



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26



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



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ANNUAL REPORT

2025-26

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

Index

S No.	Name of Chapter	Pages
1	Chapter 1- Overview of achievements	1 - 12
2.	Chapter -2 - Organisation	13 - 28
3.	Chapter - 3 -Cattle Development	29-78
4.	Chapter - 4 - Dairy Development	79-92
5.	Chapter - 5 - Animal Husbandry	93-110
6.	Chapter - 6 - Livestock Health	111-136
7.	Chapter -7 - Animal Husbandry Statistics	137-152
8.	Chapter - 8 - Trade Matters	153-156
9.	Chapter - 9 - Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan	157-160
10.	Chapter - 10 - Empowerment of Women	161-172
11.	Chapter - 11 - International Cooperation	173-176
12.	Chapter - 12 - Animal Welfare	177-186
13.	Chapter - 13 - Credit, Extension and Publicity	187-216
14.	Chapter - 14 - Departmental Accounting Organisation	217-230
15.	Chapter - 15 - Activities of Parliament Section	231-236
16.	Chapter - 16 - Cybersecurity Posture of the Department	237-241

ANNEXURES

I.	Annexure – I - Total Number of Livestock and Poultry During 20th Livestock Census 2019 state Wise	245
II.	Annexure - II - Production of Major Livestock Products – All India	247
III.	Annexure – III - Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (till 31.12.2025)	249
IV.	Annexure – IV - Organisational Chart	251
V.	Annexure – V - List of Subjects Allocated to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	254
VI.	Annexure – VI - List of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	255
VII.	Annexure – VII – State-wise Financial Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” As on (31.12.2025)	256
VIII.	Annexure – VIII - State-wise Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” As on (31.12.2025)	257
IX.	Annexure – IX - Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre as on 31st December, 2025	259
X.	Annexure – X- Total number of States and UTs supported under the ESVHD-MVU, funds released	260
XI.	Annexure – XI - Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2025 (January - June)	261
XII.	Annexure – XII - Livestock Annual Report 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	262
XIII.	Annexure – XIII –Action taken report of Audit para	295
XIV.	Annexure – XIV - Accounting organization setup in Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying	302

CHAPTER 1
OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS



OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

CHAPTER 1

1.1 The livestock sector is a cornerstone of India's rural economy, vital for creating employment and boosting farmers' incomes. It contributes significantly, accounting for **30.87%** of agricultural GVA and **5.5%** of the national economy at current prices in **2023-24**. Strong and consistent growth in recent years has been driven by factors like changing lifestyles and diets, population growth, and improved management practices in livestock rearing and technology. Despite the potential challenge of urbanization, the rising demand for livestock products such as meat, milk, and eggs both domestically and internationally highlights the sector's immense growth potential. Government initiatives further support this momentum by helping farmers improve productivity per animal and address key challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, animal diseases, and genetic quality. Over the past decade, the sector has expanded rapidly, with its Gross Value Added (GVA) nearly tripling from **2014-15 to 2023-24**, reflecting an average annual growth of **12.77%**. This sustained growth firmly establishes livestock as a dominant pillar of India's agricultural sector, contributing close to one-third of its total economic output.

1.2 Livestock farming and agriculture work closely together both are essential for sustainable food systems. More than just its traditional role, livestock now acts as a source of innovation and strength for rural economies. By adopting modern methods such as climate-friendly animal care, creating biogas for clean energy, and using grazing to restore land, the sector actively supports environmental health. Additionally, livestock provides opportunities for starting businesses, especially for women and underserved communities, encouraging broader financial participation and fair economic growth.

1.3 Livestock Dung is emerged as a significant contributor to GVA of Livestock sector. Its contribution to GVA was Rs.92,958 crore in 2023-24 which was Rs.45,455 crore in 2014-15. Of which Livestock manure has consistently accounted for approximately two-thirds of all dung use, underscoring its stable and vital contribution to sustainable agriculture and the rural economy. Also Livestock manure plays an essential role in enhancing soil health by improving its chemical, physical, and biological properties. It boosts soil fertility by adding nutrients and organic matter, while also increasing the soil's capacity to retain nutrients. Physically, manure helps reduce soil compaction, increases pore space, improves moisture retention, and enhances resistance to erosion. Biologically, it supports a diverse community of microorganisms that are crucial for nutrient cycling and long-term soil productivity.

However, the extent of these benefits depends on factors such as the type of manure, application rates, and local environmental conditions. While manure offers a sustainable alternative to chemical fertilizers, it requires careful management to avoid challenges such as nutrient runoff and uneven results. Proper application practices are therefore key to maximizing its advantages while minimizing potential risks.

1.4 According to Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during July, 2023- June, 2024 and July, 2024- June, 2025, 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:-

Table 1: Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged in Industry Group 014 and 015

of NIC-2008 during PLFS 2023-24 & 2024-25

Industry group (3-digit code) as per NIC-2008)	Description of Industry Group	percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) 2023-24	percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) 2024-25
014	Animal production	6.34	6.34
015	Mixed farming	4.34	4.34

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Report, 2023-24 & 2024-25, MoSPI

Explanatory Note:

- (i) Definition of worker (employed persons): Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted workers.
- (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 latest Livestock Census highlights the country's substantial population of farm animals, which remain integral to rural livelihoods and the national economy. The bovine population, comprising 303.76 million cattle, buffalo, Mithun, and yak, provides the backbone of India's dairy industry and agricultural labor. Small ruminants also play a critical role: in 2019, sheep numbered 74.26 million and goats 148.88 million, supplying meat,

milk, and wool, particularly in arid and semi- arid regions. Pigs, with a population of 9.06 million, are especially important in the Northeast and among tribal communities. Poultry, with an estimated 851.81 million birds, ensures the widespread availability of affordable eggs and meat.

The distribution of livestock across regions reflects adaptation to local climatic conditions and community needs. This diversity sustains both subsistence farmers and commercial enterprises. The livestock sector contributes significantly to Indian agriculture by generating employment, providing stable income, and serving as a buffer against crop failures—an especially vital function for smallholder farmers.

Despite its importance, the sector faces persistent challenges. Key constraints include inadequate feed resources, the prevalence of animal diseases, and increasing vulnerability to climate change. Addressing these issues requires targeted interventions such as genetic improvement of breeds, strengthening veterinary infrastructure, promoting climate-resilient farming practices, and enhancing market access for producers.

With global demand for animal products rising, India's livestock sector is strategically positioned to drive economic growth and rural development. The species-wise distribution of livestock and poultry populations during the last two Censuses is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Livestock and Poultry Population

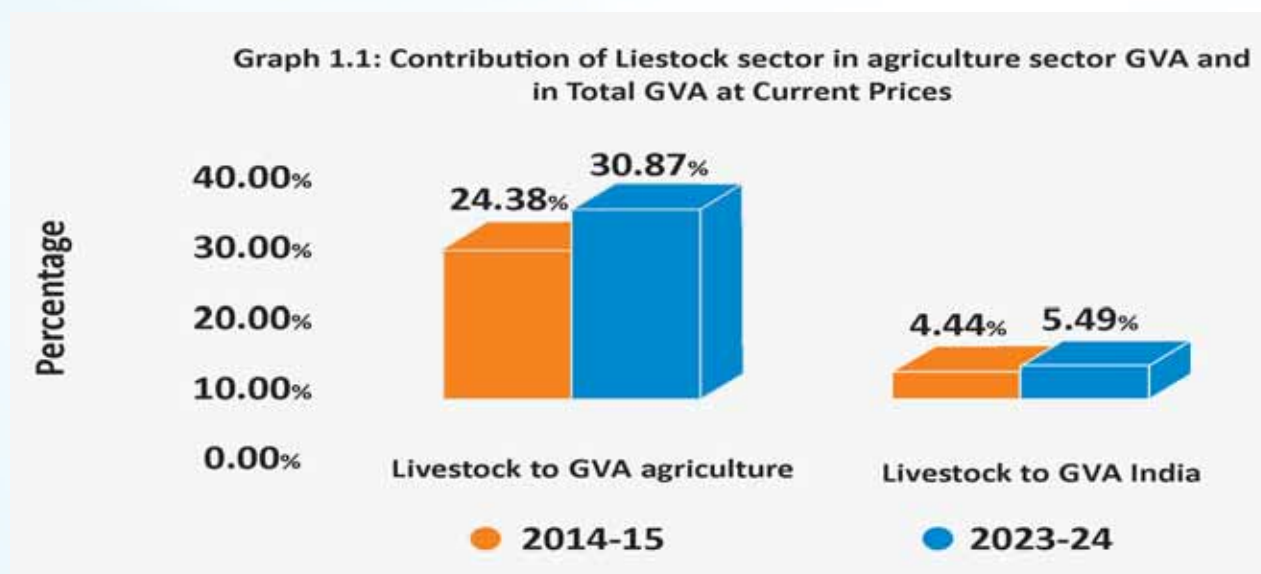
Sl. No.	Species	19th Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	20th Livestock Census 2019 (no. in millions)	Growth Rate 2012-19 (in percent)
1	Cattle	190.90	193.46	1.34
2	Buffalo	108.70	109.85	1.06
3	Yaks	0.08	0.06	-24.90
4	Mithun	0.30	0.39	29.52
Total Bovines		299.98	303.76	1.26
5	Sheep	65.07	74.26	14.13
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		524.34	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**

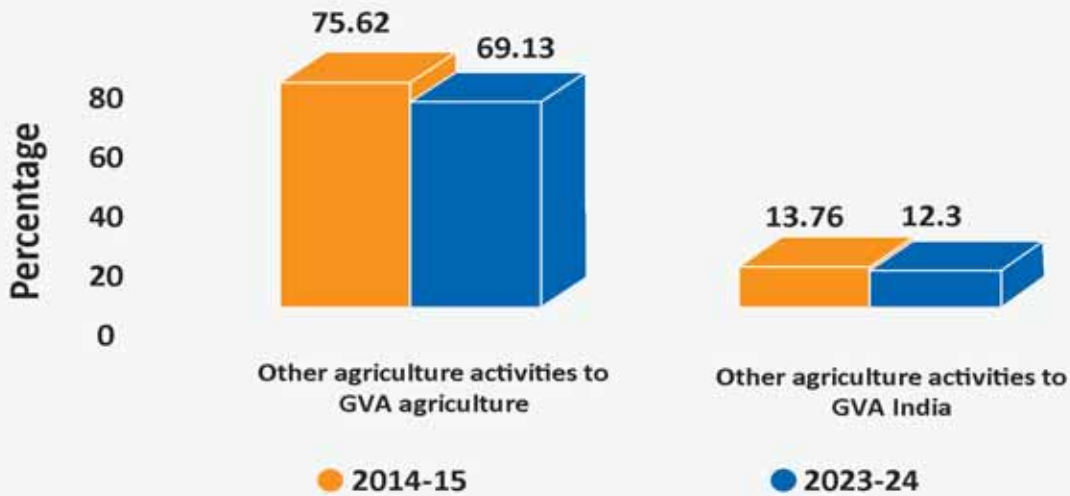
1.6 Livestock Production:

1.6.1 According to provisional estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) of MoSPI released in May 2025,

the livestock sector contributed Rs 15,05,615 crores to the Indian economy in the FY 2023-24, which is 30.87% of the total agricultural and allied sectors' GVA and 5.49% of India's entire GVA for that year. At constant prices (2011-12), the GVA of Livestock Sector is about Rs 7,27,481 crores during FY 2023-24 with a growth of 5.41% over previous financial year.



Graph 1.2: Contribution of Other agriculture activities in agriculture sector GVA and in Total GVA at Current Prices



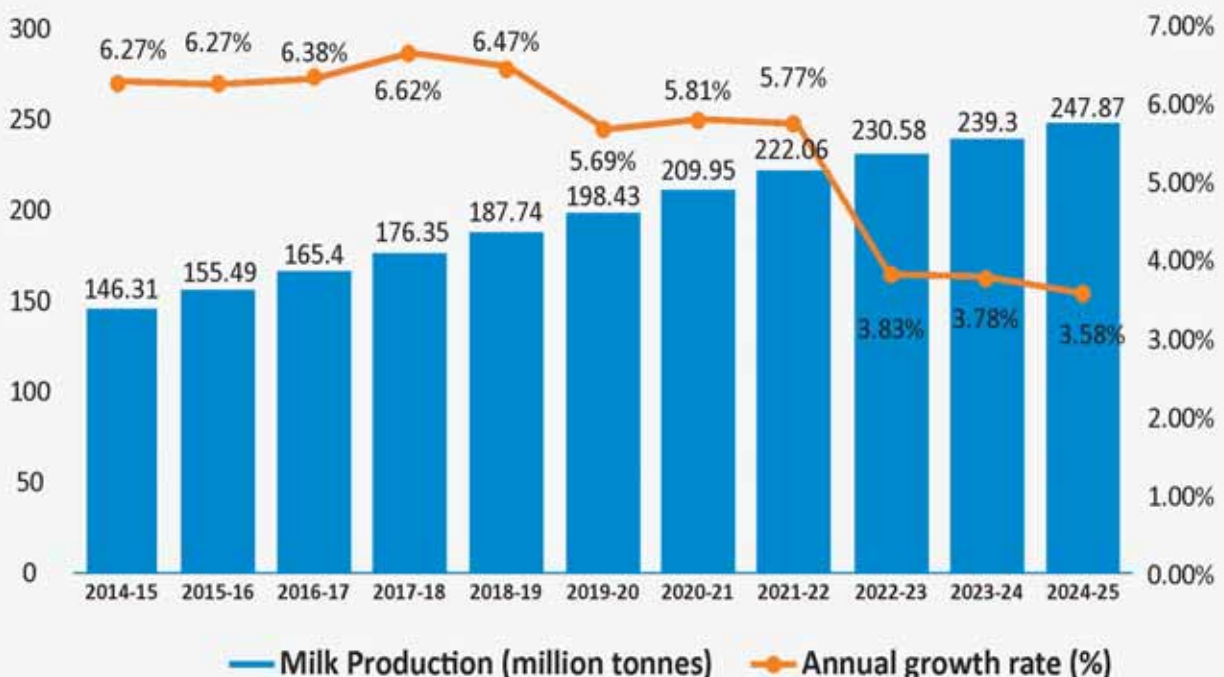
1.6.2 Milk Production

India’s dairy success story continues to shine

The country has firmly established itself as the world’s top milk producer, due to a sustained and

impressive rise in output. Over the decade from 2014-15 to 2024-25, milk production grew steadily at a **compound annual rate (CAGR) of 5.41%**, reaching a record high of **247.87 million tonnes in 2024-25**. According to the FAO, India now leads the world in milk production, ahead of countries like the

