues: A Tale of Dairy Dominance

In a remarkable demonstration of agricultural prowess, India has cemented its position as the world's dairy powerhouse, orchestrating an extraordinary surge in milk production. The

nation's dairy sector has charted an impressive Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.97% between 2018-19 and 2023-24, culminating in a historic milestone of 239.30 million tonnes in 2023-24. According to the FAO, India proudly holds its position as the global leader in milk production, leaving behind the USA, Pakistan, China, and Brazil.



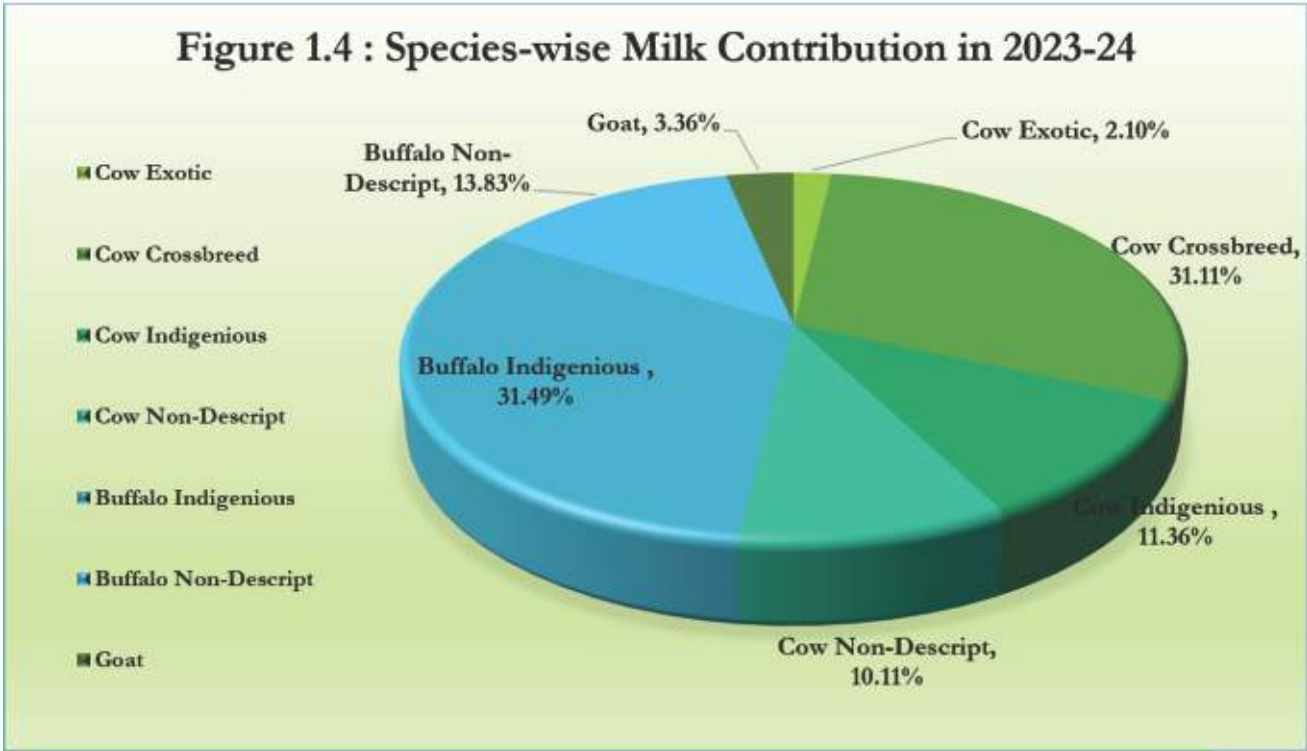
1.6.2.1 Average Yield Rate for Milk: The average yield of milk per day per animal in milk at National level from different species during 2023-24 is given below:

Table 1.3: Average Yield Rate for Milk

| Exotic Cows (kg/day / animal) | Crossbre d Cows (kg/day/ animal) | Indigenou s Cows (kg/day/ animal) | Non- Descript Cows (kg/day/ animal) | Indigenou s Buffalo (kg/day/ animal) | Non- Descript Buffalo (kg/day/ animal)) | Goat (kg/day/ animal) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| 9.82 | 8.35 | 4.20 | 3.00 | 6.63 | 4.73 | 0.48 |

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024

1.6.2.2 Percentage Share of Milk Production during 2023-24

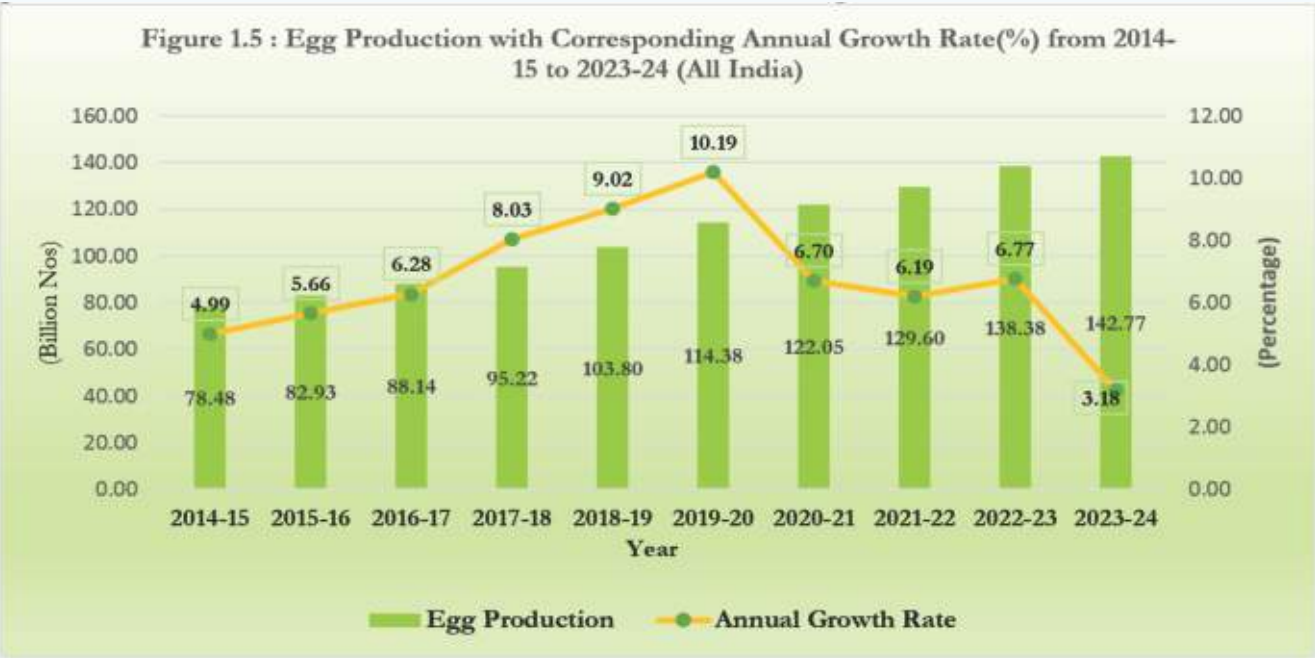


The above Chart shows the contribution of milk production by Cattle, Buffalo and Goat. The analysis shows nearly 45.32% of the milk production is contributed by Indigenous/Non-Descript Buffaloes followed by 33.21% by crossbred/Exotic cattle. The Indigenous/Non-descript cattle contribute 21.47% of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk shares a contribution of 3.36% in the total milk production across the Country.

1.6.3 Egg Production

India's Egg Revolution: Cracking Records in Global Production

In a remarkable display of agricultural excellence, India has orchestrated an extraordinary triumph in egg production, achieving a stellar Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.58% between 2018-19 and 2023-24. This phenomenal growth trajectory has culminated in an unprecedented achievement of 142.77 billion eggs in 2023-24, firmly establishing India as a global powerhouse in egg production. Standing proudly as the world's second-largest egg producer after China, India has outpaced major players like the United States, Indonesia, and Brazil, showcasing its prowess in this vital agricultural sector.



1.6.4 Meat Production

India's Meat Production Saga: A Story of Growth and Global Prominence

In a testament to its evolving agricultural landscape, India has crafted an impressive narrative in meat production, with Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.80% between

2018-19 and 2023-24. This remarkable journey has culminated in a historic milestone of 10.25 million tonnes in 2023-24, positioning India as the fourth-largest meat producer on the global stage. Standing tall among giants, India follows the powerhouse nations of China, the United States and Brazil, demonstrating its growing influence in the global meat industry.

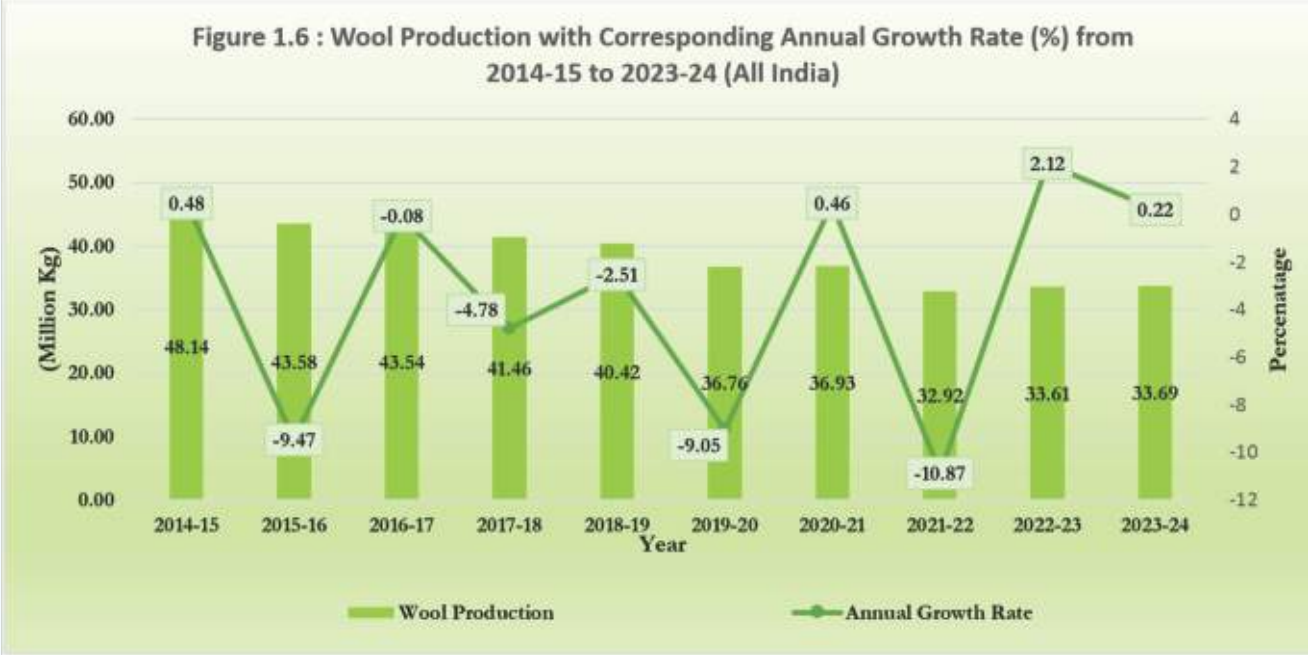


1.6.5 Wool Production

Winds of Change: India's Wool Industry Faces New Challenges

In a striking contrast to India's other agricultural success stories, the nation's wool sector presents a unique narrative of transformation and resilience.

The industry has experienced a significant shift, marked by a negative Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -3.58% from 2018-19 to 2023-24. This decline has brought production levels to 33.69 million kilograms in 2023-24, reflecting changing dynamics in India's traditional wool-producing regions.

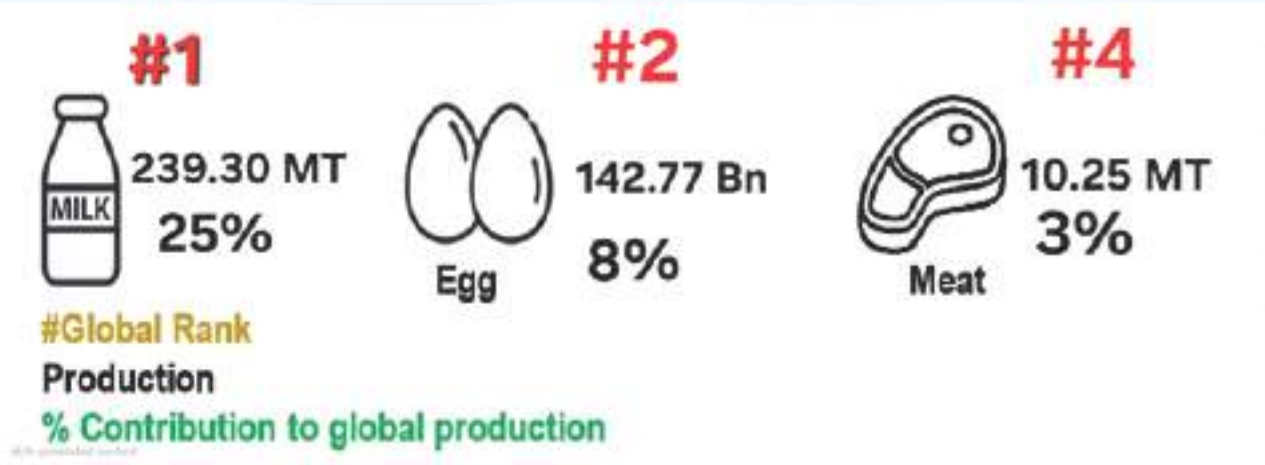


The production of major livestock products (MLP) since 2011-12 to 2022-23 is given at **Annexure-II**

1.6.6 Global Scenario of India's Livestock Products:

Globally India is 1st in Milk production with 239.30 million ton per annum and it is 25% of world production of milk followed by USA. Similarly, 2nd

in Egg production with 142.77 billion numbers per annum after China. In meat production India's rank is 4th with 10.25 million ton per annum which 3% of world meat production.



Source: FAO website and BAHS 2024

1.7 “A- Help” (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production)

- In order to leverage SHG (Self-Help groups) platform for rural economic growth through convergence, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (M/o FAHD) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 1st 2021.
- As per the MoU, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) will leverage services of the members of Self-Help groups (SHGs) as livestock resource persons and primary service providers through a new accredited model named

“A-HELP” (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production).

- The program was initiated in 2022, and since then 215 number of training

programme have been conducted and 834 Master Trainers were developed. Details of state wise Master trainers developed by NDDDB is given below:

| Consolidated status of Master Trainers Programme | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| S.No. | State/UT | No. of programmes conducted | No. of Participants attended |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 60 |
| 2 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 40 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 4 | 59 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 4 | 59 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 3 | 59 |
| 6 | Bihar | 3 | 60 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 4 | 99 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 4 | 96 |
| 9 | Kerala | 3 | 65 |
| 10 | Assam | 2 | 40 |
| 11 | Rajasthan | 3 | 74 |
| 12 | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 61 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 2 | 10 |
| 14 | Sikkim | 1 | 5 |
| 15 | Andaman & Nicobar Island | 2 | 5 |
| 16 | Tripura | 2 | 9 |
| 17 | Odisha | 2 | 33 |
| | Total | 49 | 834 |

- A total of 215 numbers of A-HELP field level training programmes have been conducted in 15 states namely Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Odisha, and Tripura. In

these training programmes 3773 participants have been trained. Training programmes are conducted at AHD training centres /RSETIs /Universities /Collages/NGO/Trust/LDB training centres/Private training centres.

State wise details of participants trained under A-HELP programme is given below:

| Consolidated list of State wise A-HELPS trained | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| S.No. | State/UT | No.of Programmes | No.of Participants trained |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 39 | 997 |
| 2 | Jammu & Kashmir | 24 | 599 |
| 3 | Bihar | 40 | 996 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 21 | 486 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 18 | 542 |
| 6 | Jharkhand | 12 | 294 |
| 7 | Uttarakhand | 17 | 426 |
| 8 | Assam | 6 | 150 |
| 9 | Kerala | 15 | 438 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 9 | 233 |
| 11 | Mizoram | 7 | 175 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 3 | 70 |
| 13 | Sikkim | 2 | 50 |
| 14 | Odisha | 1 | 25 |
| 15 | Tripura | 1 | 25 |
| | Total | 215 | 5506 |

1.8 Annual Plan 2023-24 and 2024-25

1.8.1 The Department was allocated Rs. 4687.85 crore at BE stage for FY 2023-24 which was decreased at RE stage to Rs. 4183.93 crore. The actual expenditure for FY 2023-24 was Rs. 3485.50 crore. For the year 2024-25 the Department has been allocated Rs.4931.24 crore at BE stage which has

been decreased at RE stage to Rs.4014.25 crore. The Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs.2116.77 crore (up to 31.12.2024) out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2024-25.

1.8.2 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024) is given at **Annexure-III**.

Chapter- 2

ORGANIZATION

2.1 Structure

2.1.1 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is one of the Departments under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.S.O.1972 (E) dated 14.06.2019. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying originally came into existence on February 1, 1991 by the merger of two Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation viz. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries was later transferred to this Department on October 10,1997. In pursuance of Interim Budget Announcement 2019-20, the Fisheries Division has been separated as a new Department named Department of Fisheries, by carving out of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.S.O.762(E) dated 05.02.2019.

2.1.2 The Department is under the overall charge of Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. He is assisted by two Ministers of State namely Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and Shri George Kurian. The administrative head of the Department is the Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

2.1.3 Secretary of the Department is assisted by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, One Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and one Adviser (Statistics) in discharging the responsibilities assigned to this Department. The organizational chart of the Department and work

allocation among various Divisions is given at **Annexure-IV**.

2.2 Functions

2.2.1 The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection & improvement of stocks, dairy development, matters relating to Delhi Milk Scheme, National Dairy Development Board, Animal Welfare Board of India and Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA).

2.2.2 The Department advises the State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry and dairy development. The main focus of the activities is on (a) Development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity; (b) Promoting infrastructure for handling, processing and marketing of milk and milk products; (c) Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care; (d) Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to States and (e) matter related to Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA).

2.2.3 The list of the subjects allocated to the Department is given at **Annexure-V**.

2.3 Subordinate Offices

2.3.1 The Department looks after the administration of the following field / subordinate Offices spread all over the country (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Subordinate Offices

| S. No. | Subordinate Offices | Number |
|--------|---|--------|
| (i) | Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry * | 1 |
| (ii) | Breed Improvement Institutes | 10 |
| (iii) | Central Poultry Development Organizations | 4 |
| (iv) | Central Sheep Breeding Farm | 1 |

| S. No. | Subordinate Offices | Number |
|--------|---|-----------|
| (v) | Central Fodder Development Organizations | 7 |
| (vi) | Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat | 1 |
| (vii) | Animal Quarantine Certification Service Stations | 5 |
| (viii) | Delhi Milk Scheme | 1 |
| | Total | 30 |

* Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) has been setup under Government of India, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, and Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying as a consortium of 5 organizations at Hessarghatta, Bangalore, vide Order No. F.A-430011/3/2023-Estt (HQs), dated 14th March, 2023. It is formed as per the guidelines of DoPT for National Programme for Civil Service Capacity Building (NPCSCB) under “Mission Karmayogi” of Government of India. CEAH is spread over 642 acres distributed in five institutions at Hessarghatta, Bangalore, namely (i) Central Poultry Development Organization & Training Institute (CPDO&TI), (ii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSPTI), (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), (iv) Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCS), Bangalore and (v) Regional Fodder Station (RFS).



| Index | |
|---|--------|
| Heads | Symbol |
| Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF)- 7 Nos | ● |
| Central Herd Registration Unit (CHRU)- 4 Nos | ■ |
| Regional Fodder Station (RFS)- 8 Nos | ✱ |
| National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), UP- 1 Nos | ◆ |
| Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station (AQCS)- 6 Nos | ↑ |
| Central Sheep Breeding Farm- 1 No. | ▲ |
| Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO)- 5 Nos | + |
| Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute | ● |

2.3.2 A list of the aforesaid subordinate offices is given at **Annexure-VI**.

2.4 Statutory/Autonomous Body

2.4.1 National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with headquarters at Anand, Gujarat (India) was setup in 1965 and subsequently declared as Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament in 1987 NDDB had successfully planned and implemented Operation Flood Programme from 1970 to 1996. Off late, NDDB has been also implementing/supporting in implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD) and other schemes of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.

NDDB promotes, plans and organises programmes for development of dairy and other agriculture & allied industries following Cooperative strategies and provides assistance for implementation of such programmes along with technical and financial support to the dairy cooperatives. The key focus areas of NDDB & its subsidiaries have been towards making the dairy sector more efficient, effective and sustainable by leveraging modern

science and technology in various fields like, Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Animal Health, Engineering Services, Cooperative Services, Training & Capacity Building, Sustainable dairying through Biogas/Manure Management etc. NDDB through its subsidiaries have also been running its own scheme like-Revitalising Promising Milk Unions, Marketing initiatives to Support Dairy Cooperatives, Disease Control Programmes through Ethno-veterinary Medicines, One Health etc.

NDDB is also providing professional support for turning around of West Assam Milk Union, East Assam Milk Union, Jharkhand Milk Federation, Varanasi Milk Union, Ladakh Dairy Federation and Mahanand (Maharashtra Dairy Federation) as well as Vidarbha Marathwada Dairy Development Project in Maharashtra on request of different Central and State Government.

NDDB is actively working with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying to make India 'Dairy to the World' with several initiative-taking measures being undertaken to facilitate this. NDDB is also coordinating initiatives to support neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka and countries with similar small holder dairying system like Kenya to transform their dairy sector through cooperative strategies and implementation of scientific interventions.

NDDB is also leveraging schemes and programmes of other Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments. NDDB is the chief promoter of National Cooperative Organics Limited, Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Sangh Ltd. which are national level Multistate Cooperative Societies providing end to end services across the respective value chain in which animal husbandry and dairying will also play a key role.

2.4.2 Veterinary Council of India

Veterinary Council of India (VCI) is a statutory body established under the provision of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Veterinary Council of India is responsible for regulating veterinary practices as well as for maintaining uniform standards of veterinary education through Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations in all veterinary institutes across the country.

The Council consists of 27 Members – 5 (five) Members nominated by the Government of India from amongst the Directors of Animal Husbandry of those States to which the Act extends, 4 (four) Members from amongst the heads of Veterinary institutions in the States to which the Act extends, 1 (one) Member nominated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), 1 (one) Member to represent Government of India from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 1 (one) Member nominated by Indian Veterinary Association, 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Councils of those States to which this Act extends and 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Associations of those States to which this Act extends. 11 (eleven) members are elected from amongst the persons enrolled in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India and Secretary, Veterinary Council of India are ex-officio members of the Council.

Number of recognized Veterinary Colleges has increased from 26 to 59. Further, total number of 20 Veterinary Colleges are under various stage of recognition.

In order to regulate the standards of veterinary education in the country and to ensure implementation of the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education – Degree Course (BVSc & AH) Regulations, 2016 the Council carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges in respect of the facilities available for imparting veterinary education and examinations leading to the award of BVSc & AH Degree periodically under provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Total 33 inspections of the Veterinary Colleges were carried out during the year 2024 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024) by VCI.

The Council has directly registered 1017 practitioners desirous of registering their names with Veterinary Council of India as per section 24 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 and as provided by Veterinary Council of India (Registration) Regulations, 1992. During the year, the Council disposed of 374 applications for transfer of registration of veterinary practitioners from one State to another State as provided under

Section 52 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

The Council during the year 2024 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 734 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

2.4.3 Animal Welfare Board of India

The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960), the Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt. Rukmini

Devi Arundale, well known humanitarian. From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the face of the animal welfare movement in the country for the last 62 years.

2.5 Special Campaign 4.0

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has successfully conducted "Special Campaign 4.0", between 2nd to 31st October, 2024 aimed at resolving public grievances, organizing cleanliness drives, records management etc.



Cleanliness Drive at the Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi under the leadership of Hon'ble Minister for FAHD



Cleanliness drive in the premises of Animal Quarantine Certification Services, Kapashera, New Dehi



Cleanliness drive carried out by Ch. Charan Singh National Animal Health Institute, Baghat, Uttar Pradesh



Review meeting taken by Hon'ble Minister of State to review the progress under the Special Campaign 4.0

Details of Targets and achievement during the SC 4.0 :-

| Special Campaign 4.0 | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|--|
| Sl.No. | Parameter | Target | Achievement |
| 1. | Reference from MPs | 5 | 5 |
| 2. | Parliamentary Assurance | 2 | 2 |
| 3. | IMC References(Cabinet Proposals) | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | State Govt. References | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Public grievances | 247 | 247 |
| 6. | PMO Ref. | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | Public grievances Appeal | 98 | 85 |
| 8. | Easing of Rules/processes | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Review of Physical files | 14800 | 14800 physical files were reviewed and 9246 weeded out |
| 10 | Review of efiles | 780 | 780 e - files were reviewed and 260 were closed |
| 11 | Cleanliness of sites | 218 | 218 |
| 12 | Revenue Generated | Rs. 8,42,753 | |
| 13 | Space freed due to scrap disposal and weeding of files (Sq. Feet) | 1761 | |

Departmental Best Practice during the SC

Pond irrigation system is the best practice adopted at Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH), Bangalore for sustainability and better water management system. By adopting the pond

irrigation system, the Regional Fodder Station (Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry) has become a sustainable pond system from rain dependent system. This system is helping farmers to conserve water and in efficient management of energy and water resources for better crop output from the land throughout the year.



Pond irrigation system at Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH)

2.6 Liaison Officer for SC /ST /OBC/ PWD/EWS

Liaison Officers have been appointed for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Economic Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) at the Headquarters of the Department as well as for Subordinate/field offices. Besides, Liaison Officers have also been appointed for subordinate offices in a cluster to ensure proper implementation of government policy on reservations in service.

2.7 Vigilance Unit

2.7.1 Vigilance Unit examines and processes vigilance cases/ complaints pertaining to this Department and its subordinate offices. Regular monthly and Quarterly reports are submitted to DoPT, CVC, PMO etc. Disciplinary proceedings are being conducted against delinquent officials; starting from taking CVC's advice to issue of Charge-sheet to finalization of cases by having regular co-ordination with CVC and UPSC for

advice and related instructions. The Chief Vigilance Officer monitors the vigilance cases on a regular basis.

2.7.2 The Department along with its field units observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 28th October to 3rd November 2024. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was "सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि" "Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity". The Secretary (AHD) administered the Integrity pledge to all the officers and staff on 28th October, 2024 at 11:00 A.M. Banners and posters were displayed at prominent spots of Krishi Bhawan & Chanderlok Building premises throughout the week displaying the theme of CVC. All subordinate offices were given directions regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week and allied activities. All the officials/staffs of DAHD were encouraged to get themselves registered on IGOT Karmayogi portal and do a refresher Course "Mission Karmayogi" through iGot platform during the National Learning week (19.10.2024 to 25.10.2024).



“Pledge Taking Ceremony” on 30th November, 2024 at 11:00 am in front of chamber of Secretary, AHD (Room No. 218), Krishi Bhawan in connection with observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2024. All Officials/Staff Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying



Bilingual banners displayed at prominent places in the Krishi Bhawan and Chanderlok Building premises throughout the week and pamphlets were distributed for spreading awareness among the employees

2.8 Progressive use of Hindi

2.8.1 The Department has made concerted efforts during the year for promotion of Hindi in Official work. The Rajbhasha Section was actively involved in translating various important documents like the Annual Report, Parliament Questions, documents related to Parliamentary Standing Committees and

Cabinet notes, etc. as well as in implementing the Official Language Policy of the Government.

2.8.2 During the year 2024, Official Language Section of the department, under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Official Language) and Director (Official Language), physically inspected 12 subordinate offices, the details of which are as follows:

| S.No | Name of the subordinate office | Date of Inspection |
|------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Central poultry performance testing centre, Gurugram, Haryana | 25/04/2024 |
| 2 | Central poultry development organisation, North Region, Chandigarh | 26/04/2024 |
| 3 | Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, bengaluru | 29/04/2024 |
| 4 | Central cattle breeding farm, Alamadhi, Chennai | 30/04/2024 |
| 5 | Regional Fodder Station, Alamdhi, Chennai | 30/04/2024 |
| 6 | Animal quarantine certification services, Chennai | 01/05/2024 |
| 7 | Central cattle breeding farm, Hisar, Haryana | 10/07/2024 |
| 8 | Regional Fodder Station, Hisar, Haryana | 10/07/2024 |
| 9 | Animal Welfare Board of India, Ballabhgarh, Haryana | 18/07/2024 |
| 10 | Central cattle breeding farm, Suratgarh, Rajasthan | 09/09/2024 |
| 11 | Regional Fodder Station, Suratgarh, Rajasthan | 09/09/2024 |
| 12 | Central Herd Registration Scheme, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh | 18/10/2024 |



Official Language Inspection of Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre, Gurugram, Haryana by Joint Secretary (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Central Poultry Development Organisation, (NR) Chandigarh by Joint Secretary (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, bengaluru by Director (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Regional Fodder Station, Alamadhi, Chennai by Director (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Regional Fodder Station, Hisar, Haryana by Joint Secretary (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Animal Welfare Board of India, Ballabhgarh, Haryana by Joint Secretary (OL)



Official Language Inspection of Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh, Rajasthan by Joint Secretary(OL)



Official Language Inspection of Central Herd Registration Scheme, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh by Director (OL)

Thus, out of 33 subordinate offices of the department, 16 subordinate offices have been inspected in the last three years. 14 subordinate offices were inspected before three years. Now there are only three offices which have not been inspected even once and their inspection is yet to be done.

2.8.3 An Official Language Implementation Committee is functioning in this Department under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Official Language). As per the rules laid down by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, it is mandatory to hold a meeting of

the Official Language Implementation Committee every quarter during the year. In compliance with this, the Department organized meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee in every quarter during the year, the details of which are as follow:

| S. No | Date of Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee meeting |
|-------|---|
| 1 | 03/06/2024 |
| 2 | 19/09/2024 |
| 3 | 26/12/2024 |



Official Language Implementation Meeting for the quarter of September, 2024 chaired by Joint Secretary (OL)



Official Language Implementation Meeting for the quarter of December, 2024 chaired by Joint Secretary (OL)

2.8.4 Circulars/letters were also issued from time to time from the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Joint Secretary concerned to all Officers/Sections emphasizing need for proper implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government and were specifically directed to do their work in Hindi.

2.8.5 Provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 were also fully complied with. All letters received in Hindi were replied in Hindi. Similarly, letters sent by the Department to States located in region A and B were mostly sent in Hindi. In the quarterly meeting of June, 2024, the Joint Secretary (S.S.P.) asked all the officers to send the quarterly report of their respective sections only after getting it signed by their Divisional Heads, so that there is no mistake in the figures. As a result, some reduction in correspondence has been observed during the quarter of September, 2024.

2.8.6 Hindi fortnight was organized in the Department from 14th September, 2024 to 28th September, 2024. A joint message was issued on Hindi Diwas by the Honourable FAHD Minister and the Minister of State.

Various competitions were held during this fortnight. Staff of Subordinate Offices and Headquarter of the Department participated enthusiastically.





Officers/ employees of the department participating in the poetry recitation competition organized during Hindi Fortnight, 2024



Officers/employees of the department participating in essay writing.

2.8.7 All the winners of the competitions organised during the fortnight were awarded by Honourable Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. He motivated all the winners as well as all the officers/employees present in the program to do maximum

government work in official language Hindi. Secretary, AHD and other senior officers were also present in this program. During the program, the second issue of the official language magazine of the department 'Surabhi' was also released by the Honourable Minister.



Honourable Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel ji with the winners.



Honourable Minister releasing the second issue of the department's Official Language magazine 'Surabhi'.

2.8.8 The process of reconstitution the Joint Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry has been started and will be completed soon.

2.8.9 National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat, a subordinate office of the Department was awarded the first Rajbhasha Kirti Award in Region

'B' in the Board/ Autonomous Body/Trust/Society category of Government of India by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2024. This office was also awarded the Second Rajbhasha Kirti Award in the year 2023.



Chairman of National Dairy Development Board receiving the first Rajbhasha Kirti Award in Region 'B'

2.8.10 Joint Secretary (OL), Director (OL) and Assistant Director (OL), Senior Translation Officer, Junior Translation Officer from Official Language Section participated in Hindi Diwas, 2024 and 4th All



Joint Secretary (OL) participated in Hindi Diwas, 2024

India Official Language Conference organized by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.



Officers/employees of Official Language Section participated in Hindi Diwas, 2024

2.9 Implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

2.9.1 For the purpose of providing information of public interest, Department has designated Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities under the relevant provision of the RTI Act. Similarly, separate CPIOs and Appellate Authorities under RTI Act have been designated for various subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department. RTI applications received through online RTI Portal and otherwise are forwarded online to the concerned CPIO for speedy disposal.

2.10 Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and others

The Department continued its endeavor for strict implementation of the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time, regarding reservation in services for SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, ex-servicemen, and physically disabled persons. A dedicated cell for proper implementation of government policy on reservation has been established in the Department to ensure reservation in service.

2.11 Prevention of Harassment of Women Employees

A committee for prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace exists in the Department to

look into the complaints of sexual harassment of women. In observance of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Week," a workshop on Sexual Harassment Awareness and POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) compliance was conducted at Krishi Bhawan on December 20, 2024, in hybrid mode, which were attended by staff members from the Department and subordinate offices.

2.12 Capacity Building Under Mission Karmayogi

Mission Karmayogi, implemented in the Department, aims to enhance the competencies of government employees through continuous learning and capacity building. By promoting skill development and fostering a culture of excellence, the mission supports efficient service delivery and improved governance in the animal husbandry and dairy sectors. The Department has taken several steps for Capacity Building Under Mission Karmayogi. A Capacity Building Unit has been created under the chairpersonship of JS (Admn.). All the officials including MTs and Staff Car Drivers have been on-boarded on iGOT platform. A National Learning Week was organized under the Mission Karmayogi. During the Karmayogi Saptah (National Learning Week) from 19th to 27th October 2024, the Department successfully engaged its officials in various training activities. This included issuing directives for participation in 4 hours of

iGOT training, nominating officials for the inaugural program, and conducting a session for MTS and staff car drivers to enhance iGOT platform usage. Additionally, a webinar, led by Dr. S. K. Dutta, Joint Commissioner, on “Livestock Development and its Contribution to Economic Growth” was held. The Department also achieved

1100+ hours of training and consumed 672 courses. Social media posts were also shared to enhance visibility of these efforts. Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary of the Department, was honored as a top performer secretary during Karmayogi Saptah by the Hon'ble Minister of State, DoPT.



Ms. Alka Uppadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD receiving the best performing Secretary award during Karmayogi Saptah from Shri Jitender Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State, DoP&T



Organisation of workshop in observance of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Week," at Krishi Bhawan on December 20, 2024.

Chapter- 3

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

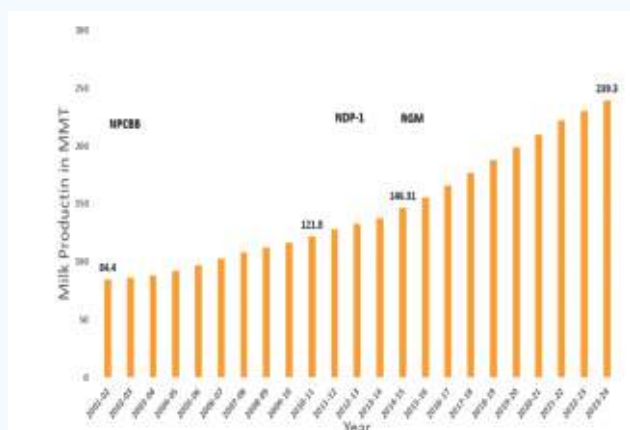
Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated in December 2014 exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific holistic manner. Earlier schemes of Government of India have emphasis on crossbreeding for enhancing milk production in the country. Scheme is important for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours.

The scheme has been playing important role in enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet growing demand of milk and making dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. The scheme has been leading to multiplication of elite animals of indigenous breeds and increased availability of indigenous stock.

Due to implementation of scheme and other measures taken by Government of India, the annual growth rate of milk production in the country during 2014-15 to 2023-24 is 5.69% over the past 10 years whereas, World milk production is growing at 2% per annum. Productivity of all category of animals including descript non-descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 25.74 % from 1647 kg per animal per

year during 2014-15 to 2071 kg per animal per year in 2023-24 which is highest productivity growth rate in the World. Similarly productivity of buffaloes has increased from 1792 kg per animal per year in 2013-14 to 2161 kg per animal per year in 2023-24. Number of animals in milk has increased from 84.08 million in 2013-14 to 111.76 million in 2023-24 that is by 32.93%. Indigenous cattle (descript and non descript cattle) has increased by 25% during the same period. Milk production from indigenous cattle has increased from 28.13 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 49.91 million tonnes in 2023-24 that is by 77.42%. The per capita availability of milk is 471 grams per day in 2023-24 as against the World average of 394 grams per day. Per capita availability has increased from 319 grams per person per day in 2014-15 to 471 grams per person per day in 2023-24 showing a growth of 47.64%.

The graphs below show the increase in milk production in India over the years from 84 MMT in 2001-02 to 239.30 MMT in 2023-24. Graph also shows the increase in productivity of bovines (Kg/year) from 2014 to 2022. India has shown a 27.39 percent increase in the same, which is the highest, followed by China, Germany, and Denmark. It is also interesting to note that percentage increase in India exceeds the World average which stands at 13.97 percent.



Milk Production in MMT over the years



Enhancement in productivity Comparison

Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been realigned and extended for implementation with an allocation of Rs 2400 crore over duration of 5 years. Focus of the implementation of the scheme has been shifted from creating cattle and buffalo breeding infrastructure in the States to bringing quality breeding services including artificial insemination services, IVF technology and sex sorted semen at farmer's doorstep. The scheme also focuses on facilitating private entrepreneurship to improve access and affordability.

Highlights of the sector: Major Achievements

- World's largest producer of milk since 1998 and at present contributing **25 percent** to the World's total milk production
- Milk Production **239.30 MMT** in 2023-24 with value of output of **Rs. 11.16 lakh crore**
- Provide livelihoods to **8.5 crore rural households**
- Total bovine population increased (from 29.96 crore in 2012 to 30.22 crore in 2019) by **0.86%** whereas in-milk Bovine population Up (8.4 crore in 2013- 2014 to 11.17 crore in 2023-24) by **32.97%**
- Under NAIP, AI services delivered free of cost at farmers doorstep in 605 districts and so far, 8.30 crore animals covered, 12.20 crores AIs performed, and **5.19 crores farmers benefitted**
- To promote modern reproductive technologies, **22 IVF labs established**
- 10.32 million doses of sex sorted semen produced so far ; **70 lakh doses distributed for AI**
- In the last 4 years **38736 MAITRIs** have been inducted
- During the last 3 years **3747 progeny tested bulls produced** against the target of 4111 bulls over a period of 5 years
- **132 Breed Multiplication Farms sanctioned**
- DAHD developed complete livestock digital ecosystem **Bharat Pashudhan system**. The database Bharat Pashudhan was launched by Hon'ble PM on 2nd March 2024. **More than 75 Crore transactions have been recorded** by FLWs utilizing all the functionalities.

Objectives

- To enhance productivity of bovines and increasing milk production in a sustainable manner using advance technologies
- To propagate use of high genetic merit bulls for breeding purposes.
- To enhance Artificial insemination coverage through strengthening breeding network and delivery of Artificial insemination services at farmer's doorstep
- To promote indigenous cattle & buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

3.1.1 Funding Pattern

All the components of Scheme is being implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis except the components of: i) **Accelerated breed improvement programme:** Under the component, subsidy of Rs 5000 per IVF pregnancy is being made available to participating farmers as GoI share; ii) **Promoting sex sorted semen:** Under the component subsidy upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is being made available to participating farmers and iii) **Establishment of breed multiplication farm:** Under the component subsidy upto 50% of the capital cost maximum upto Rs.2.00 crore of the project is being made available to entrepreneur.

3.1.2 Components of RGM

1. Availability of High genetic Merit Germplasm:

a. Bull Production Programme

- Progeny Testing
- Pedigree Selection
- Genomic Selection
- Import of Germplasm

b. Support to semen stations: Strengthening of existing semen stations.

c. Implementation of IVF Technology

- IVF Laboratories
- Implementation of In Vitro Embryo Production Technology
- Implementation of IVF technology for getting assured pregnancy

d. Breed Multiplication Farms

2. Extension of Artificial Insemination Network

- a. Establishment of MAITRIs
- b. Nationwide AI programme
- c. Using sex sorted semen for getting assured pregnancy
- d. Implementation of National Digital Livestock Mission (Livestock)

3. Development and Conservation of indigenous Breeds

- a. Assistance to Gaushalas, Gosadans and Pinjarapoles
- b. Administrative expenditure/ operation of Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog

4. Skill Development

5. Farmers Awareness

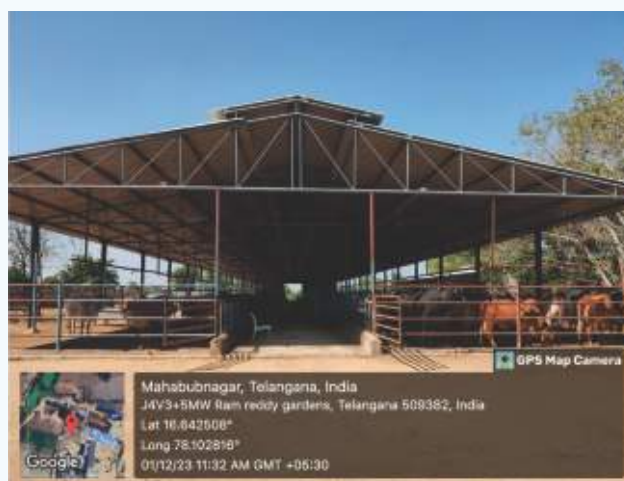
6. Research Development and Innovation in Bovine Breeding

3.1.3 Accelerated Breed Improvement programme: Under the component, IVF technology and artificial insemination with sex sorted semen is being leveraged to produce female calves for the dairy farmers. IVF is important tool for genetic upgradation of bovine population at rapid rate, work which is done in 7 generations (21 years in case of cattle and buffaloes) can be done in 1 generation (3 years in case of cattle and buffalo) through IVF. The technology has huge potential in enhancing farmers' income through production of only female calves with genetic potential of producing 4000 kg of milk per lactation thus increasing farmer's income by many fold. Under the Accelerated Breed Improvement programme 2 Lakh IVF pregnancies will be established by the end of the scheme. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy is being made available to farmers. The programme has already been initiated in the country.

Sex sorted semen production has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves upto 90% accuracy. Use sex sorted semen will be game changer not only enhancing milk production but also limiting stray cattle population. During the project period 51 lakh pregnancies will be established and subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is available to farmers.

ii) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms: A major constraint for aspiring dairy farmers is the difficulty of procuring high quality heifers or milch animals from their local areas. To address this issue and to attract investment including entrepreneurship for the dairy sector, and to simultaneously create the opportunity for developing a hub and spoke model of dairy farming where small and marginal dairy farmers can thrive with the help of a local hub of reliable dairy services, a subsidy of 50% (up to Rs 2 crores per farm except North Eastern, Hilly States and 31 Arid Districts ; up to Rs 50 Lakh in North Eastern, Hilly States and 31 Arid Districts) on capital cost (excluding land cost) is being provided to private entrepreneurs under this component for establishment of breed multiplication farms of minimum herd size of 200 heads of bovines in the country except for hilly states, north eastern States and 31 arid districts where the number is 50. The entrepreneur will obtain bank finance for the remaining capital cost and sale high quality heifers, conceived through sorted sex semen/ IVF, to farmers in the region. Further for the bank loan the entrepreneur can get an interest subvention of 3% by integrating with the AHIDF Scheme. As on date the Department has approved establishment of 132 Breed Multiplication Farm have been sanctioned.





Geo-tagged photos of various Breed Multiplication Farms under RGM across the Country

3.1.4 Status of Implementation

3.1.4.1 Allocation of **Rs 869.54 crore** has been made available under the scheme during 2023-24 and

expenditure of **Rs 868.13 crore** has been made. Year wise allocation and expenditure made under the scheme since inception is as under:

Allocation and expenditure made under RGM since 2014-15

| Rs. in Crore | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Financial | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | |
| Allocation | 159.4 | 81.89 | 119.5 | 190 | 750.5 | 270 | 400 | 663.55 | 600 | 869.54 | 268 | 4372.38 |
| Expenditure | 159.02 | 81.76 | 118.75 | 187.64 | 750.5 | 269.73 | 399.9 | 662.84 | 599.84 | 869.13 | 232.35 | 4331.46 |

3.1.5 Implementation of *In-Vitro* Fertilization (IVF) Technology:

IVF is important tool for genetic upgradation of bovine population at rapid rate, work which is done in 7 generations (21 years in case of cattle and buffaloes) can be done in 1 generation through IVF. IVF technology has huge potential in enhancing farmers' income through production of only female calves with high genetic potential of producing. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission 22 IVF and ET labs has been made operational for promoting IVF and embryo transfer technology in the country. Government has initiated Accelerated Breed

Improvement programme and under the programme 2 Lakh IVF pregnancies will be established in next five years. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy will be made available to farmers.

All functional labs have started producing embryos and up to December 2024, 25375 embryos from elite animals of indigenous breeds have been produced and out of this, 13799 embryos have been transferred and so far 2055 elite calves born under the scheme. Present status of these labs is as under:

Status of ETT- IVF labs under RGM

| Sl. N o. | State | ETT/IVF Centre | Donors Maintained | Embryos Produced | Embryos Transferred | Calves Born | Embryo Stored |
|----------|----------------|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | Gujarat | Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala | 30 | 5432 | 1742 | 130 | 2180 |
| 2 | Bihar | BASU, Patna | 39 | 568 | 249 | 22 | 67 |
| 3 | Haryana | LUVAS, Hisar (HR) | 20 | 535 | 153 | 18 | 340 |
| 4 | Kerala | Mattupatty | 20 | 1077 | 442 | 69 | 635 |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh | ETT Lab, Bhadabhada, Bhopal | 43 | 1646 | 1412 | 390 | 20 |
| 6 | West Bengal | ETT/IVF Lab, PBGSBS, Haringata Farm | 37 | 691 | 649 | 81 | 0 |
| 7 | Uttarakh and | Embryo Biotechnology research and training Centre Kalsi, Dehradun | 20 | 2175 | 1427 | 455 | 713 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | DLF Hosur | 51 | 983 | 921 | 105 | 16 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, TANUVAS | 14 | 241 | 97 | 7 | 41 |
| 10 | HP | ETT Lab Palampur | 7 | 241 | 184 | 29 | 37 |
| 11 | Bihar | RGM, Piprakothi, Motihari | 25 | 62 | 54 | 9 | 0 |
| 12 | Andhra Pradesh | Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur | 12 | 1001 | 599 | 31 | 402 |
| 13 | Andhra Pradesh | ETT/IVF, NKBC, Chintaladevi | 29 | 689 | 338 | 13 | 351 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | ETT/IVF Centre, MAFSU, Nagpur | 20 | 670 | 463 | 47 | 34 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | BAIF Development Research Foundation, Uruli Kanchan, Pune | 38 | 3373 | 1522 | 132 | 1878 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | J.K.Trust, Vadgaon Rasai- Dist. Pune | 20 | 3280 | 1843 | 277 | 1423 |
| 17 | Punjab | ET IVF Lab, DLF, GADVASU | 30 | 910 | 458 | 101 | 329 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | Niblet, Barabanki, UPLDB | 15 | 597 | 463 | 90 | 139 |
| 19 | Punjab | PLDB ETT centre, Patiala | 6 | 457 | 291 | 25 | 166 |
| 20 | Chhattisgarh | ETT Centre, Anjora | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Telangana | ETT/IVF, PVNRTVU | 50 | 435 | 350 | 13 | 0 |
| 22 | Gujarat | IVF Lab, Amreli, AMR dairy | - | 309 | 139 | 11 | 90 |
| | | Total | 541 | 25375 | 13799 | 2055 | 8861 |



ETT/IVF Lab, PBGSBS, Haringata Farm, West Bengal



Bihar's First IVF Calf – Tanuja



IVF Calves born from single donor, (IVF lab, GADVASU, Ludhiana)



IVF Lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING TO EMBRYOLOGISTS



GOI identified this lab for training
Dr. Yeda Watanabe from Brazil (International expert)

Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur, SVVU, Andhra Pradesh

International training under RGM at Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Launch of Indigenous IVF Media: The indigenous media for *in-vitro* fertilization (IVF), launched on 13th September, 2024, at the Monsoon Meet organized by DAHD at Bhubaneswar. The

indigenous media, offers a cost-effective alternative to expensive imported media. With the use of media cost of embryo production will be reduced from Rs 5000 to Rs 2000/ embryo.



Launch of Indigenous IVF media by Hon'ble FAHD Minister

3.1.6 Establishment of Sex Sorted Semen Production Facility:

3.1.6.1 With mechanization of Agriculture, utility of male bovines has reduced and farmers are not willing to maintain Bullocks for agriculture or any other draft work. Hence, male calves born at farmer house have become a liability. Due to religious reasons, culling of male bovines is difficult in most part of the country. Farmers often let the male calves free which results into increase in stray animal population. Only female calves can be produced (with more than 90% accuracy) by use of latest technology like Sex Sorted Semen in AI program. This technology can be a game changer for India. For the first time in the country sex sorted semen production facility is being created in the country. Extensive use of this technology will not only increase the number of female animals but also thereby increase farmers' income by sale of female or through sale of milk and also address the issue of stray animals.

3.1.6.2 Present Status

Five semen stations in Government sector (Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) are operational. Each semen stations have production capacity to produce 6 lakh to 10 lakh doses per annum. So far 55.88 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 57.33 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations. Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen is implemented. Under the programme 51 lakh pregnancies will be established and subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers. Sex sorted semen production technology in India has been developed for indigenous breed of cattle such as Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Sahiwal, Gir etc.



Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at State Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute- Patan, Gujarat



Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at DLF-Ooty, Tamil Nadu



Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at Babugarh, Uttar Pradesh



Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at State Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute- Patan, Gujarat



Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at DFSPC, Shyampur, Uttarakhand



Sex Sorted Semen Production Facility at Central Semen Station, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



Launched of Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology by Hon'ble PM

3.1.7 National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB)

3.1.7.1 In developed dairy countries genomic selection is used to enhance milk production and productivity for attaining faster genetic gain. In order to increase milk production and productivity of indigenous cattle, a National Bovine Genomic Centre has been established in the country. By using genomic selection indigenous breeds can be made viable within few generations. This centre will play crucial role in identification of disease free High genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.

3.1.7.2 Projects from Indian Council of Agricultural Research –National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) were approved. Efforts have been initiated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to develop common genomic chip for genomic selection of our indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes. The development of chip will lead to enhancement of milk production by

increasing rate of genetic gain as animals with superior genetics can be selected at younger age whereas, in traditional methods genetic worth of the animals is proven after 6 to 7 years.

3.1.7.3 Progress made

DNA chip for genomic selection namely Indus chip and Buff chip has been developed by NDDB and low-density chip for cattle and buffalo has been developed by NBAGR. The Indus chip and buff chip are now being converged with the chip developed by NBAGR for undertaking genomic selection of indigenous breeds with more reliability.

Launch of Indigenously Developed Genomic Chip: For the first time genomic chip has been developed for our indigenous breeds under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. The common genomic chip with higher reliability has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024





Launch of Indigenously Developed Genomic Chip by Hon'ble Prime Minister

3.1.8 Progeny Testing:

Milk production is a sex-limited trait, therefore genetic potential of the bull is estimated by the performance of the daughters. The scientific breeding method for estimating predicted transmitting ability of bulls on daughters' performance is termed as progeny testing. Organized Progeny Testing Programme (PTP) has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission mainly for indigenous breeds. Details of the projects implemented under RGM are as under:

| Parameter /Project | HGM bulls Procured |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| SAG Gir | 349 |
| GANGMUL Sahiwal | 250 |
| PLDB Sahiwal | 199 |
| HLDB Murrah | 345 |
| PLDB Murrah | 429 |
| ABRO Murrah | 518 |
| SAG Murrah | 289 |
| Banas - Mehsana | 79 |
| Mehsana -Mehsana | 91 |
| SAG HFCB | 308 |
| KLDB HFCB | 199 |
| APLDA JYCB | 252 |
| TCMPF JYCB | 439 |
| HPLDB JY | - |
| Total | 3747 |

3.1.8.1 Pedigree Selection Programme:

Pedigree selection programme has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for those indigenous breeds which have limited population and AI infrastructure is also not available in the area. Under the programme, male calves are selected on the basis of pedigree details and performance of dam, sire and other ancestors in the pedigree. The details of the pedigree selection programmes implemented under RGM are as under:

| Parameter /Project | HGM bulls Procured |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Rathi | 24 |
| Kankrej | 35 |
| Haryana | 62 |
| Tharparkar | 96 |
| Jaffarabadi | 51 |
| Nili Ravi | 19 |
| Pandharpuri | 33 |
| Gaolao | 1 |
| Banni | 0 |
| Total | 321 |



High genetic merit Gir bull produced under SAG Gir progeny testing project under RGM

3.1.9 Extension of Ai Coverage

3.1.9.1 Artificial Insemination coverage

Artificial insemination is a proven technology for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines. At present, AI coverage in the country is limited to 33% of the breedable bovines and 70% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit.

3.1.9.2 AI coverage:

In 2024-25 (April 2024 to December 2024) a total of 565.55 lakhs of Artificial Insemination has been performed in all states. Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh have the lowest AI coverage of 1% while in

Kerala 100% of the breedable bovine females is under AI coverage.

3.1.9.3 Establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs)

Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) have been established in order to deliver breeding inputs at farmers' doorstep. MAITRIs are trained at accredited AI training institutes over duration of 3 months (90 days). Grant for equipment at the rate of Rs 50,000 per MAITRI is made available to the concerned States. After 3 years, MAITRIs are self-sustainable through recovery of cost of goods and services.



Distribution of Artificial Insemination Inputs to MAITRIs



Hand on training to MAITRIs in Sikkim

3.1.9.4 Strengthening of field AI network

Under the RGM funds have been released to the States for conversion of stationary AI centres into mobile AI centres by making available portable cryo container, AI kits with universal guns and

mother container at the rate of 1 kit per 5 AI centres. Assistance is also made available to the States for replacement of unserviceable cryo containers and AI kits.





Distribution of AI kits & motorbikes to MAITRI's under RGM

3.1.9.5 Strengthening of AI Training Infrastructure

Central Monitoring Unit has been constituted by the Department for evaluation of AI training institutes. As per evaluation conducted during 2018-19, 48 AIT centres got accredited as per MSP and SOP formulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Funds have been released to the States for strengthening of AI training institutes and also for establishment of regional training institutes. Uniform training modules have also been developed and circulated among all the States. Funds have been released to the States for establishment of regional training institutes.

3.1.9.6 Strengthening of Liquid nitrogen storage, transport and distribution system

It is estimated that 0.5 litres of LN is required per AI performed. Thus infrastructure for handling 40 million litres of Liquid nitrogen is required in the country. Funds have been released to the States for streamlining bulk storage, transport and distribution system for liquid nitrogen in the country.

3.1.9.7 Evaluation of Semen stations:

In order to attain qualitative and quantitative improvement in semen production, Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) was constituted on 20.5.2004 by the Department for evaluation and grading of semen stations once in two years. The CMU has since undertaken evaluation on six occasions and grading of semen stations is given in Table below.

Grading of semen stations over the years

| Grades | 2005 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2016 | 2018-19 | 2022-23 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A | 2 | 12 | 20 | 30 | 37 | 36 | 41 |
| B | 12 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 9 |
| C | 12 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Not Graded (NG) | 33 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Not Evaluated (NE) | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 59 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 58 | 56 | 56 |



Twin buffalo calves born in Karnataka under NAIP



AI technician performing AI at farmer's doorstep under phase-IV



Calves born in Sikkim under NAIP



Farmer's awareness programme under RGM in Sikkim



Farmer's awareness programme under RGM in Chhattisgarh



Calf Rally Organized under Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme

3.1.11 Gopal Ratna Awards

Gopal Ratna Award has been launched by the Department as one of the highest National Awards in the field of livestock and dairy sector. Objective of the award is to encourage all individual farmers, artificial insemination technicians and Dairy cooperative societies working in this sector. Awards are conferred in three categories, namely (i) Best Dairy Farmer Rearing Indigenous Cattle/buffalo Breeds; (ii) Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) and best Dairy Cooperative. Award consists of a Certificate of merit and a memento for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) and a Certificate of merit, a memento and following cash amount: Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupee five lakh) for 1st rank holder; Rs.

3,00,000/- (Rupee three lakh) to 2nd rank holder and Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupee two lakh) to 3rd rank holder and Rs. 2 lakh for Special Award for North Eastern Region for Best Dairy Farmer Rearing Indigenous Cattle/buffalo Breeds and Best Dairy Cooperative. Applications were invited on self-nomination basis through online application portal <https://awards.gov.in>. Total 2574 applications were received and were evaluated by the Department and 3 best dairy farmers, 3 best AI technicians, 3 best dairy cooperatives and Special award for North Eastern region in each category in the country were felicitated by Hon'ble Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Minister on 26th November 2024.

Details of the winners is as under

| S. No. | Category | Name of the winners of NGRA 2024 with Rank |
|--------|---|---|
| 1. | Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds | <p>1st Smt. Renu, Jhajjar, Haryana, 2nd Shri Devendra Singh Parmar, Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh, 3rd Smt. Surbhi Singh, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh,</p> <p>Special Award in the category for NER: Ms. Juna Tamuli Barman, Bajali, Assam, Mrs Junuma Mali, Morigaon, Assam</p> |
| 2. | Best Dairy Cooperative society/Milk Producer company/ Dairy Farmer producer organization | <p>1st The Gabat Milk Producers Cooperative Society Limited, Aravali, Gujarat, 1st Milk Producer Cooperative Society Limited Bisanal, Bagalkot, Karnataka, 2nd Pratppura Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Samiti Limited Pratppura, Bhilwara, Rajasthan, 3rd TND 208 Vadapathy MPCS ltd, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu,</p> <p>Special Award in the category for NER: Kamdhenu Dugdha Utpadak Samabay Samitee Ltd Nityananda, Bajali, Assam,</p> |
| 3. | Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) | <p>1st Shri Bhaskar Pradhan, Subarnapur, Odisha, 1st Mr. Rajender Kumar, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, 2nd Mr. Virender Kumar Saini, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, 3rd Shri V Anil Kumar, Annamayya, Andhra Pradesh,</p> <p>Special Award in the category for NER: Shri Md. Abdur Rahim, Kamrup, Assam</p> |



Gopal Ratna Award felicitation to Best Artificial Insemination Technician by Hon'ble FAHD Minister

3.1.12 National Digital Livestock Mission

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) along with NDDB has developed data base named as “Bharat Pashudhan”. This digital ecosystem was dedicated to the nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 2nd March 2024. This database has been developed utilizing a unique 12digit Tag ID allocated to each livestock animal, 34.12 crore animals have been registered on the database. All the stakeholders are connected to the same database through an open source API based architecture.

Major achievements made are:

- (i) Creation of Database “Bharat Pashudhan” with unique 12-digit Tag ID as a primary identification key;

- (ii) 1962 Mobile application for Livestock farmers;
- (iii) Sero-surveillance and Sero-monitoring application for Disease monitoring;
- (iv) Traceability solutions for Gir cow ghee, Badri cow ghee, Pashmina and other Livestock products and
- (v) Presently more than 70 Crore transactions have been entered into the system by field officers and workers.

Traceability Platform for Livestock Products has been launched on 22nd October 2024 from Gujarat by Hon'ble Home Minister.



Launch of Traceability platform for livestock products by Hon'ble Home Minister

3.1.13 Manual for Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala (HGM Livestock Selection Programme): This manual provides a comprehensive guide for the identification and selection of elite livestock, facilitating the development of a superior milch

herd and supporting sustainable livestock management. Manual for Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala was launched by Hon'ble FAHD Minister on 26th November, 2024.



3.1.14 Standard Operating Procedures for Artificial Insemination Technicians: This document outlines best practices and protocols to enhance the efficiency and success rates of artificial insemination services, thereby contributing to genetic improvement in livestock.

3.2 Breed Improvement Institutes

3.2.1 Introduction:

Central Cattle Development Organizations include seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms, one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and four Central Herd Registration Units established in different regions of the country to produce genetically superior bull calves, quality frozen semen from High Genetic Merit Bulls (HGM) and for identification and location of superior germplasm of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes, so as to meet the requirement of HGM bulls and frozen semen doses in the country. These organizations are also playing important role in training of manpower in frozen semen technology and training of farmers and entrepreneurs in farm management.

3.2.2 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)

3.2.2.1 Breeding is one of the important tools to facilitate production potentials and bring about progressive genetic improvement in production on a long-term basis in animals. Central Cattle Breeding Farms were introduced by Govt. of India in various agro climatic zones of the country

between 1968 to 1976 under various five-year plans. Their main aim is to make available germplasm with high genetic potential of important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds (Holstein Friesian and Jersey) within the country so as to serve as a backbone of the dairy industry. These farms have played crucial role in supply of breeding inputs in the form of disease free HGM bulls of indigenous and exotic breeds and frozen semen doses.

3.2.2.2 There are seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) located at Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu), Andeshnagar (UP), Chiplima&Sunabeda (Odisha), Dhamrod (Gujarat), Hessarghatta (Karnataka) and Suratgarh (Rajasthan). These CCBFs are engaged in scientific breeding of cattle and buffaloes with the aim of production of high pedigreed bulls for genetic upgradation programmes. Besides, these farms are also providing awareness training to the farmers and breeders.

As per decision taken by the Ministry with effect from 01.04.2023 technical management of three farms i.e. CCBF-Alamadhi, CCBF-Andeshnagar& CCBF-Dhamrod have been transferred to National Dairy Development Board(NDDB) to establish Dairy Innovation Centre's as Centre of Excellence by creating additional infrastructure and modernization of farms and perform all activities as per guidelines of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM).

3.2.2.3 These farms are producing high pedigreed bull calves of indigenous, exotic breeds

of cattle and important buffalo breeds for distribution to State Governments, Breeding Agencies, NGOs, Co-operatives etc. The bull calves are produced from indigenous breeds viz. Tharparkar, Red Sindhi, Exotic Breeds viz. Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Buffalo breeds viz. Murrah and Surti and crossbred bulls of Jersey X Red Sindhi and Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar.

3.2.2.4 Objectives:

Mandate of these farms is as under:

- (i) Progressive genetic improvement of herd for Milk Production and other important traits like calving interval, days open and days dry through scientific selection and organized breeding plan.
- (ii) Development and conservation of superior germplasm of various cattle and buffalo breeds.
- (iii) Production and distribution of high genetic merit (HGM) bulls to different Breeding Agencies for semen production.
- (iv) Demonstration of scientific breeding and farm management practices to the technical personnel extension workers and farmers.

3.2.2.5 Functions:

3.2.2.5.1 Progressive Genetic improvement of stock:

Through scientific breed improvement programme using progeny tested and imported semen progressive genetic improvement is being undertaken at these farms. Animals are selected towards short calving interval, days open and days dry.

3.2.2.5.2 Development & conservation of indigenous breeds

Indigenous breeds like Red Sindhi and Tharparkar breed of cattle and Surti breed of buffalo are being developed and conserved at these farms. HGM bulls of these breeds are being made available to semen stations with the State Government and other agencies. CCBF Chiplima is important source of Red Sindhi germplasm for use in breeding programmes being implemented by the States and other agencies in the country.

3.2.2.5.3 Production & distribution of elite bull calves:

Disease free high genetic merit male calves produced at these farms through scientific breeding by using semen of progeny tested bulls and imported semen in case of exotic breeds of cattle. High genetic merit disease free bulls are made available to the States and other agencies for semen production.

3.2.2.6 CCBF, Alamadhi:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm is located at (Avadi), Alamadhi, Chennai was established in 1973 with aim of promoting Murrah breed of buffalo in the southern region and to meet requirement of HGM bulls of Murrah breed in the region. The farm is spread over an area of 214.98 hectare. The farm houses Murrah buffaloes and present herd strength is 300 animals. Civil works for establishment of IVF lab centre has been completed by NDDB.



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Alamadhi



Murrah Herd at CCBF, Alamadhi

3.2.2.7 CCBF, Dhamrod:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod is located at the Surat in Gujarat. The farm was established during 1968 with Surti buffalo breed, with aim and objective to produce superior high pedigreed Surti bull calves for propagation and breeding purpose throughout the country and also to conserve this indigenous breed. The farm strength is 328 animals. The farm is being maintained as a conservation farm for Surti breed

of buffalo as limited population of this breed is available in the country. It has been decided to replace low productive Surti stock with the Gir breed of cattle which is in more demand and performs optimally in this location. At this farm state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has been established and made operational. IVF work at the lab has been undertaken on public private partnership (PPP) mode.



Gir Breed at CCBF, Dhamrod



Surti Breed at CCBF, Dhamrod

3.2.2.8 CCBF, Andeshnagar:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, is located at Andeshnagar in Uttar Pradesh about 13 Kms away from Lakhimpur-Kheri. The farm was established

during 1976 and houses Murrah breed of buffalo and crosses of Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Murrah Calves at CCBF Andeshnagar



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Andeshnagar

3.2.2.9 CCBF, Chiplima:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima is located at Basantpur, District Sambalpur in the State of Odisha. The farm was established during 1968 and houses Red Sindhi breed of cattle and cross breeds of Jersey X Red Sindhi. During 2024-25,

the farm produced 10 Bull calves and sold 10 bull calves to the states. Besides, 728 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training center has already been completed.



Milking operation at CCBF,Chiplima



Red Sindhi calves and bull at CCBF,Chiplima



Farmers training Programme at CCBF Chiplitma



Training of Women SHG group (Pani Mitra) at CCBF, Chiplitma

3.2.2.10 CCBF, Sunabeda:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima is located at Sunabeda, District Koraput in Odisha State. The farm was established during 1972 and houses exotic Jersey breed of cattle. During 2024-25,

the farm produced 17 Bull calves and sold 14 bull calves to the states. Besides, 473 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Jersey Breed at CCBF, Sunabeda





Farmers training Programme at CCBF,Sunabeda

3.2.2.11 CCBF, Hessarghatta:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta is located at Bengaluru in Karnataka State. The farm was established during 1976 and houses exotic Holstein Friesian breed of cattle.

From 01.04.2023 this farm has become part of Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) to develop capacity building and entrepreneurs training with state-of-the-art facilities.

3.2.2.12 CCBF, Suratgarh:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh is located at District Sriganganagar in Rajasthan State. The farm was established during 1967 and houses indigenous stock of Tharparkar breed of cattle. The farm strength is 378 animals. During 2024-25, the farm produced 45 Bull calves and sold 21 bull calves to the states. Besides, the 322 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Tharparkar Herd at CCBF,Suratgarh



Heifers produced through IVF at CCBF, Suratgarh



Training Activities at CCBF, Suratgarh

3.2.3 Overall Physical Progress

These farms produced 72 nos. of bull calves, sold 45 bull calves to farmers and to State Breeding Farms and trained 1523 nos. of the farmers in dairy farm

management during the year 2024-25. Parameter wise physical progress made during 2024-25 is presented in the following table:

| Sl No | Parameters | Chiplima | Sunabeda | Suratgarh | Total |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | Bull calf Production | 10 | 17 | 45 | 72 |
| 2 | Bull Calf sold | 10 | 14 | 21 | 45 |
| 3 | No. of Farmers trained | 728 | 473 | 322 | 1523 |

3.2.4 Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):

3.2.4.1 Introduction:

The Department is implementing a Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) for registration of elite cows and buffaloes and to provide incentive for rearing of elite cows and male calves. The aim of the scheme is to undertake identification and propagation of superior germplasm of indigenous breeds in the breeding tract through field performance recording and arrange breeding of selected cows with high genetic merit bulls. The scheme is playing crucial role in development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

3.2.4.2 Structure of the scheme:

Under the scheme there are 4 CHRS units located at Rohtak, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Ongole. There are

95 milk recording centers to undertake field performance recording (FPR). The scheme is covering 14 indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo in 9 States. The data is uploaded on the n data base and animals are identified using 12-digit Animal Unique Identification (AUID) number. Guidelines of International Committee on Animal Recording are followed under the scheme.

3.2.4.3 CHR Unit Rohtak

This Unit was established in 1963. The unit has 33 recording centers for undertaking milk recording in the field. The indigenous breeds covered are Haryana, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi and Gir breeds of cattle and Murrah and Nili Ravi breeds of buffalo. The States covered by the unit are Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Delhi.



Hariana Cattle

3.2.4.4 Achievements:

During 2024-25, 9682 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2024-25 are as under:

| Primary Registration | Animals Finally Registered | Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps | No. of Person trained |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3376 | 2106 | 48 | 160 |



SAHIWAL

TAG NO. - 340145750517MILK YIELD - 4408/304



MURRAH BUFFALO

TAG NO. - 100905323205MILK YIELD - 4802/302

3.2.4.5 CHR unit, Ahmedabad

3.2.4.5.1 This Unit was established in 1969. The unit has 42 recording centers for undertaking milk recording in the field. The indigenous breeds covered are Gir, Kankrej breeds of cattle and Surti, Jaffrabadi, Mehsani, Pandharpuri breeds of buffalo. The States covered by the unit are Gujarat and Maharashtra.

3.2.4.5.2 Achievements:

During 2024-25, 5078 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2024-25 are as under:

| Primary Registration | Animals Finally Registered | Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps | No. of Person trained |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 2129 | 1915 | 56 | 62 |

3.2.4.6 CHR unit, Ajmer

3.2.4.6.1 This Unit was established in 1979. The unit has 10 recording centers for undertaking milk recording in the field. The indigenous breeds covered are Gir, Rathi, Tharparkar breeds of cattle and Murrah breed of buffalo. The State covered by the unit is Rajasthan.

| Primary Registration | Animals Finally Registered | Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps | No. of Person trained |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 702 | 651 | 34 | 91 |

Gir Cow



3.2.4.7 CHR unit, Ongole:

3.2.4.7.1 This Unit was established in 1979. The unit has 10 recording centers for undertaking milk recording in the field. The indigenous breeds covered are Ongole breed of cattle and Murrah breed of buffalo. The State covered by the unit is Andhra Pradesh.

| Primary Registration | Animals Finally Registered | Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps | No. of Person trained |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 946 | 931 | 54 | 70 |

3.2.4.7.2 Achievements:

During 2024-25, 1920 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2024-25 are as under:

Murrah Buffalo



Ongole Cattle



3.2.4.8 Role Played by CHRS in Genetic Upgradation Programmes:

3.2.4.8.1 During 2024-25, primary registration of 7156 cows and buffaloes was done, out of which 5603 were finally registered; 192 breeders awareness / publicity camps were held and 347 persons were trained for conducting

survey and milk recording for State Implementing Agencies. List of the elite male calves identified under the scheme have been placed on the website of the Department. High genetic merit male calves have been purchased by the State for use in breeding programmes being implemented by the States.



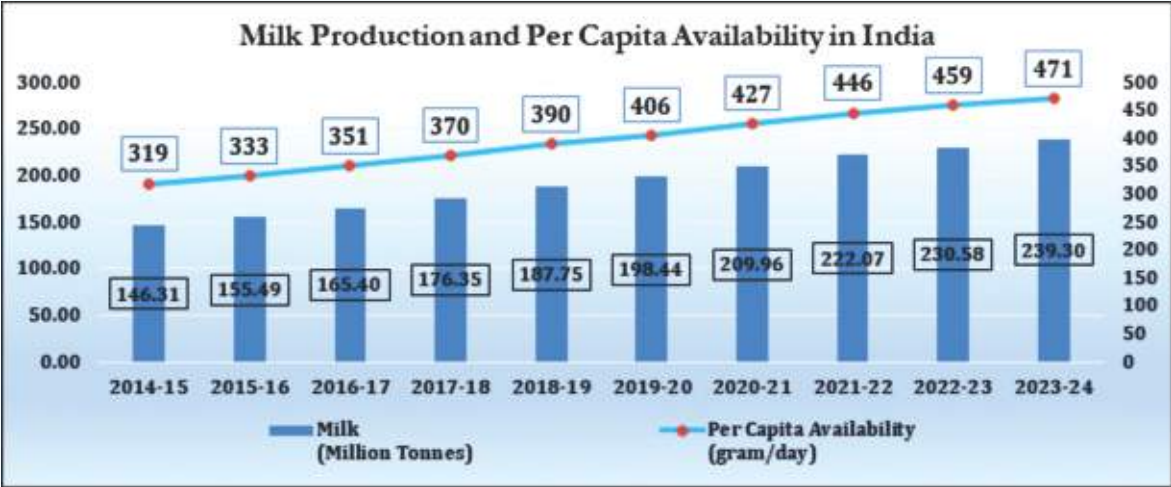
Chapter- 4

Dairy Development

4.1 Overview

The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy interventions, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual production of 239.30 million tonnes during the year 2023-24 as compared to 230.58 million tonnes during 2022-23 recording a growth rate of 3.78%.

As per the FAO Dairy Market Review (2024) the world milk production will grow from 966.6 million tonnes in 2023 (estimates) to 981.1 million tonnes in 2024 (Nov.) which translated to a growth of 1.5 %. Further as per the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024 milk production of India is estimated to reach 254.19 million tonnes in 2024-25 registering a growth of 6.22% (estimated) over the last year beating the world average growth rate.



Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 471 grams per day during the year 2023-24 which is more than the world average of around 329 grams per day in 2023 (estimates) (Food Outlook Nov'24). Most of the milk in the country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

4.1.1 Economic Significance of Dairying

Livestock sub-sector plays a vital role in the Indian economy and also in the socio-economic development of millions of rural households. Livestock is a principal source of draught power in rural areas and provides milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides & skins, manure and fuel. It is accounted for about 5.50% of total GVA of India (at current prices) and 30.23% of the GVA of agriculture & allied sector. The contribution of agriculture & allied sector to the national GVA has been falling from a level of 25.17% in 1999-20 to 18.19% in 2022-23 (at

current price). However, the contribution of livestock sector to the total GVA has increased from 4.7% to 5.5% during the same period (at current price).

4.1.2 Share of milk production and supply

In India, about 37% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area, the balance 63% of the milk is available for sale to organized and unorganized players. Organized sector comprises of government, producers' owned institutions (milk cooperatives & milk producer organization) and private players which provides fair and transparent system of milk collection round the year at the village level. The total size of dairy market was about Rs.18.98 lakh crore in 2024, and is expected to reach a market size of about Rs. 57.00 lakh crore by 2033 as per IMARC 2025 report.

4.1.3 Demand

The drivers of demand for milk in India are - population growth, urbanization and increasing per capita income. The consumption of milk has

been rising, commensurate with the increase in purchasing power of people, changing food habits & life-styles and demographic growth. Milk with its varied benefits is a primary source of protein for the largely vegetarian population of the country. Further, factors such as increased consumer interest in high protein diets and increasing awareness & availability of dairy products through channels such as organized retail chain are also driving this growth.

The milk consuming population has been consistently rising in the country both in rural and urban areas. According to Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (HCES, 2022-23) of NSSO, about 93% and 95% of rural and urban population respectively reported consumption of milk and milk products in the country. The growth in above factors indicates that the demand for milk & milk products will rise consistently in future.

4.1.4 Organised Sector

4.1.4.1 Cooperative Sector

Three tier structure

Village Cooperative Society: The main pattern followed by Village Cooperative Societies in India is an Anand model village dairy cooperative society (DCS) of milk producers. Any producer can become a DCS member by buying a share and committing to sell milk only to the society. Each DCS has a milk collection centre where members take milk every day. Each member's milk is tested for quality with payments based on the percentage of fat and Solids-Not Fat (SNF). At the end of each year, a portion of the DCS profits is used to pay each member a patronage bonus based on the quantity of milk poured.

The District Union: A District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union is owned by dairy cooperative societies. The Union buys all the societies' milk, then processes and markets fluid milk and products. Most Unions also provide a range of inputs and services to DCSs and their members: feed, veterinary care, artificial insemination to sustain the growth of milk production and the cooperatives' business. Union staff train and provide consulting services to support DCS leaders and staff.

The State Federation: The cooperative milk producers' unions in a state form, a State Federation, which is responsible for marketing the fluid milk and products of member unions. Some

federations also manufacture feed and support other union activities.

4.1.4.2 Current status: In the cooperative sector, there are 22 Milk Federations, 241 district cooperative milk unions, 28 marketing dairies, 25 Milk Producer Organizations covering about 2.35 lakh villages and 1.72 Crore dairy farmers as members.

4.1.4.3 Milk Producer Organizations

NDDDB Dairy Services (NDDDB-DS), the not-for-profit wholly owned subsidiary of NDDDB had facilitated incorporation and operationalization of Milk Producer Organizations (MPOs). NDDDB-DS has successfully set up 22 MPOs. Among the 22 MPOs six were supported under the National Dairy Plan (Phase I). Fifteen of these 22 MPOs have an all-women membership and all the producer directors on their respective boards are women. Together, these MPOs have around 10.05 lakh milk producers spread over about 24,116 villages. 73.54 per cent of these producers are women and 65 per cent are small holder milk producers. The members of these organisations raised around Rs.233 crore towards share capital. They have together procured about 46.77 lakh Kg of milk per day during 2023-24 and together achieved a gross turnover of about Rs. 9119 crore during the year. In the MPOs technically supported by NDS, productivity enhancement activities such as Artificial Insemination and Ration Balancing Programmes were undertaken in addition to Capacity Building activities like Farmer Workshops, Dairy Farm Management training. To promote antibiotic-free milk, NDDDB-DS has initiated the use of ethno-veterinary practices in these MPOs. During the year, more than 13.09 lakh AIs were carried out in the operational areas of these MPOs. Additionally, about 1.23 lakh MT of cattle feed and 894 MT of mineral mixture were also sold among the members of the various MPOs.

4.1.4.4 Private Dairy Sector

Post 1991, when the era of reform in industrial licensing began, the private sector companies have made an impressive growth in building capacities for processing milk and milk derivatives. They made large investment in dairy sector creating capacities which surpassed the combined capacity of the dairy cooperatives and the government dairies in past 20 years. Some of these private players are now much larger than some cooperative dairies and they have large potential for growth. Since private sector functions purely on

commercial lines with an aim to earn maximum profit, the social responsibility towards farmers' development is largely affected. The private players prefer to procure milk through vendors affecting the farmers' getting remunerative price. However, growth in private sector provides market access to large number of farmers. The total number of Private Dairies (Milk Processing Units) as Per FSSAI Licenses (Till March 2024) the processing capacity is 1164 LLPD.

4.2 Role of Dairy Division

- (i) Formulation of policy framework, action plan and schemes for Dairy Development in the country
- (ii) Increasing share of organised dairy sector through improvement in infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products.
- (iii) Scientific and technical consultation and coordination for dairy development policy framework with line Ministries, Central Institutes, Technical Universities/Colleges etc.
- (iv) Techno-economic appraisal, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Dairy Development schemes of Central Government through various Central and State Govt. Agencies including coordination with International Funding Agencies.
- (v) Technical and Scientific work for preparation of standards and protocols on quality of milk & milk products and specifications & standards of dairy machineries with various National and International Scientific Bodies.

(vi) Trade policy related to milk and milk products including examination of applications (scientific and technical) received for import of milk and milk products for issuing Sanitary Import Permit under Livestock importation Act 1998 and S.P.S Measures.

(vii) Monitoring of Milk situation in the country including policy decisions to maintain supply of milk & milk products to the consumers at reasonable prices and ensuring remunerative price to milk producers through organised dairy sector.

(viii) Scientific and technical database development and maintenance for suitable policy interventions in the sector.

4.3 Milk Scenario

4.3.1 Domestic:

The average milk procurement during the month of December 2024 was about 3.5% higher and the milk sale was about 1.6% higher when compared to December 2023. During December 2024, the stock of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in cooperative sector is higher by about 32% and the stock of white butter increased by about 16% compared to December 2023.

4.3.2 Achievements made under Dairy Development Sector during last two years

India is the largest producer of milk and contributes 24% of the World's total milk production. The progress of dairying during the last two years is as follows:

| Parameters | Year (2021 -22) | Year (2022 -23) | Year (2023 -24) | % Growth |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| India's milk production (MMT) [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)] | 222.07 | 230.58 | 239.30 | 3.78 |
| World milk production (MMT)* [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)] | 951.6 (2022) | 966.6 (2023) | 981.1 (2024) | 1.5 |
| India's Per capita Availability (grams/day)[Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)] | 446 | 459 | 471 | 2.61 |

*Source- Food Outlook Nov '2024

- In 2024, the average per capita availability of milk in the World was about 329 grams per day, whereas in India it was 471 grams per day in 2023-24, which is 43% more.

4.3.3 Milk Situation during 2024-25:

The milk situation during the period from April 2024 to December 2024 with Major Milk Producing States in the country are as under:

1. Milk was procured at an average of 533.04 Kilogram per Day (LKgPD) and was sold at an average of 442.05 Lakh Litre per Day (LLPD).
2. An average of Rs. 45.80 per kg milk procurement price for milk with 6% fat and 9%

SNF was paid by Major Milk Cooperatives of the country. The average sale price was Rs. 61.73 per lit.

3. Year-wise details for Export and import are as under:

| Commodity (HS Code) | Quantity (In MT) | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | 2021 -22 | 2022 -23 | 2023 -24 | 2024 -25 (Nov 2024) |
| Export | | | | |
| Milk and cream (0401) | 12,143.09 | 15,295.49 | 16,515.02 | 13,671.97 |
| Milk Powder (0402) | 49,653.89 | 18,737.77 | 6,952.95 | 5,641.81 |
| Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403) | 1,503.22 | 1,574.18 | 2,501.17 | 1,970.40 |
| Whey and Whey Products (0404) | 165.67 | 350.64 | 336.16 | 230.56 |
| Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405) | 37,682.94 | 22,903.22 | 27,837.30 | 37,092.34 |
| Cheese and Curd (0406) | 7,623.67 | 9,320.94 | 9,590.78 | 6,255.03 |
| Casein, Caseinates And Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501) | 8,768.48 | 8,843.53 | 2,044.34 | 1,921.57 |
| Total | 117,540.96 | 76,434.67 | 65,777.72 | 66,783.68 |
| | | | | |
| Import | | | | |
| Milk and cream (0401) | 312.57 | 408.12 | 758.58 | 677.26 |
| Milk Powder (0402) | 277.6 | 604.12 | 988.76 | 266.75 |
| Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403) | 12.82 | 57.51 | 1,000.47 | 101.99 |
| Whey and Whey Products (0404) | 9612.69 | 10808.35 | 23041.22 | 15,937.30 |
| Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405) | 130.84 | 275.85 | 252.5 | 262.84 |
| Cheese and Curd (0406) | 1527.01 | 1821.87 | 2,250.73 | 1,417.51 |
| Casein, Caseinates And Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501) | 2039.12 | 1007.54 | 2517.47 | 1945.88 |
| Total | 13,912.65 | 14,983.36 | 30,809.73 | 20609.53 |

4.4 Dairy Development Scheme

The Department is implementing Central Sector Scheme Viz, National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and Supporting Dairy Cooperative and Farmer Producer Organizations.

4.4.1 National Programme for Dairy Development

The Department is implementing-“National Programme for Dairy Development (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.

The scheme has been restructured/realigned in July 2021. The restructured NPDD Scheme will be implemented from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs.1790 crore. The restructured scheme will have two components:

Component 'A' focuses towards creating /strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/SHG run private dairy/Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organisations. The scheme will be implemented throughout the country for the period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Objective

- a) To create and strengthen infrastructure for quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer;

- b) To provide training to dairy farmers for clean milk production;
- c) To create awareness on Quality & Clean Milk Production;
- d) To support research and development on Quality milk and milk products

Funding Pattern

- a) 60:40 cost sharing basis between GOI and State/State Implementing Agency (SIA)/End Implementing Agency (EIA)
- b) 90:10 cost sharing basis between GOI and State/SIA/EIA for NER States and Hilly States.
- c) The Central assistance for UTs will be 100%.
- d) As regard funding support for Research & Development, ICT networking, training, awareness and planning & monitoring the assistance would be 100%.

Activity Components to be Funded

Milk Chilling facilities (including BMC) at primary level, Establishment of milk testing laboratories, Certification and accreditation, Information and Communication Technology Networking, Training & Farmer Awareness Programme, Planning and Monitoring and Research & Development

Achievement under NPDD

218 projects in 28 States and 2 Union Territory have been approved with the total cost of Rs.3594.29

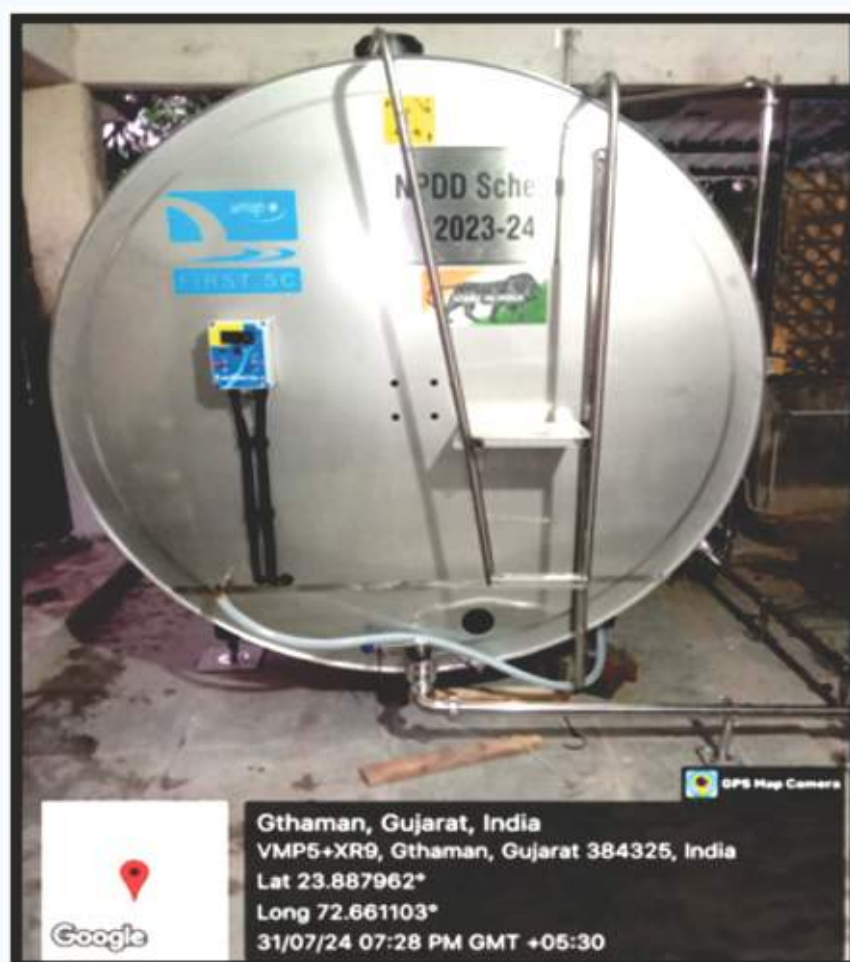
crore (Central Share Rs.2661.30 crore) from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (31.12.2024). A total sum of Rs.2107.21 crore has been released for implementation of these projects against which Rs.1783.80 crore has been utilized and Rs.248.98 crore is unspent upto 31.12.2024. The State wise financial progress till December 2024 is at **Annexure VII**.

Physical Progress under NPDD

- 19,211 dairy cooperative societies formed/revived, 18.29 lakh new farmers were given benefit of membership of dairy co-operative societies and 97.21 lakh litre of additional milk procured under the projects.
- 28.18 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity has been established.
- 5110 Bulk Milk Coolers with 122.88 lakh litres chilling capacity installed, 38040 Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit installed at village level dairy cooperative societies.
- 6266 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipments and 559 Butyro Refractometer has been installed for checking adulteration in milk.
- About 17 State Level Laboratories are being establishment in 16 States.
- The State- wise physical progress, targets and achievements are at **Annexure-VIII**.



Tamil Nadu- Lab strengthening and training under NPDD scheme



Gujarat- Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Bulk Milk Cooler raining under NPDD scheme



Jammu & Kashmir- New UHT Milk plant at Satwari, Jammu under NPDD scheme



Jammu & Kashmir- Expansion of Milk Processing plant at Cheshmashahi, Srinagar under NPDD scheme



New Milk Processing unit at Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya under NPDD scheme



New Milk Processing unit at Ribhoi Meghalaya under NPDD scheme

Component B- Dairying through Cooperatives

Objective “To increase sales of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the

capacity of producers owned institutions, thereby contributing to increase in returns to milk producers in the project area”.

Funding Source

| Source | Fund amount (Rs in Crore) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total Project cost | 1568.28 |
| Central share approved by EFC | 475.54 (30.3%) |
| JICA Loan | 924.56 (59.0%) |
| End Implementing Agency Contribution | 168.18 (10.7%) |

Implementing Agency - National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

Eligible States - The scheme is being implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and has been expanded to additional seven States, namely Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Punjab). Uttarakhand State has been included for fodder pilot project with grant assistance after in-principal approval of JICA

Eligible Participating Institutions - Milk Unions / Milk Producer Companies / State Milk Federations / Multi State Milk Cooperatives

Components - Strengthening Milk Procurement Infrastructure, Strengthening Processing Infrastructure, Support for Marketing Infrastructure, Support for ICT, Productivity Enhancement - through nutritional interventions, Project Management and Learning & Training & Capacity Building

Project Output:

The project will generate the following outputs:

- I. Setting up of new/ strengthening of village level institutions in 4470 villages.
- II. About 1.5 lakh additional milk producers (with 50% women milk producers) targeted to

pour milk resulting in incremental milk procurement of about 14.20 lakh kg per day.

- III. Establishment of 4694 AMCUs and induction of 104 milk tankers for collection and transfer milk to transfer 8LLPD of milk at the end of the programme.
- IV. Creation of additional chilling capacity of 8.96 LLPD at village level, processing capacity of about 7 LLPD (lakh litres per day) Value Added Products (VAP) manufacturing capacity of 190 MTPD.
- V. Strengthening marketing cold chain infrastructure of POIs by setting up of 3000 milk parlours with Deep Freezers and Visi Coolers, 198 walk-in-cold storages and 96 insulated van of 5KL capacity under cold chain infrastructure.
- VI. Fodder development and animal nutrition advisory services in 3000 villages.
- VII. Creation of feed and feed supplement manufacturing capacity of 724 MTPD.

Achievement:

Financial: State-wise details of projects approved, funds allocated and released under Component B of NPDD scheme (as on 24.11.2024)

| State | No of projects | Rs. in crore | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Sanctioned project details | | | | Fund Release | |
| | | Total | Loan | Grant | PI share | Loan | Grant |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 193.85 | 107.76 | 80.25 | 5.84 | 12.83 | 18.87 |
| Bihar | 12 | 117.21 | 55.01 | 53.05 | 9.15 | 3.87 | 8.14 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 76.50 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 26.50 | 29.53 | 0.00 |
| Punjab | 2 | 371.18 | 286.37 | 54.52 | 30.29 | 30.37 | 25.83 |
| Rajasthan | 6 | 293.37 | 192.30 | 81.22 | 19.84 | 27.82 | 26.95 |
| Telangana | 1 | 90.71 | 71.53 | 12.46 | 6.72 | 29.12 | 3.60 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 124.98 | 29.90 | 89.30 | 5.78 | 19.66 | 55.94 |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | 6.39 | 0.00 | 5.76 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 2.16 |
| West Bengal | 2 | 68.83 | 48.69 | 11.98 | 8.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 35 | 1343.00 | 841.55 | 388.54 | 112.92 | 153.19 | 141.50 |
| PI -Participating Institutions | | | | | | | |

Physical: State-wise details of sanctioned activities under Component B of NPDD scheme (as on 24.11.2024)

| State | No of Projects | Milk Collection Centers | | Processing Infrastructure | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | New DCS (Nos.) | BMCs (Nos.) | Milk Processing (Lakh Liter/ Day) | Value Added Products (MTPD) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 2450 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Bihar | 12 | 1180 | 15 | 0 | 50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Punjab | 2 | 1075 | 18 | 5 | 64 |
| Rajasthan | 6 | 1723 | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Telangana | 1 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 2565 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 2 | 300 | 3 | 0.5 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 35 | 9413 | 261 | 5.5 | 294 |
| Achievement | | 2667 | 21 | 0 | 30 |
| MTPD -Metric Ton Per Day | | | | | |



Silage Demonstration under NPDD Component B at Gonda Milk Union, Uttar Pradesh



Chaff Cutter distribution in Ayodhya Milk Union



Milk Powder Plant (30 MT) capacity created at Indore Milk Union, Madhya Pradesh



Milk Collection at Bareilly Milk Union, Uttar Pradesh



Ration Balancing Demonstration at Bapudham Milk Union



Demonstration of Ration Balancing to Women Members at Jaipur Milk Union, Rajasthan



Dahi Plant of 1.5 Lakh Liter Capacity at Karimnagar MPC



Dahi Plant of 1.5 Lakh Liter Capacity at Karimnagar MPC (inside view of plant)

4.4.2 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) was implemented with the objective to create/ strengthen Milk Processing, Value addition & chilling facilities majorly for Dairy Cooperatives/ Federations. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 01.02.2024 has subsumed AHIDF and DIDF.

Achievement for erstwhile DIDF projects: 37 projects were approved with total outlay of Rs. 6776.87 Crore under DIDF. Out of the sanctioned loan of Rs. 4575.22 Crore, an amount of Rs. 3554.67 Crore has been disbursed as on 31.12.2024.

4.4.3 Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO):

Brief description:

This Scheme was launched during 2017-18. The scheme is being implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). With the following objectives:

- i) 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.
- ii) To provide stable market access to the dairy farmers.
- iii) To enable Cooperative Societies and farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities to continue to make timely payments of dues to the farmers.
- iv) To enable the cooperatives & farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities to procure milk at a remunerative price from the farmers, even during the flush season.

Temporarily, the component "A" namely "working Capital loan" has been kept in suspension since 2020-21.

Due to Economic Impact of Covid-19 on Dairy Sector, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has introduced a new component "interest subvention on Working capital loans for Dairy sector" as the component "B" with an outlay

of Rs 203 Cr for 2020-21. Thus, the actual implementation of scheme started during 2020-21.

Pattern of financial assistance: Under the Component "B" of the scheme, an interest subvention of 2% per annum on the working capital loan is being provided to the producer owned Institutes (POIs.). Further, for prompt and timely repayment, an additional 2% per annum interest subvention is payable at the end of the loan repayment/interest servicing period.

The Union Cabinet has approved implementation of central sector scheme Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO) as a part of Umbrella Scheme "Infrastructure Development Fund" from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs 500 Cr. i.e. Rs. 100 crore each year. Further, as per decision of Cabinet dated 01.02.2024, it has been approved that the implementation of SDCFPO will be continued as a component of Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) with-in the approved outlay (i.e. Rs 500 cr. from 2021-22 to 2025-26).

Cumulative achievement under SDCFPO:

- Till 31.12.2024, NDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 773.31 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 67,472.18 Cr. @ 2% p.a for 64 milk unions across the country and released Rs. 613.61 cr. (Rs. 317.81 cr as regular interest subvention and Rs. 295.80 cr. as additional interest subvention amount).

Year wise progress/achievement (As on 31.12.2024):

- NDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 151.02 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 10588.64 Cr @ 2% p.a for 55 milk unions across the country and released Rs 156.69 Cr (Rs 78.96 Cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 77.73 Cr as additional interest subvention amount) for the year 2020-21.
- For the year 2021-22, NDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 210.08 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 14117.85 Cr @ 2% p.a for 60 milk unions and released Rs 201.13Cr (Rs 101.26 cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 99.87 Cr. as additional interest subvention amount).

- For the year 2022-23, NDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 169.05 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 15144.02 cr @ 2% p.a for 64 milk unions/Federations and released released Rs. 136.62 crore (Rs 70.67 as regular interest subvention and Rs. 65.95 cr. as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2023-24, NDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 168.66 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 21015.17 Cr @ 2% p.a for 57 milk unions/Federations and released Rs. 118.95 crore (Rs. 66.70 crore as regular interest subvention and Rs. 52.25 Cr. as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2024-25, NDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 74.50 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 6606.50 Cr @ 2% p.a for 16 milk unions/Federations and released Rs. 0.22 cr. as regular interest subvention.

Chapter- 5

Animal Husbandry



5.1 National Livestock Mission

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched in 2014-15, for sustainable and continuous growth of livestock sector by emulating the success achieved in dairy and poultry sectors, across species and regions. This Mission was formulated with the objectives of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on creating employment, entrepreneurship locally with improving availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organization of livestock farmers / rearers, etc.

National Livestock Mission was revised and realigned with an outlay of Rs.2300 crore for the five years i.e., starting from 2021-22. The re-aligned scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 14.07.2021. The focus of the scheme is towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development; increase in per animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool under the umbrella scheme Development Programmes. The excess production will help in the export earnings after meeting the domestic demands. The concept of NLM Scheme is to develop entrepreneur in order to create the forward and backward linkage for the produce available at the unorganized sector and to link with the organized sector. The scheme was further modified on 21st February, 2024 wherein breed-upgradation of Camel, Horse and Donkey was included alongwith Fodder Production from waste land/degraded forest land.