Graph 1.3: Milk Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate from 2015-16 to 2024-25



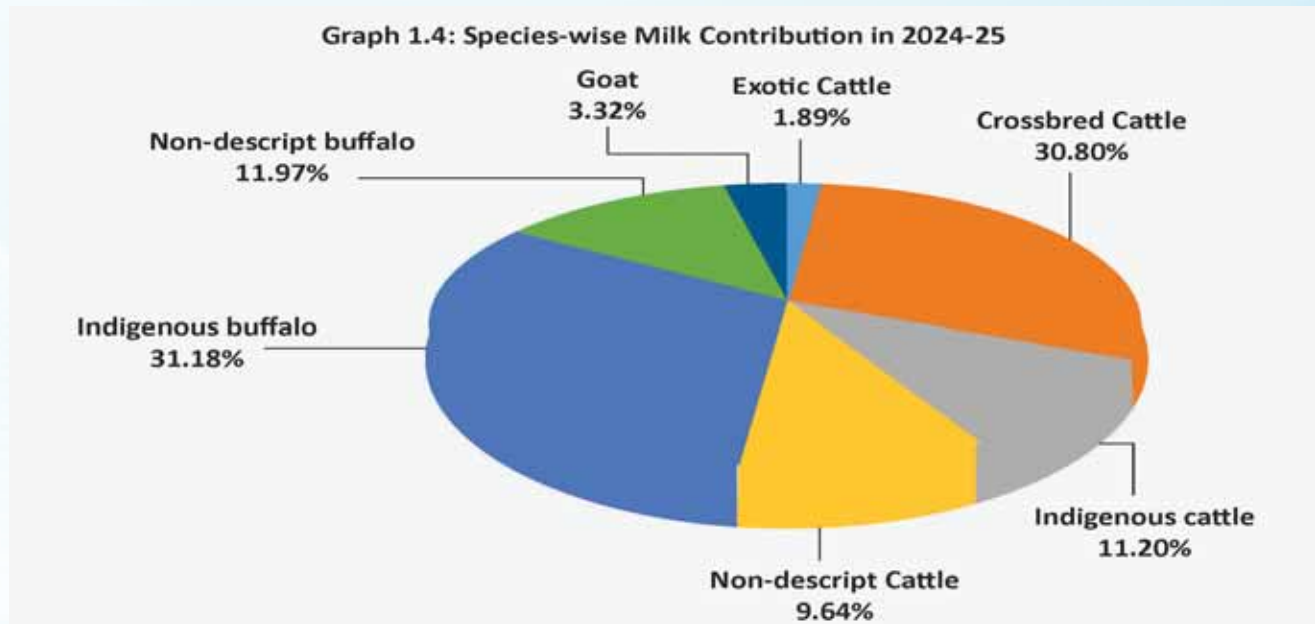
1.6.2.1 Average Yield Rate for Milk: The average yield of milk per day per animal in milk at National level from different species during 2024-25 is given below:

Table 1.3: Average Yield for Milk

Exotic/ Crossbred Cows (kg/day/ animal)	Crossbred Cows (kg/day/ animal)	Indigenous Cows (kg/day/ animal)	Non-Descript Cows (kg/day/ animal)	Indigenous Buffalo (kg/day/ animal)	Non- Descript Buffalo (kg/day/ animal)	Goat (kg/ day/ animal)
11.11	8.95	4.25	3.48	6.92	5.57	0.57

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2025

1.6.2.2 Percentage Share of Milk Production during 2024-25.



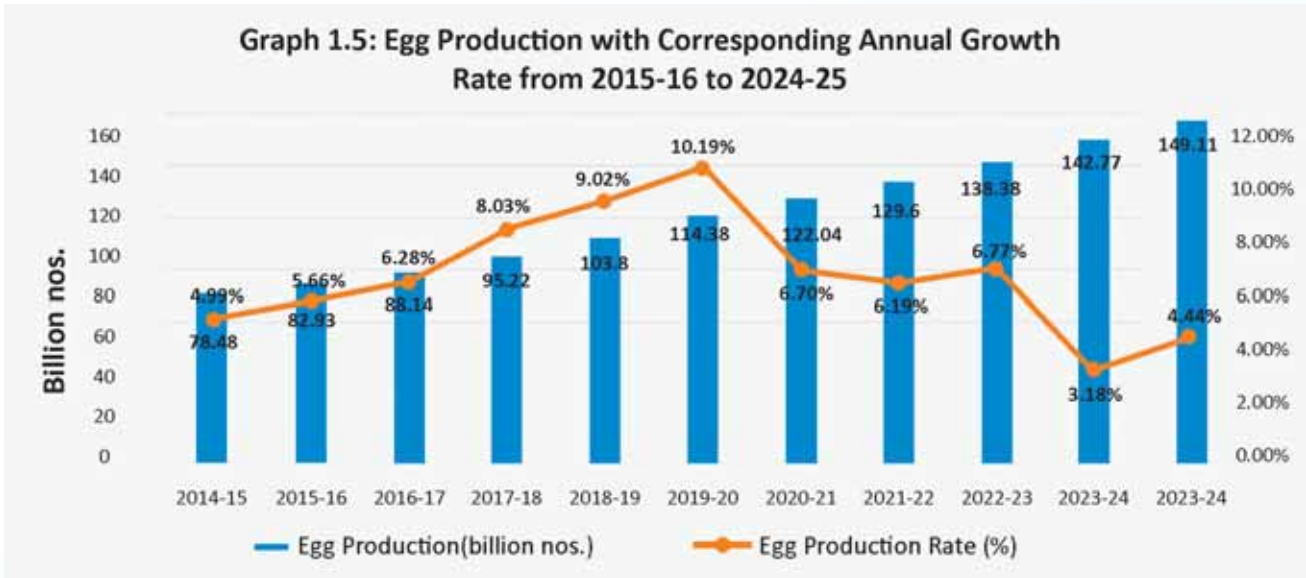
India's milk production is primarily sourced from buffaloes, cattle, and goats. Buffaloes, particularly indigenous and non-descript breeds, are the largest contributors, accounting for 43.15% of the total milk supply. Following this, crossbred and exotic cattle contribute 32.69%, while indigenous and non-descript cattle add another 20.84%. Goats make a smaller but notable contribution, providing 3.32% of the country's total milk production. Together, these animals form the diverse foundation of India's dairy industry.

1.6.3 Egg Production

India has achieved an impressive milestone in egg production

Between 2014-15 and 2024-25, egg output grew at **CAGR of 6.62%**, reaching a new record of 149.11 billion eggs in 2024-25. This outstanding performance secures India's position as the world's second-largest egg producer, after China. The country has now surpassed other leading producers, such as the United States, Indonesia, and Brazil, highlighting its strength

and capability in this important agricultural sector.

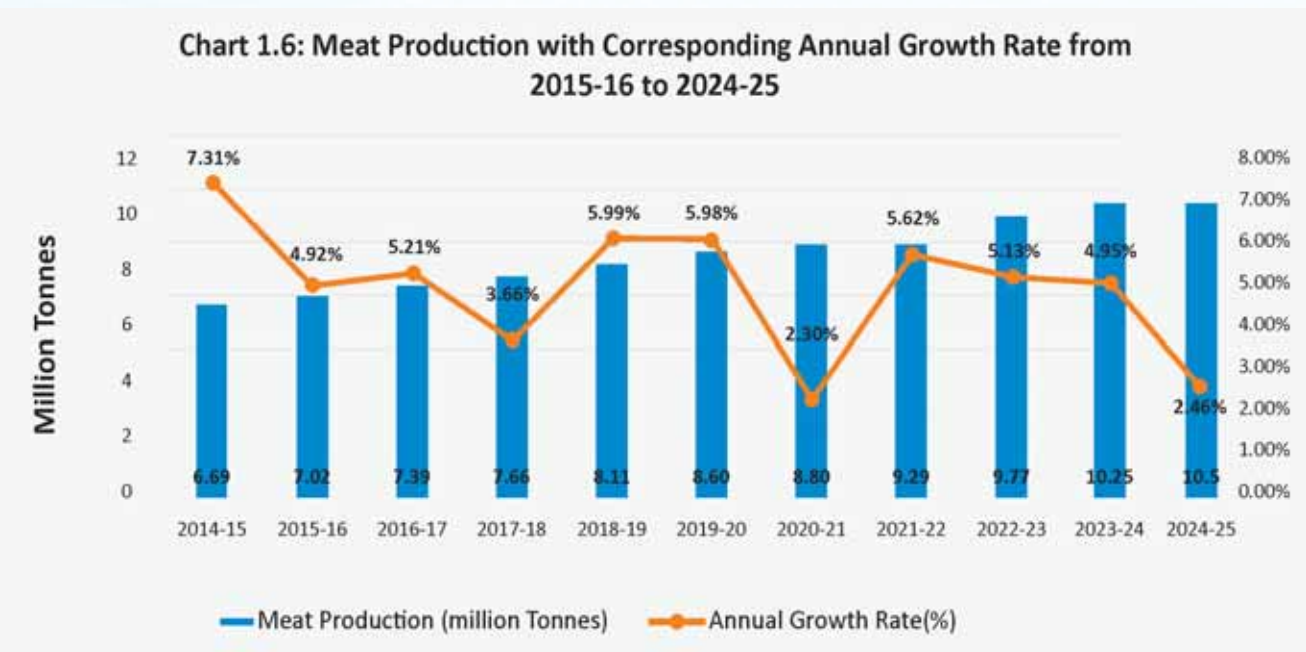


1.6.4 Meat Production

India has shown strong growth in meat production

Between 2014-15 and 2024-25, its output increased at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.61%,

reaching a record high of 10.50 million tonnes in 2024-25. This achievement makes India the **fourth-largest meat producer** in the world, following China, the United States, and Brazil. This steady rise highlights India’s expanding role and influence in the global meat industry.



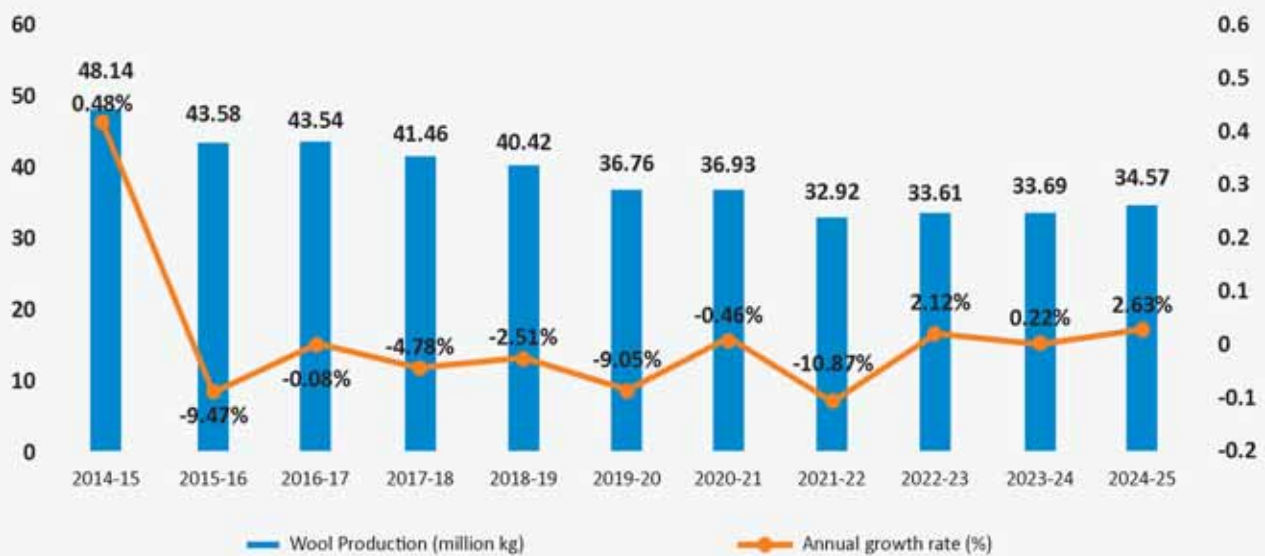
1.6.5 Wool Production

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

While India's agricultural sector has seen many successes, its wool industry tells a different story of

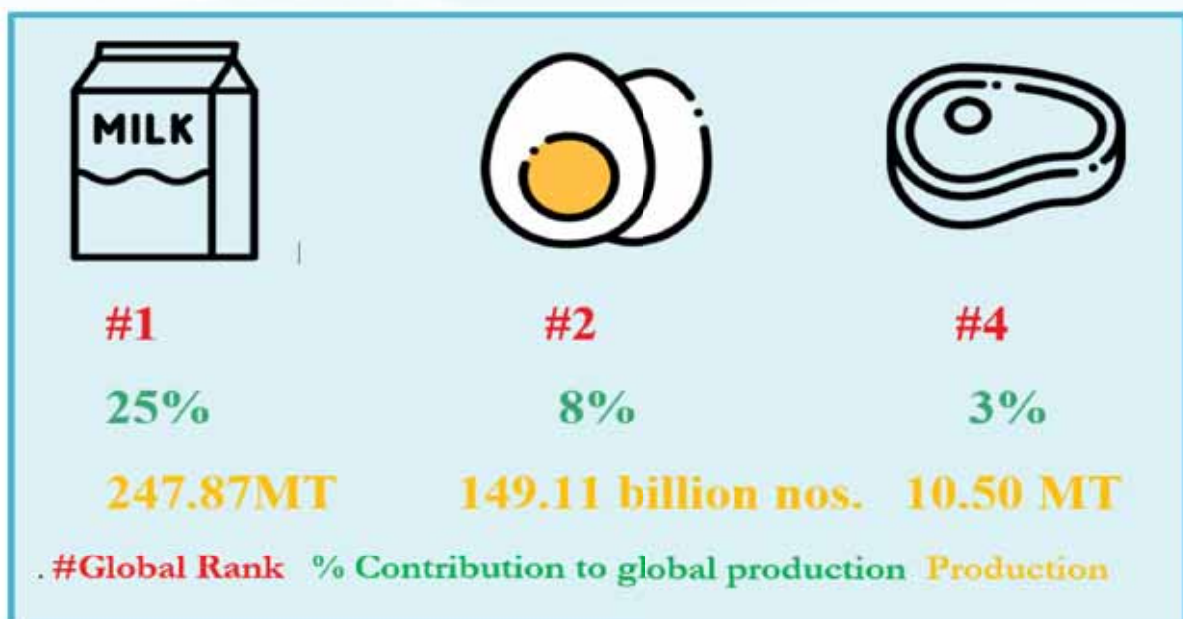
change and adaptation. From 2014-15 to 2024-25, wool production has declined at **CAGR** of **3.25%**. This downturn has resulted in an output of 34.57 million kilograms in 2024-25, signaling a shift in the dynamics of India's traditional wool-producing regions.