The scheme is implemented with the following three Sub-Missions:

- (I) Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock & Poultry
- (II) Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder development

(III) Sub-Mission on Extension and Innovation

5.1.1 Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock & Poultry

This sub-mission proposes to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery by providing the incentivization to the eligible entities like Individuals, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Farmers Cooperative Organizations (FCOs) Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Governments for breed improvement infrastructure.

5.1.1.1 Establishment of Entrepreneurs for breed development of Rural Poultry

Under this component, the Central Government provides 50% capital subsidy up to Rs.25 lakhs for establishment of parent layer farm of rural poultry birds of minimum 1000 female birds and 100 male birds along with hatchery and brooding unit. Individuals, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8 companies may apply for availing benefits of this scheme.

A dedicated digital portal with URL www.nlm.udyamimitra.in is also created in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to facilitate the application procedure in this scheme. The portal enables the applicants to complete the application procedure including uploading the relevant documents and choosing the lending institutions.

In the fiscal year 2024-25, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 183 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.9871.27 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.4392.54 Lakhs.



Fig 1



Fig 2

Fig 1 and 2: As part of entrepreneurship development under rural poultry breed farm, a rural poultry farm of 1100 flock size is established at Madhya Pradesh.

5.1.1.2 Establishment of Entrepreneur for breed development in small ruminant sector (sheep and goat farming)

Under this component, the Central Government provides 50% capital subsidy for establishment of sheep or goat breeding farm. Applicants may apply in multiple of 100+5 unit with a maximum limit up to 500 female animals and 25 male animals. The eligible subsidy ceiling varies from Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.50 lakhs proportionate to the size of the scheme. Individuals, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8

companies may apply through online portal www.nlm.udyamimitra.in for availing benefit of this scheme.

In the fiscal year 2024-25, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved upto 3010, entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs. 2,18,252.16 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 1,00,586.60 Lakhs.



Fig 3



Fig 4

Fig 3&4: As part of entrepreneurship development under breed development in small ruminant sector, a Sheepfarm of 525 stock size is established at Andhra Pradesh.

5.1.1.3 Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat breeds

Objective: Genetic improvement of sheep/goat breeds through selective breeding by propagation of superior male germplasm through artificial insemination

Following are the activities under the Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat breeds:-

5.1.1.3.1 Establishment of Regional Semen Production Laboratory and Semen Bank for sheep and goat:

Under this component, the Central Government provides assistance for establishment of Frozen Semen production laboratory for goat and liquid semen production laboratory for sheep at regional level in a strategic location to cater the semen of elite animals to the nearby states in the said region.

In the financial year 2024-25, Rs.111.00 lakh was released to State Government of West Bengal for establishment of Regional Goat semen production laboratory in Eastern region.

5.1.1.3.2 Establishment of State Semen Bank

Under this component, one-time assistance up to Rs.10.00 lakh is provided to the State for strengthening of existing cattle and buffalo semen bank to store and distribute goat frozen semen.

5.1.1.3.3 Propagation of AI in Sheep and Goat through existing Cattle & Buffalo A.I. Centers

Under this component, cattle and buffalo AI centers are strengthened to perform goat and sheep AI

through supplying requisite equipment (Goat AI Travis, AI gun, vaginal speculum, head light) and providing necessary training to the cattle AI workers.

During 2024-25, central assistance of Rs. 42.00 lakh was released to the State of Rajasthan for upgradation of 1000 A.I. centres.

5.1.1.3.4 Import of exotic sheep and goat germplasm

Under this component, one-time assistance is provided to the State for import of sheep and goat germplasm in the form of live animals.

5.1.1.4 Promotion of Piggery Entrepreneur

Under this component, the Central Government provides 50% capital subsidy for establishment of pig breeding farm of 50 female animals with 5 male animals and 100 female animals with 10 male animals. The eligible subsidy ceiling varies from Rs.15 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs proportionate to the size of the scheme. Individuals, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8 companies may apply through online portal www.nlm.udyamimitra.in for availing benefit of this scheme.

In the fiscal year 2024-25 the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 282 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs. 17222.33 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 6849.25 Lakhs.

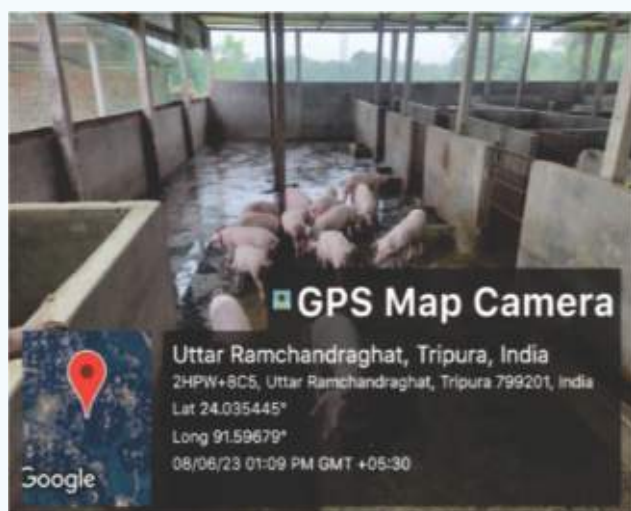


Fig 5



Fig 6

Fig 5 & 6: As part of entrepreneurship development under Piggery Farm Development, a piggery farm of 110 stock size is established at Tripura.

5.1.1.5 Genetic Improvement of Pig breeds

Establishment of pig semen collection and processing lab: Under this component, the Central Government provides assistance to establish pig semen processing lab at the government pig farm to produce high quality liquid boar semen for artificial insemination.

A sum of Rs. 41.41 lakh has been released as central share to the State of Sikkim for establishment of pig semen collection & processing lab in the financial year 2023-24.

5.1.1.6 Entrepreneurs development of indigenous Horse, Donkey and Camel

Under this component the central government promotes entrepreneurship in Horse, donkey and camel breeding, targeting organized farming and indigenous breed improvement. Eligible beneficiaries include individuals, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmer Cooperatives (FCOs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), and Section 8 companies. The scheme provides a 50% capital subsidy up to Rs. 50 lakh per project for establishing breeding farms, covering housing, animal procurement, fodder cultivation, and essential equipment. The subsidy is restricted to indigenous breeds and excludes imported thoroughbred horses. Entrepreneurs must arrange the remaining funds via bank loans, financial institutions, or self-financing.

5.1.1.7 Genetic Improvement of Horse, Donkey and Camel

(I) Establishment of Regional Semen Production Laboratory for Horse, Donkey and Camel

Under this component, the Central Government will assist State Governments and ICAR institutions in establishing regional semen production laboratories for genetic improvement of indigenous horse, donkey and camel breeds through selective breeding, crossbreeding with high-genetic males and assisted reproductive technologies like artificial insemination. These labs will adhere to standard protocols for semen processing and distribute elite animal semen to nearby states. ICAR institutes will make the semen commercially available. Funding will follow a 60:40 pattern for all the states, 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states, and 100% for Union Territories. The maximum funding limit is Rs. 10

crore, with 100% funding for ICAR institutes. The State Animal Husbandry Department and ICAR institutions will be key implementing agencies ensuring the project objectives.

(ii) Establishment of Nucleus Breeding Farm for Horse, Donkey and Camel:

Under this component, the central government assists to conserve and genetically improve the indigenous and endangered horse, donkey and camel breeds by propagating superior germplasm. Central assistance up to Rs. 10 crore as 100% central assistance will be provided to states and Union Territories for establishing Nucleus Breeding Farms with the necessary infrastructure. The nucleus breeding farms will supply elite male and female animals to the entrepreneurs and regional semen labs for further breeding and semen production.

The grants will be provided for in-situ (within the breeding area) and ex-situ (outside the breeding area) conservation efforts. State universities and ICAR-NBAGR (National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources) will collaborate to study and register new breeds. This program will involve the Animal Husbandry Department at the state and central levels to ensure effective implementation and preservation of indigenous species.

(iii) Establishment of Breed registration society for horse, donkey, and camel:

Under this component, the central government will establish breed registration societies. One time 100% central assistance up to Rs1 crore, will be provided to society for registering indigenous breeds, maintain records and ensuring traceability. The funding will cover the society's registration, DNA testing, staff salaries and the establishment of a registration network. Awareness creation will also be supported. The eligible entities will be the registered breed societies approved by the DAHD.

5.1.1.8 Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development:

This Sub-Mission aims towards strengthening of fodder seed chain to improve availability of certified fodder seed required for fodder production and encouraging entrepreneurs for establishment of fodder Block/Hay Bailing/Silage Making Units through incentivization.

The sub-mission of the feed and fodder development is having the following activities:

Activity (i): Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed Production

Green fodder production has a direct co-relation in improving the livestock production and productivity. For green fodder production, quality fodder seed is the basic input. Hence under the realigned NLM, efforts have been taken for the production of quality fodder seed and strengthening fodder seed chain i.e. breeder, foundation and certified seeds.

As on 31.12.2024, under the component Assistance for Quality Fodder Seeds Production, the Department has released an amount of Rs.113.20 crores to undertake 55697 MTs of quality fodder seeds production during the Year 2024-25

Activity (ii): Entrepreneurial activities in Feed and Fodder

Under this, efforts have been made for the value addition of fodder such as Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration (TMR)/ Fodder Block and storage of fodder by providing 50% percent subsidy towards project cost to the beneficiary.

In the fiscal year 2024-25, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 113 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.10529.21 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 4618.08 Lakhs.

5.1.1.8.1 : New Components:

the following activities/Components were added in the Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development of Realigned National Livestock Mission in the year 2024.

I. Fodder Production from Non Forest Wasteland/ rangeland/Non arable lands.

ii. Fodder Production from Forest Lands.

iii. Establishment of seed processing and grading infrastructure under Entrepreneurial activities

i. Fodder production from Non-forest wasteland/ rangeland / grassland / non-arable land: The main

objective of this component is the Rehabilitation of degraded Non-forest wasteland / rangeland / grassland / non-arable land by introducing suitable grass, legumes and fodder trees and Production of biomass to minimize the gap between availability and requirement of fodder. Under this programme, the specific fodder trees, perennial grasses and legumes is propagated for particular type of soil, so that a vegetation cover may be provided which will not only give additional quantity of fodder but will also improve the fertility status of land by introducing suitable legumes.

ii. Fodder production from Forestland: The main objectives is Rehabilitation of degraded Forestland by introducing suitable grass, legumes and fodder trees and Production of biomass to minimize the gap between availability and requirement of fodder. Under this program, effective protection will be provided to the degraded forest area, and natural regeneration will be assisted through planting of fodder trees, perennial grasses and legumes suitable to a forest area, so that vegetation cover density may be improved, which will not only give additional quantity of fodder but will also improve the overall health of the forest.

iii. Establishment of seed processing and grading infrastructure under Entrepreneurial activities: Under this activity 50 per cent capital subsidy upto Rs.50 lakhs towards project cost to the beneficiary for Infrastructure development related to seeds storage/processing/grading plants, for procuring plants and machinery as per the requirement / need is provided.

Under the NLM EDP, a total of 530,650 animals are inducted, and a feed and fodder capacity of 46,065 MT is established. In order to increase the area under fodder production and promote seed processing entrepreneurs, the following has been done: Under assistance for quality fodder seed production, 83599.71 tonnes of quality fodder seed (53 tonnes breeder, 3731.24 tonnes foundation and 79815.47 tonnes of certified) of Guar, Maize, Sorghum, Cowpea, Pearl millet, Oat, Barseem and Lucerne have been produced during 2021-22 to 2023-24.



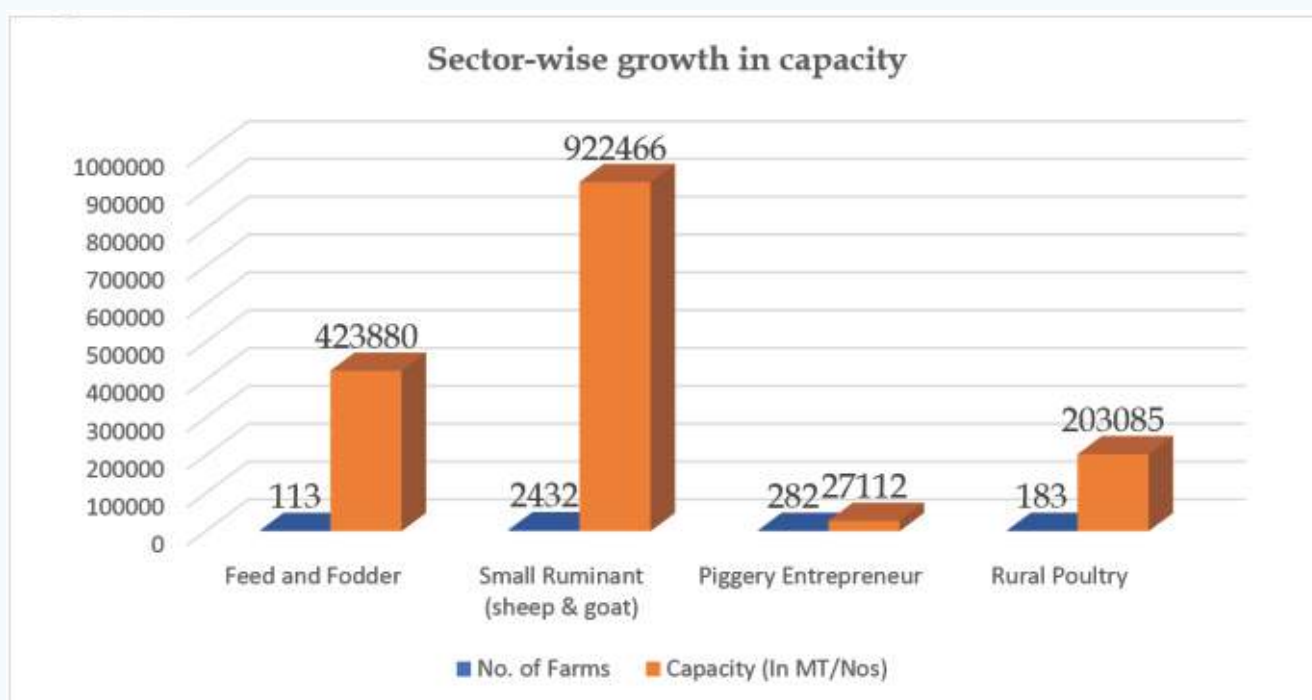
Fig 7



Fig 8

Fig 7&8: As part of entrepreneurship development under feed and fodder development, a silage making unit is established at Harda, Madhya Pradesh.

Sectoral growth under National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme



A. Establishment of rural poultry farm under NLM-EDP Scheme- Samarala Shanusha, Andhra Pradesh

Samarala Shanusha's journey in the world of poultry farming began four years ago when she established her own backyard poultry farm. Like many aspiring entrepreneurs, she dreamed of expanding her business but faced significant challenges due to limited financial resources. However, her path took a transformative turn when

she learned about the National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme initiated by the Government of India, designed to assist individuals like her striving to grow their enterprises.

With the support of the NLM scheme, Shanusha's aspirations became attainable. The subsidy she received proved instrumental in setting up a comprehensive poultry unit, featuring a variety of Grampriya and Asil breeds. Shanusha's success story began with the sale of 100 chicks. The

substantial subsidy of Rs. 12,500,000 provided by the NLM scheme served as the foundation for Shanusha's entrepreneurial success. With increased capital and invaluable support from the scheme, she went on to employ members of her local community, generating job opportunities and contributing to the growth of the local economy.

Before the NLM scheme, securing a loan from banks had been a daunting challenge for Shanusha. However, with the support of the scheme, she gained the confidence to approach the bank and secure the funds necessary to expand her business. It was a testament to how government initiatives like NLM can empower individuals to overcome financial barriers and realize their entrepreneurial potential.

Shanusha's poultry farm has not only thrived but has also become a source of inspiration in her village, motivating young individuals to embrace entrepreneurship and pursue their dreams. Shanusha's next ambitious step involves expanding her business by setting up shops for selling her chicks. The National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme has profoundly transformed Shanusha's life by providing her with the essential support and resources needed to pursue her entrepreneurial dreams. Her journey is a testament to the scheme's potential to create sustainable livelihoods and empower rural entrepreneurs, paving the way for a brighter and more prosperous future.



Fig 9&10: As part of entrepreneurship development under rural poultry breed farm, a rural poultry farm of 1100 flock size is established at Andhra Pradesh by women entrepreneur.

B. Establishment of silage making unit under NLM-EDP scheme- Kanchan Verma

Kanchan Verma, a resilient and determined woman from Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, defied conventional norms by venturing into agriculture and becoming a successful entrepreneur in the farming sector. Kanchan was married into a farming family where she imbibed the essence of agricultural practices. However, her spirit to break barriers and become self-sufficient led her to embark on a journey of learning and skill acquisition. She realized that as a woman farmer, she shouldn't rely on anyone but herself. This determination fueled her to master tractor operation and engage directly in all agricultural activities.

Kanchan's journey began with cultivating corn for animal feed, recognizing the demand in the dairy farming sector. In December 2021, Kanchan applied for support under the State Dairy Department scheme. Her application was approved, and she received a substantial subsidy of Rs. 49.45 Lakhs. This financial backing enabled her to upgrade her farming techniques, incorporate machinery for silage production, and expand her operations. The support from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying facilitated her journey towards sustainable farming practices and economic growth.

By convincing farmers Kanchan has managed 200 acres of land dedicated to fodder cultivation, with

plans for further expansion in the coming years. Her entrepreneurial spirit extends beyond farming; she established an e-commerce platform to market her produce, enhancing visibility and reaching a broader customer base. Kanchan's success has not

only empowered her but has also created a ripple effect, positively impacting over 100 farmers in her community. Her endeavor has provided an economic boost, generated job opportunities and fostering local development.



Fig 11 Fig 12

Fig 11&12: As part of establishment of feed & Fodder unit a silage making unit is established at Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh. by an women entrepreneur Ms. Kanchan Verma.

5.1.2 Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension:

The sub-mission aims to incentivize the Institutes, Universities, Organizations carrying out research and development related to sheep, goat, pig and feed and fodder sector, extension activities, livestock insurance and innovation.

This sub-mission has the following activities:

- (I) **Activity I: Research and Development and innovations:** Assistance is provided to the ICAR, Central Institutes, State Government University farms and other credible institutions involved in research in the sheep, goat, poultry, pig and feed and fodder sector. Assistance is also provided for innovative activities for development of the sector and also technology transfer. The Start-ups will also be incentivized for problem solving in the sheep, goat, poultry, pig, feed and fodder.

An amount of Rs. 1679.18 lakh has been released to the Institutes for research and innovation during 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

- (ii) **Activity II: Extension activities:** Under this activity, assistance provided for IEC activities like seminar, training and capacity

Building, Livestock Farmers Groups/Breeder's Association, Organization of various promotional activities related to Animal Husbandry, scheme promotion etc. at State, Central and Regional Level, Operationalization of Farmers Field Schools, Exposure Visit for Livestock Extension Facilitators (LEF), Exposure Visit of farmer, Staff component of livestock Extension, Demonstration Activities, Creating awareness through social media and audio visual support, extension education and creation of literature on livestock extension etc.

An amount of Rs. 137.10 lakh has been released to the States/UTs for extension activities during 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

- (iii) **Activity III: Livestock Insurance:** The Risk Management & Insurance was implemented in all the Districts of the Country. It includes insurance of indigenous/crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and male animals of Cattle/ Buffalo) and other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs,

Rabbit, Yak and Mithun) are covered under the purview of the livestock Insurance. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 10 cattle units per household all animals except for pig and rabbit. Where the benefit will be remained restricted for 5 cattle units (1 cattle unit = 10 small animals). In case of sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, the benefit of equal to 10 animals i.e. for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit. For this purpose, "household" will be defined on the same lines as adopted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

5.2 Small Livestock Institutes

Aseel etc. to promote breed conservation.

and broiler varieties. This Centre gives valuable information relating to different genetic stock available in the country. One layer and two broiler tests are usually initiated in a year.

During the year 2024-25, upto 31.12.2024, around 0.13 lakh & 4.25 lakh no. of parent chicks and commercial chicks, respectively, have been supplied by the CPDOs to the different States/Agencies/Individuals. Similarly, this year 2024-25, 0.12 lakh & 2.35 lakh no. of parent hatching eggs and commercial hatching eggs respectively have been supplied by the CPDOs. Around 1011 farmers and trainers have been trained. Besides, about 709 feed samples have been analyzed.

5.2.2 Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar (Haryana)

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

During 2023-24, the farm supplied 321 rams, 46 bucks to different State agencies and farmers. In addition, a total of 122 farmers were trained in machine shearing techniques, 1189 farmers have been trained under one-day Sheep Management training programme and 112 farmers have been trained under six days Sheep Management training programme till 31st March, 2024.

Besides above, during the current financial year this farm has supplied 181 rams, 14 bucks to different State agencies and farmers. In addition, a total of 76 farmers were trained in machine shearing techniques, 720 farmers have been trained under one-day Sheep Management training programme and 112 farmers have been trained under six days Sheep Management training programme till 31st December, 2024.

5.2.3 Regional Fodder Stations

In addition, the Department is also implementing Central Sector Scheme viz., Central Fodder

Development Organizations under which seven Regional Fodder Stations established in different agro-climatic zones of the country and are engaged in the production of quality fodder seeds, trainings and other extension activities related to fodder development in the country.

These Seven Regional Fodder Stations are located at Ravirala, Hyderabad (Telangana), Dhamrod, Surat (Gujarat), Hisar (Haryana), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Suhama (Jammu & Kashmir), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Kalyani (West Bengal). Another Regional Fodder Station based at Hasserghatta has been merged in CEAH.

As on 31.12.2024, these stations have produced 320 MTs of fodder seeds, conducted 4702 no of demonstrations, and organized 105 no of training programmes and 99 no of farmers' fairs/field days.

5.3 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund

The Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) with an outlay of 29,110.25 crore is being implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Section 8 companies and Dairy Cooperatives to establish: (i) Dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, (ii) Meat processing and value addition infrastructure, (iii) Animal feed plants, (iv) Breed improvement technology and breed multiplication farms for Cattle/Buffalo/Sheep/Goat/Pig, (v) Veterinary vaccine and drug production facilities, (vi) Animal waste to wealth management (agri-waste management), and (vii) Primary wool processing infrastructure.

Under this scheme, the Central Government provides 3% interest subvention for eligible entities who can avail term loans up to 90% of the project cost from any scheduled bank/NABARD/NCDC/NDDB. Under the scheme a facility of Credit Guarantee Fund, established with NAB Sanrakshan Trustee Pvt. Ltd., is offering a 25% credit guarantee for MSME. There is no ceiling on the eligible term loan amount under this scheme.

Objectives of the scheme:

- a) To help increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification thereby providing greater access for unorganized rural milk and meat producers to organized milk and meat market
- b) To make available increased price realization for the producer
- c) To make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer
- d) To fulfill the objective of protein enriched quality food requirement of the growing population of the country and prevent malnutrition in one of the highest malnourished children population in the world
- e) Promote entrepreneurial activities and facilitate job creation.
- f) To promote exports and increase the export contribution in the milk and meat sector.
- g) To make available quality concentrated animals feed to the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry to provide balanced ration at affordable prices.

AHIDF progress so far:

Upto 31.12.2024, 933 projects are marked eligible by the department worth 18,096 Crores and a total of 498 projects worth 13,551 Crores have been sanctioned by the lending banks. In the first year of scheme launch 713 projects were received which increased to 2480 in 2021-22, 2014 in 2022-23, 298 projects in 2023-24, and 1228 projects in 2024-25 till 31.12.2024, indicating the popularity of the scheme has increased with time. The Department has included all possible activities under this scheme either it's dairy processing, meat processing, feed manufacturing, veterinary vaccine and drug manufacturing, animal waste to wealth management, further, primary wool processing infrastructure has been added as an eligible

category under the scheme. With the passage of time, every activity under the scheme has picked up pace and the Department has now receiving projects from remote districts where earlier less number of projects was seen.

As on 31.12.2024, 80.87 Crores of interest subvention has been released for 149 projects.

Upto 31.12.2024, 363 projects approved by banks under AHIDF, infrastructure created under dairy processing is having capacity of 165.75 Lakh Liters per day (LLPD) towards 130 number of projects. In meat processing, capacity created so far is 8.95 lakh MTPA for 21 number of projects. Under Animal feed manufacturing, around 84.52 lakh MTPA capacity has been created against 128 number of projects.

Under Breed Improvement Technology & Multiplication Farm category 75 no. of units have been supported. Under the scheme, infrastructure assisted is breed improvement farms for aggregate of 8060 cows/buffaloes/pigs, Modern poultry farms having capacity of 24.49 crore poultry birds/chicks per annum and 191 Cr. eggs per annum capacity.

Under Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri waste management) category 3 project (s) have been supported with 10351 MT/annum capacity of compressed gas. Through these employment opportunities for 63 pax have been created upto 31.12.2024.

Under Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities category 3 projects have been supported having production facilities of 90 lakhs No. Bolus, 400 lakh No. Tablets, 60,000 Kg powder, 70 lakhs vials and 2.74 L of liquid veterinary drugs and medicines per annum and 3 Crore injectable drugs per year. Through these employment opportunities for 253 pax have been created upto 31.12.2024.

Total 50,000 direct employments have been generated through the 363 projects. However, more than 1,80,000 farmers are getting benefitted from the scheme by 31.12.2024.



The above two photos are the Animal feed category by J D Feeds in Haryana, under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) Scheme.



The above two photographs represent the Dairy processing plant, Chanakya Dairy Products Pvt Ltd in Punjab, under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) Scheme.

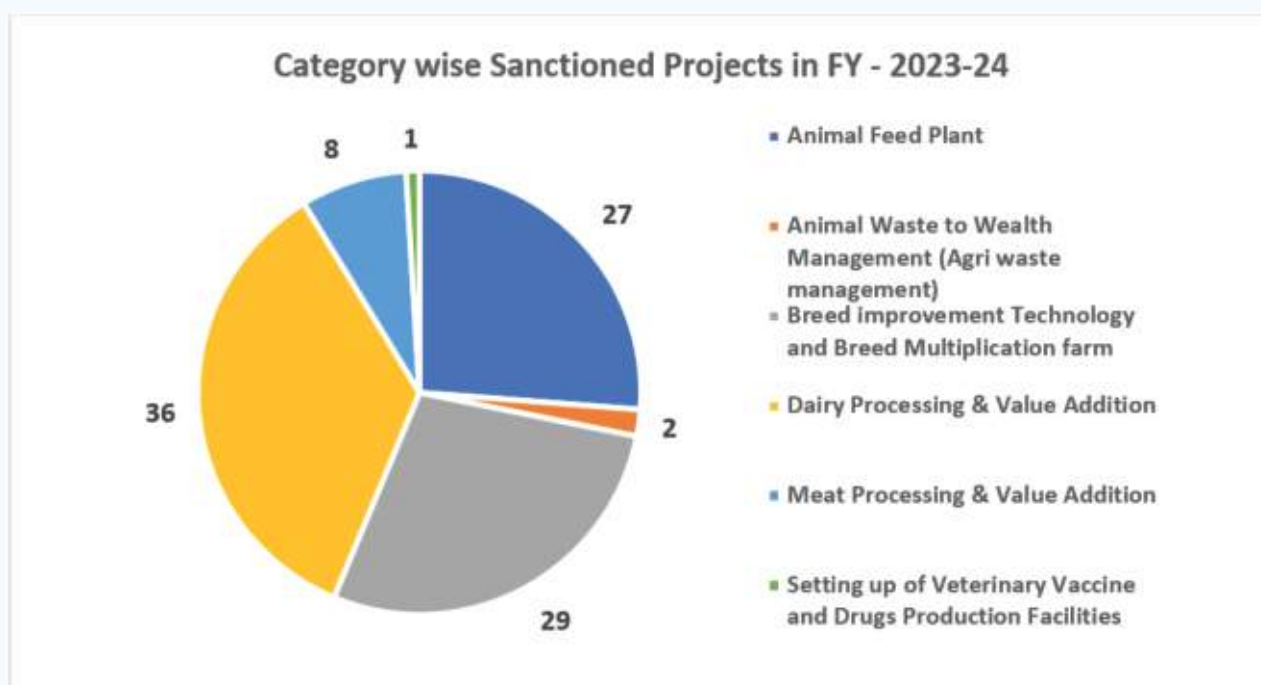


Fig: 1- Category wise Sanctioned projects in the year 2023-24

During the fiscal year, a total no. of 103 projects were sanctioned under the scheme. It is evident that the major share of sanctioned projects is constituted by Dairy Processing and value addition categories and Breed Improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication Farms, followed remaining four

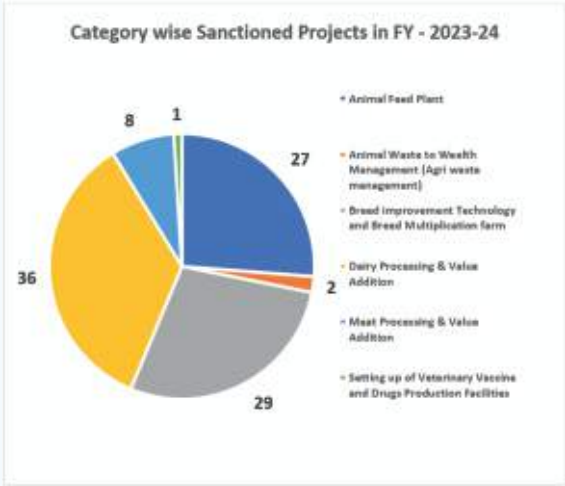


Fig:2- Slab wise project cost of Sanctioned Projects

Further, the scheme fosters expansion opportunities for established animal husbandry enterprises and aspiring agri-allied entrepreneurs,

categories (Fig 1). Through these projects an annual capacity creation/enhancement of 1.79 lakh MTPA meat processing and value addition, 69 LLPD dairy processing & value addition, 18 lakh MTPA animal feed manufacturing, breed multiplications farms catering 13 crore birds/ Annum, 7460 cattle, 20.51 Cr. eggs/ Annum production facility shall be achieved.

| Annual Capacity Enhancement in AH Sub sectors |
|--|
| 1.79 Lakh MTPA Meat Processing |
| 69 Lakh LPD Dairy Processing |
| 18 Lakh MTPA Animal Feed Plant |
| 13 Cr Birds/Annum, 7460 Cattle, 20.51 eggs/Annum |
| Breed Improvement and Breed Multiplication Farm |
| 4401 MTPA Animal Waste to wealth Management |
| 70 Lakhs Vials per Year Veterinary Vaccine and Drug Production |

promoting inclusive growth within the sector and job creation. The projects range from less than Rs. 5 crores to more than Rs. 100 crores (Fig 2).

Chapter- 6

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 The rapid growth in livestock production, combined with high animal density, expanding livestock populations, increased interactions between livestock, humans, and wildlife, and the rise in global trade and movement of livestock, presents considerable challenges in ensuring the health of livestock and poultry.

Through livestock health programmes, particularly animal disease control, DAHD aims to control and contain zoonotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases while ensuring sustainable production, guiding for optimal livelihoods and safe & wholesome production of food of animal origin.

Two-thirds of infectious diseases affecting humans are of animal origin and three fourths of emerging human pathogens being animal-based, alongside the growing challenge of foodborne diseases.

The Department is increasing capacity of animal health management by building national level institutional capacities through focused R & D activities; strengthening state-level capacities via capacity building of manpower and epidemiology; improving State diagnostic capabilities, improving access to veterinary health care services, improving farm bio-security and sharing advisories for control and containment of livestock & poultry diseases e.g. Avian Influenza, Lumpy Skin Disease, Glanders, African Swine Fever, etc. The Department also released advisories for animal management practices during summer, and other extreme weather conditions as well as for natural disasters are shared with States/ UTs.

6.1.2. The Department enforces regulatory measures to contain and control diseases through the "Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009", and "Livestock Importation Act, 1898" aimed at prevention of ingress of exotic and emerging diseases in the country through imports of livestock and livestock products. The number of

Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre as on 31.03.2024 is given at **Annexure IX**.

6.2. Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)

Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) implemented by the Department, is ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) as revised/modified over the years for prevention of ingress and spread of animal diseases and aims to improve animal health by way of implementation of prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, enhancing delivery of quality Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure.

The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF).

During 2021-22, LH&DC scheme was also revised and realigned to 3 components (i) Critical Animal Disease Control Programme for control of PPR and CSF -100% Central Sector (ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) and Establishment & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals - Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU) - Centrally Sponsored components except procurement of MVUs which is 100%. The NADCP and LHDC were merged as components under LHDCP during 2021-22.

For Mobile Veterinary Units, established with an aim to deliver last mile delivery of Veterinary Health Services at the farmers' doorstep, the Central Government provides 100% financial assistance to the States/UTs towards procurement and customization of MVUs to strengthen veterinary health services in far flung areas.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) for control of state prioritized economically important exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases is also being implemented.

The details of LHDCP components are as under:

6.2.1. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP):

National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis (NADCP) was launched by the Department in 2019 with the objective of control of FMD and Brucellosis through development of herd immunity. National Animal Disease Control Programme for control of Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis, was approved by Cabinet as a separate 100% Central Sector (CS) scheme vide letter no. 17/CM/2019 dated 3rd June, 2019 with an outlay of Rs.13,343.00 Cr for five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, with an objective of complete control of FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030 and control of Brucellosis. In 2021, this programme was subsumed under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP).

100% central assistance is provided to the States for purchasing vaccination accessories, remuneration

to vaccinators, development of cold chain infrastructure (Walk-in-Cold Rooms, Cold cabinets, ice lined refrigerators, vaccine carriers, active cool boxes etc.) of the States, surveillance & monitoring and IEC / awareness campaigns.

6.2.1.1 NADCP-FMD:

Foot and Mouth Disease is considered the most significant from the point of adversely affecting economically which is estimated to cause economic loss around Rs. 24,000 crore every year and affects the acceptability of Indian animal products outside India. The disease is globally recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) as priority disease for control and eradication.

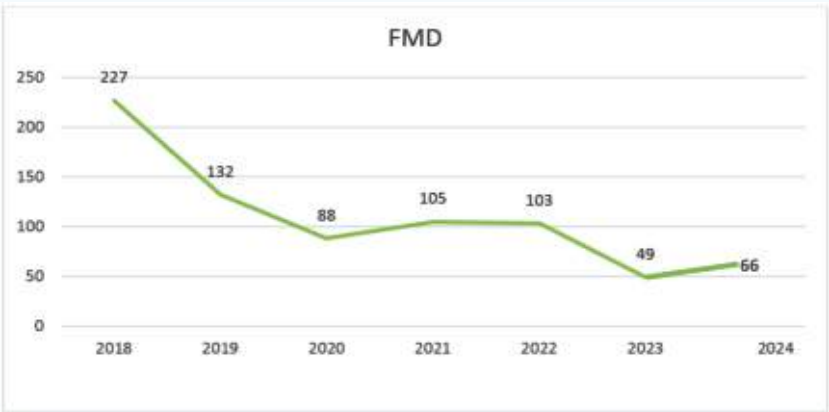
During the year 2024-25, total 34.80 crore FMD vaccine doses were supplied to States/ UTs. During the period, around 22.36 Crore animal were vaccinated and around 5.57 Crore farmers were benefitted. Further, around Rs. 212.99 crore was released for accessories, awareness, remuneration, and cold chain equipment.



Vaccination against FMD

There is considerable reduction in FMD outbreak in 2024-2025 so far, compared to previous years. FMD outbreaks has steadily declined from 227 cases in 2018 to 66 outbreaks up to June 2024.

The outbreaks are sporadic in nature and there have been cases of FMD affecting very limited number of animals and did not spread due to surrounding herd immunity.



6.2.1.2 NADCP-Brucellosis:

Brucellosis is an economically important reproductive disease of cattle and buffaloes having an adverse impact resulting in abortions and is also transmissible to humans as it is zoonotic. It is also a serious occupational hazard and endemic in India.

In this component, female bovine calves (4-8 months of age) are vaccinated throughout the country for providing protection against Brucellosis.

In 2024-25, vaccinations done against Brucellosis were around 39.39 Lakh under this component upto December 2024.



Vaccination against Brucellosis

6.2.2 Other Critical Animal Diseases

6.2.2.1 PPR-EP:

Peste des Petits Ruminants - Eradication Programme (PPR-EP)- PPR also known as sheep and goat plague, is a highly contagious transboundary animal disease affecting domestic and wild small ruminants. It is characterized by

severe morbidity and mortality rates and has a high economic impact on our country where small ruminants contribute to livelihoods substantially.

In this component, PPR vaccination of the entire sheep and goat population of the country is being carried out for 100% effective coverage of the entire small ruminant population. Migrants' flocks/animals are also covered under the vaccination programme.

Total vaccinations done were around 2.76 Crore against PPR during FY 2024-25 (till date).



Vaccination against PPR

6.2.2.2 CSF-Control Programme:

Classical swine fever (CSF), also known as hog cholera, is a contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs and is an economically important. Swine infected with classical swine fever virus may

show neurological signs, reproductive failures, and abortion. The disease control programme for Classical Swine Fever covers all the States/ Uts having pig population for coverage of the entire pig population.

Total vaccinations done were around 5.42 Lakhs against CSF during FY 2024-25.



Vaccination for CSF under CSF-EP

6.2.3 Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)

6.2.3.1 ESVHD-MVU:

Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries-Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU) provides financial support to the states/ UTs for establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units to provide diagnosis treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services to farmers / animal owners at their doorstep. It is envisaged to support one MVU per 1 lakh livestock population in the country.

Under this component, 100% Central assistance is provided for the non-recurring expenditure on the

customized mobile van / vehicle, fully equipped with equipment for diagnosis, treatment, sample collection, minor surgery and audio- visual aids, etc. for extension activities. The recurring expenditure on running the mobile vans / vehicles, call centres and the outsourced manpower services shall however have a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60-40/90-10 for NER & Himalayan States/100%for UTs.

The amount of Rs. 116.05 cr. has been released to 23 states towards recurring expenditure for running of MVUs during FY 2024-25 upto December 2024. Total 4016, MVUs are operational till now and in 2024-25, 39.28 lakh farmers were benefitted, and 90.47 lakhs animals were treated.



MVU Call Centre, Vehicle location, Animal treatment and Camp

6.2.3.2 Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD):

This component is focused on assistance to States/UTs for vaccination against economically important diseases of animals duly prioritized by the States as per the disease(s) prevalent and losses to farmers. Emphasis is also given for vaccination against zoonotic animal diseases viz., anthrax, rabies, etc. State biological production units and Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, for supplementing production of disease diagnostic

kits/vaccines and for disease diagnosis are also strengthened and supported under ASCAD. Another activity that has been prioritized under this component is 'Control of Emergent and Exotic Diseases'. This includes surveillance and related activities to check ingress of exotic diseases and emergent/re-emergent animal diseases. Financial assistance is also given towards payment of compensation to farmers for culling of birds, elimination of infected animals, and destruction of feed/eggs including operational costs.

ASCAD is having a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60:40 for all states except NER & Himalayan States for whom it is shared on 90:10 basis and 100% for UTs. For activities under Research & Innovation, publicity & awareness, training and allied activities, 100% Central assistance is given.

The amount of Rs. 77.12 cr. has been released to 21 States during 2024-25 till December 2024.

Status of MVUs, vaccination and disease incidence: The status of MVUs sanctioned, vaccination and disease incidence as gathered from States/UTs during 2024 (January to June, 2024) are at **Annexures X & XI**.

6.3 Control of Zoonotic, emerging & re-emerging diseases

6.3.1. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is an infectious viral disease of cattle and buffalo caused by capripox virus. It is transmitted by arthropod vectors such as mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks. The disease is characterized by mild fever for 2-3 days followed by development of stiff, round cutaneous nodules (2-5 cm in diameter). Animal often recovered within a period of 2-3 weeks. The morbidity rate is around 10-20% and mortality rate is around 1-5%.

In India, lumpy skin disease was initially confirmed in the states of West Bengal and Odisha during September, 2019 by NIHSAD, Bhopal. The disease was later confirmed in the other states. Advisories and guidelines developed by the department in respect to biosecurity measures, treatment, surveillance, diagnosis and vaccination

(carpet and controlled) issued to all affected and non-affected states/UTs for taking necessary action including timeline for annual vaccination using goatpox vaccine (Uttarkashi strain). Central teams also deputed to give necessary guidance and technical support to affected states on ground for better planning in the field.

During 2024, the disease was observed in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim, Kerala, and Maharashtra.

Around 8.54 crore cattle have been vaccinated during 2024-25. There was 95% recovery rate of the affected animals owing mainly due to biosecurity and vaccination.

6.3.2 Avian Influenza

Since 2006, the country has been reporting H5N1 Avian Influenza virus. The Government carried out control and containment operations immediately and contained the disease. The guidelines were further devised for Zoological Parks and were issued to them for necessary action.

Control and containment operations were carried out as per the guidelines of the extant Action Plan on Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza, 2021 for the outbreaks of Avian Influenza (HPAI) at various epicentres.

The Government of India, under the ASCAD component of LHDCP, will share costs equally with State governments (50:50). However, no compensation applies to losses at government-owned farms.

Table: Outbreaks of Avian Influenza during the year (up to 31stDecember, 2024)

| Period | State Affected | Number of Epicenters | No. of birds culled (in lakhs) |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| February 2024 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0.003 |
| March 2024 | Maharashtra | 1 | 0.087 |
| April and May 2024 | Jharkhand | 2 | 0.03 |
| April to July 2024 | Kerala | 38+18* | 1.93 |
| August & September 2024 | Odisha | 6 | 0.71 |

Actions in pursuance to Action Plan are taken including the following:

- (i) Culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-1 Km is carried out in affected zone.
- (ii) To strengthen diagnosis of Avian Influenza, four Bio-Safety Level 3 (BSL-III) Laboratories have been established at Jalandhar, Kolkata, Bangalore & Bareilly. Also, a mobile BSL-III laboratory has been provided to NERDDL, Guwahati. These laboratories are already in operation.
- (iii) Sensitization of general public on Avian Influenza through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.
- (iv) All the State governments are alerted from time to time to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease.
- (v) Advisories are issued to the states for guidance of poultry farmers from time to time on various aspects of disease control, surveillance and importance of bio security.

Revision of Compensation Rates for Poultry

In accordance with the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Control, and Containment of Avian Influenza 2021, the culling of poultry birds, destruction of eggs, and disposal of poultry feed within a 1-kilometer radius of an outbreak epicentre is mandated. Farmers affected by these measures are compensated for their losses as part of the process.

Following the recommendations of the Technical Committee of this Department and consultations with experts and stakeholders held on April 29 and 30, 2024, revised compensation rates were approved and officially released in September 2024. These updated rates aim to ensure fair compensation for different poultry species reared across the country. The last revision of rates occurred in May 2013.

6.3.3 AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) IN PIGS:

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly infectious and contagious hemorrhagic viral disease of pigs, and wild boar/feral pigs and other pig species of all breeds and ages. Mortality rate is as high as 100%. ASF does not infect human or other livestock species. It is caused by DNA virus of the

Asfariviridae family, genus Asfivirus. Incubation period varies from 4 to 19 days.

In India, African Swine Fever (ASF) has been confirmed by NIHSAD, Bhopal initially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam during June, 2020 and then in NEER and the other states of the country. The Department has framed the National Action Plan for Control, Containment and Eradication of African Swine Fever (ASF) in India and circulated to all stakeholders. States / UTs were urged for taking suitable actions as contained in the Action Plan so that African Swine Fever (ASF) is controlled, contained and eradicated from the country in a definite timeline. Central Teams also deputed to give necessary guidance and technical support to affected states on ground for better planning in the field. During 2024, the disease was observed in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram and Andhra Pradesh. Total 99308 pigs died and 51261 pigs culled during 2024. Presently, the disease is under control and the biosecurity measures are underway.

6.3.4 GLANDERS IN EQUINES:

Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines, viz., horses, donkeys and mules, caused by infection with the bacterium *Burkholderia mallei* (*B. mallei*). Control of Glanders requires testing of suspect clinical cases, screening of apparently normal equids, and elimination of reactors *B.mallei* has zoonotic potential and has been considered as a potential biological warfare or bioterrorism agent as it can cause highly fatal disease in humans.



Clinical case of disease Glander

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has framed the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India with the objective of surveillance, control and eradication of Glanders in equines from India.

Incidence of Glanders is observed in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan and

accordingly, advisories were issued by the Department to undertake control and increase bio-security measures, including intensifying awareness programmes.

After requisite evaluation of infrastructure and bio-security arrangements, the Department recognized 16 Equine Holding Facilities of Defence Services/ Private establishments as separate Glanders-free compartments.

Table: Total number cases during 2024 are as under:

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Incidence |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 2 |
| 2 | Haryana | 4 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 2 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 1 |
| 5 | West Bengal | 1 |
| 6 | Uttarakhand | 2 |
| 7 | Delhi | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 14 |

6.3.5 Canine Rabies:

As part of the global effort to eliminate dog mediated Rabies by 2030, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India and the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP), National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under the aegis of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India in consultation with other stakeholders have collaboratively framed the 'National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030 (NAPRE)'.

On 28th September 2021, the 'National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030' was jointly launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

The NAPRE is a guidance document to enable the States to draft their State Action Plans suitable for their States depending upon disease prevalence, population demographics and resource availability. This document has identified strategies to control and eliminate dog mediated rabies in the country through stepwise approach. This document clearly outlines steps and activities to achieve Rabies free areas. It aims at systematic

reduction of rabies risk through sustained mass dog vaccinations, pre and post-exposure prophylaxis and public education.

During 2024, World Rabies Day was observed on September 28th by the Department for sensitization on control and prevention of dog mediated Rabies.

6.4 Regulating Veterinary Practice:

Veterinary Council of India

Veterinary Council of India (VCI) is a statutory body established under the provision of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Veterinary Council of India is responsible for regulating veterinary practices as well as for maintaining uniform standards of veterinary education through Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations in all veterinary institutes across the country.

Veterinary Council of India consists of 27 Members -5 (five) Members nominated by the Government of India from amongst the Directors of Animal Husbandry of those States to which the Act extends, 4(four) Members from amongst the heads of Veterinary institutions in the States to which the Act extends, 1(one) Member nominated by Indian

Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR), 1 (one) Member to represent Government of India from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 1 (one) Member nominated by Indian Veterinary Association, 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Councils of those States to which this Act extends and 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Associations of those States to which this Act extends. 11(eleven) members are elected from amongst the persons enrolled in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India and Secretary, Veterinary Council of India are ex officio members of the Council.

The Council during the year 2024 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 734 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

sero-negativity against FMD antibodies and has completed testing of 12 batches of FMD vaccines against all the parameters. Likewise safety testing of 18 batches of Brucella vaccines has been achieved under the control program of the department during the year. The quality control testing of 34 batches of PPR vaccines was accomplished under the LHDCP program.

The institute has completed the compliance of the Joint Inspection Committee of the DCGI w.r.t complete CDL of the institute. Under the World Reference Laboratory-India collaboration project on strengthening of FMD vaccine testing capabilities, activities pertaining to kit validation under the work packages are underway. The institute participated in The World Reference Laboratory on FMD, UK, Proficiency Testing Scheme exercise phase XXXV and secured a score of 4 out of 4 where in the test performance and interpretation of institute were found fit for purpose and where no further action was required. The institute has been designated as one of the partner labs in the BSL3/4 Network Labs for Pandemic Preparedness and Outbreak Investigation of ICMR under the National One Health Mission. Under the program, the officers of the institute underwent training for Biosafety and Biosecurity for handling high-risk pathogens in BSL-3 laboratory at NIV, Pune and ICAR-NIHSAD Bhopal. The institute also represented Department in the NJORT team for the "Vishanu Yudh Abhyas"

held at Ajmer, Rajasthan. The institute also assisted in the Animal Infectious Disease Prioritization (AIDP) and ISAVET conducted in collaboration of FAO and DAHD. The institute is set for its involvement in the Indian Network for TADs, EIDs and Zoonotic Diseases (INTEZ) and Indian Network for Genomic Surveillance (INGeS) under the Pandemic fund of the FAO. Under the visionary step of the Department for the upgradation of the bio-containment facility of CCSNIAH, the institute has received a budgetary outlay of Rs 160 cr. The upgradation work has been commenced in a phased manner by National Dairy Development Board.

The institute organized four one day 'Hindi Karyashala' and one 'Hindi Pakhwada' for promoting the use of Hindi in official communications. The institute has organized several cleaning activities within and outside of the campus under the Swachhta drive 4.0. The institute also participated in the Kissan Saman Diwas Mela at KVK, Khekra on 23rd December 2024.