Chart 1.7: Wool Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate from 2015-16 to 2024-25



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:



Source: FAO website and BAHS 2025

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 Pashusakhis (Self-Help groups (SHGs)) as livestock resource persons and primary service providers through a new accredited model named "A-HELP".
- The program was initiated in 2022, and since then 293 number of training programme have been conducted and 908 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	126
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	10
17	Odisha	2	33
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	43
	Total	51	908

- A total of 293 numbers of A-HELP field level training programmes have been conducted in 16 states namely Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Odisha, Tripura and Chhattisgarh. In these training programmes 7504 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:

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants trained
1	Madhya Pradesh	41	1047
2	Jammu & Kashmir	24	599
3	Bihar	50	1246
4	Gujarat	21	486
5	Karnataka	18	542
6	Jharkhand	12	294
7	Uttarakhand	20	506
8	Assam	6	150
9	Kerala	15	438
10	Maharashtra	24	651
11	Mizoram	9	225
12	Rajasthan	3	70
13	Sikkim	4	100
14	Odisha	37	928
15	Tripura	5	120
16	Chhattisgarh	4	102
Total		293	7504

1.8 Annual Plan 2024-25 and 2025-26

1.8.1 The Department was allocated Rs. 4931.24 crore at BE stage for FY 2024-25 which was decreased at RE stage to Rs. 4014.25 crore. The actual expenditure for FY 2024-25 was Rs. 3649.25 crore. For the year 2025-26 the Department has been allocated Rs.5055.40 crore at BE stage which

has been decreased at RE stage to Rs. 5482.83 crore. The Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3461.42 crore (up to 31.12.2025) out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2025-26.

1.8.2 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (as on 31.12.2025) is given at **Annexure-III**.

CHAPTER 2
ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER 2

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, two Additional Secretaries, two 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
(v)	Regional Fodder Stations	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 up 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 presently managing the operations of Jharkhand Milk Federation (JMF), Varanasi Milk

Union, West Assam Milk Producers' Cooperative Union Limited (WAMUL), East Assam Milk Producers' Cooperative Union Ltd (EAMUL), North East Dairy and Foods Limited (NEDFL), The Vidarbha Marathwada Dairy Development Project (VMDDP), Ladakh Dairy Cooperative Federation Ltd, Chhattisgarh Cooperative Dairy Federation, and Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh Maryadit.

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 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.

To meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower in the country, the number of recognized Veterinary Colleges has now increased to 70 in the Country including 58 recognized Veterinary College in Government sector.

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.

The Council has directly registered 1049 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 2025, the Council disposed of 645 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 2025 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 731 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

During the year 2025, 14 Letter of Intent (LOI) to establish new veterinary colleges have been issued, Final recognition was given to 7 new colleges, out of which 5 are notified in the First schedule of IVC Act 1984 and 2 are in the process of notification, as on date. The number of veterinary colleges has risen from 36 in 2014 to 84 in 2025. Admissions are based on NEET scores, supported by an online counselling system. The 'Veterinary Council of India (Foreign Veterinary Graduate Registration) Rules, 2025', has been notified on 26.12.2025 to enable registration of foreign veterinary graduates who have pursued the graduation from foreign veterinary colleges/universities.

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 5.0

Details of Important activities undertaken during the Special Campaign 5.0 (SC 5.0)

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has successfully conducted "Special Campaign 5.0", between 2nd to 31st October, 2025 aimed at resolving public grievances, organizing cleanliness drives, records management etc.



Cleanliness drive at Animal Quarantine and Certification Services(AQCS), Kapashera, New Dehi under the leadership of Hon'ble Minister of State for FAHD



'EK Ped Maa Ke Naam' Activity at Animal Quarantine and Certification Services(AQCS), Kapashera, New Dehi



Hon'ble MoS (FAHD & PR) visiting Office Room



Review meeting taken by Hon'ble Minister of State to review the progress under the Special Campaign 5.0

Details of Targets and achievement during the SC 5.0 :-

Special Campaign 5.0

S. No.	Parameter	Target	Achievement
1.	Public grievances	214	302
2.	Public grievances Appeal	35	43
3.	Parliamentary Assurance	5	5
4.	State Govt. References	8	8
5.	PMO Ref.	3	3
6.	Easing of Rules/processes	1	1
7.	Review of Physical files	24645	30020
8.	Weeding out of Physical files	22648	22648
9.	Review of e-files	680	680
10.	Closing of e-files	182	182
11.	Cleanliness of sites	221	237
12.	Reference from MPs	15	11
12	Revenue Generated	Rs. 5,86,973/- (Rupees Five Lakh Eighty Six Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Three)	
13	Space freed due to scrap disposal and weeding of files (Sq. Feet)	5334	

Departmental Best Practice during the SC 5.0

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), Chiplima, Sambalpur - a subordinate office under DAHD, created a cow statue using scrap iron. The

artwork symbolizes respect for cattle and livestock while promoting environmental conservation and resource efficiency through the creative reuse of waste materials. This artistic expression embodies the concept of "Waste to Art", showcasing innovation with aesthetic value.



Cow Statue Made from Scrap Iron at Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), Chiplima, Sambalpur.

Other Activities conducted during Special Campaign 5.0:

- Wall beautification through painting
- Plantation – Ek Ped Maa ke Naam

- Health Check-ups
- Farmers’ Sangosthi
- Painting competition
- Waste to Art
- Waste to wealth



Saura painting — a traditional tribal art form of Odisha – Wall Painting by Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Sambalpur (Odisha)



Central Animal Breeding Farm, Sunabeda organized health check-up for all officials in collaboration with Medical College, Koraput under “Special Campaign 5.0”.



Dental Health Camp organized by Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Sambalpur (Odisha)



Regional Fodder Station, Suratgarh (District Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan) has taken a commendable initiative – “Compost Manure” is being prepared by utilizing dry leaves and organic waste fallen in the fields.



Animal Quarantine and Certification Service, Hyderabad organised a painting competition on the theme “Cleanliness” at MPPS Government Primary School, Thukkuguda.



Farmers’ Sangosthi on “Clean Milk Production” organized by Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Sambalpur (Odisha) at 03 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in different cities

		
<p>RFS Chennai organized office premises cleaning and tree plantation program "EK Ped Maa Ke Naam".</p>	<p>Awareness Camp on Clean Milk Production by Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, Hesaraghatta (Bangalore)</p>	<p>Awareness Camp about vaccination, clean milk production, deworming, animal hygiene and clean environment for the livestock farmers of Palma village by Central Animal Breeding Farm, Sunabeda (Odisha)</p>

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 "I R; fu'Bk dh I L-fr I s jk'Vª dh I ef)" "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, Performance budget, 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 2025, with the approval of the competent authority, an official language inspection of the Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Sambalpur, Odisha office was conducted on April 28, 2025 by Joint Secretary (OL), Deputy Director (OL).



Official Language Inspection of Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Sambalpur, Odisha

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.	22/04/2025
2.	24/06/2025
3.	11/09/2025
4.	21/11/2025



Official Language Implementation Meeting for the quarter of September, 2025 chaired by Joint Secretary (OL)

Official Language Implementation Meeting for the quarter of April, 2025 chaired by Joint Secretary

2.8.4 Circulars/letters were also issued from time to time from the Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Joint Secretary (OL) 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 offices located in region A and B were mostly sent in Hindi. The Joint Secretary (Official Language) instructed all officers at the quarterly meeting in November 2025 to make every effort to conduct as much work as possible in Hindi and to strive to achieve the annual targets.

2.8.6 Hindi fortnight was organized in the Department from 14th September, 2025 to 28th

September, 2025. A joint message was issued on Hindi Diwas by the Honourable FAHD Minister and the Minister of State.

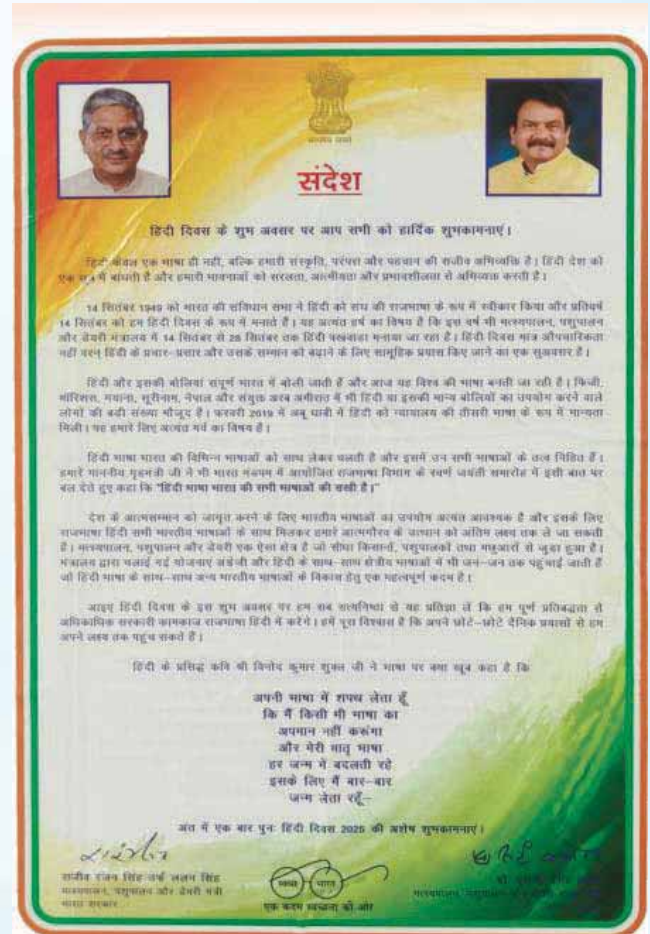


Photo: The Secretary lighting the lamp. A melodious musical program was presented by the artists.

For the first time, a grand inaugural ceremony of the Hindi Fortnight was organized at the Constitution Club of Inida on the occasion of Hindi Diwas. The secretary Shri Naresh Pal Gangwar was the chief



guest at the ceremony. A large number of officers and employees of the department participated in the event. The ceremony also included musical performances and a theatrical presentation.

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

a poetry symposium was also organized this time, to which renowned poets from the Hindi literary world were invited to recite their poems.



Officers/employees participating in various competitions held during Hindi Fortnight, 2025.



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..



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

2.8.8 The Ministry's Joint Hindi Advisory Committee has been reconstituted, and its meeting is scheduled to be held at Vigyan Bhavan on January 10, 2026.

2.8.9 The National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat, an office under the department,

was awarded the second prize in the Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar 2024-25 by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, for its excellent performance in the use of the official language in the category of Boards/Autonomous Bodies/Trusts/Societies of the Government of India.



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

2.8.10 Deputy Secretary (Administration) and Deputy Director (Official Language) participated in the Hindi Diwas 2025 celebrations and the Fifth All

India Official Language Conference organized by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.



Department representative participated in Hindi Diwas 2025 and 5th All India Official Language Conference held at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

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.), and all officials, including MTSs and Staff Car Drivers, have been on-boarded on the iGOT platform.

The Department has also finalized the "Know Your Ministry" module and uploaded it on the iGOT portal to provide employees with a structured understanding of departmental functions and responsibilities. Implementation of mandatory course completion and comprehensive assessment under Mission Karmayogi has been ensured, strengthening accountability and promoting continuous learning among officials.

Further, the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme Phase-I has been successfully completed, with Phase-II currently ongoing, reflecting the Department's commitment to systematically enhancing the skills and capacities of its workforce.



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 is 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.

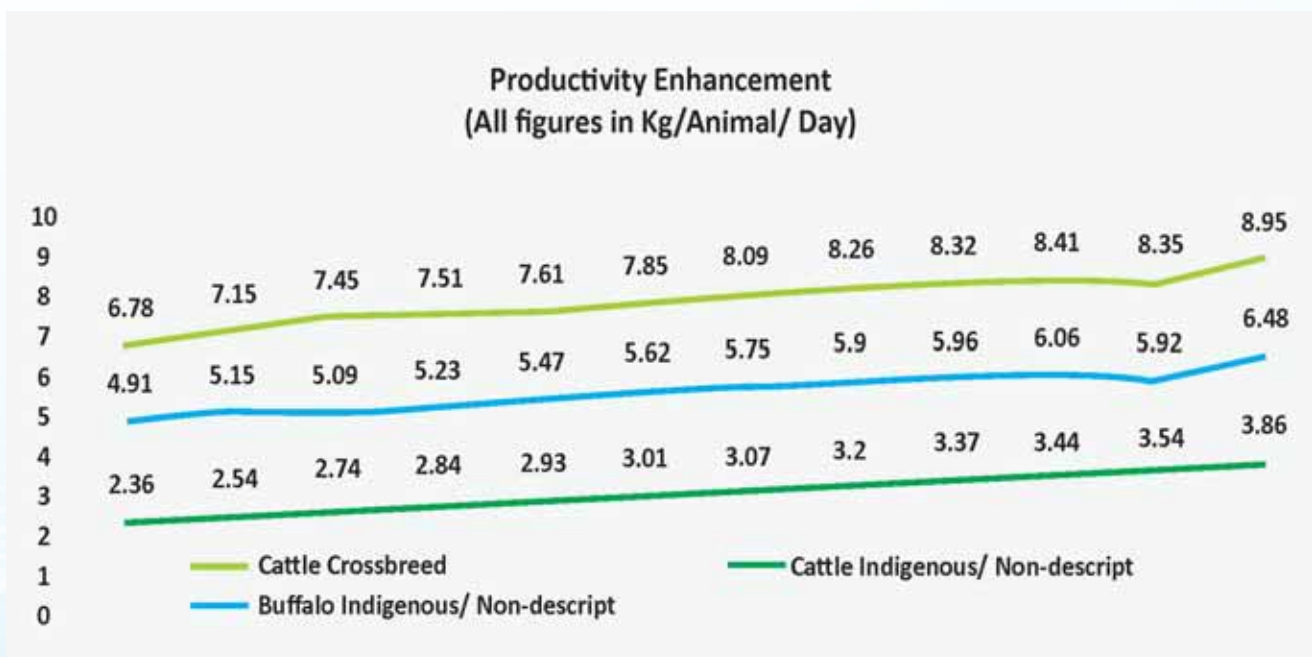
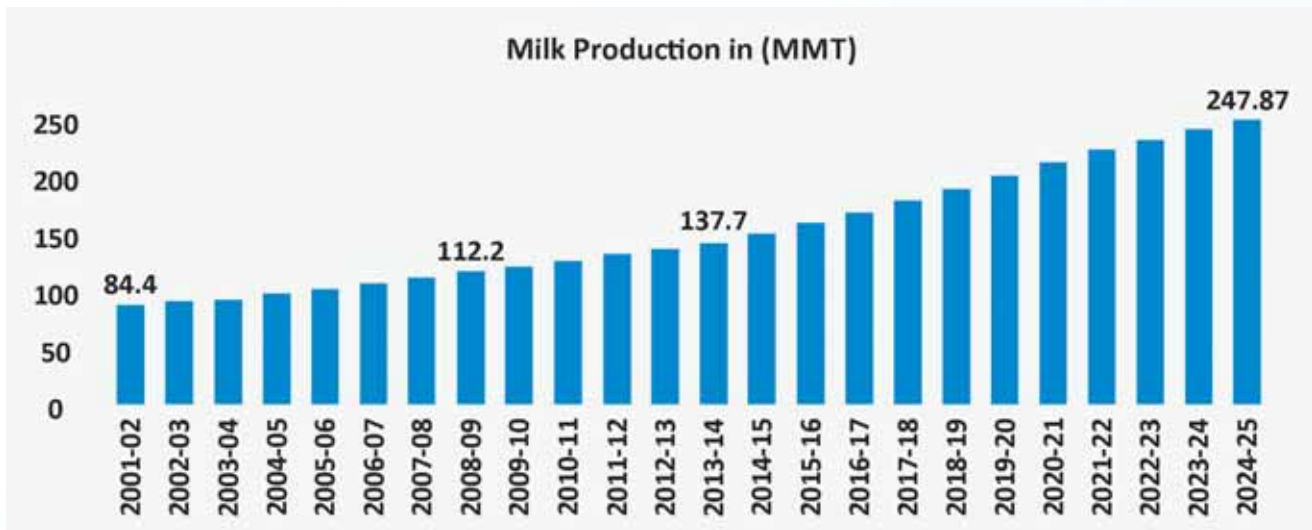
Due to implementation of schemes and other measures undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India Milk production has increased by 69.42 % over the past 11 years from 146.3 million tonnes during 2014-15 to 247.87 million metric tonnes during 2024-25. Milk production is growing at the AGR of 6.3 % over the past 11 years whereas, World milk production is growing at 2% per annum.

The total productivity of Bovines in the country has increased from 1640 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2250 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 36.63% which is the highest productivity gain by any country in the World.

Similarly, the productivity of the indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased from 927 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 1343.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 44.89%. The productivity of the buffaloes has increased from 1880 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2365.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 25.80%. Milk production in the country has increased from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 247.87 Million Tonnes in 2024-25 that is by 69.41 % during the last 11 years.

The per capita availability of milk is 485 grams per day in 2024-25 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 485 grams per person per day in 2024-25 showing a growth of 52.03%.

The graphs below show the increase in milk production in India over the years from 84 MMT in 2001-02 to 247.87 MMT in 2024-25. Graph also shows the increase in productivity of bovines (Kg/year) from 2013-14 to 2024-25.



Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been revised, realigned and extended for implementation with an allocation of Rs 2400 crore over duration of 5 years (from 2021-22 to 2025-26). Looking towards successful implementation of the scheme and high demand from the States, Government has revised Rashtriya Gokul Mission in March 2025 with an additional outlay of Rs 1000 crores that is total outlay of Rs 3400 crores during 15th Finance Commission cycle that is from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Focus of the implementation of the scheme is 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.

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 247.87 MMT in 2024-25 with value of output of Rs. 12.21 lakh crore
- Provide livelihoods to 8.5 crore rural households
- Total bovine population increased (from 29.96 Crore in 2012 to 30.22crore in 2019) by 0.86%

whereas in-milk Bovine population Up (8.56 Crore in 2014 to 10.64 Crore in 2024) by 24.29%.

- Large number of unproductive animals became productive during the period of implementation of RGM
- Under NAIP, AI services delivered free of cost at farmers doorstep in 605 districts and so far, 9.54 crore animals covered, 14.99 crores AIs performed, and 5.69 crores farmers benefitted
- All India AI coverage increased from 25 to 40%
- 126 districts out of 623 districts brought above 50% AI coverage
- To promote modern reproductive technologies, 24 IVF labs established
- 13.4 million doses of sex sorted semen produced so far
- In the last 4 years 39,810MAITRIs have been inducted
- Under PT-PS programme 4466 high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available to semen stations for semen production
- 132Breed Multiplication Farms sanctioned
- DAHD along with NDDDB has developed data base named as "Bharat Pashudhan". This database has been developed utilizing a unique 12digit Tag ID allocated to each livestock animal, 36.42 crore animals have been registered on the database.

Objectives

- a) Targeted raising productivity of indigenous bovine breeds through identification and propagation of elite animals of indigenous breeds under National Milk Recording Programme.
- b) To create National Milch Herd of high genetic merit animals which consists of donors and propagation of elitist of elite animals through

use modern reproductive bio techniques.

- c) Mainstreaming use of modern breeding technologies such as sex sorted semen, IVF technology, genomics etc. for enhancing productivity of bovines at farmer's level.
- d) To enhance Artificial insemination coverage through delivery of Artificial insemination services at farmers' doorstep.

3.1.1 Funding Pattern

All the components of Scheme is being implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis except the components of: i) promoting sex sorted semen under the component assistance upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen will be made available to participating farmers and ii) One-time assistance of 35% of the capital cost for establishment of housing facility and induction of heifers in Heifer Rearing centers to implementing agencies.

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
- National Milk Recording Programme (NMRP)

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/Heifer rearing centers**2. Extension of Artificial Insemination Network**

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

3. Skill Development**4. Farmers Awareness****3.1.3 Status of Implementation**

Allocation of Rs.700 crore has been made available under the scheme during 2025-26 and expenditure of Rs. 553.18 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 2021-22

Financial						Rs. in Crore
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Allocation	663.00	600.00	869.54	568.00	700.00	3400.00
Expenditure	663.84	599.84	869.13	424.00	553.18	3019.99

3.1.4 i). 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.

Development of indigenous breeds is promoted under the programme. Under the programme so far 7462 embryos transferred, 1406 pregnancies established and 982 calves born under the programme including 913 females.

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. Sex sorted semen of indigenous breeds is promoted under the programme. Under the component incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

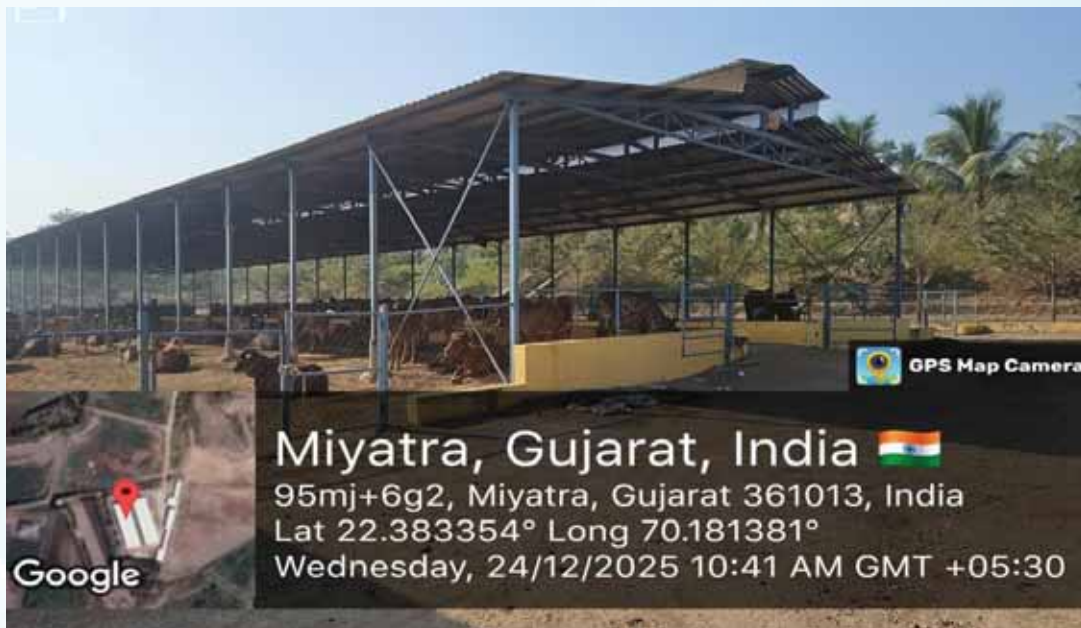
ii) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms:

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. This component has been discontinued under Revised Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2024-25 and 2025-26.



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



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

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 RashtriyaGokul Mission 24 IVF labs has been

made operational for promoting IVF and embryo transfer technology in the country.

All functional labs have started producing embryos and up to December 2025, 28358 embryos from elite animals of indigenous breeds have been produced and out of this, 16065 embryos have been transferred and so far 2593 elite calves born under the scheme.

Present status of these labs is as under:

Status of ETT-IVF labs under RGM

Sl. No.	State	ETT/IVF Centre	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves Born	Embryos Stored
1	Andhra Pradesh	Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur	12	1029	617	34	412
2	Andhra Pradesh	ETT/IVF, NKBC, Chintaladevi	31	841	457	30	384
3	Assam	College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara Guwahati	18	110	77	-	26
4	Bihar	BASU, Patna	25	639	376	28	140
5	Bihar	Piprakothe, Motihari	19	128	101	9	15
6	Chhattisgarh	ETT Centre, Anjora	10	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	Sabarmati Ashram Gashala	30	5553	1761	292	2184
8	Gujarat	IVF Lab , Amreli, Amr Dairy	-	714	343	44	89
9	Gujarat	Banas Bovine Breeding Research centre, Banas Dairy	36	14	37	-	-
10	Haryana	LUVAS, Hisar	20	535	153	18	340
11	Himachal Pradesh	ETT Lab Palampur	24	431	370	63	8
12	Kerala	Mattupatty	18	1157	515	81	638

13	Madhya Pradesh	ETT Lab, Bhadabhada, Bhopal	43	1844	1591	409	20
14	Maharashtra	ETT/IVF Centre, MAFSU, Nagpur	19	746	502	58	82
15	Maharashtra	BAIF Development Research Foundation, UruliKanchan, Pune	38	3741	1742	226	2011
16	Maharashtra	J.K. Trust, VadgaonRasai-Dist. Pune	20	3280	1843	277	1423
17	Punjab	ET IVF Lab, DLF, GADVASU	30	1196	558	128	224
18	Punjab	PLDB ETT centre, Patiala	6	457	303	25	154
19	Tamil Nadu	DLF Hosur	51	1347	1273	130	28
20	Tamil Nadu	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal, Tanuvas	14	241	97	7	41
21	Telangana	ETT/IVF, PVNRTVU	50	435	350	15	0
22	Uttar Pradesh	Niblet, Barabanki, UPLDB	15	627	505	112	126
23	Uttarakhand	Embryo Biotechnology research and training Centre Kalsi, Dehradun	20	2490	1760	503	780
24	West Bengal	ETT/IVF Lab, PBGSBS, Haringata Farm	37	803	734	104	0
Total			586	28358	16065	2593	9125

Launch of Indigenous Culture Media: The indigenous media for in-vitro fertilization (IVF), has been launched for further promotion of IVF technology in the country. This indigenous media,

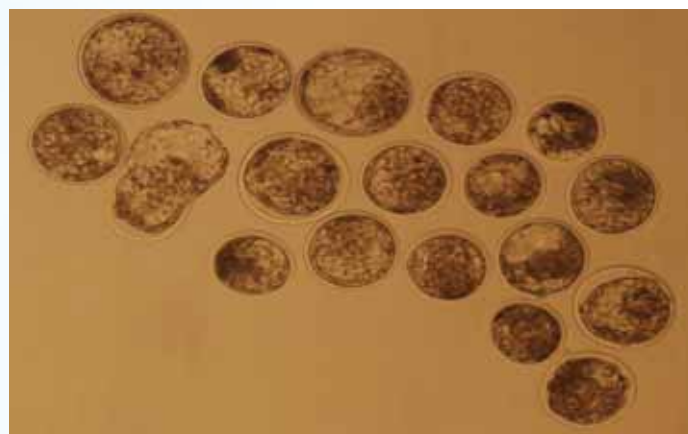
offers a cost-effective alternative to expensive imported media. With the use of media, cost of embryo production is reduced from Rs 5000 to Rs 2000/ embryo.