Apart from this the officers of the institute participated in various other scientific conferences/e-conferences/webinars/vaccinator trainings and meetings/ harmonization exercises.

The information related to CCSNIAH, Baghpat is available in its official website:

www.ccsniah@gov.in



Events, Lab visit, Seminar, Stall and allied activities at CCS NIAH, Baghpat

6.6.2 Animal Quarantine and Certification Service (AQCS)

The purpose and scope of setting up of Animal Quarantine Stations is to prevent ingress of exotic diseases into the country through imported livestock and livestock products. The increased and faster international trade and travel exposes every country to the dangers of infiltration of known and unknown transmissible animal diseases which have the potential of rapid spread and also have adverse socio- economic and human/animal health consequences. The Quarantine Services are necessary to keep the country free from exotic diseases.

There are many infectious diseases of livestock which are prevalent in other countries but India is free from them. It is therefore necessary that such exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from abroad. The entire procedure of keeping a watch on livestock disease is the responsibility of the World Organization for Animal Health, (earlier Office des International Epizooties (O.I.E.)) through its Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes. OIE has a list of the prevalent diseases (aquatic and terrestrial). Zoonosis is also an important component of AQCS wherein human health is ensured by strict implementation of AQCS regulations.

An efficient Animal Quarantine Organization is necessary for conducting checks at international airports/seaports and land routes as livestock may covertly carry pathogens without any sign of clinical disease; they must be held in quarantine for observation and testing to establish their pathogen-free status before release into the country. There are six Animal Quarantine stations at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad.

All information related to AQCS is available in its official website: www.aqcsindia.gov.in.

6.7 WOAHrelated activities

6.7.1 Recognition of WOA reference laboratory for PPR & Leptospirosis

WOAH has approved the application and

designated the laboratories of Equine Piroplasmosis at ICAR-National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar as WOAHP Reference laboratory for Equine Piroplasmosis and laboratories of PPR and Leptospirosis at ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI) as WOAHP Reference Laboratory for PPR and Leptospirosis.

This global recognition underscores DAHD's sustained commitment to enhancing India's scientific capabilities, diagnostic infrastructure, and leadership in tackling critical animal health challenges.

This WOAHP Reference Laboratory status not only affirms India's adherence to the highest international standards in research and diagnostics but also reinforces DAHD's role in facilitating India's contributions to global animal health. DAHD's vision for an interconnected global approach to disease control is reflected in this achievement, which will foster knowledge exchange and bolster India's reputation in animal health leadership.

6.8 Preparedness for Outbreak management and response

6.8.1 Avian Influenza Outbreak and Response Simulation Exercise

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, in partnership with the World Bank, organized an Avian Influenza Outbreak and Response Simulation Exercise in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, on June 19-20, 2024. The exercise emphasized outbreak detection, rapid response strategies, and inter-agency coordination.

Interactive scenarios simulated real-life outbreak situations, equipping participants with practical crisis management skills. Key topics included surveillance systems, emergency response protocols, and public communication strategies to manage and contain the spread of avian influenza effectively.



Avian Influenza Outbreak and Response Simulation Exercise in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, on June 19-20, 2024

6.8.2 Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Livestock Diseases:

The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Livestock Diseases, launched on October 25, 2024, during the Pandemic Fund project launch event in New Delhi, is a comprehensive strategy designed to prepare for, respond to, and recover from livestock disease outbreaks. It includes risk assessment, stakeholder engagement, biosecurity measures, and post-outbreak recovery, all aligned with "The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009."

The CMP aims to establish a structured framework for preparedness, response, and recovery from livestock disease crises, minimizing animal mortality, preventing disease spread, and ensuring swift restoration of animal health and economic stability. The plan ensures early detection, effective response, and efficient recovery from livestock disease outbreaks, thereby protecting animal health, public safety from zoonotic diseases, and minimizing economic losses. It also reduces the severity and likelihood of health crises by addressing risks proactively.



Release of Crisis Management Plan for Livestock Diseases at New Delhi on 25th October 2024

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying issued an advisory on the Control and Containment of ASF on 24th September, 2024, emphasizing crucial measures outlined in the NAP-ASF. These include the implementation of the NAP, depopulation (culling of pigs and destruction of feed material), biosecurity measures and hygienic feeding practices, effective liaison with wildlife authorities, collaboration with stakeholders, proper disposal of carcasses and disinfection, and regular and accurate reporting of data.

Poultry Disease Action Plan-2024 was launched on 13th September, 2024 during the Monsoon Meet 2024 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, by the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh.

By adopting these measures, the resilience of the poultry industry can be enhanced, animal health protected, and a steady supply of safe and nutritious poultry products ensured.



6.9 Central / Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD) of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (ICAR-IVRI), Izatnagar is functioning as the Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL). The Disease Investigation Laboratory (Pune), Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals (Kolkata), Institute of Animal Health &

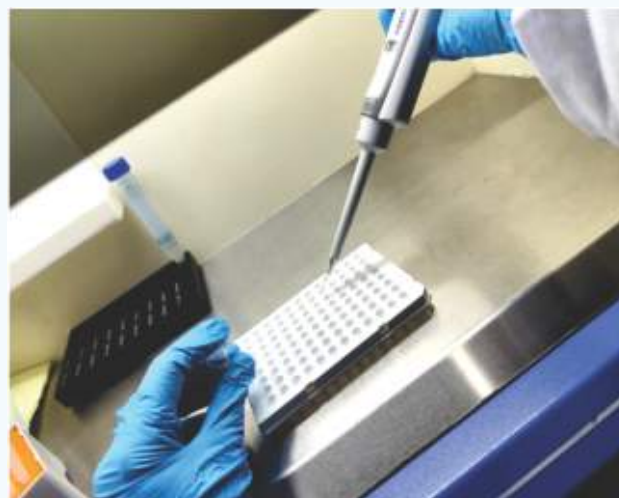
Veterinary Biologicals (Bengaluru), Animal Health Institute (Jalandhar) and Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara (Guwahati) are functioning as referral laboratories for Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and North-Eastern regions, respectively. The laboratories at NRDDL (Jalandhar), SRDDL (Bangalore), ERDDL (Kolkata) and CDDL (Izatnagar) have been strengthened with pre-fabricated BSL-III laboratories while a mobile BSL-III laboratory has been provided to NERDDL, Guwahati. These RDDDLs aid in surveillance and diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases, including Avian Influenza and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

- NERDDL is referral laboratory dedicated to render services of investigation, diagnosis,



surveillance and monitoring for important diseases of livestock & poultry equipped with mobile BSL-III Laboratory for processing of filed samples suspected for African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza of North Eastern States of India.

- RT-PCR testing for diseases such as New Castle Disease, Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, and Leptospirosis has been initiated at NRDDL Jalandhar to enhance disease diagnosis capabilities. Additionally, rapid testing kits are now being used for the preliminary diagnosis of Rabies.

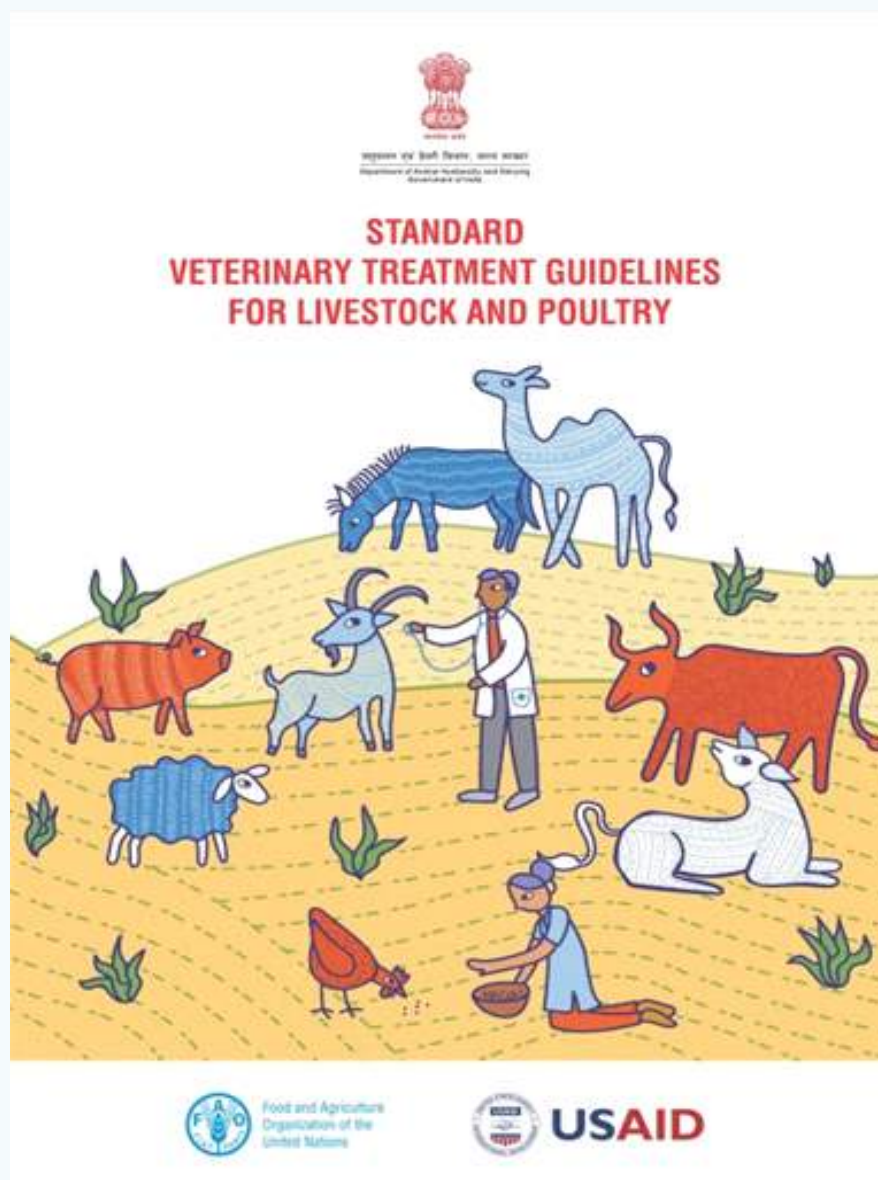


RT-PCR Testing for animal and poultry pathogens at RDDDL

- CDDL (IVRI) is supporting in animal health activities in respect to training programmes to various stakeholders on handling of various pathogens of zoonotic importance and diagnosis by Molecular and serological assays. Samples are tested for diseases like Lumpy Skin Disease, Theileria, Anaplasma, Foot and Mouth Disease, Rabies, Bluetongue virus, Canine Distemper, Trichoepithelioma, Ancylostoma, Glomerulonephritis, Myocarditis, Interstitial Pneumonia, African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza along with BSE surveillance. During 2024, a total of 36,592 samples were analysed across Virology,

Bacteriology, Parasitology, Pathology, and Toxicology laboratories for various diseases and conditions. Disease investigation visits, Health check-ups and STD testing were carried out during the year.

In order to provide referral services, over and above the existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been established and are fully functional. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines is produced in the country.



Cover page of Standard Veterinary Treatment Guidelines for Livestock and Poultry

6.11 Major events organized under DAHD

6.11.1 Launch of Pandemic Fund Project:

The launch of India's \$25 million project funded by the G20 Pandemic Fund was held on 25th October, 2024 in New Delhi. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) has secured \$25 million from the competitive G20 Pandemic Fund for the "Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response" project. Launched during Indonesia's G20 Presidency, this fund supports crucial projects aimed at bolstering pandemic readiness, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. India's involvement underscores our proactive role in the global One Health initiative, which integrates human, animal, and environmental health.

The G20 Pandemic Fund received 350 Expressions of Interest and 180 full proposals, requesting over \$2.5 billion against an available \$338 million. On July 20, 2023, the Governing Board approved 19 grants across 37 countries. India's proposal, focusing exclusively on strengthening the animal health system, stands out as the only one of its kind.

India's project focuses on strengthening disease surveillance, upgrading laboratory infrastructure, and integrating data systems, with an emphasis on cross-border cooperation. These efforts will reduce the risk of pathogens spreading from animals to humans, safeguarding the health, livelihoods, and food security of our most vulnerable communities. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank will jointly implement this project.



Launch of Pandemic Fund Project by Hon'ble Minister, Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying

6.11.2 International Events:

a) 91st General Session of World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – 26th to 30th May 2024

The 91st General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) was held from 26th to 30th May 2024 at the Maison de la Chimie, Paris (France), and was chaired by Dr. Hugo Federico Idoyaga Benítez (Paraguay), President of the Assembly.

Representatives from 166 member countries participated in person, and more than 1100 participants attended the event.

Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, WOAH delegate India, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Joint Secretary (LH) and Joint Secretary (Inland Fisheries) participated in the 91st General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).



India delegation led by Secretary, AHD at the 91st General Session of WOAHP at Paris, France

National delegates adopted new resolutions and made commitments to strengthen the global control of avian influenza, an animal disease that has impacted all regions of the world over the past years. A dedicated forum was organised to explore

WOAH's potential role in future landscapes, bringing lessons from those futures to help with decision-making about WOA's Basic Texts. The theme for the forum was "Is WOA Ready for the Future?"



Side-line meeting of India delegation with WOA's delegate, France

During the General Session Indian delegation had sideline meetings with Director General, WOA and Head of Capacity Building Department of WOA and other officials and discussed about the new initiatives of WOA including PPP Targeted Support. Further sideline meetings were also held with the Head of Animal Husbandry Department of the countries of France, Russia, United Kingdom, USDA and New Zealand and Chief Veterinary Officers of SAARC countries.

b) 45th Business Session of APHCA and 83rd APHCA Executive Committee

The 45th Business Session of APHCA (Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and 83rd APHCA Executive Committee

meeting was held at Khon Kean, Thailand on 11th November 2024. Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, DAHD, Govt of India, chaired the 83rd Executive Committee Meeting and 45th Business Session of the Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)

The inaugural session was attended by Dr. Thanawat Tiensin, FAO NSA Director and ADG FAO, and Dr. Scott Newman, APHCA Secretary. Key member countries included Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Iran, and India, all working together toward shared goals.



45th Business Session of APHCA and 83rd APHCA Executive Committee Meeting at Khon Kaen, Thailand

The APHCA was established within the framework of the FAO at the 5th FAO Regional Conference on Animal Production in 1974. The Commission became operational in December 1975 and today has 18 member countries. It supports sustainable improvement in rural livestock agricultural production through information sharing, disease prevention and control, diversification of farm

production, value-chain development, and other related initiatives. APHCA works on the principle of collective self-reliance and mutual assistance among developing countries. With 18 member countries, APHCA is dedicated to enhancing nutrition and raising living standards for livestock communities through sustainable and safe livestock



Animal Husbandry Commissioner, DAHD chairing the 45th Business Session of APHCA and 83rd APHCA Executive Committee Meeting at Khon Kaen, Thailand

6.12 Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)

Established in 2021, ECAH serves as DAHD's think tank, providing evidence-based insights and policy recommendations on national health programs, emerging disease threats, One Health initiatives, and regulatory frameworks for veterinary vaccines, drugs, and biologicals.

The 8th meeting of the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) was held on October 28, 2024, under the chairmanship of Prof. Ajay Kumar Sood, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, and vice-chaired by Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD, at Vigyan Bhawan.



8th meeting of the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH) on 28th October 2024

In 2024, the Subcommittee under the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH) conducted a series of meetings to provide policy input on veterinary vaccines, biologicals, drugs, and feed additives.

- **Veterinary Vaccines/Biologicals/Drugs:** A total of 11 meetings were held, with 122 deliberations focusing on assessments and recommendations.
- **Feed Additives:** Five meetings took place, resulting in 54 deliberations aimed at enhancing the standards and policies for feed additives.

These discussions have contributed significantly to shaping informed policies in animal health and nutrition.

6.13 Disease free status of the country:

India continued to retain its free status for the following diseases during 2024, as validated by WOAH:

- a. Negligible risk status Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
- b. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) freedom
- c. African Horse Sickness (AHS) freedom status
- d. Compartmentalization for Avian Influenza

As an effective control measure and to facilitate trade of poultry and poultry related products, the Department has adopted the tool for declaring Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza free poultry compartments. Compartmentalization is a tool to improve animal health and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks within and outside the compartment. Compartmentalization entails the definition of an animal sub-population of a specified health status within the national territory. This status is maintained through management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity, based on the standards in the WOAH Terrestrial Code (Chapters 4.4 and 4.5) and the recommendations in the relevant disease chapters.

The Department of Animal husbandry & Dairying has submitted the Self-declaration of freedom from High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in 32 poultry compartments in India to World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and the same has been approved by WOAH in May 2024 and published in

WOAH website <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-offer/self-declared-disease-status/>. These poultry establishments are situated in 4 States of the country i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

Chapter- 7

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS



The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) recognizes livestock as a cornerstone of India's rural economy, contributing significantly to livelihoods, food security, and national GDP. Acknowledging the dynamic challenges and opportunities in this sector, DAHD prioritizes the collection of accurate, real-time data to inform evidence-based decision-making. From improving animal health and disease control to enhancing veterinary services, resource allocation, feed and fodder production, and boosting livestock-based industries, validated statistics are indispensable. Leveraging advanced technologies and inclusive methodologies, the Livestock Census (LC) and Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) emerge as the twin pillars for generating precise animal husbandry data, paving the way for sustainable growth and rural empowerment.

7.1 Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) plays a pivotal role in estimating the annual production of four Major Livestock Products (MLP)—Milk, Eggs, Meat, and Wool—through the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS). This nationwide scheme ensures the timely generation of MLP estimates, serving as an important tool for policy formulation and strategic planning.

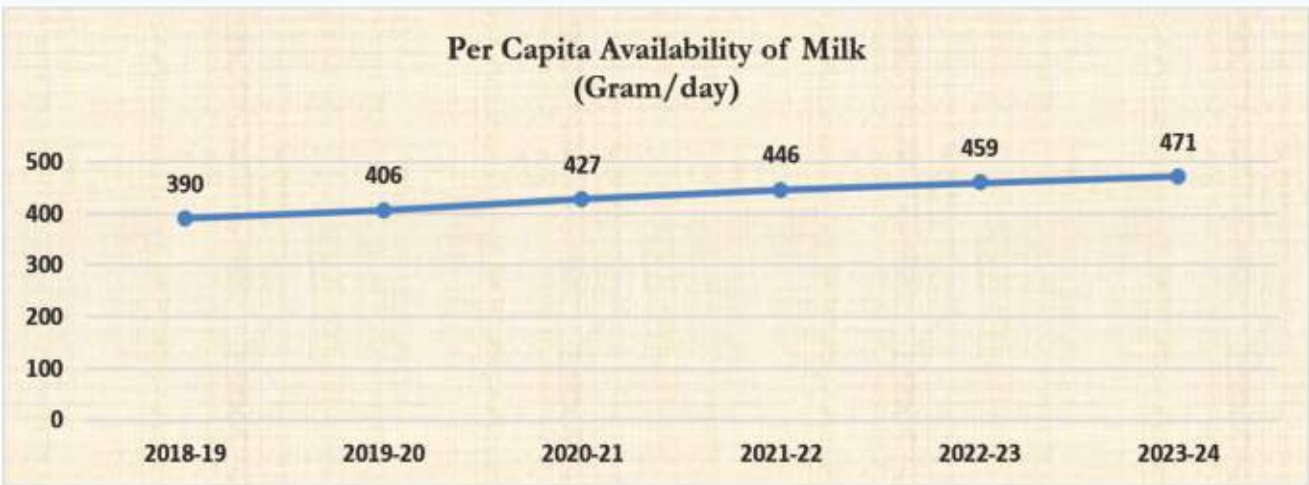
Implemented across all States and Union Territories (UTs), the scheme benefits from Central Assistance: 50% for States, 90% for Northeastern States, and 100% for UTs to cover salaries of entitled

personnel. Additionally, full Central Assistance supports enumerators and supervisors with TA/DA for fieldwork, refresher training in ISS software & methodologies, and the integration of IT solutions for streamlined operations.

The survey spans from March to February, divided into three distinct seasons—Summer, Rainy, and Winter. Seasonal estimates compiled at the State/UT level are aggregated to produce annual estimates, which are published in the Annual Publication on Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS). The latest edition, BAHS 2024, unveiled on November 26, 2024, presents a comprehensive analysis of the sector's performance, highlighting key findings that shape the future of India's livestock economy.

7.1.1 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Milk Production

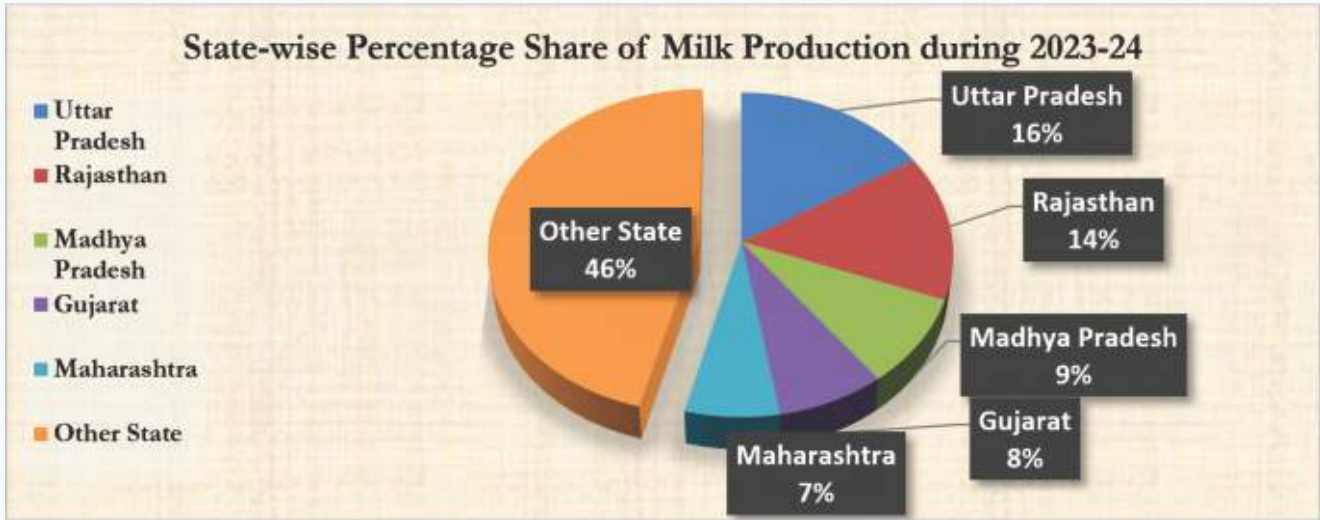
The Per Capita Availability (PCA) of milk in India has consistently increased over the years, reflecting the country's robust growth in dairy production. In 2018-19, the availability stood at approximately 390 grams per day. This growth trajectory continued steadily, reaching 471 grams per day in 2023-24. The increase can be attributed to government initiatives such as the National Programme for Dairy Development and advances in animal breeding, feed management, and veterinary care. Despite challenges like disease outbreaks, the dairy sector has maintained its contribution to nutritional security across the nation.



This milk production success story is woven from the contributions of diverse states across India's landscape, creating a rich tapestry of milk production excellence. Uttar Pradesh stands as the crown jewel of India's dairy sector, leading a powerful consortium of top producers including

Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. The narrative is further enriched by significant contributions from Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu, each adding their unique strength to India's dairy ecosystem.

Figure 1: Percentage share of Milk Production of 5 major milk producing states for the year 2023-24

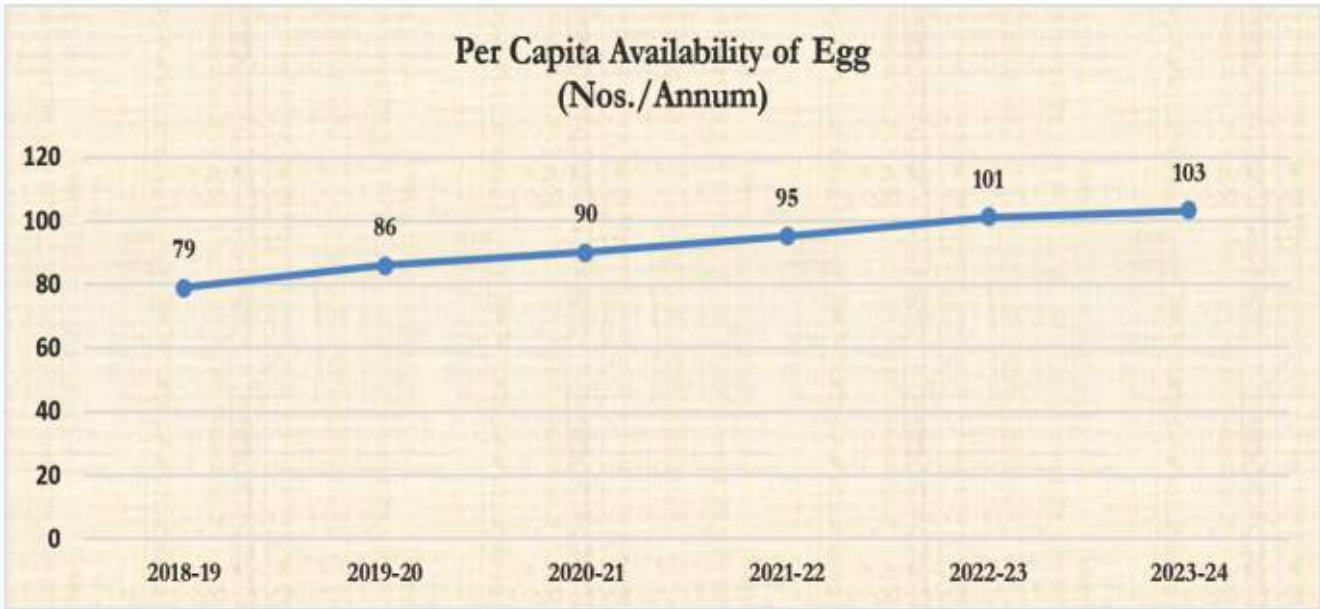


7.1.2 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Egg Production

The per capita availability of eggs in India has experienced a notable rise, showcasing the dynamism of the poultry industry. In 2018-19, the availability was around 79 eggs per annum. By 2023-24, this figure climbed to 103 eggs per annum, representing a significant leap. This growth is a

result of the modernization of poultry farming practices, improved feed quality, and the government's focus on addressing protein malnutrition through increased egg consumption.

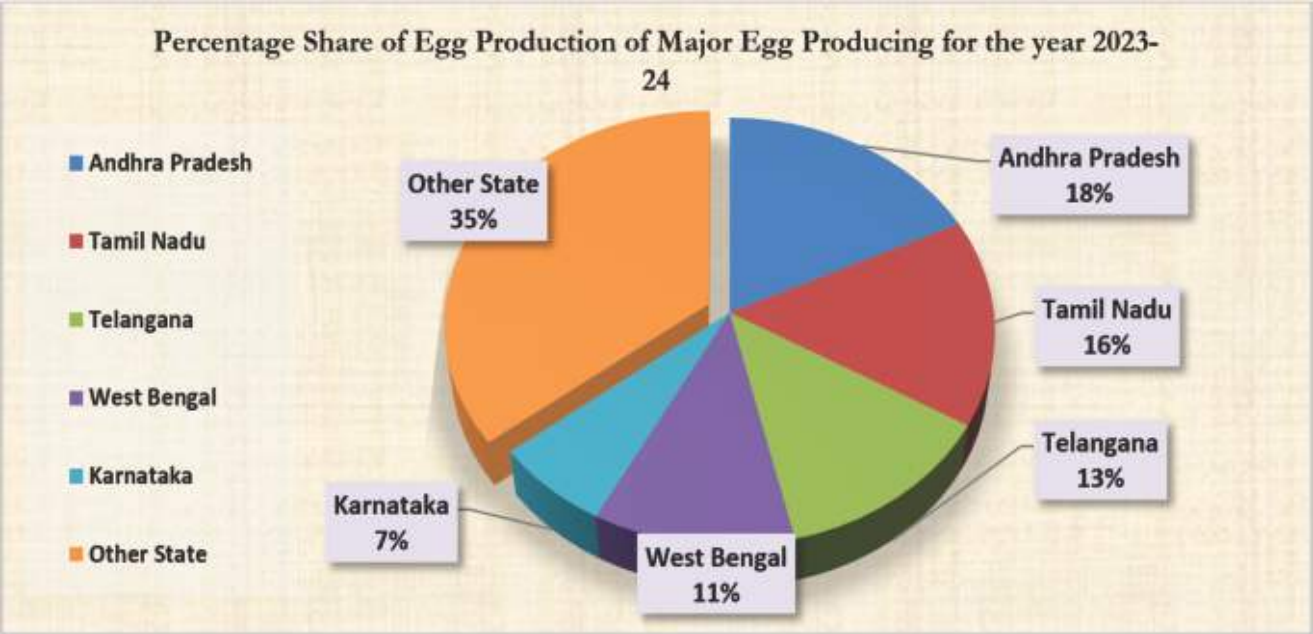
These trends highlight India's strides in livestock and poultry production, contributing significantly to enhancing the country's nutritional standards and supporting livelihoods in rural and urban areas.



This egg production success story is crafted through a harmonious collaboration of states across India's diverse landscape. The southern quartet of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Karnataka leads this remarkable journey, while West Bengal in the East, Haryana in the North, and

Maharashtra in the West contribute significantly to this national achievement. The narrative is further enriched by substantial contributions from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, creating a symphony of success that resonates across the country's poultry sector.

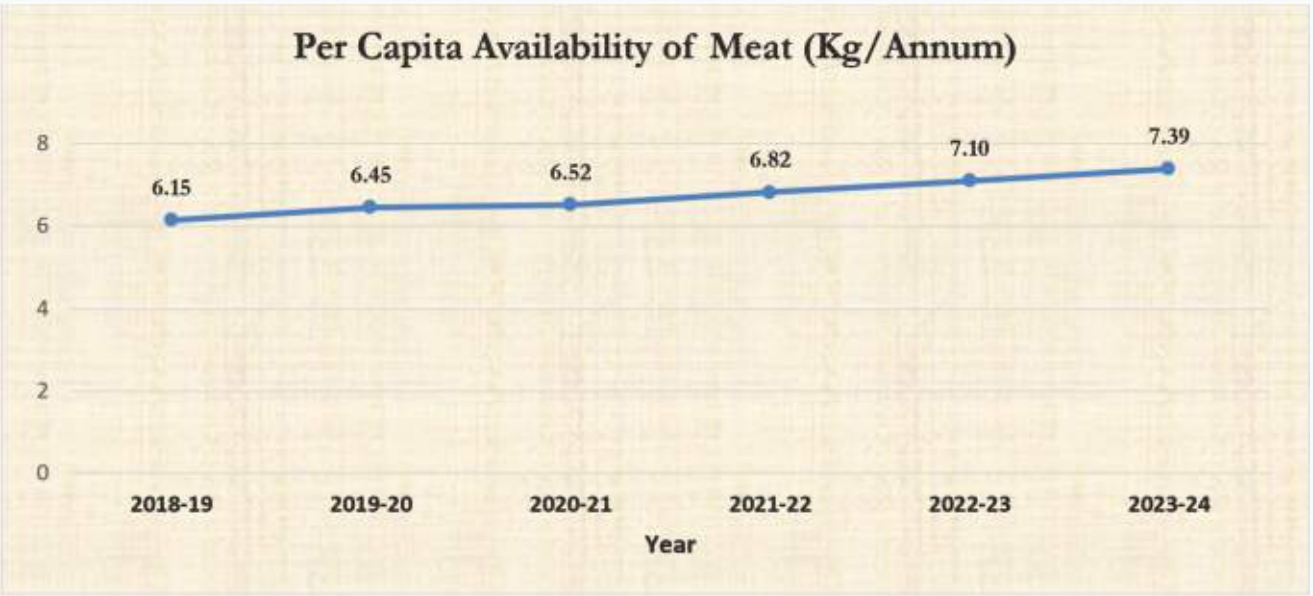
Figure 2: Percentage share of Egg Production of 5 major egg producing states for the year 2023-24



7.1.3 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Meat Production

India's per capita meat availability has also seen a gradual increase over the years, supported by growing consumer demand and advancements in livestock management. In 2018-19, it was recorded

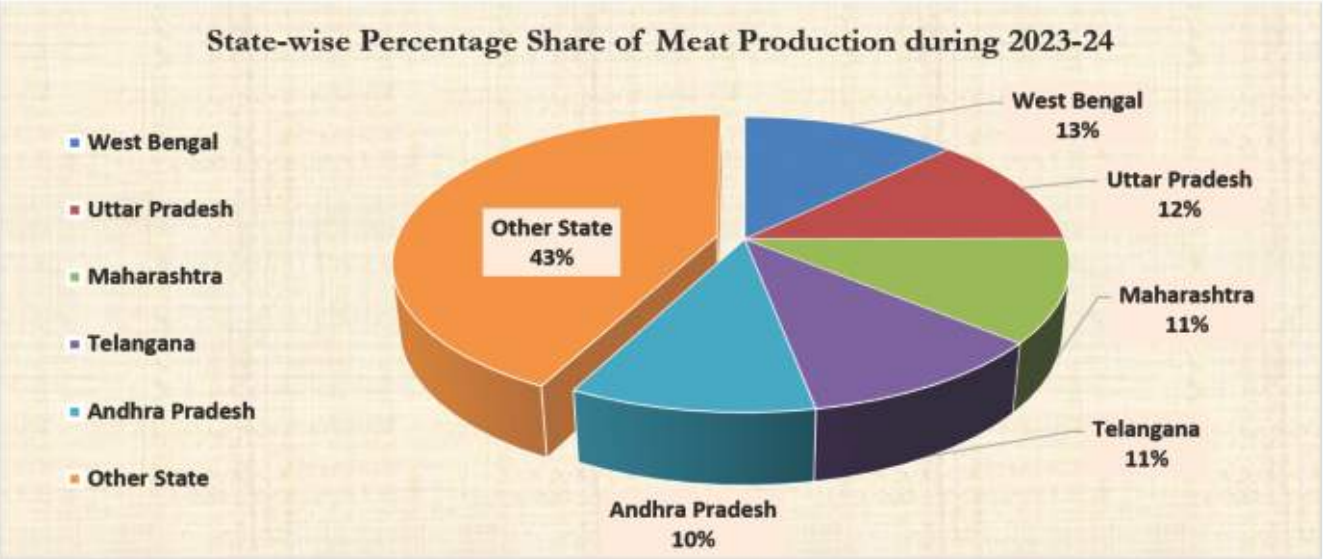
at 6.15 kilograms per annum. By 2023-24, this figure rose to approximately 7.39 kilograms per annum. The growth has been driven by the expansion of poultry meat production, which forms a significant share of the country's total meat output, alongside increased awareness of protein-rich diets.



This success story is woven through the collaborative efforts of states spanning India's diverse geographical tapestry. The southern duo of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana leads this remarkable progression, while West Bengal in the East, Uttar Pradesh in the North, and Maharashtra

in the West form the backbone of this achievement. The narrative gains further depth with significant contributions from Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, and Bihar, each adding their unique strength to India's meat production ecosystem.

Figure 3: Percentage share of Meat Production of 5 major meat producing states for the year 2023-24

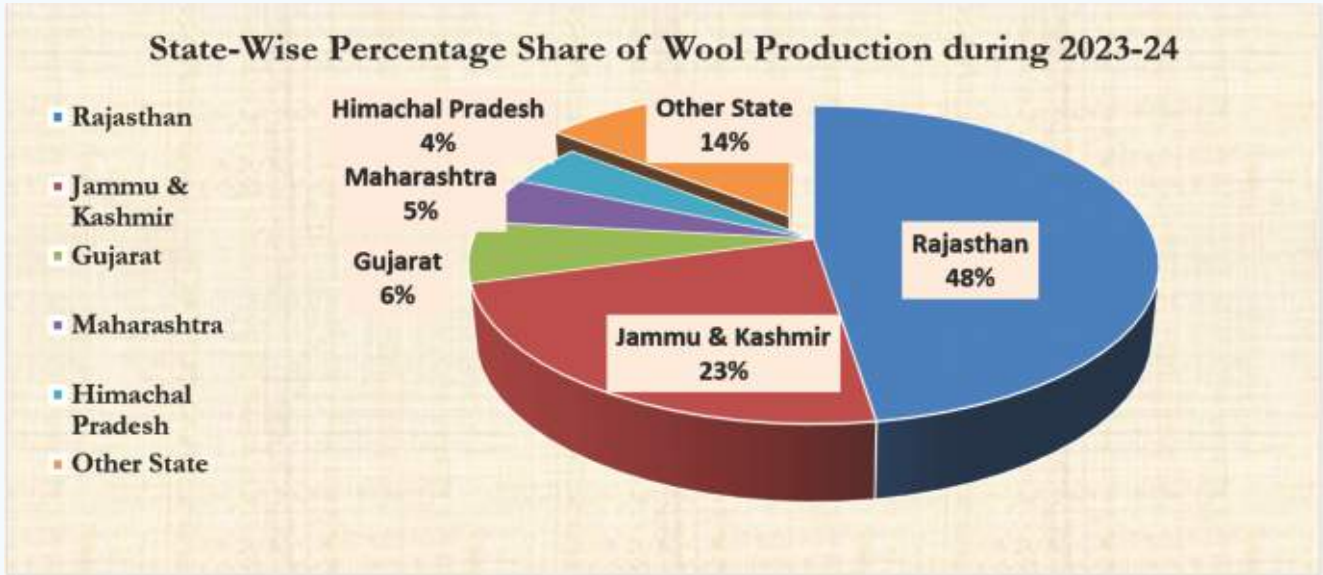


7.1.4 Percentage Share of Wool Production

Despite the headwinds, India's wool tapestry continues to be woven by states rich in pastoral heritage. From the sun-baked deserts of Rajasthan to the snow-capped valleys of Jammu & Kashmir, from the vibrant landscapes of Gujarat to the diverse terrains of Maharashtra and the majestic

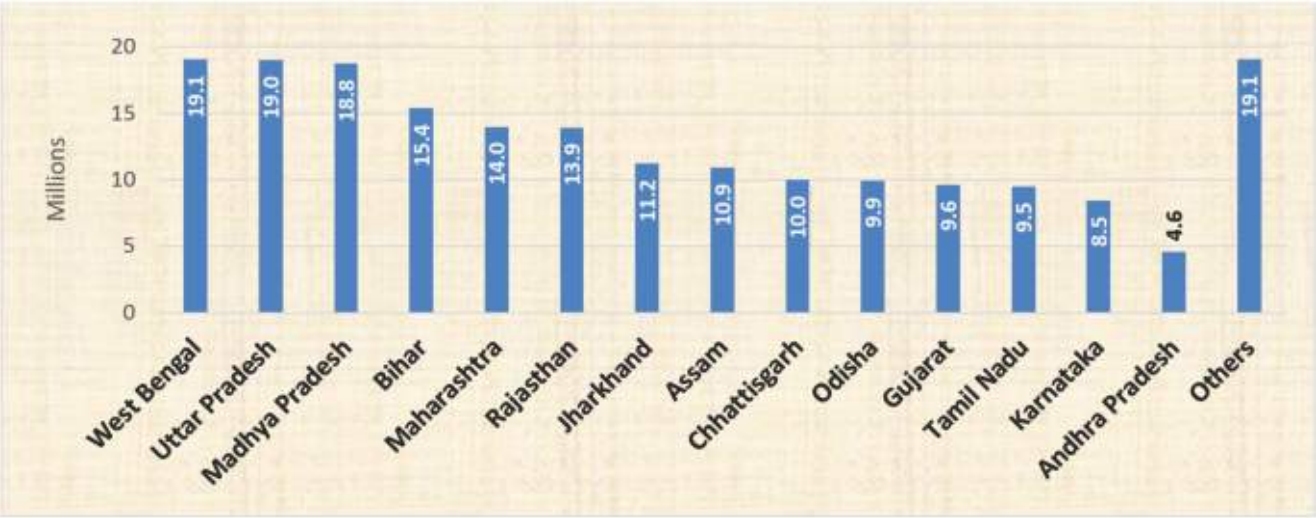
mountains of Himachal Pradesh, each region contributes its unique thread to this ancient craft. The story extends further with notable contributions from Uttar Pradesh's plains, West Bengal's eastern reaches, Karnataka's southern expanse, and the northern bastions of Haryana and Punjab.

Figure 3: Percentage share of Wool Production of 5 major wool producing states for the year 2023-24



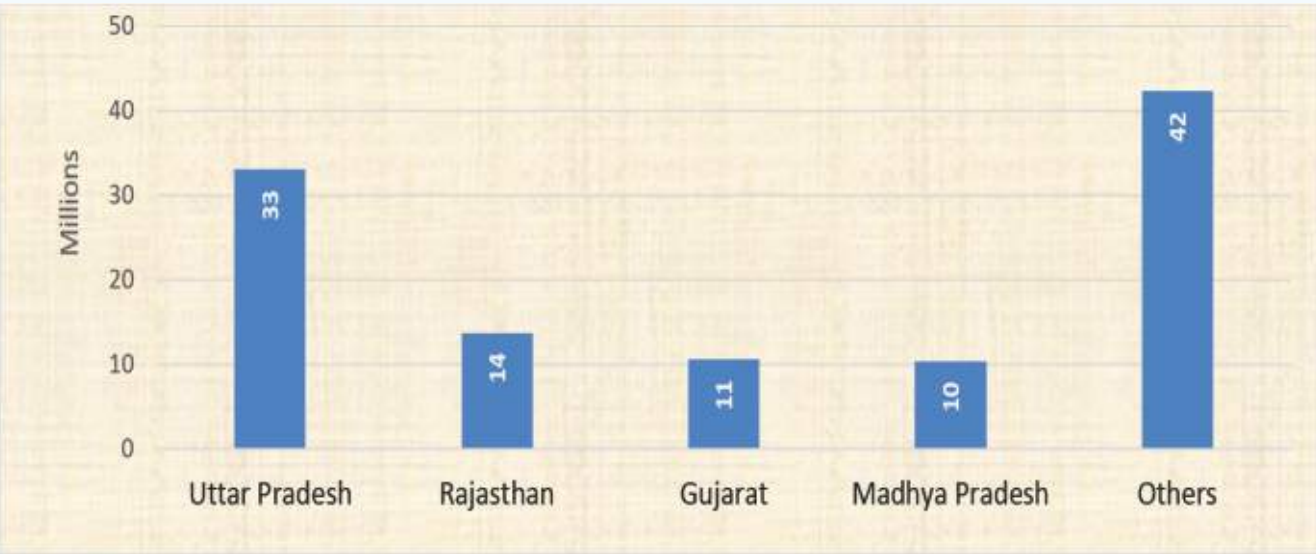
- A Grand Total that Soars Higher: India's poultry population reached a record 851.81 million in 2019, marking a remarkable 16.81% growth and showcasing advancements in production and changing dietary trends.
- Backyard Poultry: The Rural Renaissance: Backyard poultry farming has surged by 45.78% to 317.07 million birds, empowering rural households and revitalizing traditional practices for sustainable livelihoods.
- Commercial Poultry: (Steady Progress):The commercial poultry sector grew by 4.5% to 534.74 million birds, highlighting modernization and its vital role in meeting India's protein demands efficiently.

Cattle



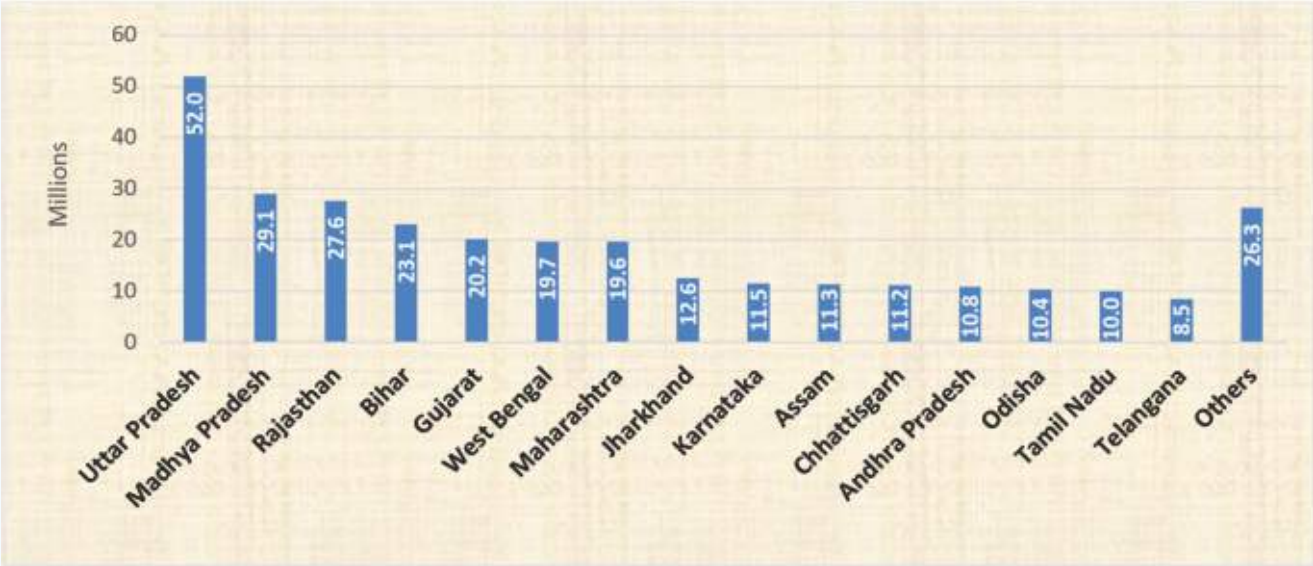
- In 2019, India's total cattle population reached 192.49 million, reflecting a 0.8% increase from the previous Livestock Census in 2012.
- Remarkably, the female cattle population saw a significant rise of 18.0%, while the male cattle population declined by 30.2%.
- Cattle now account for approximately 36% of the nation's total livestock, underscoring their vital role in the agricultural landscape.

Buffalo



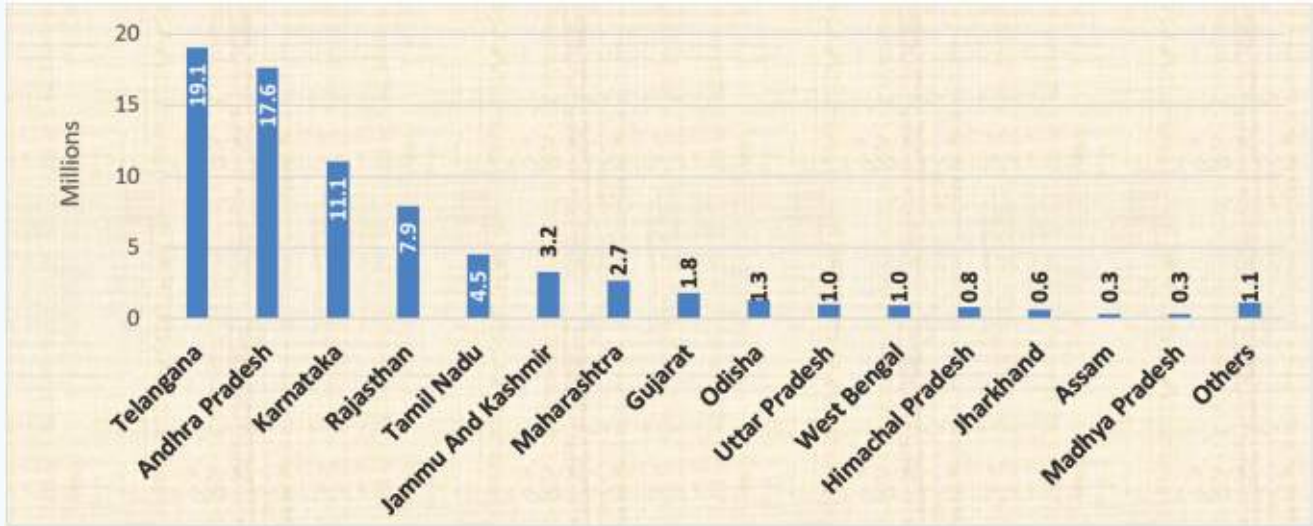
- In 2019, India's buffalo population reached 109.85 million, showing a 1.1% growth from the previous Livestock Census in 2012.
- The female buffalo population surged by 8.61%, while the male buffalo population saw a notable decline of 42.35%.
- Buffaloes now represent about 20.5% of the country's total livestock, highlighting their significant contribution to the sector.