ET-IVF Calves (IVF lab, Amreli, Amr Dairy)



IVF Calves born (IVF lab, Kalsi, Uttarakhand)



Embryo produced by IVF lab, Kalsi, Uttarakhand



IVF lab under RGM at Palampur in Himachal

Inauguration of IVF lab at Assam:

The state-of-the-art IVF laboratory funded under RashtriyaGokulMission at College of Veterinary Science, Khanapara was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 11th October 2025, marking the formal launch of advanced OPU-IVF-ET technology in the State. Under the project, 17 donor animals comprising Gir (4), Sahiwal (3), Jersey (1), Holstein Friesian (3), Red Sindhi (2) and

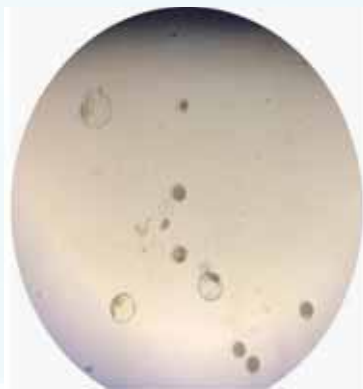
Lakhimi (5) breeds were maintained, along with 9 recipient animals under scientific management protocols. Through structured ovum pick-up, in vitro fertilization and embryo culture procedures, a total of 109 embryos were produced, of which 77 embryos were transferred at farmers' doorsteps, ensuring direct field-level benefits. Breed-wise embryo production included Lakhimi (5), Gir (6), Sahiwal (4), Crossbred Holstein Friesian (88) and Lakhimi × Gir cross (6).



IVF Laboratory at Guwahati, Assam



Donors

**Donor shed****IVF Lab****Embryos****Milking Parlour**

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.

3.1.6.1.2 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 66.61 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under RashtriyaGokul Mission and 67.50 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations. Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen is implemented. 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 DFSPC, Shyampur, Uttarakhand



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



Female calves born from Sex sorted semen under Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme





Female calves born from Sex sorted semen under Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme

Launch of Indigenously Developed Sex sorted semen production technology: Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024 with this technology cost of sex sorted semen will be reduced from Rs 800 to Rs 250/ dose. This technology is becoming game changer for our farmers as sex sorted semen is available at reasonable rates. So far 40 lakh doses sex sorted semen production facility using indigenous technology has been created

in the country. Production facility for additional 150 lakh doses annually is being created. Data on AI performed using sex sorted semen is uploaded on NDLM/ Bharat Pashudhan App.

Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production facility has been inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 15.9.2025 established at Semen Station, Purnea, Bihar. Now Sex Sorted Semen available to the farmers of the Eastern and North Eastern region at reasonable rates.



Indigenously developed Gausort facility at Purnea, Bihar Inaugurated 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 RashtriyaGokul 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.

Launch of Indigenously Developed Genomic Chip:

For the first time genomic chip has been developed for our indigenous breeds under RashtriyaGokul Mission. The common genomic chip with higher reliability has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 5.10.2024

Progress made

- The genotyping chips are being used by NBAGR, BAIF, CALG and NDDB
- Genotyping done using GAUCHIP and MAHISHCHIP are as below:

Chip Name	Female samples	Bull calves for Selection	Total genotyped
GAUCHIP	29770	2432	32202
MAHISHCHIP	30293	3092	33385

- Genotyping services are available for organizations and farmers – 10713 samples done
- Bulls for Gir, Sahiwal, Kankrej, HFCB, JCB, Murrah and Mehsana breeds are selected based on GBV

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 RashtriyaGokul Mission mainly for indigenous breeds. Details of the projects implemented under RGM are as under:

Parameter /Project	HGM bulls Procured
SAG Gir	361
GANGMUL Sahiwal	272
PLDB Sahiwal	216
HLDB Murrah	363
PLDB Murrah	463
ABRO Murrah	590
SAG Murrah	315
Banas – Mehsana	88
Mehsana –Mehsana	110
SAG HFCB	336
KLDB HFCB	216
APLDA JYCB	288
TCMPF JYCB	496
HPLDB JY	2
Total	4116

3.1.8.1 Pedigree Selection Programme:

Pedigree selection programme has been implemented under RashtriyaGokul 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	41
Haryana	62
Tharparkar	102
Jaffarabadi	51
Nili Ravi	22
Pandharpuri	44
Gaolao	3
Banni	1
Total	350



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 40% of the breedable bovines and 60% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit.

3.1.9.2 AI coverage:

In 2025-26 (April 2025 to December 2025) a total of 574.31 lakhs of Artificial Insemination has been performed in all States/ UTs. 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 Community resource persons as 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.



Training and Artificial Insemination Inputs distribution to MAITRIs in Jharkhand under RGM



Professional training institute established under RGM in Lakhimpur, Assam

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.

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

3.1.9.8 Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for Semen Production

In order to produce frozen semen of uniform quality, a Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for semen production was developed in consultation with experts from NDDDB, NDRI (Karnal) and CFSP&TI and the same was made effective from 20th May, 2004. Keeping in view of the recent developments in semen processing technology, MSP for semen production has been updated in 2022 and made available to all the semen stations in the country.

3.1.9.9 ISO Certification of semen stations

At present, 54 semen stations are ISO certified.

3.1.9.10 Manpower Development:

Under the scheme professionals have been trained in latest developments in frozen semen technology and database management. Refresher training in artificial insemination has been imparted to existing AI technicians/MAITRIs. Basic training in AI has been given to Multi-Purpose AI Technicians in Rural

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.

India (MAITRIs).

3.1.10 Awareness programme:

3.1.10.1 Nationwide A.I programme

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme phase IV is being implemented from in 592 districts having less than 50% A.I coverage from 1st August 2022 till date. The NAIP-III programme has achieved a significant success by covering 221.72 Lakh bovines against a target of 3 Crore bovines. Under the programme 305.94 crore Artificial Inseminations performed free of cost at farmer's doorstep and 153.25 lakh farmers benefitted. Furthermore, NAIP programme was extended to phase IV covering 592 districts, under the NAIP-IV till December 2024, 530.51 lakh animals have been covered, 942.27 lakh AI performed and 293.18 lakh farmers benefitted under the programme. Under the programme, AI services are being delivered at farmers' doorstep free of cost in identified villages of each district. For Indigenous Cattle breeds, HYIB bull semen with dam's lactation yield above 3000 kgs/lactation is used

under the programme. Upgradation of non-descript cattle with exotic semen and crossbred with high yielding crossbred semen is also permitted under the programme as per the State breeding policy. For this purpose, semen with MSP of 10,000 Kgs for HF and 6000 Kgs for Jersey is prescribed. In case of non-descript buffaloes, semen of Murrah/ Nili-Ravi with MSP of 3000 Kgs and above is used. The programme will lead to overall genetic upgradation of bovine population.

3.1.10.2 All the animals covered under the programme are being identified using Animal UID (AUID) and their data are being uploaded on NDLM data base (Bharat pashudhan). After AI done, the animal is followed up and all the events are recorded on the data base till the birth of the calf.

3.1.10.3 Expected Outcome

- Due to this campaign mode approach, around 9.4 Crore number of AI's would result into worth of 3.00 Crore superior calves, 1.35 Crore superior female calves will be produced which will yield 16.2 MMT of milk/annum after 3

years. Cows and buffaloes worth Rs. 54,000 Crores (Rs. 40,000 per adult cow) will be added to the farmers household.

- Through sale of milk, dairy farmers will earn an additional income of Rs. 55258 Crore.
- There will be improvement in the indigenous breed population by the addition of more milch animals to the dairy herd of the country.



Female calf born in Bihar under NAIP



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



Calf born in Tripura under NAIP



Farmer's awareness programme under RGM





Farmer's awareness programme under RGM



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 2081 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 of State on 26th November 2025.

Details of the winners is as under

S. No.	Category	Name of the winners of NGRA 2025 with rank
1.	Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle / buffalo breeds	<p>Non-NER: 1st Shri Aravind Yashavant Patil, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. 2nd Dr. Kankanala Krishna Reddy, Hyderabad, Telangana. 3rd Mr. Harshit Jhuria, Sikar, Rajasthan. 3rd Kumari Shraddha Satyawan Dhavan, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.</p> <p>NER/Himalayan: Smt. Vijay Lata, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. Shri Pradeep Pangariya, Champawat, Uttarakhand.</p>
2.	Best Dairy Cooperative society/ Milk Producer company/ Dairy Farmer producer organization	<p>Non-NER: 1st Meenan Gadi Ksheerolpadaka Sahakarana Sangham Ltd, Wayanad, Kerala. 2nd KunnamkattupathyKsheerolpadakaSahakaranaSamgham, Palakkad, Kerala. 2nd Ghinoi Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan. 3rd TYSPL 37 Sendurai Milk Producers Cooperative Society Ltd, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>NER/Himalayan: Kulha Duud Udpadhak Sahkari Samiti, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.</p>

3.	Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT)	<p>Non-NER: 1st Mr. Dillip Kumar Pradhan, Anugul, Odisha. 2nd Mr. Vikas Kumar, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan. 3rd Mrs. Anuradha Chakali, Nandyal, Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>NER/ Himalayan: Mr. Deluwar Hasan, Barpeta, Assam.</p>
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Gopal Ratna Award felicitation by Hon'ble Minister of State, FAHD

3.1.12 National Digital Livestock Mission

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) along with NDDDB 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, 36.42 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 140 Crore transactions have been entered into the system by field officers and workers.

The system has empowered our farmers for availing benefits of the schemes and services while ensuring better targeting. Bharat Pashudhan has integrated disease monitoring and surveillance systems to prevent, predict, respond and treat livestock diseases.

3.1.13 Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala (HGM

Livestock Selection Programme): Manual for Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala was launched by Hon'ble FAHD Minister on 26th November, 2024. 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. DAHD has initiated massive performance recording programme Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala to locate and propagate superior germplasm across the country. Preliminary identification of 5 lakh animals under Surabhi Chayan Shrankhala have been completed.

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 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(NDDDB) 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 andSurti 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 250 animals. Civil works for establishment of IVF lab centre has been completed by NDDB.



Murrah Herd at CCBF, Alamadhi



Murrah Breed 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 250 animals. The farm houses Gir breed of cattle and also crosses of Holstein Friesian cattle to produce superior bull calves. 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



New shed for crossbreds at CCBF, Dhamrod



Crossbred heifers 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 at present houses crosses of Holstein Friesian also. The farm strength is 300 at present. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Crossbred calves at CCBF Andeshnagar



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Andeshnagar

3.2.2.9 CCBF, Chiplima:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm 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 2025-26, the farm has inducted twelve number of indigenous Gir cattle and sold 6 bull calves to the states. Besides, 801 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training center has already been completed.



Training of Women SHG group (Prani Mitra) at CCBF



Training of Internship Students of Veterinary Professional

The farm has received recognition for its performance in Rajbhasha from Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti (NARAKAS), Sambalpur. The Official Language Section of the Ministry, under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Official Language), inspected CCBF, Chiplima to review official language activities.



Waste to Wealth: Cow Statue Made from Scrap Iron at Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima

As a part of a Cleanliness campaign promoting environmental sustainability and creative reuse of waste materials, the Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), Chiplima, Sambalpur created a cow statue using scrap iron. This statue symbolizes respect for cattle and livestock in general while highlighting principles of environmental conservation and resource savings through the reuse of waste iron scrap materials.



SAP 5.0: Waste to Wealth: Cow Statue Made from Scrap Iron



SAP 5.0 : Cleanliness Drive at Maa Ghanteswari Temple

3.2.2.10 CCBE, Sunabeda:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm 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 13 Bull calves and sold 20 bull calves to the states. Besides, 607 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Animal No: 5702 Milk Yield: 6016 Kg



Animal No: 5789 Milk Yield: 6004 Kg



Fodder Museum



Azolla Production



Jersey calves



Sahiwal Cows

Training Programs conducted at CCBF Sunabeda





Celebration of National Sports Day, 2025



Celebration of Hindi Diwas Pakhawada, 2025





Jersey Breed at CCBF, Sunabeda

3.2.2.11 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 360 animals. During 2024-25, the

farm produced 33 Bull calves and sold 26 bull calves to the states. Besides, the 425 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



TRAINING & WELFARE ACTIVITIES AT CCBF SURATGARH



8. The farm has received recognition for its performance in Rajbhasha from Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti (NARAKAS), Sri Ganganagar.



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:

SI No	Para meters	Chiplima	Sunabeda	Suratgarh	Total
1	Bull calf Production	16	13	33	62
2	Bull Calf sold	6	20	26	52
3	No. of Farmers trained	801	607	425	1833

Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):

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.

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 NDLM 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.

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.

Achievements:

During 2025-26, 10526 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2025-26 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
3835	3146	46	160

MURRAH BUFFALO



Tag No. – 100905323205

Milk Yield with Days -4802/302

MURRAH BUFFALO



TAG NO. – 340145750517

MILK YIELD – 4408/304

CHR unit, Ahmedabad

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.

Achievements:

During 2025-26, 7950 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2025-26 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
2267	1884	74	46

GIR CATTLE

Tag No. 340181243224

MILK YIELD / days- 4537/277

JAFFRABADI BUFFALO

Tag No. 340076346693

Milk Yield/ Days - 4779/302

MEHSANA BUFFALO



Tag No. 340181199287

Milk Yield/ Days - 3459/299

KANKREJ CATTLE



Tag No. 105148656067

Milk Yield/ Days - 3233/286

SURTI BUFFALO



Tag No. 340045211948

MILK RECORDING ACTIVITY



BREEDER AWARENESS AND PUBLICITY CAMP



PLANTATION DRIVE



CHR unit, Ajmer

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.

Achievements:

During 2025-26, 2861 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2025-26 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
756	672	34	100

Gir Cow





CHR unit, Ongole

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.

Achievements:

During 2025-26, 2064 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2025-26 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Registered	Finally	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
920	869		60	130





ONGOLE BREED

**MURRAH BUFFALO**

Role Played by CHRS in Genetic Upgradation Programmes :

During 2025-26, primary registration of 7778 cows and buffaloes was done, out of which 6571 were finally registered; 214 breeders awareness / publicity camps were held and 436 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



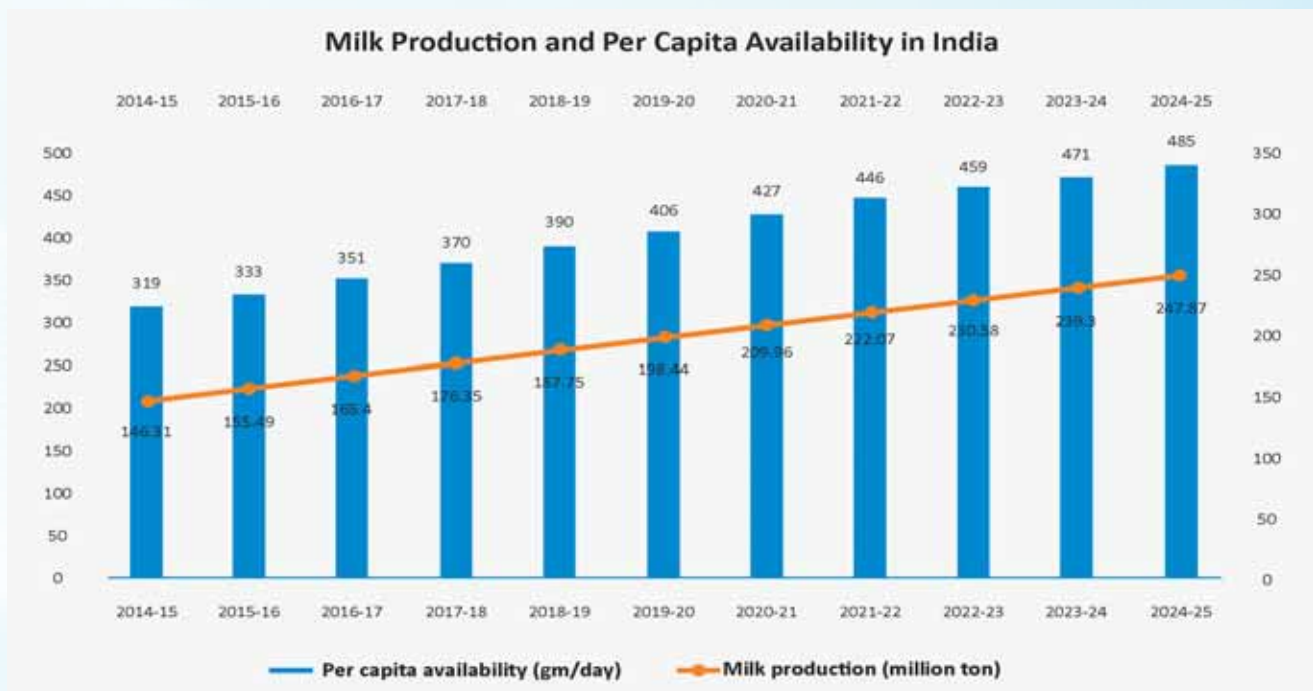
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 4

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 247.87 million tonnes during the year 2024-25 as compared to 239.30 million tonnes during 2023-24 recording a growth rate of 3.58%.

As per the Food Outlook (Nov. 2025) the world milk production will grow from 979.00 million tonnes in 2024 (estimates) to 992.30 million tonnes in 2025 (forecast) which translates to a growth of 1.4%. Further as per the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2025, the milk production of India is about 247.87 million tonnes in 2024-25 registering a growth of 3.58% (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 485 grams per day during the year 2024-25 which is more than the world average of around 328 grams per day (119.60 Kg/Year) in 2024 (estimates) as per Food Outlook Nov'25,FAO. 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 5.49% of total GVA of India (at current prices) and 30.87% of the GVA of agriculture & allied sector. The contribution of agriculture & allied sector to the national GVA has been falling from a level of 22.93%

in 1999-20 to 17.79% in 2023-24 (at current price). However, the contribution of livestock sector to the total GVA has increased from 5.30% to 5.49% 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. Unorganized/informal sector involves local milkman, dudhias, contractors etc. And they are mostly found to be opportunistic, as there is no uniformity of milk price paid to producers and it varies depending upon the situation. Possibility of adulteration of milk is higher among these unorganized groups. In the areas where competition is high and presence of formal sector is strong, they generally give higher prices and at the same time, they don't offer remunerative prices to the producers where organized sector is not present. 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 & lifestyles and demographic growth. Milk with its varied benefits is the only source of animal 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 2.45 lakh villages and 1.65 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 25 MPOs. Among the 25 MPOs six were supported under the National Dairy Plan (Phase I). 18 (Eighteen) of these 25 MPOs have an all-women membership and all the producer directors on their respective boards are women. Together, these MPOs have above 13 lakh milk producers in 175 districts of 12 states. About 78% of these producers are women. The members of these organisations raised around Rs. 271 crore towards share capital. These MPOs currently procure around 70 lakh litres of milk per day, with a combined annual turnover of ₹10,190 crore (FY 2024–25). Since inception, these MPOs have collectively disbursed over ₹57,000 crore directly to producer members through transparent bank transfers.

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

- Increase in livestock production and productivity and increasing share of organised dairy sector through improvement in infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products.
- Formulation of policy framework, action plan and schemes for Dairy Development in the country.
- Scientific and technical consultation and coordination for dairy development policy framework with line Ministries, Central Institutes, Technical Universities/ Colleges etc.
- 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.
- Technical and Scientific work for drafting of technical standards and protocols on quality of milk & milk products and specifications & standards of dairy machineries with various regulatory and National/ International Scientific Bodies like FSSAI, BIS and Codex e.t.c.

- Dealing with International Scientific bodies/ Institutions like Food and agriculture Organization (FAO) on policy, WTO/ Technical barrier to trade (TBT), Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Dairy Federation (IDF) e.t.c, in the matters of milk and milk products. International Cooperation (IC) matters for dairy sector like Bilateral cooperation, Technology Assessment for diplomacy, Technology Assessment for international synergies e.t.c,.
- Design of policies for stimulation of R&D. R&D projects under dairy development schemes to promote innovation, investment, technological advancement, and evidence-based practices in the dairy sector in consultation with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), including National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and other relevant research bodies. National policy frame work for innovation systems in dairy sector.
- 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.
- 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.
- Scientific and technical database development and maintenance for suitable policy interventions in the sector.
- Preparation of technical manuals and action Plans. Scientific and technical outputs from workshop and seminars. Biosecurity and Natural wealth and Hazard impact/ Circular economy/ Green energy/Bio-gas in dairy sector including carbon credit. Process Know-how, Product know-how, Design know-how and Technological reports for dairy sector. Design of outreach materials for dairy development.

4.3 Milk Scenario

4.3.1 Domestic:

The average milk procurement during the month of December 2025 was about 7.91% higher and liquid milk sale was about 5.16% higher when compared to December 2024. During December 2025, it was observed that the stock of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in cooperative sector was about 16.50% lower and the stock of white butter was lower by about 41%.

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 comparative iteration of milk production during 2022-23, 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 is as follows:

Parameters	Year (2022-23)	Year (2023-24)	Year (2024-25)	Year on Year Growth (Percentage)
India's milk production (MMT) [Cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR)]	230.58	239.30	247.87	3.58
World milk production (MMT)* [Cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR)]	968.20 (2023)	982.50 (2024 estimate)	992.30 (2025 forecast)	1.4
India's Per capita Availability (grams/day) [Cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR)]	459	471	485	2.97

*Source- Food Outlook Nov '2024

- Milk production was 247.87 million tonnes (provisional) in the year 2024-25, whereas in 2023-24, 239.30 million tonnes of milk was produced
- In 2024, the average per capita availability of milk in the World was about 329 grams per day, whereas, in India it was 485 grams per day in 2024-25.

4.3.3 Milk Situation during 2024-25:

The milk situation during the period from April 2025

to December 2025 with Major Milk Producing States in the country are as under:

1. Milk was procured at an average of 770.46 Lakh Kilogram per Day (LKgPD) and was sold at an average of 467.86 Lakh Litre per Day (LLPD).
2. An average of Rs. 49.03 per kg milk procurement price for milk with 6% fat and 9% SNF was paid. The average sale price was Rs. 69.50 per lit.
3. Year-wise details for Export and import are as under:

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity (In MT)			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Nov 2025)
Export				
Milk and cream (0401)	15295.49	16515.02	21097.01	16771.46
Milk Powder (0402)	18737.77	6952.95	9697.05	4969.96
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	1574.18	2501.17	3262.78	3077.49
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	350.64	336.16	321.88	142.00
Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405)	22903.22	27837.30	67565.44	32063.16
Cheese and Curd (0406)	9320.94	9590.78	11393.64	8210.65

Casein, Caseinates and Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501)	8843.53	2044.34	2931.12	1656.80
Total	77025.77	65777.72	116268.91	66891.52
Import				
Milk and cream (0401)	408.12	758.58	718.67	742.32
Milk Powder (0402)	604.12	988.76	345.95	640.47
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	57.51	1000.47	2.29	0.00
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	10808.35	23041.22	16760.31	13366.05
Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405)	275.85	252.50	327.53	568.18
Cheese and Curd (0406)	1821.87	2250.73	1588.49	2015.54
Casein, Caseinates and Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501)	1007.54	2517.47	1488.62	1306.26
Total	14983.36	30809.73	21231.85	18638.82

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 for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs.1790 crore. NPDD scheme

has further been revised on 19.03.2025 with additional allocation of Rs.1000.00 crore, that is, total outlay of ` 2790 crore during 15th Finance Commission cycle, that is from 2021-22 to 2025-26. 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

- To create, strengthen and expand organized milk procurement network
- To create and strengthen infrastructure for milk processing and value-added product manufacturing infrastructure

- c) To create and strengthen infrastructure for improving quality of milk including village level cold chain & milk testing infrastructure.
- d) To provide training and create awareness on Quality & Clean Milk Production

Funding Pattern

- a) 75:25 for NER States and Hilly States and 50:50 for other States for Milk Procurement, Milk Chilling and Milk Processing and Value addition components;
- b) 70:30 for NER States and Hilly States and 50-50 for other States for Milk and Milk Product Testing Laboratories, Certification and Accreditation;
- c) 35:65 for Research & Development and Establishment of Milk Producer Company components; and
- d) 100% for training and planning & monitoring components.

Activity Components Funded

Setting up of village dairy cooperative societies, Milk Chilling facilities (including BMC) at primary level, Milk Processing and Value addition [in North Eastern Region (NER), Hilly Areas and Union Territories (UT)], Establishment of milk testing laboratories, Certification and accreditation, Training & Capacity Building, Research & Development, Establishment of Milk Producer Company and Planning and Monitoring.

Achievement under NPDD

257 projects in 28 States and 2 Union Territory have been approved with the total cost of Rs.4126.48 crore (Central Share Rs.2987.31 crore) from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (31.12.2025). A total sum of Rs.2410.18 crore has been released for implementation of these projects against which Rs.2066.13 crore has been utilized and Rs.262.77 crore is unspent upto

31.12.2025. The State wise financial progress made under Component A of NPDD scheme till December 2025 is at **Annexure VII**.

Physical Progress under NPDD

- 22,434 dairy cooperative societies formed/revived, 19.03 lakh new farmers were given benefit of membership of dairy co-operative societies and 102.18 lakh litre of additional milk procured under the projects.
- 28.76 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity have been established.
- 5732 Bulk Milk Coolers with 140.32 lakh litres chilling capacity installed, 47728 Automatic Milk Collection Unit/Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit/Milk Analyser and 7890 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipment installed at village level dairy cooperative societies.
- 13 State Central Laboratories established for testing milk constituents, chemical and microbiological standards, adulterants, residues, heavy metals etc. and 259 district/regional level dairy plant level laboratories strengthened
- State-wise physical achievements made under Component A of NPDD scheme is at Annexure-VIII.

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: As on 31.12.2025, 42 projects from 9 states has been sanctioned. The sanctioned loan is of Rs. 918.34 Crore and grant is of Rs. 381.58 Crore, out of which loan of Rs. 563.43 Crore and grant of Rs. 243.96 Crore has been released

Physical Progress (as on 31.12.2025)

Out of the total 42 projects, 12 projects have been approved in Bihar, 8 projects have been approved in Uttar Pradesh, 5 in Madhya Pradesh, 8 in Rajasthan, 2 in Punjab, 3 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in West Bengal and one project each in Telangana and Uttarakhand.

- Milk Procurement Strengthened Nationwide: Formation of 6802 new Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS), strengthening of 4700 existing ones, installation of 140 Bulk Milk Coolers

(BMCs) with chilling capacity of 446 Thousand Litres per Day (TLPD), and enhanced milk procurement by 13.87 lakh kg/ day with 1.86 lakh new members enrolled.

- Expansion in Milk Processing Capacity: Milk powder manufacturing capacity enhanced to 30 MTPD and 262 MTPD value-added processing capacity has been created.
- Enhanced Marketing Infrastructure: 127 new milk parlours established and 3487 deep freezers/ visi-coolers deployed to support cold chain and retail marketing of dairy products.
- Digitalization of Milk Collection: Deployment of Automated Milk Collection System (AMCS) solutions at 290 locations, promoting transparency and efficiency in milk collection and payment processes.
- Productivity & Animal Health Services Scaled Up: Implementation of calf rearing programs and animal nutrition services across 7009 villages, benefiting over 59,000 animals, with over 6409 MT of feed and 595 MT of fodder seeds distributed, alongside 496 chaff cutters and 46 silage units established.

4.4.2 Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) is being implemented with objective of Creation/ strengthening of Milk Processing, Value addition & chilling facilities with total outlay of Rs.11,184 crore; having loan component of Rs.8,004 crore for Dairy Co-operative, Multi State Dairy Cooperative, Milk Producer Companies (MPC), NDDDBs subsidiaries, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) registered under State Cooperative and Companies Act.). Under the scheme, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) raises fund from the

market, which it lends to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)/ National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and NDDB/ NCDC in turn lends it to the Eligible End Borrowers (EEB). NDDB has also been allowed to provide loan from its own sources. The GoI provide 2.5% interest subvention to NABARD. The funding period is up to March, 2022-23 while the repayment period is upto 2030-31 with spill over to first quarter of the FY 2031-32.