Bovine Animals



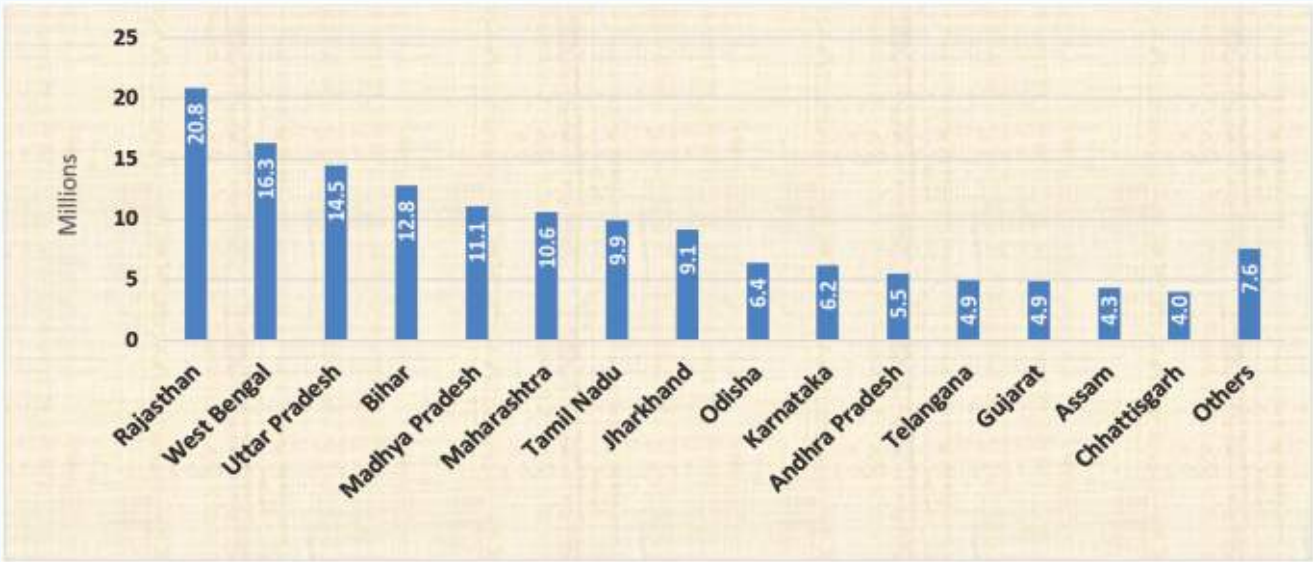
In 2019, India's total bovine population, including cattle, buffalo, mithun, and yak, reached 302.79 million, reflecting a 1.0% increase compared to the previous census.

Sheep



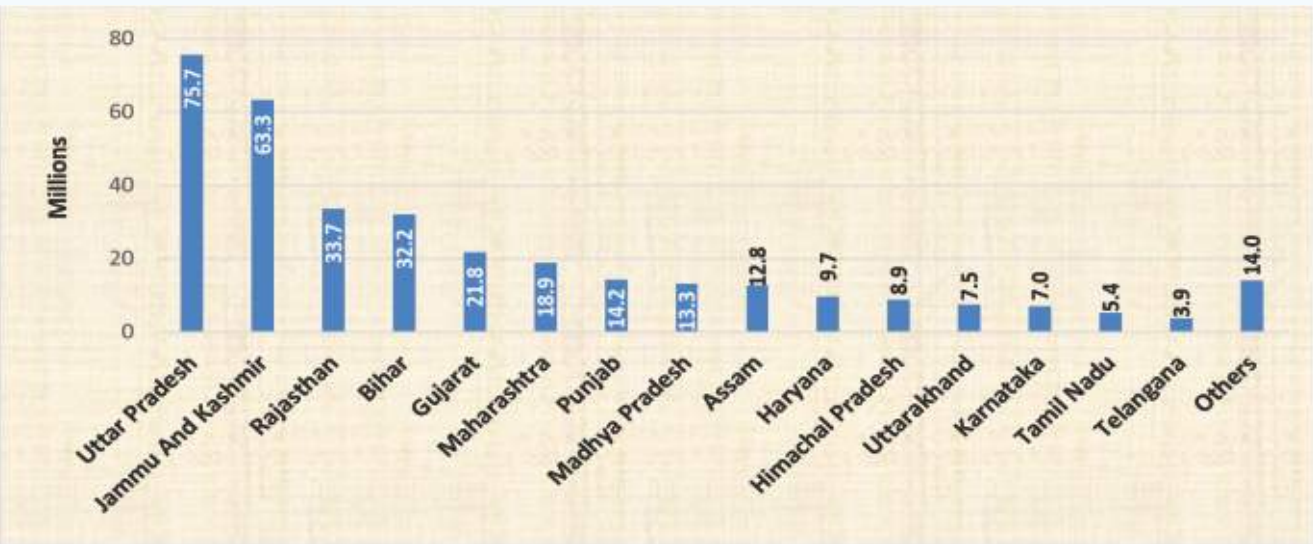
- In 2019, India's sheep population reached 74.26 million, reflecting a remarkable 14.13% increase from the previous Livestock Census in 2012.
- Sheep now account for approximately 13.8% of the nation's total livestock, emphasizing their growing importance in the agricultural landscape.

Goat



- In 2019, India's goat population reached 148.88 million, marking a 10.14% increase from the previous Livestock Census in 2012.
- Goats now contribute a substantial 27.8% to the country's total livestock, underscoring their vital role in India's agricultural economy.

Horses & Ponies



- In 2019, India's population of horses, ponies, mules, and donkeys stood at 0.55 million, reflecting a significant 51.9% decline compared to the previous Livestock Census in 2012.
- This trend highlights shifting patterns in the country's animal husbandry landscape.

7.2.1 Breed wise Report

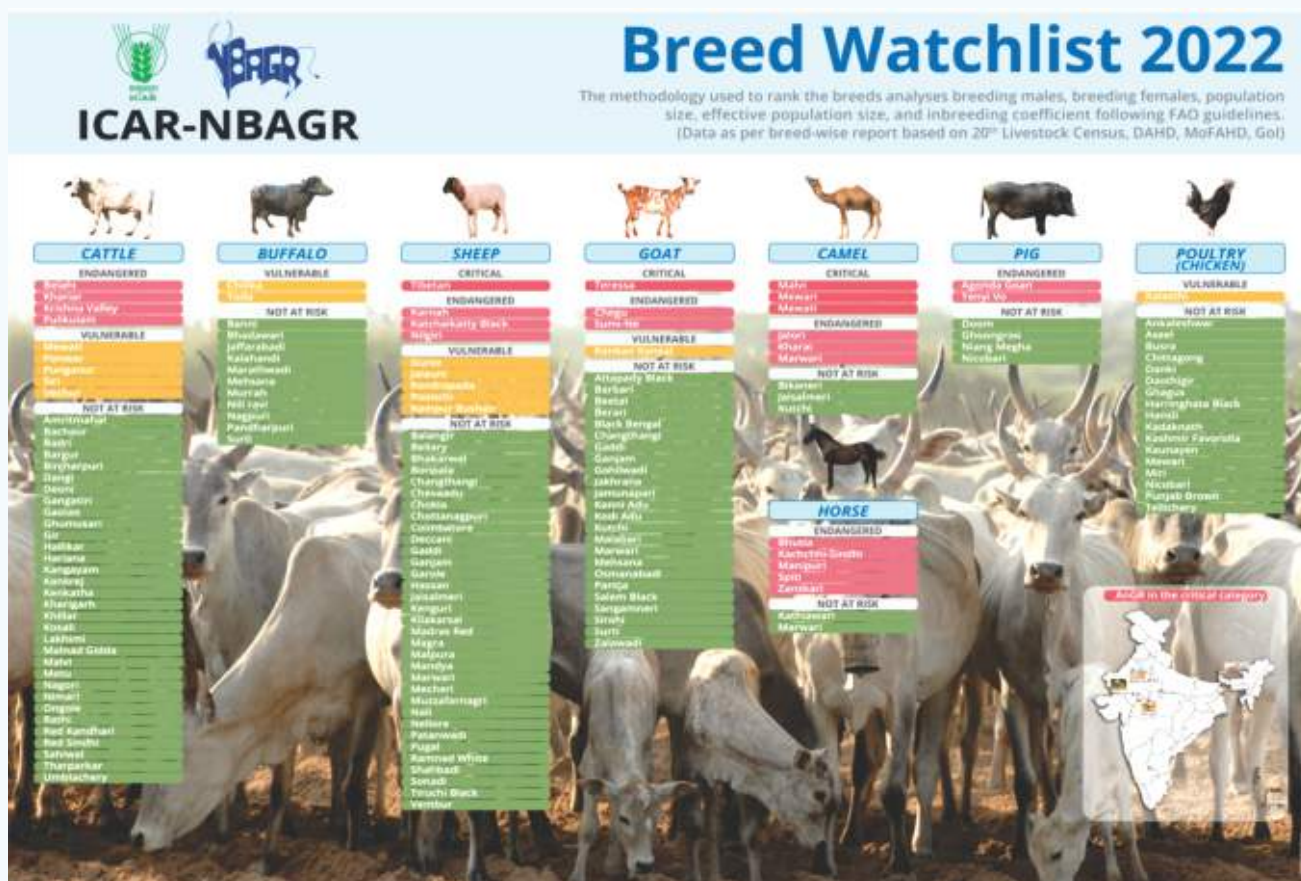
The 20th Livestock Census also saw the release of an in-depth Breed Report, covering 184 indigenous and exotic breeds across 16 species, as recognized

by the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR). This comprehensive report provides detailed breed-wise data on animal populations, including indigenous cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, and more. The Livestock Census plays a crucial role in monitoring animal breed diversity across the country. Since 2012, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) has been conducting Livestock Census which is inclusive of breed-specific censuses for all indigenous breeds registered by ICAR-NBAGR, further enhancing the country's understanding of its rich livestock heritage.

7.2.2 Breed Watchlist 2022

Based on Breed wise Report of 20th Census published by the Department in 2022, NBAGR prepared the 'Breed Watchlist 2022' for assessing the risk status of indigenous breeds. As per the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) guidelines, a total of 38 breeds were identified with various risk status like 14 breeds under 'vulnerable', 19 breeds under 'endangered' and 5 breeds under 'critical' category identified and listed in the Watchlist.

Breed Watchlist, an outcome of the 20th Livestock Census, is important to prioritize breeds for conservation and development, as a policy input. The ICAR-NBAGR, as a national repository for domesticated animals, has cryopreserved the germplasm (semen/somatic cells) of 26 threatened breeds in its National Gene Bank for medium- and long-term conservation. Identifying the indigenous breeds at risk also fulfil the target for National Indicator of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal of the country.



7.2.3 21st Livestock Census Takes Flight

India's Most Comprehensive Animal Count

In an ambitious nationwide initiative, India is conducting its most extensive livestock enumeration exercise. Launched in October 2024, this massive data collection effort deploys an impressive force of 88,000 enumerators and 15,000 supervisor personnel ensuring comprehensive coverage across every corner of nation-spanning urban centers, rural villages, and even the most remote areas. This ambitious census stands apart,

not only in its extensive scope but also in its innovative approach, which incorporates modern methodologies to provide a deeper and more holistic understanding of the country's livestock sector. Data collection is being carried out through a mobile app, enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of the enumeration process. The app ensures real-time data entry, reducing human error and streamlining the reporting process. Additionally, a robust monitoring system is in place to ensure that data collection adheres to strict guidelines,

providing the highest level of accuracy and reliability in the results.

A key feature of this census is its dedicated focus on documenting the socio-economic dynamics of livestock rearing. For the first time, it also places emphasis on livestock holding of pastoral communities, who have long been the backbone of India's rural economy, as well as the pivotal role of women in livestock management. By capturing these often-overlooked aspects, the census aims to facilitate the formulation of targeted policies for pastoral communities, and to reveal intricate relationship between gender, culture, and livestock production, offering critical insights into the evolving role of women in rural livelihoods.

The census is meticulously cataloging 16 diverse species, painting a comprehensive picture of India's animal wealth: Cattle, buffalo, mithun, yak, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, and camels, dogs, rabbits, and elephants, fowl, ducks, and other avian species.

With approximately 40% of the enumeration completed till now, this massive exercise is scheduled to conclude in February 2025. The data gathered will be instrumental in shaping livestock development policies, understanding changing patterns in animal husbandry, and supporting sustainable agricultural practices across India.

Chapter- 8

TRADE MATTERS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 After the removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on various livestock products, the Department amended the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 bringing all the livestock products under its purview for the purpose of regulating their import. Accordingly, Notifications No. 655(E) dated, 7th July, 2001 for livestock products, No. 1043(E) dated 16.10.2001 for fishery products and No. 1175(E) dated 27.11.2001 for Grand Parent stock of poultry had been issued making it mandatory to import livestock products against Sanitary Import Permit (SIP). On 28.03.2008 vide Notification No. 794 (E), the Department had further amended the Notification No. 655(E) dated, 7.07.2001 whereby it had categorized the livestock products requiring Sanitary Import Permit (SIP), the products that may be cleared on the basis of No Objection from the Animal Quarantine and Certification Services and the products which require neither SIP nor No objection.

8.1.2 In the year 2014, by supersession the principal notification S.O. 655(E) dated 7.07.2001, a consolidated notification S.O. 2666(E) dated 17.10.2014 was issued listing out the livestock products under Section 2(d) and procedure for import of livestock products under Section 3A of Live-stock Importation Act, 1898. The SIP is issued after conducting a risk analysis on the basis of disease situation of the exporting country vis-a-vis disease situation of this country.

8.1.3 Further, notifications had also been issued vide S.O. 1495(E) and 1496(E) dated 11th June, 2014 under the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 wherein the Department has laid down the import and quarantine procedure of live animals as per Section 3 and the definition of "Livestock" has been further extended to number of animals as per Section 2 (d) of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898.

8.1.4 Procedure for Import: The Department has constituted a Committee on Risk Analysis under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Trade) with all the Joint Secretaries or representative as its

members to consider the applications received for issuance of SIP to import various livestock products. After necessary amendment in the notification S.O. 2666 (E) dated 17.10.2014, the Department has developed a new portal and integrated it with National Single Window, <https://sip.nic.in>, for online submission of SIP applications and issuance of Sanitary Import Permit to various firms/ Organizations engaged in activities of import of livestock products. The procedure for submission of on-line SIP application along with the relevant information regarding sanitary requirements is also available on Department's website www.dahd.nic.in. The SIP applications received are examined and a risk analysis is undertaken by the technical experts of the Department on the basis of scientific evidence and OIE regulations. The recommendations of the technical experts are considered by the Risk Analysis Committee for rejecting the application or issuance of SIP. A total of 34 meetings of the Committee have been held during the FY 2024-25. The Trade Unit of the Department has issued 2983 Sanitary Import Permits during the FY 2024-25 to various firms/organizations to enable them to import various livestock products, including fisheries products. Import /Export report of livestock & livestock products of all AQCS stations for the period 1.4.24 to 31.12.24 is given at **Annexure XII**.

8.1.5 This Department also processes the proposals of State Governments/firms/organizations for import and export of livestock and livestock related commodities and restricted category livestock and livestock products received from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The views of the Department on these proposals are communicated to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for issuance of necessary import license in favour of concerned State Governments/firms/ Organizations after considering the same by a Committee on Trade & Investment Matters. The Committee on Trade & Investment Matters also meets under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Trade) with all the Joint Secretaries or

representative as its members. During the FY 2024-25, a total of 34 meetings of said Committee were held and 568 nos. of recommendations were issued in favour of various firms/Organizations/ as well as to various State Governments.

8.1.6 During the financial year, the following major policy initiatives have been undertaken to facilitate increasingly steps for “Ease of Doing Business”;

1. To facilitate Ease of Doing Business and to support importers and traders, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) has successfully on boarded through the integration of its upgraded web portal (<http://sip.nic.in>) with the National Single Window System

(NSWS) portal (<https://www.nsws.gov.in/>). This integration enables the consumption and pulling of complete data from NSWS for further processing, simplifying the import approval process.

2. The Department vide S.O 4396 (E) dated 10.10.24 permitted import of Pet dogs and cats under baggage rule in Cochin International Airport.
3. The Risk Management System tool for Animal Quarantine and Certification Services's clearance of imported consignments has been implemented as a pilot stage in AQCS, Delhi and AQCS, Mumbai.

Chapter- 9

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)

9.1 The Department is implementing various Schemes, mainly aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the State Governments for the development of animal husbandry and dairying. Most of the schemes are not directly beneficiary-oriented. A large population of the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other weaker sections of the society and women are engaged in activities in the livestock sectors. As a corollary, various schemes implemented by the Department benefit these sections of the society. However, the Department is not maintaining record of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. Keeping in view the nature of the schemes, the State Governments / Implementing Agencies are also not maintaining such record.

9.2 As per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission vide D.O. letter No. N-11016/12(1)/2009-PC dated 15.12.2010 to earmark 16.6% of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), the Department earmarked Rs. 699.07 crore in 2023-

24 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs.528.42 crore under different schemes /programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs.408.98 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2023-24. For the current financial year 2024-25, the Department earmarked Rs.714.56 crore at BE stage which is reduced at RE Stage to Rs.328.17 crore. Out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 174.38 crore (up to 31.12.2024) has been incurred under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component in 2024-25.

9.3 Under TSP component, the Department earmarked Rs. 376.92 crore in 2023-24 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs. 268.69 crore under different schemes/programmes. Against this, Rs. 209.17 crore was incurred in 2023-24. For the current FY 2024-25, the Department earmarked Rs. 377.24 crore at BE stage which reduced at RE stage to Rs. 170.97 crore. Out of which, Rs. 86.02 crore (up to 31.12.2024) has been incurred under different schemes/programmes under TSP component in 2024-25.

Chapter- 10

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

10.1 Women Entrepreneurship Development

10.1.1 National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development-

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 398 women entrepreneurship proposals. Out of these proposals 17 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms, 338 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms, 35 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms, 9 proposals are for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs 28224.57 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs 13062.13 Lakhs.

A. Establishment of rural poultry farm under NLM-EDP Scheme- Kshama Rani, Karnataka

At 62, M. Kshama Rani from Sargur village, Mysuru, embarked on an entrepreneurial journey, transforming her life and that of thousands through backyard poultry farming. With support from the National Livestock Mission (NLM) Entrepreneurship Development Programme, she built "Namma Mysuru Naati Koli," a thriving enterprise promoting desi poultry.

Kshama Rani, along with her son Sagar Urs, established a state-of-the-art hatchery and breeding farm, scaling operations to a 60,000-chick capacity per month. Overcoming market challenges, she bridged the rural-urban poultry demand gap, introduced microfinancing, and provided training to rural farmers, especially women. Today, her business generates an annual turnover of 1.48 crore, employing 15 staff and benefitting over 2,000 farmers.

Today, Kshama Rani's achievements speak volumes about her dedication and hard work. More than 2,000 rural farmers, especially women, are now associated with her business, earning steady incomes. Her initiative has created employment opportunities for 15 staff members and empowered women in rural areas, providing them with a reliable income source akin to an "ATM" for emergencies.

Looking ahead, Kshama Rani aims to expand her operations further. She plans to increase production by 30% annually and introduce innovative buyback schemes for vaccinated chicks, creating a cyclical and sustainable model. By integrating her business with government programs, she hopes to enhance rural livelihoods even further.

Testimonial

"Kshama Rani's journey proves that determination and vision can transform lives. Her contribution to rural development is truly inspiring."



Fig 9&10: As part of entrepreneurship development under rural poultry breed farm, a rural poultry farm of 1100 flock size is established at Karnataka by women entrepreneur.

B. Establishment of Piggery farming unit under NLM-EDP scheme-Priyanki Deb Sharma

Priyanki Deb Sharma, a 39-year-old woman from Pitra, Udaipur, Gomati District, Tripura, has turned her childhood exposure to pig farming into a successful entrepreneurial venture. Having completed her graduation, she faced challenges in securing a traditional job. Undeterred, Priyanki

drew upon her knowledge of piggery, passed down from her family, and took a bold step into commercial pig farming. With support from the Animal Resources Development (ARD) Department and the National Livestock Mission's Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM EDP), she launched her piggery enterprise in January 2024, aiming to provide a sustainable income for herself and uplift her community.

Priyanki's business has flourished since its inception. With an initial investment of Rs. 88.33 lakh, including a Rs. 25 lakh loan and Rs. 30 lakh subsidy under NLM EDP, she established a pig farm specializing in breeding. In just two years, her turnover reached Rs. 30 lakh in FY 2024-25, generating a profit of Rs. 8 lakh. She has sold 685 piglets and 45 adult pigs, and currently manages 112 sows, 10 boars, and 187 piglets. Her farm's success is attributed to proper animal care, nutrition, and vaccination, benefiting local farmers with healthier livestock for higher profitability.

Priyanki's work has empowered many women and youth in her village, breaking traditional gender roles. She employs four workers and motivates others to explore animal husbandry as an alternative livelihood. Through her resource-sharing and training programs, she helps fellow villagers understand the importance of scientific pig farming. Priyanki is also an active participant in the "Lakhpati Didi" initiative, promoting women's financial independence. Her enterprise fosters rural development and contributes to the overall socio-economic upliftment of the region.

Best Practices

- Regular vaccination and health care for livestock
- Training local farmers on scientific pig farming techniques
- Implementing proper breeding management for increased productivity.

Maintaining hygiene and biosecurity protocols to prevent disease outbreaks.



Fig 11&12: As part of establishment of Piggery Farming unit at Gomati, Tripura. by an women entrepreneur Ms. Priyanki Deb Sharma.

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

The Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) with an outlay of Rs. 29,110.25 crore is being implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Section 8 companies and Dairy Cooperatives to establish: (i) Dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, (ii) Meat processing and value addition infrastructure, (iii) Animal feed plants, (iv) Breed improvement technology and breed multiplication farms for cattle/ Buffalo/ Sheep/ Goat/ Pig, (v) Veterinary vaccine and drug production facilities, (vi) Animal waste to wealth management (agri-waste management), and (vii) Primary wool processing infrastructure.

Under this scheme, the Central Government provides a 3% interest subvention for eligible entities who can avail term loans up to 90% of the project cost from any scheduled bank/ NABARD/ NCDC/ NDDDB. Under the scheme a facility of Credit Guarantee Fund, established with NABSanrakshan Trustee Pvt. Ltd., is offering a 25% credit guarantee for MSME. There is no ceiling on the eligible term loan amount under this scheme.

Objectives of the scheme:

- To help increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification thereby providing greater access for unorganized rural milk and meat producers to organized milk and meat market.
- To make available increased price realization for the producer
- To make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer

- d) To fulfill the objective of protein enriched quality food requirement of the growing population of the country and prevent malnutrition in one of the highest malnourished children in the world
- e) Promote entrepreneurial activities and facilitate job creation.
- f) To promote exports and increase the export contribution in the milk and meat sector.
- g) To make available quality concentrated animals feed to the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry to provide balanced ration at affordable prices.

AHIDF progress so far:

Upto 31.12.2024, the total 933 projects are marked eligible by the department worth 18,096 Crores and a total of 506 projects worth 13,551 Crores have been sanctioned by the lending banks. In the first year of scheme launch 713 projects were received which increased to 2480 in 2021-22, 2014 in 2022-23, 298 projects in 2023-24, and 1228 projects in 2024-25 till upto 31.12.2024, indicating the popularity of the scheme has increased with time. The Department has included all possible activities under this scheme either it's dairy processing, meat processing, feed manufacturing, veterinary vaccine and drug manufacturing, animal waste to wealth management, further, primary wool processing infrastructure has been added as an eligible category under the scheme. With the passage of time, every activity under the scheme has picked up pace and the Department has now receiving projects from remote districts where earlier less number of projects was seen.

Upto 31.12.2024, 80.87 Crores of interest subvention has been released for 149 projects.

Under the 363 projects approved by banks under AHIDF upto 31.12.2024, infrastructure created under dairy processing is having capacity of 165.75 Lakh Liters per day (LLPD) towards 130 number of projects. In meat processing, capacity created so far is 8.95 lakh MTPA for 21 number of projects. Under Animal feed manufacturing, around 84.52 lakh MTPA capacity has been created against 128 number of projects.

Under Breed Improvement Technology & Multiplication Farm category 75 no. of units have been supported. Under the scheme, infrastructure assisted is breed improvement farms for aggregate of 8060 cows/buffaloes/pigs, Modern poultry

farms having capacity of 24.49 crore poultry birds/chicks per annum and 191 Cr. eggs per annum capacity.

Under Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri waste management) category 3 projects have been supported with 10351 MT/annum capacity of compressed gas. Through these employment opportunities for 63 pax have been created upto 31.12.2024.

Under Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities category 3 projects have been supported having production facilities of 90 lakhs No. Bolus, 400 lakh No. Tablets, 60,000 Kg powder, 70 lakhs vials and 2.74 L of liquid veterinary drugs and medicines per annum and 3 Crore injectable drugs per year. Through these employment opportunities for 253 pax have been created upto 31.12.2024.

Total 50,000 direct employments have been created under the 363 projects. However, more than 1,80,000 farmers are getting benefitted from the scheme upto 31.12.2024.

There are around 48 women beneficiaries who are sanctioned so far under AHIDF Scheme and they're providing direct employment to 2235 people.

Rohini Sumitra powar and profod

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

| |
|-------------------------|
| PROFODD PRIVATE LIMITED |
| FAZILKA, PUNJAB |

Project Highlights

| Particulars | Details |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sector | Animal Feed Plant |
| Employment potential | 40 |
| Capacity of the plant | 105MT/day (existing 10-15MT/day) |
| New project/ expansion project | Expansion |
| Investment catalysed (Project Cost) | INR 1.48 cr. |
| Term Loan | INR 0.95 cr. |
| Farmers benefitted (tentatively) | 500 |

Project Details

Profodd Private Limited, established on February 22, 2021, manufactures rice straw bales, wheat straw bales, horse feed, and more under its registered brand “Hey Cow,” widely used by dairy farmers across India.

The company is led by Mr. Anurag Nagpal, with 30+ years of agricultural experience, and Mrs.

Sangita Nagpal, a retired government officer focused on improving fodder nutrition. Profodd has been actively promoting the use of agricultural waste as fodder and discouraging crop residue burning.

Starting commercial production in the company produces 105 MT/day of fodder block daily, aiming to expand additional 70 MT/day under the AHIDF scheme, creating 40 direct and 500 indirect jobs.

| Supply chain | Last turnover | Expected benefits |
|--|--|---|
| Local farmers & local market inc. neighbouring states (J& K, Himachal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand others) | Rs. 1.42 Crore (FY2020 - 21) from existing establishment Rs. 1.96 Crore (FY-2021 - 22) after commencement of production and Rs.3.54 Crore for FY 2022 -23 | Expected revenue between Rs. 8 -9 Core in current financial year Fodder block-Rs. 5,000 per MT |

Testimony From Promoter

“PROFODD has got the strong backbone only with the support of AHIDF Scheme.

With AHIDF, we have been able to develop the requisite infra with the help of Bank & have come up with the higher capacity of production in the field of Fodder Block.

This all started 5-7 years back where we realized the hurdles faced by Dairy Farmers of the nation among various states.

Presently, we have been able to make more than 100 Retail Partners across various states and have enabled them to facilitate their regional Dairy Segment/Farmers & Gaushalas with the provision and never ending supply of our fodder block i.e Hey Cow, developed neatly and precisely by Profodd.

We pay our sincere thanks to Animal Husbandry Department for the same.”

Glimpses of the project



Hey C Hey Cow



Choppe Chopped rice straw



"Customers buy in" Customers buying the final product"



Outside view of the Plant with Outside view of the Plant with Finished Goods Loading

Rohini Sumitra Powar

Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Project Highlights:

| Particulars | Details |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Sector | Animal Feed Plant (Poultry Feed) |
| Employment potential | 50-60 (direct and indirect) |
| Capacity of the plant New project/expansion project | 10 KL/Day New |
| Investment catalysed (Project Cost) | INR 0.20 cr. |
| Term Loan | INR 0.15 cr. |

Project Details

Rohini Sumitra Powar being a women entrepreneur started business of poultry feed manufacturing in the name of Hira Poultry Feed as a start-up. The project started commercial

production in June 2021. For the procurement of raw material, proprietor has developed association with local farmers and mandi.

After commencement, project is manufacturing 4500 bags (50 Kgs) per annum successfully and supplying to the local poultry farmers.

Proprietor has created the employment potential directly and indirectly almost 40 to 50 persons. She is planning to expand the capacity double with a vision to create more potential for employment and sustainable development of the area.

| Supply chain | Last turnover | Expected benefits |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Local farmers/ & local market | Last turn over after commencement Rs. 0.55 Crore FY 2021-22 | 4500 poultry feed bags/year Per Bag of 50 Kgs price/ Rs. 1300 |

Testimony From Promoter

"Proprietor says project with assistance of AHIDF interest subvention proved beneficial. This finance proved to be tool for growth of rural economy."

Glimpses of the project



10.2 Women Empowerment under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is an initiative by the Indian government, launched in December 2014, to develop and conserve indigenous bovine breeds. It aims to enhance milk production and productivity through superior breeding techniques and technologies. Women empowerment is a

significant component of this mission, as it recognizes the important role played by women in the livestock sector.

1. Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP): Under the component free AI services are made available at farmer's doorstep. Many female farmers got benefitted through this initiative under RGM.



Women farmers benefitted under Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme.

Induction of Community resource person as MAITRIs: The scheme focuses on training and skill development for women in areas of delivery of quality AI services at farmers doorstep. Under RGM assistance is for training and after training

free AI kit is made available before MAITRIs are inducted in the field. MAITRIs delivers artificial insemination services at farmer's doorstep on self-sustainable basis through collection of cost of goods and services. Further incentive admissible under Nationwide AI programme are also made available to these women MAITRIs.



Women MAITRI worker



MAITRI Training and distribution of AI kits to MAITRIs

3. Breed multiplication farms: This component provides subsidies and financial assistance for establishment of Breed multiplication farms, which has a significant impact on empowering women entrepreneurs in the dairy sector. Under this component 50% capital subsidy upto Rs. 2 cr is provided to interested entrepreneurs for construction of cattle sheds, equipment and procurement of elite animals etc. Out of 132 Breed Multiplication Farms (BMF) sanctioned under the scheme 32 BMF are being established by women entrepreneur.

4. Gopal Ratna Award: Rashtriya Gokul Mission encourages the active participation of

women in decision-making processes within the dairy sector, promoting leadership roles and ensuring their representation in various committees and cooperative societies. Gopal Ratna Award is highest National Awards in the field of livestock and dairy sector. On 26th November 2024 in best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ Buffalo breeds category two women farmers (Smt. Renu, Jhajjar, Haryana & Smt. Surbhi Singh, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh) were felicitated with Gopal Ratna Award. Special Award in the same category for NER were felicitated to two women farmer (Mrs Junuma Mali, Morigaon, Assam & Ms. Juna Tamuli Barman, Bajali, Assam).



Gopal Ratna Awardee

Chapter- 11

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

11.1 International Membership

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is a regular member (paying annual membership contribution) to the following International Organizations related to animal health and dairying.

- World Organization of Animal Health (WOAH), (erstwhile Office International des Epizooties (OIE)), Paris, France.
- International Dairy Federation (IDF), Belgium.
- Animal Production and Health Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (APHCA), Bangkok, Thailand, an organization under FAO.

11.2 Deputation/Training/ abroad attended by Officers

During April 2024 to December 2024, 31 officials of DAHD/Subordinate offices were deputed abroad to attend a total of 25 Meetings/Seminars/Trainings/Workshops etc. A total of 32 meetings (both virtual/physical) of Hon'ble FAH&D Minister and Senior officers of DAHD with foreign delegations from countries like New Zealand, UK, Netherlands, Australia, Singapore, Brazil, Russia etc. were organized during the period, April, 2024 to December, 2024.

11.3 International Conferences/events hosted by DAHD

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Department, hosted a conference "International Dairy Federation's First Regional Dairy Conference Asia Pacific 2024 (IDF RDCAP 2024)" from 26th to 28th June 2024 at Kochi, Kerala.

Chapter- 12

ANIMAL WELFARE

The Animal Welfare subject has been transferred to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in pursuance to the notification No. S.O. 1531(E) dated 4th April, 2019 after amending the Allocation of Business Rules. Accordingly, the Animal Welfare Board of India and Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The activities of these organizations are as under:

12.1 ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) was set up in 1962 in accordance with Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 (No.59 of 1960). The well-known humanitarian Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale was the Founder Chairperson of the Board.

The Board consists of 28 Members including six Members of Parliament (4 from Lok Sabha and 2 from Rajya Sabha – yet to be nominated in the present Board) and others from different walks of life, all nominated by the Government of India. The Board is reconstituted once in three years. The present Board was re-constituted for a period of three years by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India w.e.f. 15.05.2023 having 20 members and 1 member was nominated on 01.09.2023.

The objective of the Animal Welfare Board of India is provided under Section 9 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. In short, the AWBI is mandated to keep the law in force in India for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under constant study and advise the Central Government on the making of rules under the Act, amendment needed with a view to prevent unnecessary pain or suffering to animals.

12.2 ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025

(I) RECOGNITION:

The Board grants recognition to Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) that apply to the Board for recognition. The Board granted recognition to 3786 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to the year 31.03.2024. The Board has granted recognition to 17 Gaushalas / Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. Thus, total 3807 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.12.2024.

(ii) GRANTS:

(a) **Regular & Rescued Cattle Grant:** The Animal Welfare Board of India provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations as regular and rescued cattle grant towards maintenance of animal shelters, animals medicines, purchase of medical equipment and conducting of veterinary camps etc. and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation / slaughter houses. The regular grant is being given on the basis of number of animals sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department as per the criteria approved by the Board for the purpose. The Board provides financial assistance to the AWBI recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) only. During the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024), the AWBI has released the regular and rescued cattle grant amounting Rs.42,03,275/- to 23 AWOs from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 for maintenance of stray animals in the Animal Welfare Organizations.

(b) **Scheme for Shelter House for looking after the animals:** The objective of the scheme is to establish and maintain shelter houses for distressed animals in the country. Primarily, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) are given grants for construction of boundary wall, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house Dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc. The maximum grant provided under the scheme is Rs. 22.50 lakh excluding 10% of contribution from

AWO. The Board has released Rs.30,24,826/- to 3 AWOs under the Shelter House Scheme for construction of Shelters from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

(c) **Scheme for Animal Birth Control (ABC) & Immunization of Stray Dogs:** The scheme is meant for controlling the over population of stray (homeless / besahara) dogs by sterilization and reducing incidence of rabies by immunization. Non-Governmental Organizations, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Local Bodies are eligible for this grant. Under this scheme financial assistance is given @ Rs.370/- per dog for pre & post-operative care, including medicines and Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV); and Rs.75/- per dog for catching and relocation of the dog.

(d) **Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, the animal welfare organizations are given grants for purchase of suitable vehicles for transportation, rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress. Non-Governmental Organizations are provided grants to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle and equipment and fitting thereon. The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs.3.50 lakh for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakh for equipment and fittings thereon.

(e) **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities:** Every year, there are natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc. In such circumstances there is an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, adequate shelter, medical attention etc. for the affected animals. Funds for relief to such animals are provided under this scheme through the AWOs.

(iii) Registration of performing animals

Under Rule 3 of the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001, the Board is the prescribed authority to issue registration certificates. During the year 2023-24, 768 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 438 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.

(iv) Registration of circuses

The Board has registered 6 circuses under the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001 which are using performing animals for the purpose of exhibition as on date.

(v) Registration of horses used in Turf Clubs

The Board also registers the horses used in the Race Horses Club. The Board has registered 6326 horses for Horse races in various turf clubs under Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001 upto 31.12.2024.

(vi) Issue of Authorization letter to Colony Animal Care Taker (CACT)

Most compassionate citizens of the country extend animal welfare support by feeding stray animals in their respective local areas. The Board issues authorization letters to these citizens to feed the stray animals. The Board had issued the CACT authorization to approx. 8149 applicants. During the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024), the Board has issued 149 CACT authorizations.

(vii) Nomination of Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives (erstwhile Officers)

The Board also nominates the Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives (after imparting due trainings to the nominated representatives) to look after all the animal welfare matters in their respective areas in co-ordination with the administration / law enforcement authorities on matter related to prevention of cruelty to animals. The Board has organized 01 training programmes wherein 29 participants have been trained and 23 individuals have been nominated as Honorary Animal Welfare Representative (HAWR).

(viii) Cruelty matters and action taken on the complaints

The Board has received many complaints regarding cruelty to animals from various parts of the country and the same were informed to the concerned officers of the State Governments, District Collectors/Magistrates/District Superintendent of police for conducting an enquiry and forwarding action taken report on the complaints. The Board has taken action / forwarded 780 cruelty complaints received from various parts of the country to the concerned authorities for necessary action during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 (upto 31.12.2024).

(ix) Court Cases:

During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 (upto 31.12.2024), the Board is having 196 active court cases in the various courts of the country for the welfare cause of animals.

(x) Meeting with State Government:

The Ministry is regularly conducting the Regional Review Meeting with the State Govt. on various issues related to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in which the matters related to Animal Welfare has also been discussed with all the State Govt. for effective implementation of the PCA Act and Rules made thereunder which have been attended by most of the officials of the States / UTs.

(xi) Humane Education

(a) National Seminar on “Animal Rights Awareness week (17-23, June, 2024)” Organized

The Board has in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; Govt. of India conducted a National Seminar on 20th June, 2024 on Animal Rights Awareness Week from 17th to 23rd June, 2024. Animal Rights Awareness Week is dedicated to raise awareness about the welfare and rights of animals. This week-long initiative aims to shed light on the importance of treating all living beings with compassion and respect, advocating for their well-being, and fostering a deeper understanding of the ethical considerations surrounding animal rights. The Seminar was inaugurated by Dr. O. P. Chaudhary, IFS, Joint Secretary, DAHD and Chairman, AWBI. The subject experts in the field of animal welfare delivered their lectures. The seminar was attended virtually by more than 450 participants/officials from the Department of Animal Husbandry from various States/UTs, District Animal Husbandry Officers, representative from the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations, nominated Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives of the Board, Colony Animal Care Takers, Animal lovers. Secretary, AWBI has appealed to all the participants to extend love and compassion towards the fellow beings. Also, advised to take proactive steps to prevent unnecessary pain or suffering to animals.

(b) Five Days Children Education Program at DPSG, Seekri, Ballabhgarh

The Animal Welfare Board of India has organized a Five day's Children Education programme on “Compassion to Animals (08-12, July, 2024)” in co-ordination with the Delhi Public School Ghaziabad (DPSG), Seekri, Ballabhgarh, Haryana. The sensitization programme was organized for the Grade 5th to 8th and 9th to 12th separately.

The junior session was briefed, about the contents related to Compassion to Animals, Animal Behavior, Animal Cruelty, Responsible Pet Ownership and Animal Superstition. The senior session was briefed about the Veterinary Help for Pets and Strays, Conflict Mitigation, Achievements in Animal Welfare in India, Animal Health; sustainability/ Human Health and Ahimsa-Culture and Heritage of India. The junior session presented a poster on “Stop Animal Cruelty” and presented their views on the subject.

The senior session actively took part in all the session to know the subject in details. All the students were encouraged to prevent cruelty to animals and also to take proactive steps to prevent unnecessary pain or suffering to animals by creating awareness and sensitizing the common man. The Management, Principal, teachers and all other staff of DPSG extended all co-operations for successful completion of the training programme.

(c) Three Days International Seminar on Animals And Environment Conducted in Co-ordination with Samast Mahajan

The Board has collaborated with Samast Mahajan in conducting the three day International Seminar on Animals and Environment from 23.08.2024 to 25.08.2024. The seminar aims to bring together leading experts, researchers, and practitioners in the field of animal husbandry and environmental science to discuss innovative approaches and sustainable practices that benefit both animals and the environment. Your esteemed presence and insightful address would greatly inspire the participants and enhance the significance of the event. This seminar will

help in extensive awareness on animal welfare and future vision of animal husbandry and environmental sustainability in India and beyond.

(d) One-day Training Programme on Animal Welfare Laws for Police Officials conducted on 19.10.2024

The Board had organized a One-day training programme for the Police Officials on 19.10.2024 at Police Training School, Thanisandra, Bengaluru on Animal Welfare Laws. The sessions on Importance on Animal Welfare, PCA Act, 1960, Regulations on Slaughter and Transportation of Animals, ABC Rules and Practical Training and case studies were covered. The subject experts in the field of animal welfare laws and rules delivered their lectures. To sensitize the officials of Police Department. The Superintendent of Police and Principal, Police Training School and his team co-ordinated in successful conducting of the training programme.

(e) Financial Assistance Sanctioned for Conducting 07 days Training Programme for Veterinary Graduates and Paravets at DUVASU, Mathura, UP

The Board has in principle agreed to provide financial assistance to the amount of Rs.5,51,320/- to Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Science & A.H, U.P. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa-vidyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh for organizing 07 days training programme for Veterinary Graduates and Paravets at Veterinary University. This training programme will sensitize the Veterinary Graduates and Veterinary Diploma holders, more aware about animal cruelty and humane treatment of animals with special reference to dog welfare and rabies management. The 7 days training programme on "Dogs welfare and human health" is scheduled for 20 veterinarians /para-veterinarians. The trained human resources will be ambassador for society to make people aware about dogs' welfare and rabies management. The training will be conducted with the aim to sensitize the veterinarian / para vet of different States restricting two participants from one state.

(f) Two Days Workshop at National Level on the subject "Panchagavya, Ayurved, Kamdhenu Krishi and Protection of Indigenous breeds at Banaras Hindu University in collaboration with the Govigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Nagpur, MH

The Board has approved the financial assistance amounting Rs. 2.50 lakhs for conducting two days' workshop at National level on the subject "Panchagavya, Ayurved, Kamdhenu Krishi and protection of indigenous breeds at Banaras Hindu University in collaboration with the Govigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Nagpur, MH.

(xii) Online Portal of AWBI:

The Board has developed its online portal (www.awbi.gov.in) for online processing of the application for the recognition of the AWOs/Gaushala, for sanctioning of financial assistance under various schemes, for nominating Honorary Animal Welfare Representative, for nominating Colony Animal Care Taker (CACT), for registration of performing animals, issuing pre-shoot permission, issuing no objection certificate, registration of horses performing in Race Horse Club and for reporting the cases of cruelty/ grievances etc. This has reduced processing time for granting permission and also avoided in-personal interaction with the employees of the Board.

(xiii) Board Meetings and its various Committees Meetings:

The Board is reconstituting its various committees time to time to have more effective functioning of the Board. The details of the meetings of the Board and its various committees conducted from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 are as per the details given below:

- One Annual General Meeting of the Board held on 26.11.2024.
- One General Meeting of the Board held on 17.05.2024.
- One meeting of Executive Committee held on 11.07.2024.
- Two meetings of the Recognition & Grants Committee held on 17.05.2024, 11.07.2024 and 22.10.2023.
- 64 Meetings of Performing Animals Committee held from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

- Five meetings of ABC Project Recognition Committee held on 14.05.2024, 03.07.2024, 02.09.2024, 04.10.2024 and 04.12.2024.
- One meeting of Committee for Honorary Animal Welfare Representative was held on 17.05.2024.
- Two meetings of the working group of the ABC Project Recognition Committee held on 23.07.2024 and 01.08.2024.
- Three meetings of Award and Event Committee held on 06.12.2024, 17.12.2024 and 18.12.2024.

(xiv) Steps towards self-sustainability of AWBI

Efforts have been made to make AWBI self-sustainable. In this regard, the Board has revised its processing fees for the various services. The amount of processing fee collected by the Board from 1st April, 2024 to 31st December, 2024 is Rs. 90.14 Lakhs.

12.3 Achievements (Physical/Financial)

- (i) The Board has recognized 3807 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to 31.12.2024. During the year 2024-25, the Board has granted recognition to 17 AWOs.
- (ii) The Board has given grant-in-aid to 23 AWOs amounting Rs.42,03,275/- during the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024) under various schemes of AWBI.
- (iii) During the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024), 768 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 438 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.
- (iv) During the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024), the Board has issued authorization to 149 applicants as CACT.
- (v) During the year 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024), the Board has nominated 23 Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives who have attended the training programme conducted by the

12.5 COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS (CCSEA):

The Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) is a statutory Committee constituted under Section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960. There are 20 members in the present CCSEA wherein Animal Husbandry Commissioner (AHC) is the Chairman of CCSEA and Joint Commissioner (Animal Welfare) is the Member Secretary of CCSEA.

The CCSEA is duty bound to take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that animals are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering before, during or after performance of experiments on them. For this purpose, the Committee formulated the "Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control & Supervision) Rules, 1998" (amended in 2001 & 2006) to regulate the experimentation on animals. Under the provisions of the above rules, establishments engaged in bio-medical research are required to get themselves registered with CCSEA, constitute institutional animal ethics committee (IAEC), get their animal house facilities inspected, and also get specific projects for research cleared by CCSEA before commencing the research on animals. further, breeding and trade of animals for such experimentation are also regulated under these rules. As on 31.12.2024, 1697 establishments are registered with CCSEA.

12.5.1 Functions:

- (a) registration of establishments engaged in breeding of animals and conducting experiments on animals and renewal of registered establishments.
- (b) constitution, re-constitution and revision of the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee.
- (c) approval of animal house facilities for small and large animals.
- (d) examination of research protocols for experimentation on animals or pre-scrutinisisation of research protocols on large animals and their approval.
- (e) inspection of animal house facilities of establishments, institutes and centres where

experimental animals are kept for research, production of Biopharmaceuticals and Breeding purpose.

- (f) Conducting conference, seminar, workshops, nominee trainings and the like for the awareness of laboratory animal welfare and ethics and to promote the principles of the replacement, reduction and refinement with respect to use of animals for experiments and teaching or training purposes and to recognise the available non-animal methods and non-animal derived biological products as per the mandate of Committee.
- (g) to advise the Government regarding the welfare of animals meant for experimentation in research institutions, pharmaceutical companies and educational institutions.
- (h) to ensure implementation of rules and guidelines of the Committee made under the PCA Act, 1960 for welfare of animals.
- (i) analyse inspection reports submitted by the nominee of Committee and scrutinise the minutes of the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee meeting submitted by the establishment.
- (j) make efforts to tap more and more establishments housing laboratory animals and bring them under the ambit of the Committee.
- (k) any other work related to Laboratory Animal Welfare as per the mandate of the Committee assigned as per the PCA Act, 1960.
- (l) revision of the guidelines of Committee, their dissemination, implementation and monitoring.
- (m) Grading of animal house facilities purpose wise categorically like that: -
 - (i) Medical college set up,
 - (ii) Pharmacy college set up,
 - (iii) Veterinary college set up,
 - (iv) Research Institute set up,
 - (v) Pharma industry set up,
 - (vi) Vaccine industry set up,
 - (vii) Life sciences University set up, and the like.

maintenance of database on the available non-animal methods for experiments, teaching and training.

(from 01.04.2024 To 31.12.2024):

| | |
|---|-----|
| Registration and Constitution of IAEC | 39 |
| Renewal and Reconstitution of IAEC | 109 |
| Revision of IAEC267Amendment in registration | 40 |
| Meetings of the CCSEA | 7 |
| Research Protocols of large animals approved | 429 |
| Regional Training Programme for Nominees of CCSEA1Nominees of CCSEA trained | 76 |
| Financial Assistance to the establishments registered with the CCSEA for conducting Workshops/ Conferences/ Seminars on “Laboratory Animal Care/ Ethics to be followed during experiments on animals” | 4 |
| Mid Term Inspection of the establishments to check the Health Status of large animals and Status of Research Protocols which have been approved by the Committee. | 3 |

12.6 Audit Para

Animal Welfare Board of India has received following Audit Para from C&AG as per Report 3 of 2024, Chapter 5, Para 5.1

- Non-preparation of Budget estimate and low coverage of scheme implementation
- Incorrect/Non submission of Utilisation certificate by Animal Welfare Organisations
- Non-Collection of fines/ penalty
- In-effective mechanism for registration and disposal of complaints regarding animal cruelty cases
- Absence of recruitment rules and regulations
- Non adherence of Animal Birth Control Rules (ABC Rules, 2001)

The reply of the above Audit para are given at **Annexure XIII.**

Chapter- 13

CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY



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| Consolidated status of Master Trainers Programme | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| S.No. | State/UT | No. of programmes conducted | No. of Participants attended |
| 15 | Andaman & Nicobar Island | 2 | 5 |
| 16 | Tripura | 2 | 9 |
| 17 | Odisha | 2 | 33 |
| | Total | 49 | 834 |

A total of 215 numbers of A-HELP field level training programmes have been conducted in 15 states namely Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Odisha, and Tripura.

In these training programmes 3773 participants have been trained. Training programmes are conducted at AHD training centres/RSETIs/Universities/Collages/NGO/Trust/LDB training centres/Private training centres.