Apart from of Creation/ strengthening of Milk Processing, Value addition & chilling facilities under the scheme, the following components were included

- Cattle feed / feed supplement plants
- Milk transportation system (Refrigerated van/ insulated tankers etc.)
- Marketing infrastructure (including e-market system, bulk vending system, Parlour, deep freezer, cold storage etc.
- Commodity and Cattle feed go-downs
- ICT (e.g. block chain technology, servers, IT solutions, Near Real Time devices etc.)
- R&D (lab & equipment, new technology, innovations, product development etc.)
- Renewable energy infrastructure/ plants, trigen/ energy efficiency infrastructure. In all three cases, the energy generated or saved must be for the benefit of running cost of the existing plant/ BMC unit/ Milk collection unit etc.
- Pet bottle/packaging material manufacturing units for dairy purposes etc.
- Training centre (complete with civil and other necessary infrastructure)

Achievement:

- (a) Financial (as on 31.12.2025):
 - (i) Total approved project outlay: Rs.6776.87 Crore

- (ii) Loan sanctioned: Rs.4575.22 Crore
- (iii) Loan disbursed: Rs. 3747.57 Crore
- (iv) Interest subvention released by GoI: Rs. 231.94 Crore

(b) Physical (as on 31.12.2025):

- (i) Milk Processing Capacity established: 103.95 LLLPD
- (ii) Milk Chilling Capacity established: 3.40 LLLPD
- (iii) Drying Capacity established: 265 MTPD
- (iv) VAP capacity established: 24.87 LLLPD (milk equivalents)

Way Ahead: On 01.02.2024 DIDF has been subsumed with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and now the Cooperatives are eligible to avail assistance through AHIDF.

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) within the approved outlay (i.e Rs 500 cr. from 2021-22 to 2025-26).

Cumulative achievement under SDCFPO:

- Till 31.01.2026, NDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 937.53 crore leveraging working capital loan amount of Rs. 80,047.93 Cr. @ 2% p.a for 64 milk unions across the country and released Rs. 693.21 cr. (Rs. 370.82 cr as regular interest

subvention and Rs. 322.39 cr. as additional interest subvention amount).

Year wise progress / achievement (As on 31.01.2026):

- NDDDB 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, NDDDB 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, NDDDB 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 Rs. 139.26 crore (Rs 70.67 cr as regular interest subvention and Rs. 68.59 cr. as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2023-24, NDDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 168.66 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 21315.17 Cr @ 2% p.a for 58 milk unions/Federations and released Rs. 157.52 crore (Rs 81.31 cr as regular interest subvention and Rs. 76.21 Cr. as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2024-25, NDDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 238.72 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 18882.25 Cr @ 2% p.a for 34 milk unions/Federations and released Rs. 38.62 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 to 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 2025-26, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved



Fig 1

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 of minimum 100 female animals and 5 male animals. 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



Fig 3

16 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.856.34 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 386.75 Lakhs.



Fig 2

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 2025-26, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 481 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs. 25532.85 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 11581.92 Lakhs.



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 2025-26, Rs. 326.00 lakh was released to State Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir for establishment of Regional Goat semen production laboratory for Sheep & Goat.

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.

During 2025-26, central assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh was released to the State of Assam and Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rajasthan State for Semen Bank of Sheep and Goat.

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 2025-26, central assistance of Rs. 207.00 lakh was released for upgradation of 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.

During 2025-26, central assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh was released to Kerala State for Import of exotic sheep and goat germplasm.

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 or 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 2025-26, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 48 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs. 2357.97 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 1052.83 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. 81 Lakhs and Rs. 87 Lakhs have been released as central share to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu respectively for establishment of pig semen collection & processing lab and Rs. 5 Lakhs to the state of Kerala for import of pig germplasm during financial year 2025-26.

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 31.12.2025, under the component Assistance for Quality Fodder Seeds Production, the Department has undertaken 22807 MTs of quality fodder seeds production during the Year 2025-26 with budgetary support of Rs. 154.54 crores.

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 2025-26, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 13 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.1236.28 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs. 543.74 Lakhs.

5.1.1.8.1 : Other Fodder 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.

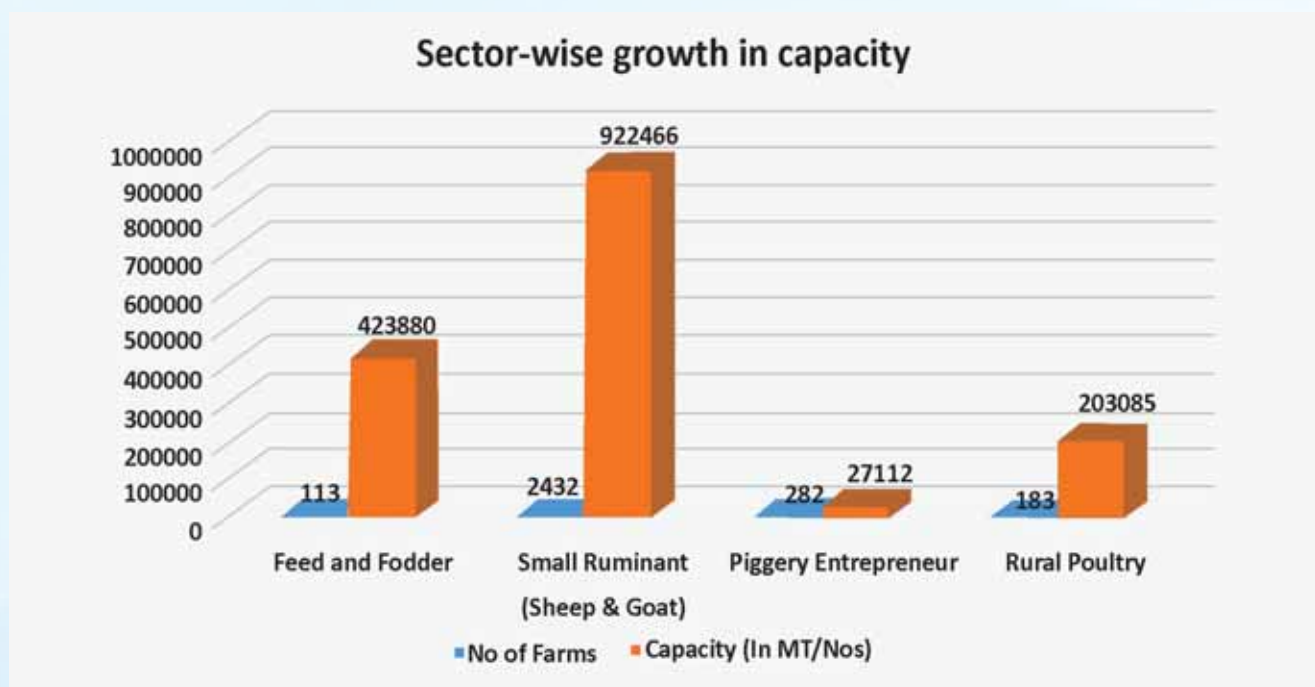
- i. Fodder Production from Non Forest Wasteland/rangeland/Non arable lands.
- ii. Fodder Production from Forest Lands.
- iii. Establishment of seed processing and grading infrastructure under Entrepreneurial activities

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.

Sectoral growth under National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme



5.1.1.9 Women Entrepreneurship Development under National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development-

In the fiscal year 2025-26, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 115 women entrepreneurship proposals. Out of these proposals, 6 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms, 100 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms, 7 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms, 02 proposals are for establishment of Feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs. 6914.96 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.3173.94 Lakhs.

A. Establishment of rural poultry farm under NLM-EDP Scheme- Sheep Breeding Unit, Telangana

The project of Shri V. Narasimha, NLM202301270000046 a resident of Chintalapalam village, Tirumalasagar Mandal, Nalgonda District, was approved by the Government of India under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), National Livestock Mission during the year 2023-24. Prior to availing assistance under the scheme, the beneficiary belonged to a low-income rural household, primarily dependent on small-scale agriculture for livelihood. The average annual income of the family before implementation of the project was approximately ₹3,00,000 (₹25,000 per month), which was insufficient to meet household needs.

Under the EDP of National Livestock Mission, the beneficiary established a Sheep Breeding Unit with a total project cost of ₹1,00,00,000. As per scheme guidelines, 50% subsidy of the capital investment amounting to ₹50,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India. The subsidy was released in two instalments — ₹25,00,000 on 26-03-2024 and the second instalment on 21-11-2025. The remaining

project cost was met through a bank loan of ₹40,00,000 and ₹10,00,000 from own savings.

With this financial support, the beneficiary procured quality breeding stock, constructed animal sheds, necessary equipment and adopted improved scientific management practices. After establishment of the unit, the beneficiary began earning regular income through the sale of lambs at an average price of ₹6,000 per lamb. At present, the average monthly income has increased to approximately ₹1,00,000, leading to a substantial improvement in the family's economic condition. The beneficiary is now able to repay loans on time and support children's education.

Additionally, the unit has generated employment for five persons, including family members and local labour. Thus, the Entrepreneurship Development Programme under the National Livestock Mission has played a vital role in enhancing livelihood security, promoting self-employment, and improving the socio-economic status of the beneficiary.



Fig 7



Fig 8

Fig 7 & 8: As part of entrepreneurship development under Sheep Breeding farm, a rural Sheep Breeding farm is established at Telangana.

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 institutes, 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. 501.635 lakh has been released to the Institutes for research and innovation during 2025-26 (up to December, 2025).

(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. 659.10 lakh has been released to the States/UTs for extension activities during 2025-26 (up to December, 2025).

(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.

The farmer's share of premium payment has been reduced to 15% from 20-50% depending upon the caste and region of settlement. The rest 85% will be shared by the Central and State share in the ration 60:40 for states other than Himalayan and North-eastern region and 90:10 for the Himalayan and North-Eastern region.

The funds under the scheme are being utilized for the payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners and publicity. An amount of Rs. 4210.41 lakh has been released to States/UTs for livestock insurance during 2025-26 up to December, 2025.

5.2 Small Livestock Institutes

5.2.1 Central Poultry Development Organizations:

Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDOs) located at four locations in the regions viz. Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Bengaluru have been playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. The mandate of these organizations is to focus on improved variety of birds for backyard poultry which can survive at the farmer's doorstep, provide basic training to backyard poultry farmers and conduct feed analysis.

Kalinga Brown, Kaveri, Chabro and Chobrow are the varieties / strain of Low Input Technology birds (Chicken) developed by these CPDOs. Based on demand, they supply hatching eggs, Day old chick of parent / commercials of these varieties to the States / UTs and individual farmers. Besides, they also maintain indigenous varieties like Kadaknath, Aseel etc. to promote breed conservation.

CPDOs are also promoting diversification with species other than poultry like ducks, Japanese quail, Turkey and Guinea fowl. White Pekin (meat type) and Khaki Campbell (egg type) are the duck varieties maintained by CPDO, Bengaluru for supply to the various States based on demand. CPDOs are also doing feed analysis for all types of animal feed. Three CPDOs at Bhubaneswar, Mumbai and Hessarghatta have Near Infra-Red (NIR) Spectrophotometer to analyze feed samples. Automation System for feeding and watering the birds has been installed at Hessarghatta, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar.

In these CPDOs, training is imparted to the farmers and a training module for training of Poultry farmers/ Entrepreneurs has been devised and followed at these CPDOs. The poultry production course curriculum includes practical sessions and demonstration of poultry farming activities including brooding arrangements, feeding, watering, vaccination, temperature management, medication etc. and other

management aspects apart from tips on feed mill management and hatchery management. Training is also given for basic economics in poultry farming with special reference to obtaining financial assistance (bank loan) through funds from nationalized banks. The farmers are also briefed about viable projects of commercial poultry farming with various models in different regions.

CPDO & Training Institute (CPDO&TI), Hessarghatta, now a wing of CEAH, is also imparting Trainers' training to in-service personnel from within the country as well as overseas. Regular poultry management courses and tailor-made specialized, advanced and laboratory courses are available at this institute. CPDO&TI has opened a Skill Development and Training Centre exclusively for training purpose.

This organization (CPDO & TI) is accredited with ISO 9001:2008 by Bureau of Indian Standards since 2005. The four CPDOs have been affiliated as Training centers under National Skill Development framework.

The Central Poultry Performance Testing Center (CPPTC), located at Gurgaon is entrusted with responsibility of testing the performance of layer 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.

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.

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 31.12.2025, these stations have produced 335.6 MTs of fodder seeds, conducted 5102 no of demonstrations, and organized 107 nos. of training programmes and 107 nos. 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/NDDDB/SIDBI. 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.

Performance Overview of AHIDF:

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) has marked 1,232 projects eligible under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development

Fund (AHIDF), leveraging investments of ₹28,855 crore, with 721 projects worth ₹22,996 crore sanctioned by various lending institutions as on 31st December 2025, AHIDF ensures broad sectoral coverage by supporting activities such as dairy and meat processing, animal feed manufacturing, breed improvement and multiplication farms, veterinary vaccine and drug production, animal waste-to-wealth initiatives, and primary wool processing infrastructure. Over time, these areas have gained significant momentum, attracting projects even from remote districts that previously had minimal participation, underscoring the scheme's extensive outreach and transformative impact on the animal husbandry sector.

Financial Year	Number of project submissions on portal
2020-21	712
2021-22	2480
2022-23	2,014
2023-24	301
2024-25	1779
2025-26 (till 31.12.2025)	1,939

As of December 31st, 2025, ₹181.87 crore has been disbursed as interest subvention for 210 projects. The Department has approved 461 projects under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme from 2020-21 till date. Infrastructure developed in the dairy processing sector now offers a capacity of 236.93 lakh liters per day across 154 projects. These efforts have generated direct employment of 19,064. In the meat processing segment, 27 projects have created an annual processing capacity of 10.47 lakh metric tonnes. These initiatives have directly created employment for 5,249 individuals as on 31st December 2025. Additionally, the animal feed manufacturing sector has achieved an annual capacity of approximately 109.33 lakh metric

tonnes through 150 projects. These initiatives have directly created employment for 16,468 individuals as on 31st December 2025.