State wise details of participants trained under A-HELP programme is given below:

| Consolidated list of State wise A-HELPS trained | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| S.No. | State/UT | No. of Programmes | No. of Participants trained |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 39 | 997 |
| 2 | Jammu & Kashmir | 24 | 599 |
| 3 | Bihar | 40 | 996 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 21 | 486 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 18 | 542 |
| 6 | Jharkhand | 12 | 294 |
| 7 | Uttarakhand | 17 | 426 |
| 8 | Assam | 6 | 150 |
| 9 | Kerala | 15 | 438 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 9 | 233 |
| 11 | Mizoram | 7 | 175 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 3 | 70 |
| 13 | Sikkim | 2 | 50 |
| 14 | Odisha | 1 | 25 |
| 15 | Tripura | 1 | 25 |
| | Total | 215 | 5506 |

13.3. Specific awareness programme for Aspirational Districts

13.3.1. "Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyaan"

To continue awareness programs on livestock disease, scientific management, and scheme awareness, "Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyaanan

Intensive Awareness Programme" was organized on in 22 Aspirational Districts. This drive boosts production and help livestock farmer improves their livelihood through disease prevention of animals at farmer's doorstep. In one district, two camps were organized.



Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyaan organized in Odisha

13.3.2. Fertility Camps

This campaign/drive helped livestock farmers with information and created awareness on the symptoms of livestock disease and its cure which will boost production and help livestock farmer improve their livelihood. A comprehensive assessment of animal health was conducted to address issues related to infertility, implement deworming measures, and enhance overall productivity.

These initiatives collectively contribute to the overall well-being and productivity of the animal population. As on 1st January 2025, 22 camp organized, more than 2,200 animals examined, more than 4,400 farmers participated in the camps.



Fertility Camp organized in Mizoram

13.4. Publicity

13.4.1. Signing of MoU between DAHD and UNDP on Digitalization of Vaccine Cold Chain Management, Capacity Building, and Communication Planning

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on May 20, 2024 with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India on Digitalization of Vaccine Cold Chain Management, Capacity Building, and Communication Planning. The MoU was signed at "We the People Hall", UNDP Country office, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi between Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Ms. Caitlin Wiesen, UNDP Resident Representative in India. This strategic partnership aims to enhance the digitalization of vaccine cold chain management, capacity building, and communication planning in India.

Notably, UNDP and DAHD will jointly work on Strengthening Animal Health with One Health approach at centre. This step will contribute to creation of a digital future via digitalization and remote temperature monitoring of cold chain by UNDP India. This will ensure that vaccines are stored in an adequate temperature of prescribed limit of 2-8 degree Celsius which is important to increase immunization coverage and outreach. Currently, DAHD is supplying FMD (Foot and Mouth diseases) vaccine worth approximately Rs. 900 Crore this year and aims to cover 50 Crore large animals and 20 Crore small animals in FMD vaccination programme.

Through this MoU, technical assistance will be extended to CEAH to enhance its capabilities in animal husbandry practices. Other aspects of MoU covers support in planning and development of effective and inclusive livestock insurance programme and crafting and implementation of an effective communication plan for the department which will help in ensuring better propagation and outreach of the department's activities.

The partnership will also work on extension services and skill development initiatives to improve the technical know-how and capacities of stakeholders in the animal husbandry sector. The communication planning aspect will strengthen CEP Division's efforts around strategic communication.



DAHD and UNDP signs MoU on Digitalization of Vaccine Cold Chain Management, Capacity Building, and Communication Planning

13.4.2. Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh chairs a Briefing Meeting after assuming the Charge

Hon'ble Union Minister for Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh has chaired a Briefing Meeting at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on 12th June 2024. Shri (Prof.) S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State, and Shri George Kurian, Hon'ble Minister of State, FAHD were also

present during the briefing meeting, which took place after assuming the Charge of the Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary (AHD), has briefed all the activities of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, by giving an overview of the livestock sector in the country. During the meeting, the divisional heads of the department briefed the ongoing schemes and programs led by the department. The Officials

apprised the Ministers on the progress of the current activities.

CEP Division worked closely with the Minister's Team for smoother transition, including liaisoning with the Minister's staff and updating social media channels.



Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh chairs a briefing Meeting after assuming the Charge

13.4.3. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying signed an agreement with the National Dairy Development Board for execution of works of Upgradation of Bio-containment Facility and associated repair works

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying signed an agreement on 20th June 2024 in the presence of the Secretary, Ms. Alka Upadhyaya with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for execution of works of "Upgradation of Biocontainment Facility and associated repair works at Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNAIH)", Baghpat. The estimated budgetary overlay for the said works is Rs. 160 Crores and is planned to be executed within 20 months. Senior officers of the Department, CCSNAIH, Baghpat and National Dairy Development Board were present on the occasion.

With the proposed works of Upgradation of Bio-containment Facility at the premier institute, the

Department has set a target for transformation of the facility to achieve multifaceted objectives viz., veterinary services at national and international level, quality control testing of veterinary biological, refinement of quality control protocols in terms of vaccine efficacy and safety, assistance in livestock health programs, Research and Development in the field of livestock health prophylaxis and diagnosis and serve as a platform for national and international collaboration. Further, the Institute would have a state of the art Animal House Containment Facility, which would act as a platform for contract and collaborative research in field of therapeutics and vaccine research.

13.4.4. Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh emphasized on importance of yoga and suggested to adopt yoga in our daily life for our physical and mental well-being

Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Panchayati Raj Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh participated in the grand

event of 10th International Yoga Day in Krishi Bhawan on 21st June 2024. The theme for International Yoga Day was 'Yoga for Self and Society'. During his address, Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh emphasized on importance of yoga and suggested to adopt yoga

in our daily life for our physical and mental well-being. Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD, GoI, Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAHD, GoI, and all officials of DAHD, enthusiastically participated in the event. Together, they pledged to commit to yoga for good health.



13.4.5 Animal Rights Awareness week (17-23, June, 2024) organized virtually

National Seminar on “Animal Rights Awareness week (17-23, June, 2024)” was conducted virtually by Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) in co-ordination with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Min of FAHD, Govt. of India on 20th June, 2024. The Seminar was inaugurated by then Joint Secretary, Dr. O.P. Chaudhary, IFS, DAHD and Chairman, over 450 attendees joined the session.

13.4.6. Celebration of World Camel Day 2024

To mark the International Year of Camelids 2024, declared by the United Nations, ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel Bikaner celebrated 'World Camel Day on 22nd June.

The Chief Guest, Dr. A. Sahoo, Director, ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bengaluru, urged the need for changes in law enacted on camel conservation by Rajasthan

state to make it more useful for the livelihood of the owners. He highlighted the medicinal properties present in camel milk; and channelize systematic collection, transport and processing of milk with NGOs in a lead role to promote camel dairy entrepreneurship.

More than 500 camel breeders from Mount Abu, Sirohi, women farmers and entrepreneurs from nearby villages of Deshnok, and Gangashahar, camel cart owners, common people, Scientists and centre staff of ICAR Institutes from Bikaner district participated in the programme.





Celebration of World Camel Day 2024

13.4.7. DAHD with NDDDB took part in first IDF Asia-Pacific Regional Conference at Kochi, Kerala.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) along with National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) successfully organized the International Dairy Federation's first Regional conference of Asia Pacific in Kochi, Kerala from 26th-28th June 2024. The three-day long conference was seamlessly organized, hosting the Speakers and Chairperson from across the world.

The inaugural ceremony was hosted at the Lulu International Convention Centre by lighting the ceremonial lamp followed by welcoming the dignitaries. A pre-recorded video message from Honourable Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh was played at the Inaugural ceremony. Shri Singh welcomed the delegates and shed light on the significance of the livestock sector in India.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) showcased their joint stall, highlighting their notable schemes, initiatives and cutting-edge technologies in the livestock and dairy industries, featuring innovative products and lives demonstrations, and demonstrating their commitment to advancing technology and promoting sectoral growth. Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel, MoS, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, GoI, addressed delegates from 25 countries at the IDF Regional Dairy Conference 2024 in Kochi, Kerala. He also visited the exhibition at the conference.

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI joined

global leaders at the IDF Regional Dairy Conference Asia Pacific 2024. The Policy Makers Round Table discussion focused on enhancing the dairy industry in the Asia-Pacific region through advancements in policies related to productivity, health, safety, cooperatives, and climate action, promoting sustainable dairying practices.



DAHD Participated in the first IDF Asia-Pacific Regional Conference at Kochi, Kerala

13.4.8. 'A-HELP' Programme launched in Rajasthan

A-HELP (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) Program was launched in Rajasthan on 1 July 2024 at Rajasthan Livestock Management and Training Institute, Jaipur by Hon'ble minister Shri Zoraram Kumawat, Animal Husbandry Department, Government of Rajasthan. The event also showcased a film on the A-HELP program and its expected impact on livestock management. The program concluded with an address by the Honourable Chief Guest, Shri Joraram Kumawat, who emphasized the significance of the initiative in improving livestock health and productivity, followed by a vote of thanks from Dr. Bhawani Singh Rathore.



A help launched in Rajasthan

13.4.9. World Zoonoses Day

To mark World Zoonoses Day, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying organized an interactive session chaired by the Ms. Alka Upadhyaya Secretary of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAH&D) on the eve of World Zoonoses Day. The session provided a

platform for knowledge sharing via open interaction. Zoonoses are infectious diseases that can transfer between animals and humans, such as rabies, anthrax, influenza (H1N1 and H5N1), Nipah, COVID-19, brucellosis, and tuberculosis. These diseases are caused by various pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.



Interactive Session organised on the eve of World Zoonoses Day

13.4.10. Representation of DAHD at FAO's COAG 29 Sub-Committee on Livestock

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying represented by Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, participated in the 2nd session of the COAG-Sub-Committee on Livestock held on 16th to 18th July 2024 at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

During representation at FAO's COAG 29 Sub-Committee on Livestock, Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAH&D, Govt of India, highlighted that over 100 million small-scale livestock producers, including 80 million dairy farming families. During Agenda Item 3.1, India reaffirmed its commitment to One Health and biosecurity. Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAH&D, GoI highlighted India's efforts in strengthening animal health management.



Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary represented DAHD at FAD's COAG Sub-committee on Livestock

13.4.11. Engaging session organized with A-HELP workers at Bhopal

An engaging session was organized with A-HELP of Madhya Pradesh in presence of Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD, GoI. The Secretary engaged in insightful discussions with Accredited Agents for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP) on 20 July, 2024, at Kamdhenu Bhawan, Bhopal, M.P. During the interaction session, A-HELP shared their experiences regarding training and fieldwork with the Secretary DAH&D.



Secretary DAHD Ms. Alka Upadhyaya interacted with A-HELP at Kamdhenu Bhawan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

13.4.12. 'A-HELP' Programme launched at Sikkim

The Minister Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department, Shri Puran Kr. Gurung launched the 'A-HELP' (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) program at Chintan Bhawan, Gangtok, Sikkim on 30th July 2024. Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) Smt. Alka Upadhyaya addressed the gathering through her video message and encouraged the A-HELP workers to contribute to the development of the livestock sector by adequately supporting farmers by filling the existing gaps in the extension activities at the farmers' doorstep.



'A-HELP' Programms Launched at Sikkim

13.4.13 National Sports Day celebrated at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

On the occasion of National Sports Day-2024, commemorating Major Dhyan Chand's legacy and promotes sports and physical fitness was observed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, on August 29, 2024 at Krishi Bhawan.



National Sports Day celebrated at Krishi Bhawan, Delhi

Shri Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying led the event by taking a pledge to make physical activity and sports an integral part of daily life. The pledge taking ceremony was followed with a walkathon wherein, Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, and Dairying along with the DAHD officials participated.



13.4.14 #एक_पेड़_मां_के_नाम#Plant4Mother campaign kickstarted from AQCS, Kapashera, New Delhi

In continuance to the visionary campaign #एक_पेड़_मां_के_नाम# Plant 4 Mother, launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh planted a tree in honour of his mother on 04th September 2024 at Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCS), Kapashera, New Delhi.

Secretary, Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Additional Secretary, Ms. Varsha Joshi, Joint Secretary, Dr.

Suparna Sharma Pachouri, Advisor (Statistics), Shri Jagat Hazarika along with other senior officials of the Department participated the event.

Addressing the gathering, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh mentioned all the sub-ordinate institutions will participate in the "one month campaign" and will plant five lakh trees. Smt. Upadhyaya highlighted the role of animal husbandry in supporting environmental sustainability.

The event concluded with a call to action for all citizens to take part in tree-planting initiatives, recognizing that even small actions can lead to significant environmental benefits.



MoFAHD Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh launched #एक पेड़ मां के नाम #Plant 4 Mother Campaign at AQCS, Kapashera, New Delhi

13.4.15 Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh chairs the Monsoon Meet 2024 - National Conclave of State Animal Husbandry Minister at Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Panchayati Raj, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh chaired the “Monsoon Meet 2024- National Conclave of State Animal Husbandry Ministers on 13th September 2024 at Convention Centre, Loka Seva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Mohan Charan Majhi graced the occasion as “Chief Guest” of the event. Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying Prof. S. P. Singh Bhagel and Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying Shri George Kurian were also attended the Monsoon Meet.

Ministers of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Departments from 17 States participated in the meeting held on 13th September 2024. The Monsoon Meet organized to draw out the expectations of States and UTs to create a convergence framework for effective programme implementation at the ground level.

The Monsoon Meet addressed the implementation challenges, and promoted the exchange of thoughts where all the Ministers of participating states put

forward their challenges, and shared current progress report of Livestock sector in their respective States.

Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh has launched various programs included under the Action plan for the first 100 days in the livestock and dairy sector by the new government.

The Union Minister launched the A-HELP programme for the State of Odisha and distributed the field kits to the Pashusakhis. Nationwide KCC Campaign-2024-25” from 15th September to 31st March 2025 was launched by union minister in order to provide Kisan Credit Card facility to all eligible Animal Husbandry and Fishery Farmers.

Skill Development Framework of DAHD, and a Coffee Table Book on “Farming Futures- Celebrating 101 Women Success Stories in Livestock Sector” were also released by the Union Minister.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Odisha, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and the Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (OMFED) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enhance the dairy sector.



Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh chaired Monsoon Meet of Bhubhneswar, Odisha

13.4.16 Union Minister briefs media on achievements of Ministry in 100 days of the third term of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh briefed the media on 17th September, 2024 on the important decisions taken and achievements of the Ministry for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in 100 days of the third term of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Union Minister of

State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Panchayati Raj Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Union Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Ministry of Minority Affairs Shri George Kurian, Secretary, Department of Fisheries Dr. Abhilaksh Likhi and Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying Ms. Alka Upadhyay and senior officers of Ministry were also present at the press conference.



Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh briefed media on the important decisions taken & achievements in 100 days of the third term of PM Shri Narendra Modi



13.4.17 Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh participates in a special Cleanliness Drive at the Krishi Bhawan premises

In celebration of Swachh Bharat Diwas on the 10th anniversary of the Swachh Bharat Mission - one of India's most significant mass movements for cleanliness - a special Cleanliness Drive held at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying & Panchayati Raj Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh participated in a special Cleanliness Drive at the Krishi Bhawan premises. Officers and officials of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj were

also actively participated in this special Cleanliness Drive.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has successfully concluded the Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign 2024, reaffirming its steadfast commitment to promoting cleanliness and environmental sustainability across the fisheries sector. The campaign, which took place from 17th September 2024 to 01st October 2024, witnessed enthusiastic participation from officials, staff, and key stakeholders within the sector, focusing on cleanliness drives, awareness activities, and environmental preservation efforts.



Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh participated in a special cleanliness drive

Prime Minister launched Unified Genomic Chip for cattle and indigenous sex-sorted semen technology. Prime Minister Shri Modi also inaugurated Cow Chip for Cows and Mahish Chip for Buffaloes. In the event, Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Panchayati Raj, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh was also present.

Sex sorted semen is very effective in breed improvement and till now it was manufactured by multinational companies. Its price was Rs.800, which was not available to the farmers at an affordable rate. Under the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative, the National Dairy Development Board under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, has developed the indigenous technology of sex sorted semen worth Rs. 250, which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. This sex sorted semen will now be available to the farmers for Rs. 250 which will help in improving the livestock breed.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched various initiatives related to the agricultural and animal husbandry sector in Washin, Maharashtra

13.4.19 Celebration of National Milk Day 2024

The Department celebrated National Milk Day 2024 on 26th November at Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi, commemorating Dr. Verghese Kurien's 103rd birth anniversary. Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh and Hon'ble Ministers of State Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and Shri George Kurian presided over the event, recognizing dairy's contribution to the economy

and farmers. National Gopal Ratna Awards were presented, including special awards for winners from the North Eastern Region. During the event "Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2024" and "Surabhi Shrinkhala" were launched. Panel discussions and the Amul Clean Fuel Rally celebrated dairy's transformational role, showcasing its achievements and potential.



Launch of Surabhi Shrinkhala on National Milk Day

13.4.20 Participation in 8th India Water Week 2024

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying participated as a Partner department in the 8th India Water Week 2024 exhibition at Pragati Maidan, Delhi from 17th to 20th September 2024.

The DAHD exhibition showcased the concept of "Water Footprint in the Livestock Sector" and its impact in the production of livestock and poultry in the Indian Scenario. The flagship schemes and programs implementing by the department and its achievements were also exhibited in the DAHD stall. The DAHD's exhibition aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 6, which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti was the lead Ministry who organized the India Water Week-2024 from 17-20 September 2024. The event served as a global platform to elicit ideas and opinions from global level decision-makers, politicians, researchers,

experts, planners, innovators, students and stakeholders in the field of water resources from across the world, focusing on "Partnerships and Cooperation for Inclusive Water Development and Management".





DAHD participated in the 8th India Water week 2024 exhibition organised by Ministry of Jal Shakti

13.4.21 Participation in World Food India, 2024

The Department participated in the 'World Food India 2024' exhibition organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries organized from 19th to 22nd of September 2024 at Hall No. 2 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Smt. Alka Upadhyaya inaugurated the pavilion of the Department. In the pavilion, the Department exhibited major schemes, programs, new initiatives and innovative technologies in the livestock and dairy sector. The pavilion also featured 25 stalls, including the National Dairy Development Board, Start-ups, and Companies working in Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector. The main attractions at the pavilion were the "Selfie Point" and live demonstrations of various innovative products by start-ups and companies. The exhibition highlighted the department's commitment to promoting technological advancements and facilitating the growth and development of the sector.

Union Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel visited the pavilion of the department in World Food India 2024 at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi. He appreciated the technology interventions of the startups that participated in the exhibition. He also launched new products developed by the few startups.

The department organized a knowledge session titled "Entrepreneurship and Youth Development in the Livestock Sector" at Conference Room 15 of Bharat Mandapam on 20th September 2024. Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary (DAHD) moderated the session. The distinguished speakers include Dr. Rajesh Sharma, Group Head (AN), NDDDB (National Dairy Development Board), Shri Nirmal Choudhary, Founder, Milk Station, Dr. Arindam Mukhopadhyay, Manager (Production), Haringhata Meat Plant, West Bengal Livestock Development Corporation Limited, Shri Rahul Ganapathy, Founder, Atsuya Technologies and Dr Lipi Saiirwal, Deputy Commissioner, NLM division, DAHD. The session aimed to explore innovative strategies for integrating youth into the livestock sector, highlight the entrepreneurial opportunities and address challenges in livestock management.



Department participated in the World Food India 2024 exhibitions organised by MoFPI at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

13.5 Mass Awareness Programmes

13.5.1 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials:

- 5 Brochures on Scientific Management of Goat, Sheep, Pig, Fodder and Poultry has been designed, providing valuable information on livestock sector.

- The Coffee Table Book on "Farming Futures: Celebrating 101 Women Success Stories in LiveStock Sector" has been created, capturing the evolution and achievements of women in dairy sector.
- 10 videos have been produced featuring Success Stories of the beneficiaries under the various schemes of the department.
- 15 Videos featuring Gopal Ratna Awardees have been produced, contributing to a multimedia approach in sharing impactful narratives and achievements.
- 2 Television Commercials and 2 Radiospot have been produced for promotion of Livestock Census and Gopal Ratna Award along with language adaption of both in 10 regional languages.

13.5.2 Social Media

13.5.2.1 Social Media Report (April 2024- December 2024)

- **Twitter:** Total post done on X (formerly known as Twitter) during the mentioned period counted 2400. The platform has 12,55,000 followers. During the mentioned period, the platform gained 41000 likes and over 2Mn impressions.
- **Facebook:** Total post done on Facebook during the period counted 2200. These number of post acquired 1,27,000 Likes and 1.6 Mn impressions during the mentioned period. The platform has over 1,38,000 followers.
- **Instagram:** A total of 2,200 post were done on Instagram during the above-mentioned period. These posts gained 1,31,000 Likes and 6,48,000 impressions. The platform has gained 4,200 followers.
- **LinkedIn:** A total of 2,200 posts were done on LinkedIn during the mentioned period. These posts acquired over 15,000 Likes and over 1,140,642 impressions. The platform has gained 9072 followers.
- **Public App:** A total of 2,200 posts were done. The platform has 2,88,000 followers.

13.5.2.2 Social Media Campaigns

- **Fodder Campaign**
To disseminate awareness around promotion of sustainable fodder management, the Social

media platforms highlighted techniques like silage making, and improved grass varieties to ensure year-round availability. Various infographics on balanced livestock diets, and videos on fodder preservation methods were shared.

- **21st Livestock Census:**

For the significant exercise of promotion and publicity of 21st Livestock census, social media platforms were utilized to raise awareness amongst farmers and share the toll-free number to ensure better accessibility and support. Posts around following elements have been undertaken:

1. General Creatives - Posted content explaining the census and its importance.
2. Helpline Number posts - Shared helpline details with supporting creatives.
3. Live Stream: Streamed the Regional Meeting and inaugural event.
4. Real Images of Census activities - Posted images and Videos of the census being conducted in various states.
5. Regional Language creatives -Translated key posts into regional languages for local audiences.

- **World Veterinary Day Campaign**

To celebrate the contributions of veterinarians to animal and public health, Veterinary Day campaign was done which featured success stories of veterinarians, their role in combating zoonotic diseases, and improving animal welfare.

- **Heat Stress Campaign**

Under Scientific Management of Livestock, seasonal guideline around prevention from heat stress was done which aimed to educate farmers on heat stress symptoms and mitigation strategies such as shade structures, water availability, and balanced diets. The infographics and reels showcased practical tips.

- **Milk Campaign**

To promote milk's significance, social media campaign around milk's nutritional benefits, sustainable dairy practices were highlighted. It included milk's role in health, innovations in dairy farming, and farmers' stories.

- **Egg Campaign**

One of the by-product of livestock sector, eggs is an affordable source of nutrition. This campaign included promotion of egg consumption highlighting nutritional comparisons, and debunked myths surrounding eggs.

- **Mission LiFE Campaign**

Mission LiFE campaign was undertaken which included encouraging sustainable livestock practices, promotion of biogas, compost, and natural fertilizers amongst farmers. It highlighted the environmental benefits of livestock waste management through videos and infographics.

- **Yoga Campaign**

This campaign focussed on the importance of Yoga for the well-being of farmers and animal caregivers. This included posts on yoga asanas to reduce stress and improve flexibility, linking them with a healthy lifestyle.

- **Monsoon Care Campaign**

Under Scientific Management of Livestock, the social media platforms ran a campaign on maintaining livestock health during monsoon season. It included posts around educating farmers on disease prevention, shelter maintenance, and pest control. Practical tips for Livestock health was also shared.

- **Zoonotic Campaign**

To promote animal health via prevention of zoonoses, campaign was ran on social media platforms. It included posts on introduction to zoonotic diseases, preventive measures, and the role of veterinarians. It used reels with animated explanations and Q&A sessions with experts.

- **One Health**

Through the One Health Campaign, awareness about Zoonotic Diseases, Environmental Impact, and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), was raised. At it's core, it promoted a healthier and sustainable future for all through collective efforts.

For the first time ever, Government of India has extended the benefit of KCC to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farmers during 2019. As part of the Atmanirbhar Package, the Department has organized a Special drive for providing KCC to dairy farmers associated with milk cooperatives and milk producer companies held from 01.06.2020 to 31.12.2020. This step ensured credit to landless Animal Husbandry famers at low interest.

Further, in order to provide Kisan Credit Card facility to all eligible Animal Husbandry and Fishery Farmers, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in association with Department of Financial Services have launched a "Nationwide AHDF KCC Campaign from 15th November 2021 to 15th February 2022. This campaign was further extended up to 31.07.2022 and then upto 15.03.2023. During this Campaign, District Level KCC Camps were organized in every week by KCC Coordination Committee coordinated by Lead District Manager (LDM) for on the spot scrutiny of applications sourced.

For the year 2023-24, KCC campaign were organized from 1st May, 2023 to 31st March, 2024. Nation-wide AHDF KCC campaign for the year 2024-25 was launched by Hon'ble FAHD Minister on 13.09.2024. The campaign is being held from 15.09.2024 to 31.03.2025. Under these campaign as on 27.12.2024, total 51,59,049 applications received out of which 50,77,511 applications accepted and 35,44,752 were sanctioned in the country.



13.6 Credit Unit

13.6.1 Kisan Credit Card for Animal Husbandry Farmers



So far, more than 42.38 lakh fresh KCCs were sanctioned for AHD Farmers. The details of fresh KCC sanctioned as on 03.01.2025 to Animal Husbandry and Dairy farmers is as given below:

| SNo. | Type | Fresh KCC Sanctioned |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Crop loan with dairy | 6,12,344 |
| 2. | Crop loan with other allied activities | 1,15,838 |
| 3. | Dairy | 31,54,279 |
| 4. | Poultry | 81,884 |
| 5. | Others | 2,74,273 |
| | TOTAL | 42,38,618 |

Source: D/o Financial Services

13.6.2 Ground Level Credit (GLC):

Due to consistent efforts of the Department, for the first time working capital loan targets were fixed for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sector along with term loan targets from 2022-23 onwards. This resulted in increase of sanctioning rate of KCC by Banks. The ground level credit target also showed an increasing trend in the previous years. GLC Target for agriculture raised to Rs 27.50 lakh crore

for the financial year 2024-25, from Rs 20.00 lakh crore in 2023-24.

In order to ensure increased credit flow to Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries, target of ₹ 4,20,000 crore for Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries is fixed within the overall term loan target of ₹27,50,000 Crore. Details of activities-wise breakup of ₹4,20,000 crore is as under;

(Rs in Crore)

| Sr. No. | Activity | Working Capital Target | Term Loan Target | Total Target |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| i. | Dairy | 64,750 | 1,10,250 | 1,75,000 |
| ii. | Poultry | 25,100 | 10,900 | 36,000 |
| iii. | Sheep Goat, Piggery | 23,700 | 26,300 | 50,000 |
| iv. | Animal Husbandry- Others | 58,900 | 65,100 | 1,24,000 |
| v. | Fisheries | 25,500 | 9,500 | 35,000 |
| | Total | 1,97,950 | 2,22,050 | 4,20,000 |

Chapter- 14

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

14.1 Overview

The Secretary is the Chief Accounting Authority of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Secretary discharges his functions with the assistance of Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser (AS & FA) and Chief Controller of Accounts.

14.1.1 As per Para 1.2.3 of Civil Accounts Manual, the Chief Controller of Accounts for and on behalf of the Chief Accounting Authority is responsible for:-

- a) Arranging all payments through the Pay and Accounts Offices/Principal Accounts Office except where the Drawing and Disbursing Officers are authorized to make certain types of payments.
- b) Compilation and consolidation of accounts of the Ministry/Department and their submission in the form prescribed, to the Controller General of Accounts; preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts for the Demands for Grants of his Ministry/Department, getting them duly audited and submitting them to the CGA, duly signed by the Chief Accounting Authority.
- c) Arranging internal inspection of payment and accounts records maintained by the various subordinate formations and Pay and Accounts Offices of the Department and inspection of records pertaining to transaction of Government Ministries / Departments, maintained in Public Sector Banks.

14.1.2 The Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying performs his duties with the assistance of 2 Controller of Accounts, 1 Assistant Controller of Accounts, 9 Pr. Accounts Officers (Admn./Estt., Accounts, Treasury Payments, IAW and IAP) at HQs and with the help of 11 Pay and Accounts Offices attached with Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Zonal Internal Audit party headed by Senior Accounts Officer is also stationed at Kochi who works under the control of IAW (HQ). All officers of Pay & Accounts Offices including

Principal Accounts Office are on the strength of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare; therefore, there is a need of augmentation of man power in Departmental Accounting Organization of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Department of Fisheries respectively. The details regarding distribution of work in the Office of Chief Controller of Accounts are given at Annexure XIII. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying have 10 CDDOs and 26 NCDDOs. The Accounting Information flow chart is also given at **Annexure XIII**.

14.1.3 Roles and Responsibilities of CCAs as Heads of Accounting Organization in Ministry/Department

As per para 1.3, Appendix-'1.1' of Civil Accounts Manual, Revised Fourth Edition (2024), the Pr. CCAs/CCAs/CAs(IC) of the Ministries / Departments concerned are the Head of the accounting organization in the respective Ministries / Departments. Their broad functions are prescribed as below:-

a. Receipts, Payments and Accounts:

- i. Ensure establishment of effective and efficient systems with necessary internal controls for accounting of all receipts and payments of the Ministry/Department.
- ii. Supervise payments and receipts transactions conducted through PAOs and Cheque Drawing DDOs and ensuring that they are done in conformity with prescribed Rules and Regulations.
- iii. Supervise timely payment to all eligible claimants (government servants, vendors/suppliers, grantee and loanee institutions etc.) and ensure that the procurements through GeM are carried out as per codal provisions.
- iv. Ensure efficiency, accuracy and timely submission of monthly and annual accounts to O/o CGA.
- v. Ensure timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful Financial reporting.
- vi. Ensure accuracy and timely submission of monthly reports to O/o CGA.

- vii. Monitor efficient service delivery to the Ministry/Department through the accredited/ authorized banks and monitor their performance for timely realization of receipts into Government Accounts.
- viii. Monitor adherence to prescribed accounting standards, rules and principles.
- ix. Ensure timely submission of Audited Annual Appropriation Accounts duly signed by Chief Accounting Authority of the Ministry/ Department to o/o CGA.
- x. Ensure preparation of annual 'Accounts at a Glance' for their Ministry/Department.
- xi. Examine the proposal of Ministries/ Departments for opening of a Personal Deposit Account or framing accounting procedure in respect of a newly created Fund in the Public Account of India and monitor their smooth operations.
- xii. Review the payment sanctions (including GST refunds sanction) as per the monetary limits prescribed by O/o CGA from time to time.
- xiii. Monitor the clearance of balances under Debt, Deposit, Suspense and Remittance (DDSR) heads and take timely corrective measures to clear adverse balances under these heads.
- xiv. Monitor opening of appropriate heads of account for new schemes/ expenditures as per prescribed chart of accounts of the Object heads by the Department of Expenditure and the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts (LMMHA).
- xv. Monitor timely and accurate authorization of pension and other retirement benefits to retiring Government servants.
- xvi. Coordinate with GeM Standing Committee on the matters relating to procurement and related payments.
- xvii. Pr.CCAs/CCAs/CAs(IC) shall function as nodal officer of the Ministry for PFMS matter.
- xviii. Follow up with Loanee on repayment of loan and interest.

In respect of the above responsibilities, the Pr. CCAs/CCAs/CAs(IC) shall function under the direction, superintendence and control of the Controller General of Accounts.

b. Budget formulation including Outcome Budget:

- i. Pr.CCA/CCA/CA (IC) shall monitor and assist in preparation of budgetary proposals and assist the administrative Ministries/ Departments in better inter-se programme prioritization / allocation within the budgetary ceilings, based on the analysis of expenditure and of each programme /sub-programme.
- ii. Provide necessary support to the administrative Ministries/Departments in preparation of Outcome Budgets/Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) in accordance with the time schedule/ guidelines laid down from time to time by Ministry of Finance.
- iii. Furnish the budget estimates in respect of Public Account transactions to Budget Division and Composite Demands controlled by Budget Division for their inclusion in the Budget.
- iv. Furnish budget estimates for interest on Provident Fund balances of employees and on various deposits in the Public Account including Reserve Funds.
- v. Monitor all reports and statements related to Budget documents.

c. Estimation of Non- Tax Revenue Receipts:

Assist FA in periodical reviews of various non-tax revenue receipts of the Ministries/Departments with the Administrative Divisions and furnish estimates of non- tax Revenue Receipts to Budget Division, DEA.

d. Internal Audit/Risk Based Audit:

- i. Discharge the duties of Member Secretary of Internal Audit Committee headed by the administrative Secretary to review audit paras of PAC, C&AG and Internal Audit and concomitant compliance/course correction.
- ii. They are responsible to conduct special audit in Ministries/Departments as per the direction of Chief Accounting Authority or CGA. The Internal Audit Wing working under the control and supervision of the Pr. CCAs/CCAs/CAs would move beyond the existing system of compliance /regulatory audit and would focus on:

- a. Assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls in general, and soundness of financial systems and reliability of financial and accounting reports in particular;
 - b. Identification and monitoring of risk factors (including those contained in the Outcome Budget/OOMF Framework);
 - c. Critical assessment of economy, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery mechanism to ensure value for money; and
 - d. Providing an effective monitoring system to facilitate mid-course corrections.
- iii. Furnishes financial appraisal of schemes and monitors projects and schemes through regular Internal Audit.
 - iv. Conducts audit of accredited banks, authorised/other banks/CPPCs and Focal Point Bank branches including e-FPBS in respect of Government transactions in organisations where it has been required.
 - v. Shall ensure to prepare the annual Audit Plan and Annual Internal Audit Review.

The above functions shall be carried out as per the guidelines issued by the CGA from time to time.

e. Public Financial Management System & IT projects:

- i. Act as nodal officers for PFMS and assists FA to ensure that guidelines/ instructions issued on PFMS are followed / implemented and resolve issues relating to efficient running of PFMS.
- ii. Monitor the usage of PFMS and its different modules including coordinating with Ministry and PFMS Division of O/o CGA for timely, accurate and useful financial reporting for the purpose of tracking flow of funds to the last level implementing agency/beneficiary and its utilization under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored/Direct Benefit Transfer schemes of Government of India.
- iii. Coordinate integration of data bases and processes for establishing a Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS).
- iv. Render professional expertise in the functioning of the financial management system, from the system point of view and making it more effective.

- v. Monitor the implementation of security guidelines issued for access control and other related security aspects of PFMS and ensuring data security by regular monitoring of the system.
- vi. Ensure correct mapping of the accounting basket of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for accurate expenditure reporting.
- vii. Carry out regular review of reports and information in PFMS and to present it to the Executive for decision making.
- viii. Monitor relevant PFMS reports and dashboard on regular basis to ensure accuracy of reports relating to performance of the schemes in their respective Ministries.
- ix. Monitor timely weeding out of dormant registration of Agencies, etc.

f. Expenditure and Cash Management:

Coordinate with Ministries/Departments for compliance of Cash Management system guidelines issued by Budget Division, MoF (Monthly Expenditure Plan [MEP]/Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP) limits, implementation of TSA system for release of funds to Autonomous bodies in 'Just-in-time'.

g. Disclosure and reporting requirements under FRBM Act.

Assist in preparation of the disclosure statements required under the FRBM Act in respect of their Ministry/Department for incorporation in the consolidated statement compiled by the Ministry of Finance for the Government as a whole.

h. Monitoring of Assets and Liabilities:

Assist Ministries/Departments for maintaining comprehensive record of Assets and Liabilities and monitor and maintain records of Government Guarantees through the Principal Account Office.

i. Interaction between Ministry of Finance and the FAs:

The Pr.CCAs/CCAS/CAS (IC) shall provide required material and assistance for the quarterly meeting of FAs with Secretary (Expenditure) and other financial inputs as required by FAs from time to time.

j. General Administration and Coordination:

- i. Exercise the powers of the Head of the

Department for the Accounting Organisation and is responsible for the Administration and Establishment related functions.

- ii. Discharge of responsibilities in terms of the statutory powers to be exercised being the Appointing Authority/Disciplinary Authority.
- iii. Exercise appropriate oversight on the overall quality and maintenance of departmental accounts by their Pay and Accounts Offices/Principal Accounts Offices.

Note:

- a. In Ministries/ Departments which are headed by Pr. CCAs, it shall be the prerogative of the Pr. CCA to delegate any item of the above listed responsibilities to the CCAs/CAs as per their administrative convenience and exigency, and subject to the established codal provisions.
- b. In addition to the above, Head of Accounting Organization i.e. Pr. CCAs/ CCAs/CAs (IC) as the case may be, shall also be responsible for any other responsibility assigned by the Chief Accounting Authority.
- c. In addition, Budget section of the ministry should ordinarily function under the control of CCA and CCAs are expected to act as Nodal Officer for PFMS inter alia in resolving issues relating to its smooth function and efficient running in terms of Para 43 and Para 44 of Charter for Financial Adviser issued vide FS& Secretary (Expenditure) D.O. Letter No.23(3)/ E.Coord/2018 dated 13/06/2023.

14.2 Banking Arrangements

State Bank of India is the accredited bank for PAOs and its field offices in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. e-Payments processed by the PAOs/CDDOs are settled through CMP, SBI, Hyderabad in favor of the bank account of vendors/beneficiaries. In some cases, Cheques issued by the PAOs/CDDOs are presented to the nominated branch of the accredited bank for payment. The receipts are also remitted to the accredited banks by the respective PAOs/CDDOs apart from Non-Tax-Receipt Portal (NTRP). Any change in accredited bank requires specific

approval of Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Principal Accounts Office has 11 (Eleven) Pay & Accounts Offices. Five PAOs are located in Delhi/NCR, two in Mumbai, one each in Chennai, Kochi, Kolkata and Nagpur. All payments pertaining to the Department/Ministry are made through PAOs/CDDOs attached with respective PAOs. Drawing and Disbursing Officers present their claims/bills to the designated PAOs/CDDOs, who issue cheques releases e-payment after exercising the necessary scrutiny as per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Receipt and Payment Rules and other orders issued by Govt. from time to time.

14.3 Internal Audit Wing

Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It basically aims at helping the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. It is also an effective tool for providing objective assurance and advice that adds values, influence change that enhances governance, assist risk management and control processes and improve accountability for results. Internal Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Animal Husbandry & Dairying). There are 36 Auditee Units/DDOs in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying excluding Autonomous Bodies and other Grantee Institutions.

14.4 Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) initially started as a Plan Scheme named CPSMS of the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2008-09.

I. Employees Information System (EIS) Module:

This module has been implemented in the Drawing and Disbursing Office of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

II. EAT Module of PFMS:

All Autonomous Bodies of M/o Animal Husbandry & Dairying have been on-boarded on

Expenditure Advance Transfer (EAT) module of PFMS.

II. Online Portal (Bharatkosh) for collection of Non-Tax Revenue :

NTRP Portal in M/o Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying is functional from April, 2017. The collection of Non-Tax revenue of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Financial Year 2024-25 up to 31.12.2024 is Rs. 134.56 Crores, which has been collected through Bharat Kosh on NTR e-Portal.

FAQs on NTRP are available at website link <http://cga.nic.in//Page/FAQs.aspx>.

14.5 New Initiatives by Ministry of Finance and O/o Controller General of Accounts

A. e-Bill system'

- a) The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the e-Bill system for Central Government Ministries on the 46th Civil Accounts Day. New e-Bill system to enable paperless submission and end to end digital processing of bills.
- b) In a phased manner, the new system will make the entire process of submission and backend processing of bills completely paperless and transparent. Thus, it is a major step forward in realizing the vision of “Digital India” and promoting ease of doing business.
- c) **The objectives of the system are to:**
 - i) Provide convenience to all vendors/suppliers of the Government to submit their bills/claims at any time, from anywhere.
 - ii) Eliminate physical interface between suppliers and Government officers.
 - iii) Enhance efficiency in processing of bills/claims.
 - iv) Reduce discretion in processing of bills through “First-In-First-Out” (FIFO) method.
- d) Currently, the suppliers of various goods and services to the Government have to submit physical, ink signed copies of their bills to the respective Ministries/Departments /Offices of the Government of India. Similarly, the government employees

also need to submit hard copies of their claims. At the backend too, the processing of bills is done through a mixed system of physical and digital modes. So, the suppliers/vendors or their representatives need to visit the offices to deliver bills. Moreover, they are able to track the status of processing of their bills.

- e) Under the newly launched e-Bill system, vendors/suppliers can upload their bills online along with supporting documents from the convenience of their homes/offices at any time through digital signature. For those not having a digital signature, the facility of e-sign using Aadhaar has also been provided. So, the suppliers will no longer be required to visit the offices concerned for this purpose.
- f) At the backend too, the electronic bill received will be processed by the authorities digitally at every stage and finally, the payments will be credited digitally to the bank account of the vendor. The vendor/supplier would be able to track the status of processing of their bills online. Thus, the new system will bring in lot of efficiency and transparency in the system and is a big citizen-centric decision of the Government of India.
- g) The e-bill system has been developed by the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Division in the office of the Controller General of Accounts in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The bills will be processed by First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method.
- h) In addition to promoting ease of doing business and bringing convenience to lakhs of vendors/suppliers, the e-Bill system will be environment friendly, eliminating the need to submit crores of paper bills annually and will thus save tonnes of paper every year. The e-Bill system has an elaborate digital storage facility for retrieval of documents and a robust audit trail.

B. Revised procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

For better monitoring of availability and utilization of funds released to the States under The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and to reduce float. The

Department of Expenditure has modified the procedure for release of funds under CSS and Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS.

Brief on process Flow for SNA Model:

- a) Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS. The SNA will open a Single Nodal Account for each CSS at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank.
- b) After opening of Single Nodal Account of the scheme and before opening zero balance subsidiary account of IAs or assigning them drawing rights from SNA's account, the IAs at all levels shall return all unspent amounts lying in their accounts to the Single Nodal Account of the SNA.
- c) The SNAs shall ensure that the interest earned from the funds released should be mandatorily remitted to the respective Consolidated Funds on pro-rata basis in terms of Rule 230(8) of GFR, 2017.
- d) Funds available in the bank account of SNA should not be more than 25% of the amount likely to be released (including state share) under a CSS to a State for 2022-23.
- e) SNAs and IAs will mandatorily use the EAT module of PFMS or integrate their systems with the PFMS to ensure that information on PFMS is updated by each IA at least once every day.
- f) In case of CSS having no State share and where as per the scheme guidelines, funds are released by the Central Ministry/ Department directly to the districts/ blocks/Gram Panchayats/ Implementing agencies, the requirement of notifying a single Nodal Agency and opening of a Single Nodal Account at the State level may be waived by the Secretary of the Central Ministry/Department concerned in consultation with the Financial Adviser.

C. Revised procedure for release of funds under Central Sector Schemes:

In supersession of all previous issued orders, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has issued an O.M. No. F.No.1(18)/PFMS/FCD/2021 dated 09th March 2022 mentioning

Guidelines/Procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes by designating Central Nodal Agency (CNA) regarding release of funds under the Central Sector Schemes. The procedure effective from 1st April, 2022 by the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for flow of funds under the Central Sector Schemes have been divided in two Models:-

- I) **Implementation through Treasury Single Account(TSA) Model I-** This model will be applicable in case of Central Sector Schemes having annual outlay of more than Rs. 500 Crores and implemented without involvement of State agencies. It shall be mandatory to implement such schemes through the Treasury Single Account(TSA) Model.
- II) **Implementation through Scheduled Commercial Banks(SCB) Model II-** This model will be applicable in case of Central Sector Schemes having (A) annual outlay of less than Rs. 500 crores or (B) the schemes are being implemented by agencies of the State Governments exclusively or in addition to the Central Agencies or (C) other schemes not covered in Model-1.

Brief on Process Flow for Central Sector Schemes:

- a) Identification of Central Sector Schemes for Implementation through Model I or Model-II.
- b) Notification of ABs/CPSEs/Implementing Agencies as Central Nodal Agencies (CNA).
- c) Open Assignment Account with RBI (e-Kuber) for each scheme under Model I.
- d) Open an Account for each scheme in scheduled commercial banks (SCB) under model II.
- e) Listing & Closure of existing Bank Accounts of CNA & SAs.
- f) Balance in Account must be transferred to Consolidated Fund of India(CFI) under Model I and Unspent amount of the scheme is returned by all the Sub Agencies (SA's) to the CNA account under Model II.
- g) Interest earned from the funds is remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) under Model II.
- h) Mandatorily use of EAT module of PFMS or integration of their systems with the PFMS.

Structural Changes/Reforms initiated by Ministry of Finance (FY- 2023-24)

1) Master circular dated 21.05.2024 on the 'CNA Model'.

A) Model - 1: Implementation through Treasury Single Account (TSA)

This model will be applicable for schemes having Budget Estimate of Rs. 100 crore or more in a Financial Year and which are being implemented though only two level of Central/State Government agencies eligible to open account in RBI. Agencies may be a Central Autonomous Body or a Central Public Sector Enterprise or a State Government Agency.

B) Model - 1A: Implementation through Hybrid Treasury Single Account (TSA)

This Model is applicable to schemes having Budget Estimate of Rs 100 Crore or more in a Financial Year, and where there is a private Sub-Agency (SA) involved in implementation of the scheme which cannot open an account in the RBI and/or where there are more than two level of Government/Private SAs involved in implementation of the scheme as RBI does not provide facility to open accounts for 3rd & below level agencies.

C) Model - 2: Implementation through scheduled commercial bank (SCB)

This Model shall be applicable for Central Sector Schemes with Budget Estimate of less than Rs 100 crore. However, Ministries/Departments may also opt for Model 1/1A to implement such schemes. Under this model, every Ministry/Department will designate a Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for implementing each Central Sector Scheme and CNA will open a Central Nodal Account (savings bank account) for each Central Sector Scheme in a scheduled commercial bank authorized to conduct Government business by the Ministry/Department concerned.

2) SNA SPARSH model - "Just-in-Time" release of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) funds through e-kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as promulgated by DoE vide their OM dated 13.07.2023, 21.05.2024, 04.10.2024 and 17.12.2024 respectively.

As per DoE order 1(27)/PFMS/2020 dated 17.12.2024, Livestock Health & Diseases Control Programme (LHDCP) is to be implemented in 26 states (21 existing and 5 new) through SNA SPARSH.

3) Revised Procedure for flow of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) - Implementation of Central SNA (CSNA) module.

A facility of SNA-Central has been developed by PFMS Division, O/o CGA in pursuance of Department of Expenditure OM F.No 1(13)/PFMS/2021 dated 24.05.2023 for fund release from Government of India directly to implementing agencies, having no state share, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Standard operating process (SOP) for implementation of CSNA module has been issued by PFMS Division, O/o CGA vide their OM dated 27.05.2024.

D. Consolidated instruction on various aspects of Security while using PFMS:

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Office of the Controller General of Accounts vide O.M. No. 1-17016/1/2022-ITD-CGA/10985/229 dated 30.09.2022 has issued consolidated instructions on various aspects of security while using PFMS:

a) Access Management:

- i) For new user registration of officials dealing with PAO and DDO module of PFMS, only NIC/GOV domain email id will be allowed. Same email-id and mobile number can be used maximum for four user ids within same PAO code and additional three user ids for across PAO codes keeping in view of multiple charges handled by users in different field offices.
- ii) A system of two levels approval for creation of user and e-mail/SMS alert on creation of users to approve has been built into the system.
- iii) Marking of inactive user ids > 45 days as disabled is being enforced in PFMS.
- iv) At the time of relieving of any Group A & Group B Officer who is a user in PFMS viz. CCA level user, PAO type user, his/her digital signature & user id should be deactivated.
- v) A notification to alert the user for change is given in case user login in the system other than the system generally being used by the user.

b) Password Policy in PFMS:

- i) Password should be of length of minimum 8 characters.

- ii) Password mandatorily should include both special as well as Alpha numeric Characters.
- iii) Password should not have similarity with user name or part of the user name.
- c) Processing of Payments:**
- i) The I Key/DSC of the Pr. AO has to be invariably approved by the CCA level user, whereas I Key/DSC of PAOs by the Pr. Accounts Officer level user and that of the CDDOs by the PAO level user. The Timeout procedure for inserting the I Key/DSC for every session has been made in PFMS.
- ii) PAOs may be advised strictly not to access the PAO/DDO module and not use digital signatures for making payment from the computers installed outside their office locations.
- iii) All guidelines stipulated to be followed for making payments should be strictly adhered to and verification against physical documents should be done at all levels unless stipulated by explicit directions for user of electronic mediums.
- iv) All Pay and Accounts Officers authorized for making payments shall verify each payment file of a batch with the corresponding physical bill/e-bill without fail before putting the digital signature.
- d) Network Security:**
- i) Always use genuine software, install the latest updates/patches for operating system, Antivirus and Application Software.
- ii) Enable firewall, Limit user privileges on the computer, Check and verify email sender IDs and web links before opening file attachments.
- iii) Use strong passwords, Protect against social engineering attacks.
- iv) Use only official supplied USB storage media.
- v) Users should be periodically briefed about Cyber Security measures.
- vi) Avoid downloading and installing pirated software.
- vii) Internet-connected computers should not be used for drafting/storing sensitive official documents/ correspondences.
- E.** Revised Guidelines on Financial Limits to be observed in determining cases relating to 'New Service'/ 'New Instrument of Service' promulgated by Budget Division, DEA vide their OM No. F.1(22)-B(AC)/2022 dated 23.02.2024.
- F.** Re-appropriation of funds- Revised guidelines on the subject has been issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide their OM No. 01(14)/2016-E.II(A)(Part-III) dated 28.03.2024.
- G.** Civil Accounts Manual, Revised Fourth Edition has been published by O/o CGA in month of February 2024 which was released by Finance Secretary on Civil Accounts Day, 2024.
- H.** Delegation of Financial Power Rules 2024 has been published by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, which has come into force with effect from the 1st day April, 2024.
- I. Some other New Initiatives-**
- Implementation of DoE guidelines on TSA/SNA/CNA/SNA SPARSH/Hybrid TSA & CSNA in letter and spirit.
 - The statement of scheme-wise expenditure, unspent balances, outstanding UCs, scheme wise and state wise MIS of excess/deficit transfer from treasury to SNA, fund available in SNA account, interest remitted to CFI, status of legacy data are being shared with the program division on weekly basis for monitoring of fund flow and helping them in just in time (JIT) release.
 - A series of training has been organized by Principal Accounts Office on e-bill and TSA module of PFMS to all the stake holder including divisional heads.
 - A special drive was launched for settlement of outstanding MEA debit claims by Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office.
 - Delay in payment to seller/supplier in Government e-market place (GeM) and status of pending bill with reference to block budget as per PFMS are being informed to respective Head of Department with a copy to PPS to Secretary and AS & FA so that payment could be released within stipulated timeline prescribed by DoE.

- Internal Audit Committee headed by Chief Accounting Authority i.e. Secretary (AHD) has been set up in terms of O/o CGA OM. A special drive for liquidation of outstanding internal audit paras have been launched in 2023-24 and periodical review of outstanding paras has taken place in SoM chaired by Secretary on weekly basis.
 - Setting up of committee for NPS oversight mechanism and uploading of quarterly report in NPS dashboard along with comments of Financial Advisor.
 - Designation based e-mail has been opened for all officials of Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office.
 - Special campaign 2.0 for disposal of pending matter including RTI, PG and VIP references.
 - Pan India training cum Roll-out plan for electronic bill system (e-bill) of PFMS in 2023-24.
 - Operationalization of revised/new Object Heads of Accounts under Rule (8) of DFPR issued vide DoE notification dated 12.12.2022 and O/o CGA OM dated 15.12.2022 and a workshop was also organized by Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office in this regard.
 - To improve the internal control and upgradation of skills, officers/officials working in Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office have been transferred as per CVC, DoP&T guidelines and instructions issued by O/o CGA.
 - Implementation of 2nd factor biometric authentication through FIDO device to access PFMS.
 - Opening of Scheme-wise bank account for release of 100% Central Financial Assistance to implementing Agencies and GIA (Salary, General & Creation of Capital Assets) to ABs other than TSA/SNA/CNA route.
 - Celebration of Civil Accounts Week from 01.04.2024 to 07.04.2024.
 - Enhancing efficiency of payment process by way of monitoring TM-02 report (under CAM report in payment tab) of PFMS on weekly & monthly basis.
 - Constitution of PFMS cell in Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office under the chairmanship of CA as the first port of call for the PD and IFD for any PFMS related issue in pursuance of MoF, DoE, PFMS division O.M Pr.AO(Admn)/PFMS Cell/2024-25/1228-56 dated 12.12.2024.
 - Risk based audit of DoF schemes in terms of O/o CGA guidelines.
 - Implementation of new window based digital signing utility in place of existing Java based utility in the sanction module of PFMS.
 - Special drive for issue of qualifying service certificate by Head of Office to Government servant in consultation with PAOs on time in terms of Rule 32 of Central Civil Pension Rules, 2021.
 - Reconciliation of expenditure between PAO & DDO on monthly basis.
 - Dealing with pension matters sensitively and on time.
 - Special drive for liquidation of CGA and C&AG audit paras.
 - Roll-out of processing of Electronic Inter Government Adjustment Advices (e-IGAA) in PFMS.
 - Preventive measures at various levels to avoid any financial irregularities in terms of O/o CGA OM dated 19.07.2023.
- J. The expenditure as on 31.12.2024 with reference to B.E. 2024-25 is as under:**

Grant No. 44 Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying Monitoring of Expenditure over BE
Transaction Date: 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024

(Rs in Crores)

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme/Description | BE 2024-25 | RE 2024-25 (Tentative) | CNA/SNA/ABs Bank Balance as on 01.04.2024 | CNA/SNA/ABs Bank Balance as on 03.01.2025 | Progressive Exp. upto 31.12.2024 (Provisional) | %age of exp. over BE | %age of exp. over RE (Tentative) |
|----------|---|----------------|------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Establishment Expenditure of the Centre | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Secretariat Economic Service | 51.03 | 66.16 | Not Applicable | | 44.97 | 88.12% | 67.97% |
| 1.2 | Animal Health Institute | 55.41 | 60.26 | | | 47.82 | 86.30% | 79.36% |
| 1.3 | Small Livestock Institute | 40.10 | 38.00 | | | 23.10 | 57.61% | 60.79% |
| 1.4 | Breed Improvement Institute | 37.72 | 38.00 | | | 21.80 | 57.79% | 57.37% |
| 1.5 | Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) | 34.13 | 26.00 | | | 14.14 | - | 54.38% |
| | Total - Establishment Expenditure of the Centre | 218.39 | 228.42 | | | 151.83 | 69.52% | 66.47% |
| 2 | Central Sector Schemes / Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme | 2465.00 | 1980.00 | 513.10 | 76.33 | 927.72 | 37.64% | 46.85% |
| 2.2 | Infrastructure Development Fund | 370.00 | 395.00 | 42.95 | 0.00 | 236.99 | 64.05% | 60.00% |
| 2.3 | Dairy Development | 371.00 | 450.00 | | | 239.48 | 64.55% | 53.22% |
| 2.4 | Rashtriya Gokul Mission | 700.00 | 268.00 | | | 231.90 | 33.13% | 86.53% |
| | Total - Central Sector Schemes / Projects | 3906.00 | 3093.00 | 556.05 | 76.33 | 1636.09 | 41.89% | 52.90% |
| 3 | Other Central Sector Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Statutory and Autonomous Bodies | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Animal Welfare Board | 10.00 | 9.84 | 0.60 | 1.77 | 3.93 | 39.30% | 39.94% |
| (ii) | Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) | 1.61 | 1.61 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 1.21 | 75.16% | 75.16% |
| (iii) | Veterinary Council of India | 13.74 | 8.13 | 5.94 | 2.78 | 4.44 | 32.31% | 54.61% |
| (iv) | Contributions to International Organizations | 2.50 | 3.25 | | | 2.31 | | 71.08% |
| | Total Statutory and Autonomous Bodies | 27.85 | 22.83 | 6.66 | 4.81 | 11.89 | 42.69% | 52.08% |

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheme/Description | BE 2024-25 | RE 2024-25 (Tentative) | CNA/SNA/ABs Bank Balance as on 01.04.2024 | CNA/SNA/ABs Bank Balance as on 03.01.2025 | Progressive Exp. upto 31.12.2024 (Provisional) | %age of exp. over BE | %age of exp. over RE (Tentative) |
|---------|---|----------------|------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 3.2 | Others | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Delhi Milk Scheme(DMS) | 410.00 | 175.00 | | | 94.13 | 22.96% | 53.79% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Total - Others | 410.00 | 175.00 | 0.00 | | 94.13 | | 53.79% |
| | Total Other Central Sector Expenditure | 437.85 | 197.83 | 6.66 | 4.81 | 106.02 | 24.21% | 53.59% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Centrally Sponsored Schemes | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | Development Programmes | | | | | | | |
| (i) | Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey | 45.00 | 45.00 | 6.48 | 6.94 | 17.23 | 38.29% | 38.29% |
| (ii) | National Livestock Mission | 324.00 | 450.00 | 77.63 | 36.97 | 205.68 | 63.48% | 45.71% |
| | Total - Development Programmes | 369.00 | 495.00 | 84.11 | 43.91 | 222.91 | 60.41% | 45.03% |
| | Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes | 369.00 | 495.00 | 84.11 | 43.91 | 222.91 | 60.41% | 45.03% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Total (Grant No. 44) | 4931.24 | 4014.25 | 653.48 | 125.05 | 2116.85 | 42.93% | 52.73% |

* In the scheme of LHDCP the amount released under TSA is 212.73 Cr. out of which expenditure is 30.45 Cr. (As on 03.01.2025)

In the scheme of Infrastructure Development Fund the amount released under TSA is 100.00 Cr. out of which expenditure is 53.61 Cr. (As on 03.01.2025)

\$ In the scheme of Dairy Development the amount released under TSA is 201.64 Cr. out of which expenditure is 6.15 Cr. (As on 03.01.2025)

@ In the scheme of Rashtriya Gokul Mission the amount released under TSA is 227.56 Cr. out of which expenditure is 87.91 Cr. (As on 03.01.2025)



Chapter- 15

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT SECTION



ii. Meeting of the Consultative Committee

| Sl. No. | Date | Meeting Subject/Venue |
|---------|------------|--|
| 1. | 13-12-2024 | Value Addition in Fisheries Products and Export Promotion" i.e. from Department of Fisheries held in Parliament Annexe, New Delhi. |

iii. Parliament Questions dealt in last 3 Sessions i.e. Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session of 2024-25;-

| Sl. No. | Date | Parliament Session | Lok Sabha | Rajya Sabha | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 1. | From 22 -07-2024 to 09 -08 -2024 | Budget Session | 29 | 15 | 44 |
| 2. | From 25 -11 -2024 to 20 -12 -2024 | Winter Session | 26 | 25 | 51 |

iv. Details of Annual Reports Audited Accounts laid in Parliament

| Sl. No. | Name of Autonomous Body/Organization | ARs/AAs for Financial Year | Details on which ARs/AAs laid in Parliament House | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | Lok Sabha | Rajya Sabha |
| 1. | Detailed Demands for Grants | 2024 -25 | 30 -07 -2024 | --- |
| | Output -Outcome Monitoring Framework | | | |
| 2. | Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi | 2022 -23 | 06 -08 -2024 | 09 -08 -2024 |

v. Annual Report of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the year 2023-24 were furnished to both Houses of Parliament for distribution amongst the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament.

Chapter- 16

CYBER SECURITY POSTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

Status Report on Compliance of Cyber Security Guidelines

16.1 Measures taken for improving cyber security posture of the department

16.1.1 IT Budgets for the Cyber Security

The department has earmarked budget of Rs 53 lakhs in BE and Rs 75 Lakhs in RE for the ICT/IT

activities from the budgets and allocating at least 10% of IT budget for the cyber security.

16.1.2 Nomination of CISO and the DCISO

Nomination of Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Deputy Chief Information Security Officer (DCISO) for IT Security is done and the details of CISO (Point of Contact) to CERT-In as per cyber security directions

| S. No. | Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|--------|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) | Department | Ms. Varsha Joshi Additional Secretary |
| 2 | Deputy Chief Information Security Officer (DCISO) | NIC-DADF | Mr. Sumesh Kr. Agarwal Director (IT), NIC |

16.1.3 Chief information Officer (CIO)

As per Office Memorandum no. O-1101311/9/2022 (E-23076) dated November 6, 2023 on the

nomination of Chief Information Officers, department has nominated a CIO as follows

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Chief Information Officer (CIO) | Department | Ms. Varsha Joshi Additional Secretary |

16.1.4 Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) document

Government of India requires each Central Ministry to formulate its own CCMP that is the sectoral Cyber Crisis Management Plan. Although all possible security measures including physical to ensure security of ICT assets, with the increasing threats, vulnerabilities can be explored by potential enemies thereby creating misuse of services and/or denial of available services to the users. Therefore, there is a strong need to take all preventive measures to safeguard our ICT assets against those potential threats. It is also imperative to understand about the threats and best practices to be followed at individual and organization level and put procedures, processes in place so as to ensure uninterrupted functioning even under attacks.

The Crisis Management Plan is for countering cyber terrorism. It describes the framework for

cyber incident, response and coordination among the Divisions, attached/subordinate offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying ACCMP for the department is in place.

16.1.5 The website (<https://dahd.gov.in>)

The departmental website is up to date and running securely on HTTPS port. It has the latest valid security audit certificate.

The SQTC/ GIGW 2.0 is under process for the website <https://dahd.gov.in>.

The Website Quality Manual (WQM) document for the management of the website is in place. The Web Information Manager (WIM) is nominated as per details below and reviews fortnightly for the GIGW compliance and updating status on <https://guidline.nic.in>

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Web Information Manager (WIM) | Department | Ms. Varsha Joshi Additional Secretary |

16.1.6 End Point Security

Time to time survey is being conducted in department and appropriate action is taken from the security compliance point of view such as removal of obsolete items (H/W, S/W, unsupported OS, switch replacement, unsupported WIFI Devices), installation of Antivirus (AV) / Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), MAC Binding, separate IP segmentation of department and functional level segmentation within department etc.

There are approx. 168 desktops in Krishi Bhawan, 60 desktops in Chandralok Building. Department

also have 50 (approx.) laptops. EDR has been installed on all desktops.

16.1.7 Cyber Security Awareness Program

Department-wide Cyber Security Awareness Program was conducted to educate end user about security practices to deal with cyber threats.

16.1.8 Department Network Connectivity

Department is situated in two different locations having NICNET connectivity. Network is being manages by manpower deployed under the guidance of NIC.

| S.No. | Bhawan | Manpower deployed |
|-------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Krishi Bhawan | Manpower under the guidance of NIC-Bhawan Coordinator (Krishi Bhawan). |
| 2 | Chandralok Building | Department deputed one manpower for managing the network. |

16.1.9 Delegated Admin (DA)

Delegated Administrator (DA) platform allows organizations/departments to perform all functions for the email users of the respective domains/departments. The DA can create, delete, activate, deactivate email accounts, can enable/

disable IMAP and POP, can change the password, update mobile etc. as and when required without routing the request through Email support team. Department has nominated a Delegated Admin (DA) as follows. Ensured to have gov.in/nic.in eMail ID for all the employees of the department and used Kavach as 2 factor authentication.

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Delegated Admin (DA) | Department | Dr. Badal Biswakarma Director |

16.1.10 eOffice

A nodal officer is nominated for eOffice administration in the department as below. All

concern eOffice users of the department are using Parichay based 2 factor single sign on (SSO) feature. The department has become paperless office.

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Nodal Officer | Department | Dr. Badal Biswakarma Director |

16.1.11 eOffice

A nodal officer is nominated for Biometric Attendance System (BAS) administration in the department.

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nodal Officer | Department | Ms. Poonam Handa Section Officer |

16.1.12 Sparrow

A nodal officer is nominated for SPARROW in the department

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|---------------|--------------|--|
| Nodal Officer | Department | Shri Ram Pratap Sinha Under Secretary |

16.1.13 Cloud account/resources management

Cloud account and digital assets management in cloud is being done.

16.1.14 Management of Gov.in related domain

A nodal officer is nominated for the management of domain names under gov.in (domain names) related activities (using registry.gov.in) in the department

| Designation | Organisation | Officer |
|---------------|--------------|--|
| Nodal Officer | Department | Ms. Varsha Joshi Additional Secretary |

16.1.15 Inventory

Department is maintaining inventory of authorised hardware and software.

16.1.16 Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP)

Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP) in process to manage the IT infrastructure management.

16.2 Planned action:

16.2.1 Dedicated Cybersecurity Team

In order to assist the CISO a dedicated cyber security team, separate from IT operations and infrastructure team will be created. The team would be responsible for

- monitoring network's security and responding to security alerts
- conducting incident response
- formulating, enforcing and reviewing IT security policies

- conducting cybersecurity awareness drills and campaigns within the organization
- liaising with CERT-In and other government and industry cyber security organisations

16.2.2 Internal and external audit of the entire infrastructure

ICT infrastructure Audit is being conducted by CDAC through Cyber Security Infrastructure Audit Group of NIC for ICT assets infrastructure of the department.

16.2.3 Automated scanning tools

Mechanism for automated scanning to detect presence of unauthorised devices and software. Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) tool is being utilized as per the guidelines.

16.2.4 Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP)

Department will engage NIC empanelled MSPs soon as per the guidelines to manage IT

infrastructure. The MSP will manage the IT infrastructure in Krish Bhawan and Chandralok Building.

16.2.5 Network Segmentation/ Virtual LAN (VLAN)

Department will initiate the process of implementation of VLAN segregation to separate

zone and restrict communication between VLANs using Network Access Control (NAC) and firewall rules. The department will also establish a Security Operation Center (SOC) and procure L3 and L2 switches to meet the cyber security guideline for network management. Firmware of the switches will be updated to the latest version.

ANNEXURES

Total Number of Livestock and Poultry During 20th Livestock Census 2019 state Wise

| S.No. | State/UT | Cattle | Buffalo | Sheep | Goat | Pigs | Horse + Ponies | Mules | Donkeys | Camel | Yaks | Mithun | Total Livestock | Total Poultry |
|-------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A & N Islands | 36438 | 3700 | 5 | 64761 | 40488 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145394 | 1289160 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4600087 | 6219499 | 17626971 | 5522133 | 91958 | 1884 | 240 | 4678 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 34067616 | 107863152 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 339221 | 6379 | 7345 | 159740 | 271463 | 3051 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24075 | 350154 | 1161428 | 1599575 |
| 4 | Assam | 10909239 | 421715 | 332100 | 4315173 | 2099000 | 12783 | 724 | 900 | 567 | 0 | 0 | 18092201 | 46712341 |
| 5 | Bihar | 15397980 | 7719794 | 213377 | 12821216 | 343434 | 32176 | 1491 | 11264 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 36540820 | 16525349 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 13440 | 12177 | 0 | 998 | 138 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26990 | 48883 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 9983954 | 1174722 | 180229 | 4005657 | 526901 | 675 | 21 | 142 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15872302 | 18711824 |
| 8 | D&N Haveli | 39736 | 997 | 84 | 7548 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48404 | 89671 |
| 9 | Daman And Diu | 1840 | 374 | 68 | 987 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3284 | 18264 |
| 10 | Delhi* | 86433 | 162142 | 932 | 30470 | 76346 | 2694 | 136 | 1087 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 360397 | 43831 |
| 11 | Goa | 60247 | 27207 | 8 | 9446 | 35480 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 132406 | 349543 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 9633637 | 10543250 | 1787263 | 4867744 | 658 | 21811 | 5 | 11286 | 27620 | 0 | 0 | 26893274 | 21773392 |
| 13 | Haryana | 1928682 | 4368023 | 288370 | 334640 | 108240 | 9683 | 2499 | 800 | 5154 | 0 | 0 | 7046091 | 46294965 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 1828017 | 646565 | 791345 | 1108413 | 2477 | 8851 | 20415 | 4797 | 26 | 1940 | 0 | 4412846 | 1341951 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2539240 | 690829 | 3247503 | 1730218 | 1215 | 63335 | 16722 | 9563 | 466 | 26221 | 12 | 8325324 | 7366308 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 11223052 | 1350313 | 641183 | 9121173 | 1276973 | 1378 | 73 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23614545 | 24832906 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 8469004 | 2984560 | 11050728 | 6169392 | 323836 | 7018 | 51 | 8790 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 29013412 | 59494481 |
| 18 | Kerala | 1341996 | 101504 | 1482 | 1359161 | 103863 | 560 | 0 | 65 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2908657 | 29771905 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 2493 | 16 | 0 | 43188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45697 | 226025 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 18750828 | 10307131 | 324585 | 11064524 | 164616 | 13260 | 2543 | 8135 | 1753 | 0 | 0 | 40637375 | 16659898 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 13992304 | 5603692 | 2680329 | 10604883 | 161000 | 18892 | 681 | 17572 | 465 | 0 | 0 | 33079818 | 74297765 |
| 22 | Manipur | 224472 | 36230 | 5921 | 38697 | 235255 | 1083 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9059 | 550719 | 5897637 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 903570 | 15714 | 15679 | 397503 | 706364 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2039103 | 5379532 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 45701 | 2109 | 485 | 14820 | 292465 | 159 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3957 | 359704 | 2047810 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 78296 | 15654 | 361 | 31602 | 404695 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23123 | 553803 | 2838944 |

| S.No. | State/UT | Cattle | Buffalo | Sheep | Goat | Pigs | Horse + Ponies | Mules | Donkeys | Camel | Yaks | Mithun | Total Livestock | Total Poultry |
|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 26 | Odisha | 9903970 | 458324 | 1279149 | 6393452 | 135162 | 143 | 18 | 83 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18170309 | 27439257 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 71984 | 2395 | 2445 | 73630 | 880 | 29 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 151368 | 235999 |
| 28 | Punjab | 2531460 | 4015947 | 85560 | 347949 | 52961 | 14243 | 1644 | 471 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 7050355 | 17649984 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 13937630 | 13693316 | 7903857 | 20840203 | 154808 | 33679 | 1339 | 23374 | 212739 | 0 | 0 | 56800945 | 14622975 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 148010 | 1144 | 2016 | 90506 | 27320 | 115 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5219 | 0 | 274332 | 580864 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 9518660 | 518795 | 4500491 | 9888746 | 66772 | 5417 | 305 | 1428 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 24500621 | 120781100 |
| 32 | Telangana | 4232539 | 4226306 | 19063058 | 4934673 | 177992 | 3878 | 91 | 2031 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 32640639 | 79999404 |
| 33 | Tripura | 739031 | 7131 | 5460 | 360204 | 206035 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1317892 | 4168246 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 19019641 | 33016785 | 984725 | 14480025 | 408678 | 75718 | 8933 | 16016 | 2424 | 0 | 0 | 68012945 | 12515704 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 1852123 | 866318 | 284615 | 1371971 | 17659 | 7452 | 26293 | 589 | 15 | 54 | 0 | 4427089 | 5018684 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 19077916 | 630921 | 952886 | 16279340 | 540356 | 1593 | 26 | 94 | 45 | 61 | 0 | 37483238 | 77322602 |
| | Total | 193462871 | 109851678 | 74260615 | 148884786 | 9055488 | 342226 | 84261 | 123587 | 251956 | 57570 | 386305 | 536761343 | 851809931 |

*19th Livestock Census -2012 figures in case of Delhi

Source: 20th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, M/o Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Production of Major Livestock Products – All India

| Year | Milk | Eggs | Wool | Meat |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | (Million Tonnes) | (Million Nos.) | (Million Kgs.) | (000 Tonnes) |
| 1950-51 | 17.0 | 1832.0 | 27.5 | - |
| 1955-56 | 19.0 | 1908.0 | 27.5 | - |
| 1960-61 | 20.0 | 2881.0 | 28.7 | - |
| 1968-69 | 21.2 | 5300.0 | 29.8 | - |
| 1973-74 | 23.2 | 7755.0 | 30.1 | - |
| 1979-80 | 30.4 | 9523.0 | 30.9 | - |
| 1980-81 | 31.6 | 10060.0 | 32.0 | - |
| 1981-82 | 34.3 | 10876.0 | 33.1 | - |
| 1982-83 | 35.8 | 11454.0 | 34.5 | - |
| 1983-84 | 38.8 | 12792.0 | 36.1 | - |
| 1984-85 | 41.5 | 14252.0 | 38.0 | - |
| 1985-86 | 44.0 | 16128.0 | 39.1 | - |
| 1986-87 | 46.1 | 17310.0 | 40.0 | - |
| 1987-88 | 46.7 | 17795.0 | 40.1 | - |
| 1988-89 | 48.4 | 18980.0 | 40.8 | - |
| 1989-90 | 51.4 | 20204.0 | 41.7 | - |
| 1990-91 | 53.9 | 21101.0 | 41.2 | - |
| 1991-92 | 55.7 | 21983.0 | 41.6 | - |
| 1992-93 | 58.0 | 22929.0 | 38.8 | - |
| 1993-94 | 60.6 | 24167.0 | 39.9 | - |
| 1994-95 | 63.8 | 25975.0 | 40.6 | - |
| 1995-96 | 66.2 | 27187.0 | 42.4 | - |
| 1996-97 | 69.1 | 27496.0 | 44.4 | - |
| 1997-98 | 72.1 | 28689.0 | 45.6 | - |
| 1998-99 | 75.4 | 29476.0 | 46.9 | 1859.43 |
| 1999-2000 | 78.3 | 30447.0 | 47.9 | 1910.77 |
| 2000-01 | 80.6 | 36632.0 | 48.4 | 1851.43 |
| 2001-02 | 84.4 | 38729.0 | 49.5 | 1921.83 |
| 2002-03 | 86.2 | 39823.0 | 50.5 | 2113.21 |
| 2003-04 | 88.1 | 40403.0 | 48.5 | 2080.00 |
| 2004-05 | 92.5 | 45201.0 | 44.6 | 2211.00 |
| 2005-06 | 97.1 | 46235.0 | 44.9 | 2312.00 |
| 2006-07 | 102.6 | 50663.0 | 45.1 | 2302.00 |
| 2007-08 | 107.9 | 53583.0 | 43.9 | 4009.00 |
| 2008-09 | 112.2 | 55562.0 | 42.8 | 4279.61 |
| 2009-10 | 116.4 | 60267.0 | 43.1 | 4565.57 |
| 2010-11 | 121.8 | 63024.0 | 43.0 | 4868.97 |
| 2011-12 | 127.9 | 66450.0 | 44.7 | 5514.25 |
| 2012-13 | 132.4 | 69731.0 | 46.1 | 5948.17 |
| 2013-14 | 137.7 | 74752.0 | 47.9 | 6235.48 |
| 2014-15 | 146.3 | 78484.0 | 48.1 | 6691.08 |
| 2015-16 | 155.5 | 82929.0 | 43.6 | 7019.96 |
| 2016-17 | 165.4 | 88139.0 | 43.5 | 7385.61 |
| 2017-18 | 176.3 | 95217.0 | 41.5 | 7655.63 |
| 2018-19 | 187.7 | 1,03,804 | 40.4 | 8114.45 |
| 2019-20 | 198.4 | 1,14,383 | 36.8 | 8599.97 |
| 2020-21 | 210.0 | 1,22,050 | 36.9 | 8797.91 |
| 2021-22 | 222.1 | 1,29,600 | 32.9 | 9292.13 |
| 2022-23 | 230.6 | 1,38,376 | 33.6 | 9768.64 |
| 2023-24 | 239.3 | 1,42,772 | 33.7 | 10252.65 |

"- "Not received/not available

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

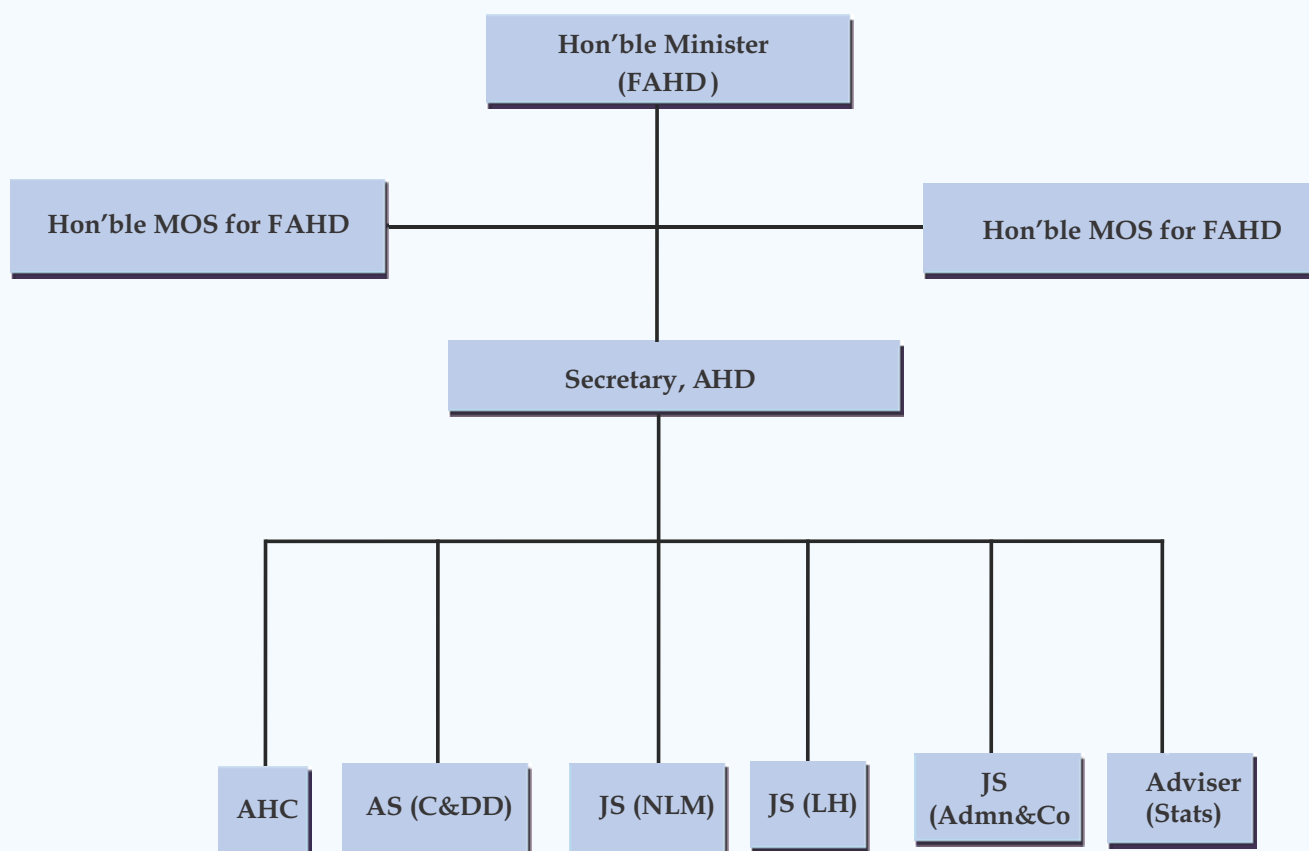
Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2023-24 & 2024-25 (till 31.12.2024)

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | |
|------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | | BE | RE | Exp | BE | RE | Exp up to 31.12.2024 |
| Non-Scheme | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Secretariat Economic Service | 56.40 | 62.90 | 57.76 | 51.03 | 66.16 | 44.96 |
| 2 | Animal Health Institute | 27.00 | 26.75 | 21.64 | 55.41 | 60.26 | 47.82 |
| 3 | Breed Improvement Institute | 60.00 | 39.54 | 37.20 | 37.72 | 38.00 | 21.80 |
| 4 | Small Livestock Institute | 45.00 | 44.00 | 33.35 | 40.10 | 38.00 | 23.10 |
| 5 | Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH) | | 25.73 | 19.06 | 34.13 | 26.00 | 14.14 |
| 7 | Delhi Milk Scheme | 360.00 | 270.00 | 195.72 | 410.00 | 175.00 | 94.13 |
| 8 | Contribution to International Organization | | | | 2.50 | 3.25 | 2.31 |
| 9 | Animal Welfare Board | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.23 | 10.00 | 9.84 | 3.93 |
| 10 | Veterinary Council of India | 30.30 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 13.74 | 8.13 | 4.44 |
| 11 | Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CCSEA) | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.21 |
| | Total - Non- Schemes | 592.21 | 492.43 | 380.46 | 656.24 | 426.25 | 257.84 |
| Scheme | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme | 2349.71 | 1500.00 | 1034.47 | 2465.00 | 1980.00 | 927.72 |
| 13 | Infrastructure Development Fund | 340.00 | 340.00 | 271.09 | 370.00 | 395.00 | 236.92 |
| 14 | Dairy Development | 326.93 | 371.00 | 370.82 | 371.00 | 450.00 | 239.48 |
| 15 | Rashtriya Gokul Mission | 600.00 | 869.54 | 869.13 | 700.00 | 268.00 | 231.90 |
| 16 | National Livestock Mission | 410.00 | 410.00 | 370.31 | 324.00 | 450.00 | 205.68 |
| 17 | Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey | 50.00 | 34.65 | 22.90 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 17.23 |
| 18 | Dairying Through Cooperatives (EAP) | 19.00 | 166.31 | 166.31 | | | |
| | Total - Schemes | 4095.64 | 3691.50 | 3105.03 | 4275.00 | 3588.00 | 1858.93 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 4687.85 | 4183.93 | 3485.50 | 4931.24 | 4014.25 | 2116.77 |

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)



WORK ALLOCATION

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

All technical matters pertaining to Animal Health and Production, Animal Genetic Resources, Animal Germplasm/Biodiversity, Animal Care & Welfare; Technical matters relating to Bio-security and Quarantine issues; Preparation of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Manuals for Production, Breeding, Animal Health and Bio-security for animal farms; Technical matters related to Veterinary Council of India; Technical matters related to Trade and Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary issues; Technical matters related to setting up of standards for Livestock Products as per Bureau of Indian Standards; Technical matters related to Monitoring of drugs and pesticides residues in livestock products, meat and dairy products; Technical matters related to coordination with Department of Biotechnology, Department of

Science & Technology, Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and any other technical issue with Central Government/ State Government Agencies; All technical matters relating to NIAH; All technical matters related to Avian influenza; All matters pertaining to OIE including reporting about listed diseases (six monthly and yearly); All matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same; All matters related to RDDs/CDDL; Technical matters related to One Health matters (including World Bank project), AMR and residue monitoring; All matters related to ECAH and regulatory affairs; Technical matters related to Risk Management cases of Trade including market access matters related to LH Division; Technical matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases- Glanders,

Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc.; National Focal Point for Animal Diseases Notification and Veterinary Products OIE; All matters relating to One Health support unit.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (C&DD)

National Dairy Plans; Dairy Development Schemes; National Project for Bovine and Dairy Development; Administration of field offices, i.e. Cattle & Dairy Development (Central Cattle Breeding Farms and Central Herd Registration Scheme); Matters related to Information Technology and C&EP (Credit, Extension and Publicity); Establishment matters of Delhi Milk Scheme and National Dairy Development Board; All matters related to the credit including Kisan Credit Card; All matters pertaining to mass communication, information technology, media outreach and Investment Promotion Cell, IEC activities and publicity related activities through all mediums including social media across the country; Chief Vigilance Officer/ Probity Portal; Technical matters related to Preparation of Livestock and Dairy Development Work Plans and National Livestock Policy; Technical matters related to BMGF project and its effective implementation; All matters related to Trade; National Focal Point for Sanitary & Phyto-sanitary (SPS) matters with WTO and FAO; All matters related to Animal Quarantine & Certification Services (AQCSs) and Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH), Bangalore; Coordination with States of Gujarat, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar and all Union Territories (except J&K and Ladakh); Coordination with Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, FSSAI, Department of Commerce, and APEDA.

JOINT SECRETARY (NLM)

Mission Director, National Livestock Mission subsuming Poultry Development, Goat and Sheep Development, Piggery Development, Development of Meat Animals, Rural Slaughter House Scheme, Feed and Fodder including Testing, Livestock Insurance Schemes, Animal Husbandry Extension Schemes; Administration (NLM) (work relating to Regional Fodder Stations, Central

Poultry Development Organizations, Central Poultry Products Testing Centre, Gurugram, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar); All matters related to Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog; Coordination with the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, UTs of J&K and Ladakh;; Coordination with Ministry of Environment & Forest, MNRE, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Textiles; All matters relating to Equine Development and registration of Stud Farms of India; All matters relating to Animal Welfare Board and Project Development Cell (involving Invest India and AHIDF team), all matters related to DPIIT.

JOINT SECRETARY (LH)

All matters relating to livestock Health including administration of Central Sector scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)"; All matters related to Veterinary Council of India; Mission Director, National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis; Nodal Officer, Disaster Management; All administrative matters related to CCS-NIAH, Baghpat; All matters related to parliament, VIP references, Website, dashboard, Cabinet matters related to LH Division; All Administrative matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same; All administrative matters related to One Health (including World Bank project); Matters related to Risk Management cases of Trade including market access matters related to LH Division; Administrative matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging disease-Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc.; Coordination with States of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh; Coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of Pharmaceuticals.

JOINT SECRETARY (ADMN. & COORD)

Work relating to establishment matters of officers and staff posted in Headquarters (Establishment-HQs); Cash and General Administration; Nodal Officer - ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS); On-line Monitoring of Court Cases, Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan, e-Samiksha, RTI, Public Grievances, DBT; Coordination of Legal matters; All matters relating to reservation in services in

respect of SCs/STs/OBCs/EWSs/PWDs under the administrative control of the DAHD; All matters relating to General Coordination and Plan Coordination; Official Language and Parliament; Coordination with States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Nagaland; Coordination with NITI Aayog, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, DoNER, DOP&T, Department of Administrative Reforms & PG.

ADVISER (STATISTICS)

All matters related to Livestock Census and Breed Census; Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics; Quality Monitoring – National Level Monitors.

List of Subjects Allocated to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

PART-I

The following subjects which fall within List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India:

1. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in public interest as far as these relate to development of livestock and birds feed and dairy and poultry products with the limitation that in regard to development of industries. The functions of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying do not go further than the formulation of the demand and fixation of targets.
2. Promotion and development of livestock, dairy and poultry and its associated activities, including infrastructure development, marketing, exports and institutional arrangements etc.
3. Welfare of persons engaged in activities relating to livestock, dairy and Poultry.
4. Liaison and cooperation with international organizations in matters relating to livestock and poultry development.
5. Livestock Census.
6. Livestock Statistics.
7. Matters relating to loss of livestock due to natural calamities.
8. Regulation of livestock importation, animal quarantine and certification.
9. Gaushalas and Gausadans.
10. Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.
11. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
12. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960)

PART-II

The following subjects which fall within List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (as regards legislation only):

13. Profession of veterinary practice.
14. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals and birds.
15. Conversion of indigenous breeds, introduction and maintenance of Central Herd Books for indigenous breeds of livestock.
16. Pattern of financial assistance to various State undertakings, Dairy Development Schemes through State agencies/ Co-operative Unions.

PART-III

For the Union Territories the subjects mentioned in parts I and II above, so far as they exist in regard to those territories and, in addition, to the following subjects which fall within List II of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India.

17. Preservation, protection and improvement of stocks and prevention of disease of animals and birds, veterinary training and practice.
18. Courts of Wards.
19. Insurance of livestock and birds.

PART-IV

20. Matters relating to cattle utilization and slaughter.
21. Fodder development.

**List of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Department of
Animal Husbandry and Dairying**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, Hessarghatta, Bangalore. | 17. Regional Fodder Station, Avadi, Alamadhi, Chennai (Tamil Nadu). |
| 2. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod, District Surat, Gujarat. | 18. Regional Fodder Station, Hyderabad. |
| 3. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Andesh nagar, District Lakhimpur - Kheri (UP). | 19. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh). |
| 4. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Similiguda, Sunabeda (Koraput), Odisha. | 20. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Kapashera Village, New Delhi. |
| 5. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan). | 21. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Pallikarni Village, Chennai. |
| 6. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Basantpur, District Sambalpur, (Odisha). | 22. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Gopalpur, District 24 Parganas (West Bengal). |
| 7. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Avadi, Alamadhi (Chennai). | 23. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Mumbai. |
| 8. Central Herd Registration Unit, Rohtak, (Haryana). | 24. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Hyderabad. |
| 9. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ajmer, (Rajasthan). | 25. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar (Haryana). |
| 10. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ahmedabad (Gujarat). | 26. Central Poultry Development Organization, Eastern Region, Cuttack (Odisha). |
| 11. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ongole, District Prakasam (Andhra Pradesh). | 27. Central Poultry Development Organization, Western Region, Aarey Milk Colony, Mumbai. |
| 12. Regional Fodder Station Kalyani, District Nadia, (West Bengal). | 28. Central Poultry Development Organization, Northern Region, Industrial Area, Chandigarh. |
| 13. Regional Fodder Station, Jammu (J&K). | 29. Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana). |
| 14. Regional Fodder Station, Suratgarh (Rajasthan). | 30. Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi. |
| 15. Regional Fodder Station Hisar (Haryana). | |
| 16. Regional Fodder Station, Dhamrod (Gujarat). | |

**Financial Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2024)**

(Rs. in Crore)

| S. No. | Name of State | No. of projects sanctioned | Approved Cost | Central Share | Total Releases | Funds Utilised | Unspent |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | 235.05 | 162.25 | 95.54 | 62.30 | 33.24 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 11.91 | 11.26 | 8.84 | 3.72 | 3.46 |
| 3 | Assam | 2 | 34.36 | 32.65 | 4.55 | 0.83 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Bihar | 17 | 263.23 | 210.19 | 204.07 | 194.14 | 0.99 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 23.39 | 20.96 | 11.14 | 8.61 | 2.53 |
| 6 | Goa | 2 | 16.90 | 13.93 | 8.74 | 1.78 | 6.95 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 8 | 552.82 | 337.52 | 207.04 | 175.62 | 16.50 |
| 8 | Haryana | 4 | 25.24 | 21.33 | 19.32 | 13.33 | 5.99 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 57.16 | 52.39 | 43.58 | 43.07 | 0.26 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4 | 151.12 | 139.81 | 139.81 | 133.20 | 6.60 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3 | 31.54 | 25.02 | 16.35 | 11.79 | 3.80 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 19 | 425.61 | 292.44 | 199.07 | 159.18 | 38.49 |
| 13 | Kerala | 16 | 193.98 | 142.44 | 127.56 | 119.43 | 7.23 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 14 | 99.53 | 77.47 | 70.43 | 53.98 | 15.95 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 4 | 51.77 | 46.46 | 45.42 | 36.92 | 7.54 |
| 16 | Manipur | 3 | 30.29 | 27.85 | 23.41 | 16.40 | 7.01 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 6 | 63.94 | 57.80 | 49.84 | 49.47 | 0.37 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 3 | 11.01 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.31 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 4 | 13.06 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 12.15 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 7 | 62.60 | 55.33 | 53.84 | 50.20 | 3.24 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 5 | 7.83 | 7.67 | 7.64 | 3.39 | 4.17 |
| 22 | Punjab | 10 | 279.07 | 184.41 | 155.09 | 128.73 | 26.37 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 31 | 327.45 | 236.40 | 190.33 | 179.88 | 7.88 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 6 | 52.35 | 48.39 | 48.38 | 44.81 | 3.57 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 10 | 300.09 | 208.45 | 192.19 | 159.44 | 32.75 |
| 26 | Telangana | 8 | 89.16 | 69.67 | 37.71 | 31.11 | 6.40 |
| 27 | Tripura | 3 | 22.92 | 20.26 | 20.26 | 20.19 | 0.03 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 81.84 | 68.43 | 45.56 | 8.44 | 0.05 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 4 | 75.04 | 64.12 | 55.42 | 47.82 | 7.60 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 3 | 4.03 | 3.93 | 3.63 | 3.56 | 0.00 |
| | Grand total | 218 | 3594.29 | 2661.30 | 2107.21 | 1783.80 | 248.98 |

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2024)**

| S.No. | States/UTs | Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD) | | Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000') | | Functional DCS (No.) | | Farmer Member (No.s) | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1049.59 | 264.2 | 9317 | 2315 | 322686 | 95915 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.0 | 0.0 | 8.50 | 0.0 | 79 | 0 | 2165 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 201.0 | 201.0 | 790.48 | 413.5 | 6620 | 7851 | 309330 | 501091 |
| 5 | Chhatisgarh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.13 | 16.2 | 207 | -4 | 5229 | 768 |
| 6 | Goa | 90.0 | 0.0 | 70.46 | 0.0 | 70 | 0 | 9970 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 100.0 | 400.0 | 4572.69 | 3622.2 | 1873 | 793 | 224585 | 30097 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.54 | 0.0 | 297 | 0 | 13060 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 120.0 | 120.0 | 140.91 | 34.3 | 432 | 177 | 18677 | 2059 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 226.5 | 200.0 | 272.00 | 306.0 | 1941 | 1418 | 96500 | 79150 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.72 | 77.7 | 895 | 203 | 17000 | 7887 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3849.96 | 1499.1 | 6113 | 1950 | 781210 | 713950 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1255.0 | 1105.0 | 1207.97 | 249.9 | 671 | -693 | 139574 | 61038 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 15.0 | 15.0 | 408.35 | 57.42 | 1460 | -491 | 105981 | -8331 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0.0 | 0.0 | 330.56 | 192.9 | 141 | 369 | 38150 | 35362 |
| 16 | Manipur | 10.0 | 0.0 | 31.45 | 4.3 | 150 | 50 | 5325 | 1043 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 70.0 | 50.0 | 61.00 | -2.9 | 103 | 21 | 1940 | 735 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.46 | 0.8 | 15 | 3 | 408 | 60 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 7.0 | 2.0 | 11.11 | 3.4 | 69 | 54 | 1725 | 1342 |
| 20 | Odisha | 30.0 | 30.0 | 171.27 | 161.7 | 1071 | 973 | 58114 | 57416 |
| 21 | Pondicherry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.00 | 33.0 | 12 | 7 | 1737 | 600 |
| 22 | Punjab | 60.0 | 60.0 | 588.76 | 1435.1 | 984 | 563 | 57611 | 32660 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 440.0 | 440.0 | 1624.84 | 591.3 | 3742 | 2074 | 172628 | 122262 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 55.0 | 45.0 | 61.66 | 50.4 | 175 | 287 | 9030 | 6938 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1960.26 | 435.0 | 2807 | 380 | 97819 | 6492 |
| 26 | Telangana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 508.83 | 178.1 | 1177 | 290 | 66365 | 13600 |
| 27 | Tripura | 16.0 | 0.0 | 9.00 | -1.1 | 55 | 6 | 4800 | 530 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 452.41 | 15.1 | 2361 | 288 | 144840 | 11520 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 55.0 | 50.0 | 196.62 | 79.6 | 1292 | 257 | 51270 | 51914 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.42 | 3.7 | 95 | 70 | 5170 | 3532 |
| | Grand total | 2865.5 | 2818.0 | 18617.94 | 9720.70 | 44224 | 19211 | 2762899 | 1829630 |

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2024)**

| S.No. | Name of the State | Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD) | | Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) | | | | FTIR Technology based Milk Analyser | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Target | Ach. | Target | | Ach. | | Target | Ach. |
| | | | | No. | Capacity (KL) | No. | Capacity (KL) | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 576.65 | 248.31 | 150 | 750.00 | 31 | 155.00 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.50 | 0.00 | 13 | 9.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Bihar | 400.03 | 245.18 | 72 | 199.00 | 72 | 199.00 | 11 | 10 |
| 5 | Chhatisgarh | 6.86 | 12.21 | 29 | 58.00 | 29 | 58.00 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Goa | 49.00 | 0.00 | 57 | 43.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1883.45 | 3014.00 | 2245 | 8087.50 | 1834 | 6311.00 | 5 | 5 |
| 8 | Haryana | 34.71 | -4.17 | 50 | 39.00 | 59 | 48.00 | 6 | 5 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 99.83 | 20.32 | 47 | 86.00 | 25 | 49.00 | 4 | 2 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 135.00 | 228.00 | 66 | 267.00 | 58 | 275.00 | 5 | 5 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 61.87 | 28.45 | 48 | 108.00 | 13 | 26.00 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 1555.86 | 519.97 | 760 | 2229.00 | 411 | 1182.00 | 46 | 18 |
| 13 | Kerala | 898.39 | 648.72 | 117 | 425.00 | 108 | 392.50 | 14 | 11 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 198.39 | 255.15 | 294 | 291.00 | 201 | 181.00 | 8 | 5 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 251.39 | 21.61 | 95 | 199.50 | 69 | 149.00 | 24 | 22 |
| 16 | Manipur | 24.74 | 3.76 | 115 | 23.00 | 38 | 8.40 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 59.75 | -5.12 | 153 | 76.50 | 61 | 28.94 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 10.42 | 0.84 | 23 | 11.50 | 9 | 4.50 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 13.86 | 4.30 | 31 | 16.00 | 28 | 14.50 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Odisha | 140.56 | 127.62 | 43 | 119.00 | 37 | 107.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 21 | Pondicherry | 42.00 | 0.00 | 25 | 44.50 | 15 | 14.50 | 3 | 1 |
| 22 | Punjab | 411.26 | 531.60 | 527 | 721.50 | 423 | 580.00 | 25 | 16 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 756.52 | 399.38 | 1259 | 1508.00 | 865 | 976.50 | 22 | 16 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 69.24 | 27.22 | 231 | 73.50 | 225 | 73.10 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 905.58 | 104.12 | 485 | 1531.00 | 463 | 1423.00 | 23 | 23 |
| 26 | Telangana | 154.43 | 19.61 | 87 | 81.50 | 20 | 18.00 | 4 | 1 |
| 27 | Tripura | 27.66 | -3.87 | 11 | 11.50 | 11 | 11.50 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 237.69 | 2.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 167.16 | 96.05 | 2 | 2.00 | 1 | 1.00 | 4 | 3 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 1.70 | 2.37 | 4 | 2.00 | 4 | 2.00 | 2 | 2 |
| | Grand total | 9182.50 | 6547.70 | 7039 | 17013.50 | 5110 | 12288.44 | 233 | 169 |

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2024)**

| S.No. | Name of the State | Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) | | Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU) | | Electronic Adulteration Testing unit | |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 9690 | 2654 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 73 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 626 | 626 | 5516 | 5707 | 617 | 620 |
| 5 | Chhatisgarh | 36 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 56 |
| 6 | Goa | 57 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 4776 | 4176 | 450 | 0 | 4389 | 82 |
| 8 | Haryana | 120 | 0 | 344 | 513 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 335 | 335 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1852 | 1586 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 96 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 84 | 25 | 526 | 314 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 6119 | 5195 | 0 | 0 | 2186 | 1018 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1055 | 1000 | 214 | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 817 | 817 | 259 | 63 | 149 | 149 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 561 | 561 | 7 | 7 | 75 | 75 |
| 16 | Manipur | 48 | 10 | 80 | 51 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 123 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 105 | 3 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 71 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 20 | Odisha | 849 | 792 | 150 | 35 | 151 | 150 |
| 21 | Pondicherry | 15 | 15 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Punjab | 2072 | 1926 | 450 | 250 | 1267 | 1146 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 2895 | 2672 | 100 | 0 | 2369 | 2171 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 546 | 588 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 2094 | 2094 | 716 | 716 | 732 | 569 |
| 26 | Telangana | 943 | 479 | 994 | 1395 | 3 | 0 |
| 27 | Tripura | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 210 | 196 | 8 | 8 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 5 | 0 | 2599 | 2528 | 36 | 19 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Grand total | 36039 | 25931 | 12838 | 12109 | 12574 | 6266 |

**Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre
as on 31st March, 2024**

| Number of Veterinary Institutions (as on 31/03/2024) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|---|
| S. No. | States / UT | Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics | Veterinary Dispensaries | Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockman Centres / Mobile Dispensaries) | Total | Registered Veterinary Practitioners as on 31st March 2024 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 337 | 1577 | 1558 | 3472 | 5643 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 183 | 311 | 510 | 245 |
| 3 | Assam | 21 | 421 | 767 | 1209 | 3208 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1098 | 39 | 1595 | 2732 | 3586 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 350 | 835 | 72 | 1257 | 1298 |
| 6 | Goa | 5 | 25 | 50 | 80 | 261 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 34 | 741 | 1057 | 1832 | 4743 |
| 8 | Haryana | 1048 | 1815 | 22 | 2885 | 2571 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 466 | 1762 | 1228 | 3456 | 1450 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 19 | 1256 | 225 | 1500 | 1242 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 35 | 424 | 433 | 892 | 972 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 697 | 2156 | 1381 | 4234 | 5082 |
| 13 | Kerala | 279 | 870 | 15 | 1164 | 5395 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1064 | 1583 | 65 | 2712 | 3266 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 39 | 1976 | 2841 | 4856 | 11242 |
| 16 | Manipur | 59 | 151 | 23 | 233 | 582 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 4 | 126 | 121 | 251 | 449 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 11 | 67 | 69 | 147 | 379 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 11 | 55 | 100 | 166 | 368 |
| 20 | Odisha | 30 | 511 | 3553 | 4094 | 2882 |
| 21 | Punjab | 1389 | 1489 | 20 | 2898 | 4947 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 2975 | 0 | 6434 | 9409 | 5669 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 23 | 68 | 63 | 154 | 191 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 189 | 2741 | 3446 | 6376 | 6610 |
| 25 | Telangana | 107 | 909 | 1201 | 2217 | 2306 |
| 26 | Tripura | 16 | 65 | 459 | 540 | 558 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 330 | 10 | 779 | 1119 | 1236 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 2208 | 267 | 2575 | 5050 | 7421 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 113 | 613 | 2609 | 3335 | 2724 |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 10 | 13 | 49 | 72 | 66 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 5 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 13 |
| 32 | Ladakh | 4 | 9 | 127 | 140 | 77 |
| 33 | D&N Haveli and DD | 1 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 05 |
| 34 | Delhi | 49 | 29 | 0 | 78 | 585 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 35 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 0 | 17 | 75 | 92 | 592 |
| | Total | 13042 | 22823 | 33337 | 69202 | 87899 |

State wise MVU Sanctioned by the Department

| S. No. | State / UTs | No. of MVUs Sanctioned |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | A&N Island | 5 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 340 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 25 |
| 4 | Assam | 159 |
| 5 | Bihar | 307 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | - |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 163 |
| 8 | D&N Haveli and DD | - |
| 9 | Delhi | 3 |
| 10 | Goa | 2 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 127 |
| 12 | Haryana | 70 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 44 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 236 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 275 |
| 17 | Kerala | 29 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 9 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 9 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 406 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 80 |
| 22 | Manipur | 33 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 17 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 26 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 16 |
| 26 | Odisha | 181 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 4 |
| 28 | Punjab | 70 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 536 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 6 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 245 |
| 32 | Telangana | 100 |
| 33 | Tripura | 13 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 520 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 60 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 218 |
| | Total | 4340 |

Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2024 (January-June)

| S. No. | Disease | Species | Outbreak | Attack | Death |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Foot & Mouth Disease | Bovine | 41 | 1794 | 135 |
| | | Total | 41 | 1794 | 135 |
| 2 | Haemorrhagic Septicaemia | Bovine | 70 | 521 | 190 |
| | | Buffalo | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Ovine /Caprine | 38 | 62 | 0 |
| | | Total | 110 | 585 | 191 |
| 3 | Black Quarter | Bovine | 10 | 141 | 9 |
| | | Ovine /Caprine | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| | | Total | 11 | 147 | 14 |
| 4 | Anthrax | Bovine | 19 | 104 | 89 |
| | | Ovine /Caprine | 13 | 55 | 55 |
| | | Total | 32 | 159 | 144 |
| 6 | Enterotoxaemia | Ovine /Caprine | 10 | 140 | 28 |
| 7 | Sheep & Goat Pox | Ovine /Caprine | 12 | 239 | 133 |
| 8 | Blue Tongue | Ovine /Caprine | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 9 | C.C.P.P. | Ovine /Caprine | 4 | 89 | 30 |
| 10 | Classical Swine Fever | Swine | 9 | 1044 | 85 |
| 11 | Salmonellosis | Avian | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| 12 | Ranikhet Disease | Avian | 116 | 52506 | 27482 |
| 13 | Fowl Pox | Avian | 22 | 3691 | 510 |
| 14 | Fowl Cholera | Avian | 9 | 376 | 30 |
| 15 | Marek's Disease | Avian | 1 | 6300 | 13 |
| 16 | I.B.D. | Avian | 77 | 116135 | 24366 |
| 17 | Duck Plague | Avian | 10 | 802 | 186 |
| 18 | CRD | Avian | 3 | 77 | 23 |
| 19 | Rabies | Bovine | 4 | 13 | 13 |
| | | Canine | 10 | 23 | 23 |
| | | Total | 14 | 36 | 36 |
| 20 | Babesiosis | Bovine | 59 | 313 | 3 |
| 21 | Trypanosomosis | Bovine | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | | Total | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 22 | Mange | Bovine | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 23 | PPR | O/C | 69 | 2657 | 678 |
| 24 | Anaplasmosis | Bovine | 175 | 255 | 1 |
| 25 | Brucellosis | Bovine | 3 | 49 | 0 |
| 26 | Theileriosis | Bovine | 204 | 484 | 22 |
| 27 | African Swine Fever \$ | Swine | 11 | 993 | 966 |

| S. No. | Disease | Species | Outbreak | Attack | Death |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| 28 | Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) | Bovine | 167 | 4049 | 222 |
| 29 | Glanders # | Equine | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| | * birds destroyed | | | | |
| | # 1 animal destroyed | | | | |
| | \$ 27 animal destroyed | | | | |

Livestock Annual Report 01.04.2024 - 31.12.2024

| Sr.NO. | DESCRIPTION | EXPORT (in number) | IMPORT (in number) |
|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Horses | 21 | 146 |
| 2 | Horses for Polo | -- | -- |
| 3 | Mule | -- | -- |
| 4 | Pet cat | 829 | 978 |
| 5 | Pet dog | 2348 | 2446 |
| 6 | Goats | 77 | 298 |
| 7 | Parrots | -- | 1 |
| 8 | Other (African grey parrots) | -- | 14 |
| 9 | Artemia | -- | 316000 |
| 10 | Bulls | -- | -- |
| 11 | Freshwater, Ornamental fish | 1788788 | 2188502 |
| 12 | Live ornamental Fish (Marine) | - | 10117448 |
| 13 | Other (Drosophila) | -- | 119 |
| 14 | Zoo Animal (Red Panda) | -- | 2 |
| 15 | Zoo Animal (Jaguar) | -- | 1 |
| 16 | Zoo Animal (Capuchin) | -- | 4 |
| 17 | Zoo Animal (Cheetah) | | 1 |
| 18 | Wildlife (rescued) | -- | 23253 * |
| 19 | Live Polychaetes | -- | 13971 |
| 20 | Laboratory animals (Mice) | -- | 25 |
| 21 | Broodstock P. monodon | -- | 5633 |
| 23 | Weighing less than 50 kg. | 25599 (day old chicks) | 12700 |
| 24 | Other (Mini pig) | -- | 82 (mini pig) |
| 25 | Rainbow trout eggs | -- | 600000 |
| 26 | Hatching and table eggs | 25228731 number | 37830number |
| 27 | Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus | 112 | 8329 |
| 28 | Camels and other camelids (Camelidae) | -- | -- |
| 29 | Rabbits and hares | 5 | 1 |
| 30 | Other (Laboratory animals) | -- | 10871 |
| 31 | Other (CBrood stock SPF L. Vannamei and PPL of Broodstock | 2551008 | 464466 |
| 32 | G.P Chicks | -- | -- |

* Wildlife rescued includes 10315 wild animals and 12938 wild birds rescued and rehabilitated into India from different countries.

| Sr.no | DESCRIPTION | EXPORT | IMPORT |
|-------|---|--------------|---------------|
| | | QUANTITY(KG) | QUANTITY (KG) |
| 1 | Meat Boneless, Pork Meat | -- | 1030 |
| 2 | Boneless | -- | 28000 |
| 3 | Cuts and offal, frozen | 1075415 | -- |
| 4 | Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho) | -- | 1764634.41 |
| 5 | Pacific Salmon | -- | 155.11 |
| 6 | Cat fish | -- | 5 |
| 7 | Fresh Fish (others) | 2692658.00 | 19141022 |
| 8 | Dry Fish | 3380586.00 | 1025057.00 |
| 9 | Frozen Pangasius / Basa Fillets | -- | 1155312.00 |
| 10 | Frozen yellow fin sole/frozen fish | -- | 842851.00 |
| 11 | Frozen king,shail,hilsa,sea bass | -- | 23030.00 |
| 12 | Fish Meat (Salmon) | -- | 5024991 |
| 13 | Fish Fillet | -- | 5210371 |
| 14 | Aqua Fish seeds | -- | -- |
| 15 | Other | -- | -- |
| 16 | Fresh chilled lady fish | -- | 993 |
| 17 | Sardines | -- | 170006 |
| 18 | Frozen Mutton meat | -- | 13761 |
| 19 | Frozen White tuna | -- | 23711 |
| 20 | Frozen Pomfret & Frozen cobia fish | -- | 59118 |
| 21 | Frozen Gutted fish | -- | 10350 |
| 22 | Frozen fish | -- | 109522 |
| 23 | Frozen mackerel | -- | 74114 |
| 24 | Scramble Frozen | -- | 22 |
| 25 | Frozen Alaska Pollack (theragra chalcogramma) | -- | 22455 |
| 26 | Seer fish | -- | 24270 |
| 27 | Frozen Krill | -- | 18144 |
| 28 | Krill Meal | 22000 | 3353112 |
| 29 | Others frozen krill Superba-prawn feed) Zocca Powder | -- | 81344 |
| 30 | Frozen Copepods | -- | 6960 |
| 31 | Frozen Mussels | -- | 22990 |
| 32 | Frozen Squid | -- | 277962.96 |
| 33 | Frozen Octopus | -- | 50000 |
| 34 | Frozen Sea-Snail | -- | 15000 |

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|----|--|-------------|-----------|
| 35 | Frozen Scampi tails, frozen hoso shrimps | -- | 227973 |
| 36 | Whey, concentrated, evaporated or condensed, liquid or semi-solid(SIP category) Sweet whey powder, whey permeate powder | -- | 325000 |
| 37 | whey permeate powder | -- | 599925 |
| 38 | Whole egg powder | -- | 10000 |
| 39 | Whipping cream | -- | 10927.87 |
| 40 | Egg albumin powder | -- | 167499 |
| 41 | Whey protein, Concentrate | -- | 1842050 |
| 42 | Glues derives from hides, technical gelatin | 949823 | -- |
| 43 | | -- | -- |
| 44 | Anhydrous milk fat, butter oil | 24704 | -- |
| 45 | Butter | 2952 | 79959 |
| 46 | Fish Meat | -- | 13080828 |
| 47 | Fish Fillet | -- | |
| 48 | Frozen Fish Fillet | -- | 5560863.7 |
| 49 | Dried Silk Worm pupa | 156750 | -- |
| 50 | Masala Mixture | 28666 | -- |
| 51 | Freeze Dried Green shell Mussel Powder | -- | 110 |
| 52 | Others(Shrimp) | 7000 | 69763 |
| 53 | Other (Bread Improver) | -- | 100 |
| 54 | Khoya Pindi | -- | -- |
| 55 | Other(Table Egg) | 2421544 pcs | |
| 56 | Skimmed Milk | -- | 37000 |
| 57 | Milk Powder | -- | 483828 |
| 58 | Other (Infant formula) | -- | 427743 |
| 59 | Other (Animal By-products) | -- | -- |
| 60 | Whey, dry, blocks and powdered | -- | 5754725 |
| 61 | Other | -- | 3804803 |
| 62 | Ghee | 435413.78 | 9000 |
| 63 | Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese and curd | -- | 19988 |
| 64 | Processed Cheese not grated or powdered | 14964 | 162744 |
| 65 | Other cheese | 383468.73 | 776196 |
| 66 | Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair | 15502 | 26221 |
| 67 | Coral | -- | 7876.78 |
| 68 | Chunks | -- | 120897 |
| 69 | Shells | -- | 33850 |

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|-----|--|-------------|-----------|
| 70 | Others | 57000 | 51656.5 |
| 71 | Ox Gallstone | 12.5 | |
| 72 | Bile | 109460 | 319741.53 |
| 73 | Other (Pig Bristle) | 1000 | -- |
| 74 | DuckFeather | 26627 | -- |
| 75 | Feathermeal | -- | 121630 |
| 76 | Ossein and bones treated with acid | | -- |
| 77 | Ossein and bones treated with acid (Other) | 105475.00 | -- |
| 78 | Buffalo Horn | -- | -- |
| 79 | Horn and Hooves | 45762093.65 | -- |
| 80 | Horn Products | 1728950.86 | -- |
| 81 | Horn Products | 371335.2 | -- |
| 82 | Other (Horn) | 855985.58 | 259 |
| 83 | Horn and Hooves | 31211 | -- |
| 84 | Cuttle Fish Bone | 80460 | -- |
| 85 | Chunks | 35360 | -- |
| 86 | ANIMAL PRODUCTS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION | 23570 | -- |
| 87 | Frozen semen, other than bovine | -- | 353.3 |
| 88 | Fish oil | -- | 42053 |
| 89 | Fetal Bovine Serum | -- | 25406.306 |
| 90 | Adult Bovine Serum | -- | 19421.606 |
| 91 | Bovine Serum Albumin | -- | 7 |
| 92 | Bovine Serum | -- | 12.6 |
| 93 | Horse Serum | -- | 247.6 |
| 94 | New Born Calf Serum | -- | 7034.1 |
| 95 | Other (Antibodies,Antisera | 35 | 2755.4 |
| 96 | Other (Ampoule Strips) | -- | 0.2 |
| 97 | Other (Tafloprost) | -- | 203 |
| 98 | Bovine Albumin and drugs of animal origin | -- | 415 |
| 99 | Other (Peptons/Derivatives) | | 1296.685 |
| 100 | Other (Trypsin) | 4310.37 | |
| 101 | Other (Frozen Krill, Frozen Sea Shrimps, Headless shrimps,PUD Shrimps,Thelly Shrips,frozen brown shrimps) | -- | 126926 |
| 102 | Frozen crabs | -- | 185000 |
| 103 | Norway lobsters | -- | 178179 |

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|-----|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| 104 | of fowls of the Species gallus domesticus (Table eggs, white shell eggs,hatchings eggs) | 32501659.65 numbers | 27500 numbers |
| 105 | Frozen | 817139 (fish and shrimp) | 25000 |
| 106 | Frozen chicken | 1253638.5 | -- |
| 107 | Crushed Bones,bone chips, bone grist | 321200 | 1448615 |
| 108 | Cattlefish Bones, Chitin | 625989.5 | -- |
| 109 | Fish scales, Fish Ossein | -- | 288760 |
| 110 | Dried shrimp shell | 43200 | -- |
| 111 | Raw Sea shell | 47392 | -- |
| 112 | Ocean hervest tuna chunk | -- | 2131.2 |
| 113 | Paasteurised frozen crab meat | -- | 6499 |
| 114 | Frozen shrimp patty,seapak shrimp scampi kirkland(sample) Frozen shrimps,popcorn shrimp | -- | 72615 |
| 115 | Batter mix, spring roll pastry,Premix,Flour-dusting, Eggless donut mix | -- | 224505 |
| 116 | Parota | 160905 | |
| 117 | Food items (pasta,rice straws macroni,noodles,paneer khuda,gulab jamun,cake) | 60628 | 54360 |
| 118 | Breadcrumbs | -- | 133366 |
| 119 | Orange Cocktail souce,soy sauce powder, garlic & herb,pasta souce, seasoning Powder | 1564127 | 550174 |
| 120 | Icecream | -- | 37497 |
| 121 | Textured soya protein,hydrolyzed protein powderm, sprouts vitamin base premix | 51262 | 109607 |
| 122 | Coffeemate cold soluble powder , non dairy creamer,flavored herbal tea,veggie slices,Emulpals,dha rich algal oil powder,foames,microencapsulated powder, veg soya ball,curamin forte, fat pawder | -- | 340269 |
| 123 | Actipal HPI-SI shrimp powder hydrolysate/ fish meal,tuna fish meal,crab meal | -- | 1428060 |
| 124 | Prawn and shrimp feed,frozen polychaetes,aquaculture feed Spirulina Powder | 1345789 | 14002929 |
| 125 | fish food, life hc feed | 141900.2 | 1151168 |
| 126 | Other (Finase enzyme, flakes feed,actipal shrimp sl5, pigipro milk,pigipro p3 s,novilam w plus | -- | 49000 |

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|-----|---|----------|------------|
| 127 | Diagnostics Kits,Borum,glycohaemoglobin | | 366982 |
| 128 | Diagnostics Kits,Gluimpulse system-sodalime,Alk-Ret-Rna kit,vat set culture | -- | 35384 |
| 129 | Butri BSL+Probiotech LGG, Culture, powder organic sludge, digester, feed treat probiotic | -- | 42710 |
| 130 | elisa kit, human peripheral blood mononuclear cells,dairy culture | -- | 29923 |
| 131 | SCD Probio balance plus, nutri farm p | -- | 18956 |
| 132 | 10 l IMDM powder medium with L Glutamine | -- | 6 |
| 133 | Human Derived plasma | -- | 746163 |
| 134 | Isosorbitol dinitrate mixture 25% | -- | 52800 |
| 135 | Sulfate sodium | -- | 10444 |
| 136 | Enzymatic preparation | -- | 1237 |
| 137 | Acid casein | -- | 2000 |
| 138 | Casein Concentrate powder, kelto ferin feed grade, hydrolyzed marine collagenm, pea protein | -- | 100766 |
| 139 | Fish Lipid Oil | -- | -- |
| 140 | Hams and cuts thereof | -- | 28109 |
| 141 | Lanolin Fatty Acid | 132660 | 25565 |
| 142 | Noodles | -- | -- |
| 143 | Hams and cuts thereof | -- | -- |
| 144 | Shoulders and cuts thereof | -- | -- |
| 145 | Other, including mixtures | -- | 82245 |
| 146 | Mussel Powder | -- | -- |
| 147 | Extracts of Meat | -- | -- |
| 148 | Mixes and dough for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905 | 12304 | 1153477 |
| 149 | Others (Noodles) | 1376 | -- |
| 150 | Sweets | -- | -- |
| 151 | Chilli sauce | -- | -- |
| 152 | Other (Sauces) | 8783 | 515591 |
| 153 | Other (Noodles, Food Stuff) | 24640.07 | 221376.7 |
| 154 | Food Stuff | -- | 844844 |
| 155 | Soup | -- | -- |
| 156 | Other (Ready to eat) | 850808 | 29515.25 |
| 157 | Homogenised composite food preparations (Sweets) | 156388 | -- |
| 158 | Protein concentrates and textured protein substances | 6893 | 1776676.52 |

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|-----|---|-------------|------------|
| 159 | Others (badam drink) | 302111 | -- |
| 160 | Others (Calcium Pidolate) | 6000 | -- |
| 161 | Powder from (Fish Meal) | 27000 | -- |
| 162 | Other (Cow, Goat comopositon leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber, finished Leather | 816035 | -- |
| 163 | Food Supplement | -- | 4734 |
| 164 | Food Supplement | -- | -- |
| 165 | Food Stuff (Seasoning Powder) | -- | 24100 |
| 166 | Food Stuff | -- | -- |
| 167 | Food preparations | -- | -- |
| 168 | Others (Food Stuff and Food Supplement) | 36873404 | 20975841 |
| 169 | Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale | 12917928 | 57257159.6 |
| 170 | Compounded animal feed | 7001107.9 | 141705 |
| 171 | Compounded animal feed (Including Yeast, actipal shrimp hydrolysate,liquid fish soluble paste,squid liver paste,actipal,shrimp sl5, Actipal fish tuna hydrolysate liquid for fish feed addtives, feather meal chicken protein powder, runeon bile acids,DTECH 10L Liquid palatablity enhancer) | 14036934 | 34490267 |
| 172 | Concentrates for compound animal feed | 7057885.00 | 5292734 |
| 173 | Buffalo Meat | -- | -- |
| 174 | Other (Fish Feed or Prawns feed) | 4973500 | 101847.2 |
| 175 | Other (Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal) | 4235936 | 31537327 |
| 176 | Other (Fish Feed and Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal) | 8266135.35 | 3436422.47 |
| 177 | Other (Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal, Krill meal) | 12113788 | 2883129 |
| 178 | chondroitin Sulfate Sodium | 275.00 | |
| 179 | Vitamin D3 | 10951 | 20636 |
| 180 | Other | 5280094.637 | 7226666.9 |
| 181 | Liquid Extract of liver | -- | 40.58 |
| 182 | Other (Kits, Antibodies) | -- | 119503 |
| 183 | Mixed Vaccines For Cultures of Microganisms (Excluding Yeast) | -- | 3360.65 |
| 184 | Cell Culture, whether or not modified other | -- | 117.214 |
| 185 | Test Kit | -- | -- |
| 186 | Other (Diagnostic Kits) | -- | 311624 |
| 187 | Lab consumables | -- | -- |

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|-----|--|----------|-----------|
| 188 | Vaccines for veterinary medicine | -- | -- |
| 189 | LAB Reagents | -- | -- |
| 190 | Cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeast) | -- | 256925 |
| 191 | Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses (FBS) | -- | 153577.02 |
| 192 | Other (Pharmaceutical products) | 6588420 | 11946 |
| 193 | Magnesium tablets | | 4385.13 |
| 194 | Non steroidal drug, Gelatin capsules | 90758.53 | |
| 195 | Combination of lactic Acid bacteria Animal feed | -- | 44341.5 |
| 196 | Other (Organic fertilizer) | -- | 8743683 |
| 197 | Pharma Gelatin | -- | 1363788.1 |
| 198 | Isinglass | -- | 11397.6 |
| 199 | Gelatin, edible grade and not elsewhere specified or included | 10000 | 768805.75 |
| 200 | Glues derived from bones, hides and similar items; fish glues | 2000 | 53440 |
| 201 | Other (Jelly Glue) | | 830268.1 |
| 202 | Other (Cynergy) | 2025 | -- |
| 203 | Other (Honey) | 38140 | -- |
| 204 | Other | 82320 | 2200 |
| 205 | QFT-Plus Plate kit | -- | 10368.15 |
| 206 | Blood Grouping Reagent | -- | 30639.1 |
| 207 | Other | -- | -- |
| 208 | Of buffalo, including buffalo calf | 50200 | -- |
| 209 | Of cow, including cow calf | 25000 | 1918672 |
| 210 | Finished Leather | -- | 1674 |
| 211 | Other | -- | 1477244 |
| 212 | Of cow, including cow calf | 201706 | 9388526 |
| 213 | Other (Ox heifer hides) | -- | 5271215 |
| 214 | Lamb skins, other than pelts | -- | -- |
| 215 | Sheep skins | -- | 56267 |
| 216 | Pelts of baby lambs | -- | -- |
| 217 | Sheep skins | 83161 | 2108455 |
| 218 | Lamb pelt | -- | 213428 |
| 219 | Sheep skins | -- | -- |
| 220 | Lamb Skin | -- | 93277 |
| 221 | Of swine | -- | -- |
| 222 | Other (crust leather) | -- | -- |

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|-----|--|-----------|-----------|
| 223 | Finished Leather | -- | 508655.34 |
| 224 | Other | -- | 6474 |
| 225 | Full grains, unsplit; grain splits | -- | 679 |
| 226 | In the wet state (including wet-blue) | 80480.18 | 4844053.1 |
| 227 | Others | 850920.43 | 447979.8 |
| 228 | In the dry state (crust) | | |
| 229 | In the wet state (including wet-blue) leather further prepared after tanning or crusting,including parchment dressed leather,of sheep or lamb,full grains, unsplit. | -- | 434312 |
| 230 | In the dry state (crust) | -- | -- |
| 231 | In the wet state (including wet-blue) | -- | -- |
| 232 | Lamb skins | -- | -- |
| 233 | Full grains, unsplit | -- | -- |
| 234 | Grain splits | -- | -- |
| 235 | Other (Finished Leather) | 160433.75 | 713257.2 |
| 236 | Finished Leather | -- | -- |
| 237 | Grain splits | -- | -- |
| 238 | Other (Finished Leather) | 267740.05 | 177783.82 |
| 239 | Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment-dressed leather, of sheep or lamp, without wool on, whether or not split, other than leather of heading 4114 | -- | -- |
| 240 | Of goats or kids | 12531.00 | 1120 |
| 241 | Other (Finished Leather) | -- | 578 |
| 242 | Patent leather and patent laminated leather | -- | 164884.5 |
| 243 | Fur Leather | -- | 1695 |
| 244 | Fur Lamb leather | -- | 3834 |
| 245 | Hides of bovine leather | -- | 9447 |
| 246 | Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair on,tanned or dressed | -- | 100846 |
| 247 | Hides and skin of other animals with hair on tanned or dressed | -- | 262 |
| 248 | carpet waste wool | -- | 11116 |
| 249 | Goat hair | -- | 2392 |
| 250 | mattress | -- | 114963 |
| 251 | Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber , in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls | -- | 733740.9 |
| 252 | Finished Leather | -- | |

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|-----|--|-----------|------------|
| 253 | Leather | -- | 346 |
| 254 | Women hand Bag (Leather) | -- | 23895.09 |
| 255 | Sea Shell | -- | |
| 256 | Sea Shell | -- | 1818 |
| 257 | Of lamb, the following: Astrakhan, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian and Similar lamb, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian or Tibetan lamb, whole, with or without head, tail or paws | -- | 17997.7 |
| 258 | Finished Leather | -- | 5811 |
| 259 | Hides or skins of other bovine and equine animals with hair on, tanned or dressed | -- | 92247.7 |
| 260 | other (silk Waste) | 939054 | |
| 261 | Pillow, Mattress, medical pads | -- | 311060.65 |
| 262 | Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair on, tanned or dressed | -- | 493555.5 |
| 263 | Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed | -- | 26678.2 |
| 264 | Heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, not assembled | -- | 12325 |
| 265 | Whole skins and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled | -- | -- |
| 266 | Other | 14580.70 | 102903 |
| 267 | Wool | -- | 3637011 |
| 268 | Other (Wool) | -- | 14935975.4 |
| 269 | Shorn wool | 12077 | 6062526 |
| 270 | Other (Greasy Wool) | 35677 | 12612418.6 |
| 271 | Wool | | 6545 |
| 272 | Other (excluding pig & boar bristles) | 38295.2 | 12757 |
| 273 | Wool | 2981.00 | 40162 |
| 274 | Wool | -- | -- |
| 275 | Wool Noil | -- | -- |
| 276 | Wool | 269489.11 | 238.6 |
| 277 | Wool | -- | -- |
| 278 | Wool waste | -- | -- |
| 279 | Wool | -- | -- |
| 280 | Wool | -- | -- |
| 281 | Waste of coarse animal hair | -- | 52633 |
| 282 | Wool | 24537.399 | -- |
| 283 | Wool Tops | 672860.23 | -- |
| 284 | Wool | 207679 | -- |

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|-----|---|------------|-----------|
| 285 | Wool articles | -- | -- |
| 286 | Wool Tops | -- | -- |
| 287 | Leather uppers (prepared) | -- | -- |
| 288 | Other | -- | -- |
| 289 | Other | -- | -- |
| 290 | Other Leather | | 103788.7 |
| 291 | Bags filled with feather or down | -- | -- |
| 292 | Badminton shuttle cocks | -- | 446881.07 |
| 293 | Yoga mat | -- | -- |
| 294 | Buffalo Horn Buttons | 132990.5 | -- |
| 295 | Buffalo Horn | 344042.60 | -- |
| 296 | Worked bone (excluding whale bone) and articles thereof | 6011.78 | -- |
| 297 | Worked Coral | 2634.00 | 1285.72 |
| 298 | Worked Horn, Coral | 31992.746 | -- |
| 299 | Worked Horn | -- | -- |
| 300 | Gelatin capsules, empty | 3744974.79 | 206370 |
| 301 | Horn Blanks | 2832 | -- |
| 302 | Horn Blanks | -- | -- |
| 303 | Button moulds and other parts of buttons; button blanks | 20600 | -- |
| 304 | Button Blanks | 584397.96 | -- |
| 305 | Button Blanks | -- | -- |
| 306 | Button Blanks | -- | -- |
| 307 | Others, if any (Processed food, Soyabean meal, Fish Collgen Peptide, Sodium Bicarbonate etc.) | 19001124 | -- |

No.: Q-14039/1/2020-Admin_6 [E-15557]

**भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग
प्रशासन-6 (NLM Division)**

**ग्राउंड फ्लोर, चंद्रलोक बिल्डिंग,
36, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली-110001,
दिनांक: 20.11.2024**

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Selection of Subjects for examination by the Committee on Public Accounts (2024-25) during the year 2024-25- regarding.

The undersigned is directed to refer to your email dated 24.09.2024 vide which an OM dated 04.09.2024, received from Lok Sabha Secretariat, on the above-noted subject was forwarded to this Division.

2. In this connection, requisite information has been sought from Animal Welfare Board of India. AWBI vide their letter no. 12-42/2022-23/Accts dated 14.10.2024 (copy enclosed) has forwarded the reply to the audit observation of Theme based audit titled Functioning of Animal Welfare Board of India for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22.

3. Further, Action Taken Note on the paragraphs of C&AG reports in the prescribed format is enclosed herewith.

4. This issues with the approval of the Animal Husbandry Commissioner (DAHD).

Encl: as stated above.


(Anamika Nigam)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To,

The Under Secretary, Budget section, DAHD, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

ATN

FORMAT OF ATNS FOR THE USE OF CONCERNED MINISTRIES/DEPTTS.

APPENDIX III

(Vide Para 53)

Format of Action Taken Note (on Paragraphs of C&AG Reports)

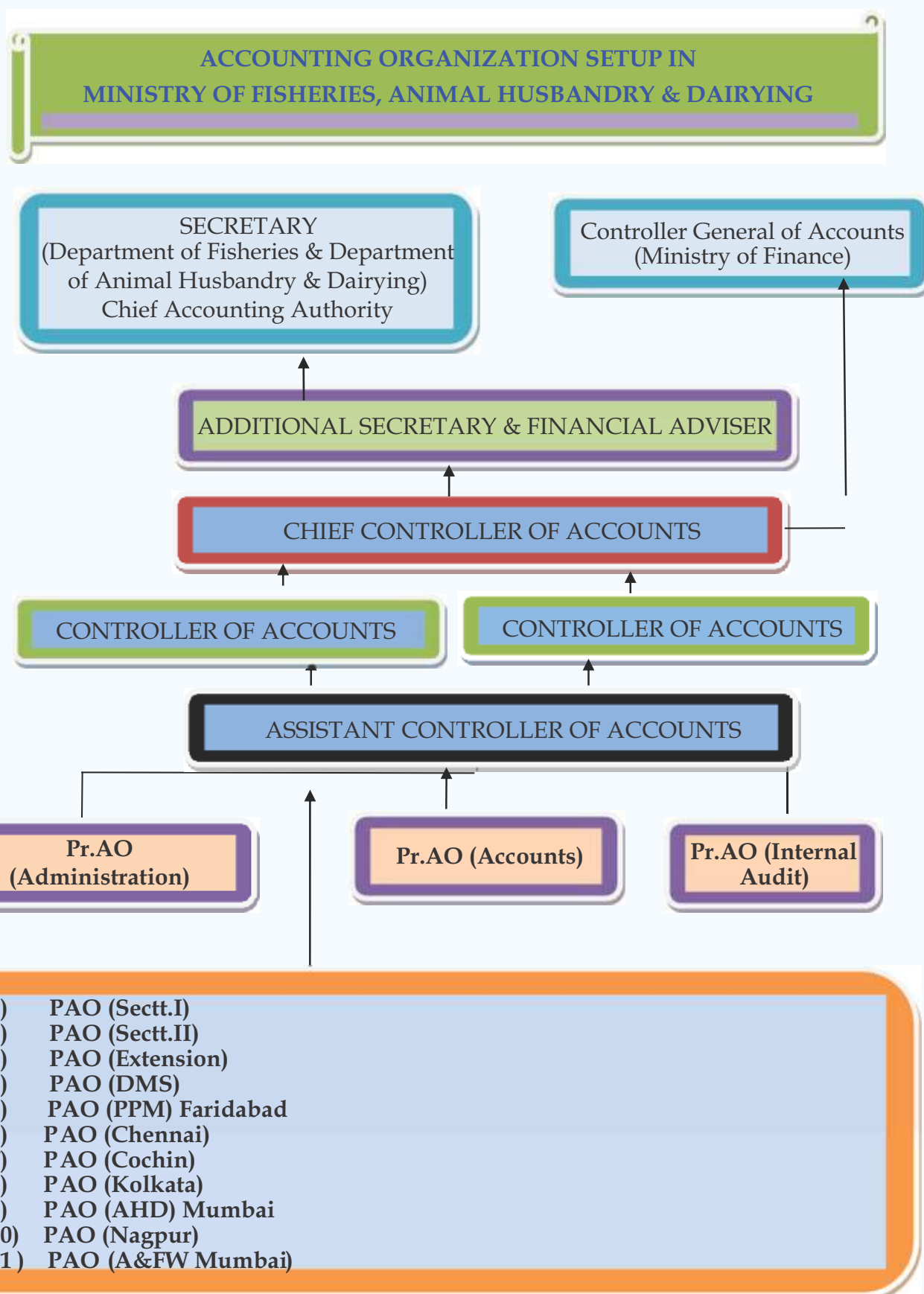
| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| I | (a) | Ministry/Department | Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying |
| | (b) | Subject/Title of the Review/Paragraph | Audit observation of Theme Based Audit titled "Functioning of Animal Welfare Board of India" for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22. |
| | (c) | Paragraph No. | Audit Para No. 5.1 of Chapter 5 of Report No. 3 of 2024 |
| | (d) | Report No. and year | Report No.3 of the year 2024 for the period from 2019-20 to 2021-22 |
| II | (a) | Date of receipt of the Draft Paragraph/Review in the Ministry | 04.09.2024 |
| | (b) | Date of Ministry's reply | 14.10.2024 |
| III | | Gist of Paragraph/Review | Copy attached. |
| IV | (a) | Do the Ministry agree with facts and figures included in the Paragraph? | Yes. |
| | (b) | If not, please indicate the areas of disagreement and also attach document in support | Not applicable. |
| V | (A) | Main Audit conclusions: | |
| | 1. | Deficiency in the existing system including system of internal control. | No, the observations made by the Audit are not true as the office of Animal Welfare Board of India is following the norms laid by the Ministry for the system of internal control. However, few new points have been raised by the Audit for that the Animal Welfare Board of India will be instructed to adhere with the observations made by the Audit in letter and spirit and submit the compliance of the same. |
| | 2. | Failure to follow the system and procedure. | No, the office of the Animal Welfare Board of India is adhering the norms laid by the Ministry for the system and procedure. However, the Animal Welfare Board of India will be instructed to adhere with the observations made by the Audit in letter and spirit and submit the compliance of the same. |
| | 3. | Failure of individuals. | Not applicable. |
| | 4. | Amount of loss / short assessment / short levy. | Not applicable. |
| | (B) | Do the Ministry agree with the Audit conclusions? If not, please indicate specific areas of disagreement, reasons for disagreement and also attach copies of relevant | The Ministry does not agree with the Audit Conclusion. The details are furnished as under: - 1. To develop a mechanism for monitoring the proper implementation of schemes, rules and provisions of the Act - it is stated the Board is monitoring the implementation of the schemes through the inspections by the Department of Animal Husbandry, therefore, it is not agreeable with the conclusion. 2. Prepare Budget estimates for gauging the demands |

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| | documents, where necessary. | <p>raised by various agencies seeking financial assistance under various schemes under the Act – In this connection it is stated that the Board is furnishing its demand seeking funds from the Ministry in the end of the previous financial year and the applications from the AWOs are received later on, therefore, it is not possible to demand the budget as per the demand of the AWOs.</p> <p>3. To collect the amount of fines levied and collected by State agencies if any – It is stated that collection of fines does not fall under the ambit of the Board as the responsibility entrusted to the SPCAs to collect the fines and remit the same to the Board which is to be disbursed to the AWOs. It is also stated that the corpus collected by AWBI under RRAECF is remitted to the Government of India through Consolidated Fund of India as stated in its reply.</p> <p>4. To develop a mechanism for keeping a watch on implementation of the rules – In this connection it is stated that the AWBI is keeping a watch and initiating action on the breach of PCA Act, 1960 and the rules made thereunder, however, it is also pertinent to mention here that the AWBI is having only 22 sanctioned posts including Secretary, AWBI and it is hardly possible to have a mechanism for keeping proper watch throughout the country for proper implementation of the rules.</p> |
| VI | Remedial actions taken: | |
| | (i) Improvement in system and procedures including internal controls | The points raised by the Audit for Animal Welfare Board of India will be instructed to adhere with the observations made by the Audit in letter and spirit and submit the compliance of the same. |
| | (ii) Recovery of overpayment pointed out by audit | In this connection it is stated that the employees of the Board are not having any promotional avenues therefore constituted a committee for addressing the grievances of the Staff who are stagnated in the same post where they were appointed without any promotion. The committee decided to provide upgradation and change of nomenclature of the posts as per the nature of work, workload entrusted to the employee, qualification and length of service of the employees after proper examination of their details with the approval of the Board. However, the approval of the Ministry was not sought and the matter was pointed out by the Audit and the benefits were withdrawn with immediate effect and the recovery could not be initiated as the matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance. |
| | (iii) Recovery of under assessment, short levy or other dues. | Not applicable. |
| | (iv) Write off of amount of losses / waste expenditure / irrecoverable amount | The Animal Welfare Board of India has initiated action for writing off the amount of losses / waste expenditure / irrecoverable amount. The details are given in Annexure – 1 wherein the excerpts of the minutes of the 52nd AGM are reproduced. |
| | (v) Modification in the scheme, including financing pattern | The schemes being implemented by the AWBI are very old and need to be updated. The AWBI has requested the ministry for upgradation / revision of the existing CSS Schemes. However, the Regular and Rescued cattle scheme of the Board is updated by the AWBI time and again. |

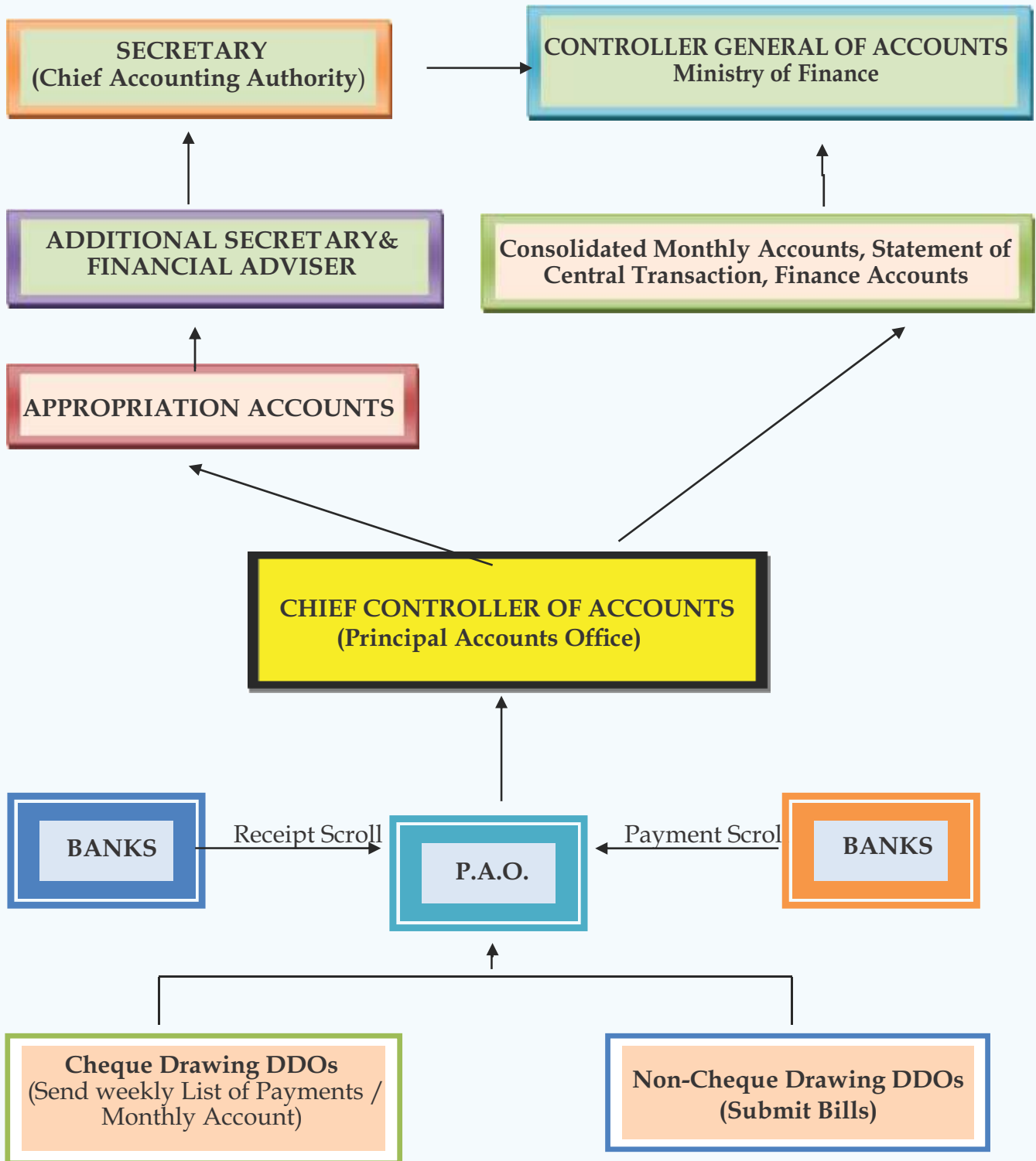
| | | |
|------|---|---|
| (vi) | Review of similar cases/complete scheme/project in the light of findings of sample check by Audit | The scheme being implemented by the AWBI i.e. the Regular and Rescued cattle scheme of the Board is updated by the AWBI time and again, however, the AWBI will be directed to implement the observations and findings of the audit in letter and spirit. Moreover, the Board has launched its online portal for receiving and processing the grants and other applications including the Cruelty matters. |
|------|---|---|

This has been vetted by Audit vide their U.O.
No.....Date.....


Joint Commissioner(AH)



FLOW OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION



ABBREVIATIONS USED

| | |
|--------|---|
| AI | Artificial Insemination |
| AIC | Artificial Insemination Centre |
| AMF | Anhydrous Milk Fat |
| APEDA | Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority |
| APHCA | Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and Pacific |
| ASCAD | Assistance to States for control of Animal Diseases |
| BE | Budget Estimate |
| BGC | Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis |
| CADRAD | The Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis |
| CALF | Centre for Analysis and Learning in Livestock and Food |
| CBPP | Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia |
| CCBF | Central Cattle Breeding Farms |
| CDDL | Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory |
| CFF | Campylobacter Fetus Fetus |
| CFSPTI | Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute |
| CFV | Campylobacter Fetus Venerealis |
| CHRS | Central Herd Registration Scheme |
| CMU | Central Monitoring Unit |
| CPDO | Central Poultry Development Organization |
| CPIO | Central Public Information Officer |
| CSBF | Central Sheep Breeding Farm |
| CSF | Classical Swine Fever |
| CSO | Central Statistical Office |
| CSS | Centrally Sponsored Scheme |
| CVE | Continuing Veterinary Education |
| DCGI | Drugs Controller General of India |
| DEDS | Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme |
| DGFT | Directorate General of Foreign Trade |
| DMI | Directorate of Marketing and Inspection |
| DMS | Delhi Milk Scheme |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| ESVHD | Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries |
| ETT | Embryo Transfer Technology |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |

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| FMD | Foot and Mouth Disease |
| FMD-CP | Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIS | Global Positioning System |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HACCP | Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point |
| IASRI | Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute |
| IBM | In Board Motor |
| IBR | Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis |
| IDDP | Intensive Dairy Development Programme |
| IGFRI | Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute |
| INAPH | Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| ISS | Integrated Sample Survey |
| IUU | Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported |
| JD | Johne's Disease |
| MCS | Monitoring, Control and Surveillance |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MLP | Major Livestock Products |
| MMSRT | Mobile Satellite Service Reporting Terminals |
| MSP | Minimum Standard Protocol |
| NABARD | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| NCVT | National Council for Vocational Training |
| NDDB | National Dairy Development Board |
| NDP | National Dairy Plan |
| NDRI | National Dairy Research Institute |
| NGC | New Generation Cooperatives |
| NIAH | National Institute of Animal Health |
| NIC | National Informatics Centre |
| NLDB | National Livestock |
| NLM | National Livestock Mission |
| NPBB | National Programme for Bovine Breeding |
| NPBB & DD | National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development |
| NPCBB | National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding |
| NPRSM | National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring |

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| NSS | National Sample Survey |
| NSSO | National Sample Survey Office |
| OBM | Out Board Motor |
| OIE | Office International Des Epizooties |
| ONBS | Open Nucleus Breeding System |
| PED | Professional Efficiency Development |
| PPR | Peste des Petits Ruminants |
| PRI | Panchayati Raj Institution |
| PTP | Progency Testing Programmes |
| PVCF | Poultry Venture Capital Fund |
| QR | Quantitative Restriction |
| RDDL | Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory |
| RE | Revised Estimate |
| RFD | Result Framework Document |
| RGM | Rashtriya Gokul Mission |
| RTI | Right to Information |
| SHG | Self Help Group |
| SIA | State Implementing Agency |
| SIP | Sanitary Import Permit |
| SIQ & CMP | Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production |
| SLBTC | State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre |
| SLCAnGR | State Level Committee on Animal Genetic Resources |
| SLSMC | State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee |
| SMP | Skimmed Milk Powder |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SSCC | State Semen Collection Centre |
| SSU | Second Stage unit |
| TCD | Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics |
| TCMPF | Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federations |
| TRQ | Tariff Rate Quota |
| TSU | Third stage unit |
| UBKV | Uttar Banga Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya |
| VCI | Veterinary Council of India |
| VKGUY | Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna |
| VMS | Vessel Monitoring System |



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