A total of 121 projects has been supported in the category of Breed Improvement Technology and Multiplication Farms. The infrastructure developed under this initiative includes breed improvement farms accommodating 2,920 cattle and 220 pigs, along with modern poultry farms designed to handle an annual capacity of 25.09 crore poultry birds/chicks and 210 crore eggs. These initiatives have created direct employment for 7,486 individuals as on December 31st, 2025.

In the Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agricultural Waste Management) category, four projects have been implemented, establishing an installed capacity of 10,351 metric tonnes of compressed gas per year and 24.50 lakh cubic meters of biogas annually. These initiatives have directly created employment for 663 individuals as of December 31, 2025, while advancing sustainable resource utilization and environmental stewardship in the livestock sector.

Under the Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities category, five projects have been assisted under the scheme, resulting in production capacities of 90 lakh boluses, 36 crore tablets, 60,000 kilograms of powder, 52.74 lakh liters of liquid drugs, 3.70 crore injectable drugs annually, and one crore units of ointment. These efforts have generated employment for 375 individuals as of December 31, 2025.

Overall, the implementation of 461 projects has created 49,305 direct employment opportunities. Furthermore, by December 31, 2025, more than 29 lakh farmers benefitted from the scheme, underscoring the wide reach and significant role in strengthening the animal husbandry sector.

Glimpse of few projects supported under AHIDF



Figure 9 & 10



Project-1: Life line Hatcheries

Project-2: Cravicious Foods Private Limited

Category wise Distribution of Sanctioned Projects in FY 2024-25



Fig-1: Category wise Distribution of Sanctioned Projects in FY 2024-25

The category-wise analysis of 189 sanctioned projects for FY 2024–25 indicates a strong focus on dairy processing and value addition, which accounts for the largest share of 36% with 68 projects. This is followed by breed improvement technology and multiplication farms with 32% with 60 projects, highlighting the emphasis on breed and productivity improvement. Animal feed plants constitute 47 projects, reflecting the priority given to balanced nutrition for livestock. Meat processing and value addition represent 10 projects, while veterinary vaccine and drug production facilities account for 2 projects, ensuring support for

animal health infrastructure. Additionally, two projects have been sanctioned under animal waste-to-wealth management, promoting sustainable practices and resource utilization. The distribution demonstrates a comprehensive approach to strengthening the livestock sector through infrastructure development across critical areas, with dairy and breeding activities emerging as key drivers of growth. The direct employment generated through these 189 projects are 17,133 personnels and farmers benefitted are approximately 17 Lakhs.

Project Cost Distribution by Slab: Sanctioned Projects in 2024-25

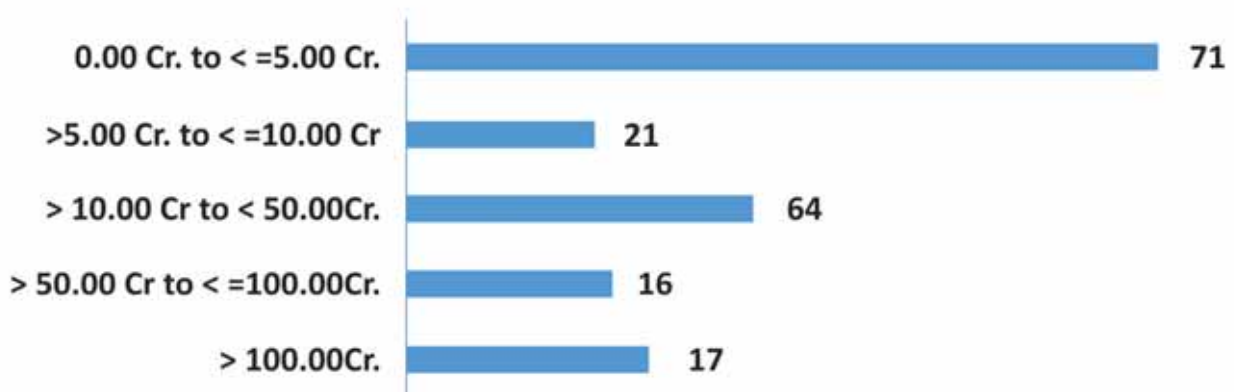


Fig:2 Project Cost Distribution by Slab: Sanctioned Projects in 2024-25

The slab-wise distribution of sanctioned projects under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) indicates a diversified investment profile across project cost categories as depicted below. A significant number of projects have been sanctioned in the lower investment slab of up to ₹ 5.00 crore, reflecting strong participation from small and medium entrepreneurs. This is followed by a substantial concentration of projects in the ₹ 10.00 crore to ₹ 50.00 crore slab, demonstrating growing interest in medium-scale infrastructure development. Projects in the ₹ 5.00 crore to ₹ 10.00 crore category also show steady uptake, while higher-value investments above ₹ 50.00 crore, including projects exceeding

₹ 100.00 crore, underline the scheme's ability to attract large-scale and capital-intensive ventures. Overall, the slab-wise distribution highlights the inclusive design of AHIDF in supporting infrastructure creation across varying scales of investment, thereby strengthening the animal husbandry value chain.

Annual Capacity Enhancement in AH Sub sectors in FY- 2024-25

Meat Processing and Value Addition	1.19 Lakh MTPA
Dairy Processing and Value Addition	148.54 Lakh LPD
Animal Feed Plant	36.10 Lakh MTPA

Breed Improvement and Breed Multiplication Farm	78.72 Lakhs Birds/Annum, 134.61 Crores Eggs/Annum, 2370 Cattle
Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri Waste Management)	5950 MTPA and 24.50 Lakh Cubic meters of Biogas/Annum
Setting up of Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities	3 Crore Injectable Drugs/Annum, 50 Lakh Tablets, 3 Tonnes Powder Drugs, 1000 Liters of Liquid Drugs

5.4 National Digital Livestock Mission- Bharat Pashudhan - Data for informed decision

5.4.1 The livestock sector plays a pivotal role in India's rural economy, with more than 60 per cent of rural households dependent on livestock as a source of livelihood. Small and marginal farmers own a significant proportion of livestock, making service delivery and market integration particularly challenging due to the vast geographical spread and scattered ownership patterns.

To address these challenges and unlock the full potential of the livestock sector, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), has developed a comprehensive technology-enabled digital ecosystem under the National Digital Livestock Mission, titled "Bharat Pashudhan." Each animal is identified by a unique 12-digit identification number through bar-coded ear tags, enabling animal-level tracking and management in this portal.

5.4.1. The Hon'ble Prime Minister dedicated the Bharat Pashudhan digital ecosystem to the Nation on 2nd March 2024.

Objectives of Bharat Pashudhan

1. Breed Improvement:

To create and manage scientifically designed breeding activities aimed at producing high-quality germplasm suited to diverse agro-climatic conditions across the country.

2. Product Traceability:

By integrating animal tag IDs with geographical locations and processing facilities, the system enables a robust and foolproof traceability mechanism for livestock products. This facilitates branding, access to new markets, export promotion, and enhanced income for livestock farmers.

3. Preventive Vaccination and Disease Control:

Enables the capture of Vaccination services of the livestock in the system ensuring timely vaccination of the animals to the last mile thereby preventing productivity losses from diseases.

4. Disease Monitoring and Treatment:

Data captured through the Bharat Pashudhan platform supports an integrated disease monitoring and control system capable of disease prevention, prediction, timely response, and treatment.

5. Livestock Owner-Centric Approach:

The initiative aims to empower farmers by providing access to reliable information on government schemes, veterinary services, and other facilities required for efficient livestock management.

6. Open-Source and API-Enabled Architecture:

The platform is built on open-source architecture with API-enabled integration capabilities, allowing seamless linkage with diverse stakeholders like financial institutions, insurance providers, private veterinary practitioners, and start-ups operating in the livestock ecosystem.

5.4.1.2 Digital Platforms and Applications

Along with the centralized database, two mobile applications and web interfaces have been developed for use by field functionaries and livestock owners, namely “Bharat Pashudhan” and “1962”, respectively.

5.4.1.3 Bharat Pashudhan Application – Key Modules

- i. Animal Management
- ii. Animal Health
- iii. Animal Breeding
- iv. Animal Nutrition
- v. Administrative Module
- vi. Digital Livestock Census
- vii. Tag Management
- viii. Laboratory Management
- ix. Stock Management

5.4.1.4 Statistical Highlights (as on 8 February 2025)

1. Livestock Farmers Registered: 9.5 crore
2. Pashu Aadhaar (Animal IDs) Generated: 35 crore
3. Field Worker User IDs Issued: 4.2 lakh
4. Transactions Recorded: 145 crore

5.4.1.5 1962 Livestock Farmer Application

The 1962 application has been developed as a platform with the primary objective of empowering livestock owners through access to authenticated information related to their animals, services, and government schemes. The application is integrated

with the Ministry's website to provide real-time updates and advisories.

Key features of the 1962 application include:

- a. Farmers can view and verify all transactions related to their registered animals along with ownership details.
- b. A unique QR code is generated for each farmer and for each animal, enabling field workers to retrieve details instantly through scanning.
- c. Complete chronological transaction history of each animal is accessible to the owner.
- d. Information on the availability and quality of breeding technologies, including semen straws and embryos, is provided.
- e. Farmers can verify the authenticity of semen straws used during Artificial Insemination procedures.
- f. Comprehensive details of Government of India schemes and facilities for livestock farmers are available on the platform.
- g. Promotion of Ayurvedic veterinary practices, including videos and downloadable documents for farmer use.
- h. Pashupedia, a digital knowledge repository covering breeds and species of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and pig, is integrated into the application.

The 1962 application has been conceptualized as a single, reliable, and authenticated source of information on livestock practices, services, and government programmes, thereby strengthening farmer participation in the livestock sector.

CHAPTER 6

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

CHAPTER 6

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.

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.

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. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for vaccination program.

6.2.1.1 NADCP-FMD:

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is globally recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) as priority disease for control and eradication. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for vaccination against FMD.

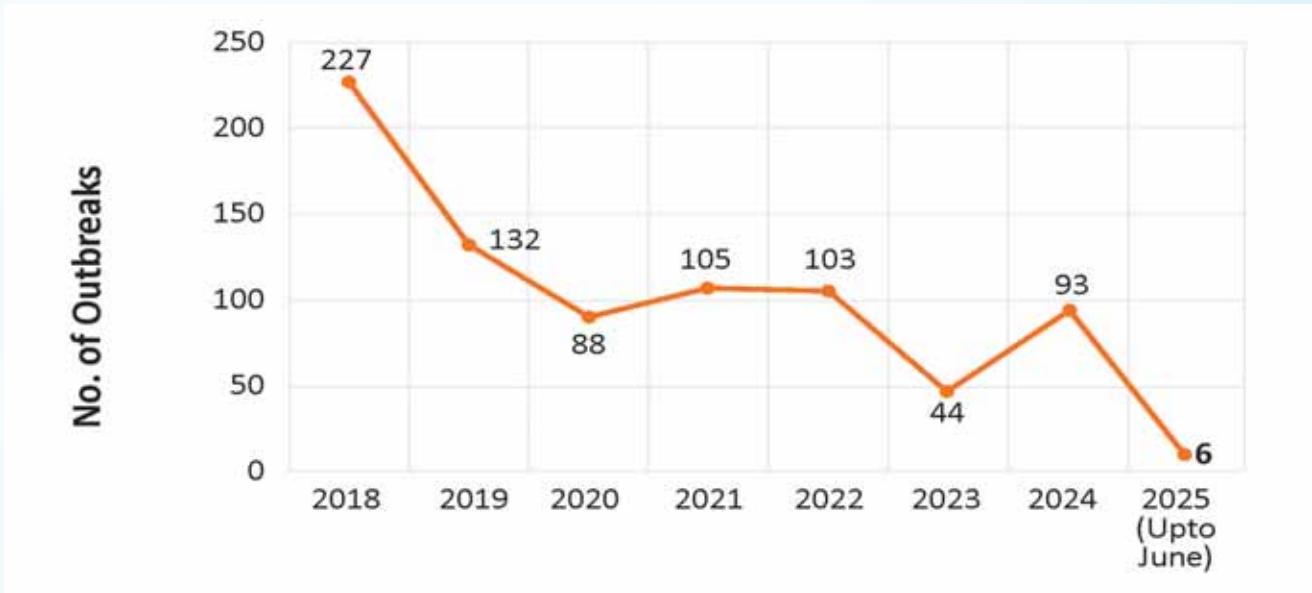
During the year 2025-26, total 32.87 crore FMD vaccine doses were supplied to States/ UTs. During the period, around 26.80 Crore animal were vaccinated.

Vaccination for FMD under NADCP-FMD



There is considerable reduction in FMD outbreak in 2025-2026 so far, compared to previous years. FMD outbreaks have steadily declined from 227 cases in 2018 to 06 outbreaks up to June 2025.

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. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for vaccination against Brucellosis.

In 2025, vaccinations done against Brucellosis were around 18.60 Lakh.



Vaccination for Brucellosis under NADCP- Brucellosis

6.2.2 Other Critical Animal Diseases

6.2.2.1 PPR-EP:

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) - 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. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for vaccination against PPR.

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 4.29 Crore against PPR during 2025.



Vaccination for PPR under PPR-EP

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. 100% financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for vaccination against CSF.

Total vaccinations done were around 15.45 Lakhs against CSF during 2025.



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 centers 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. 306.31 Crores expenditure has been done against issued mother sanction amount i.e. Rs 507.47 Crores by 29 States/UTs towards recurring expenditure for running of MVUs during 2025-26 as on 15th January 2026. Total 4019 MVUs are operational till now and in 2025-26, so far 11.24 lakh farmers were benefitted, and 232.28 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. 70.38 cr. expenditure has been done against issued mother sanction amount i. e Rs 151.13 Crores by 34 States/UTs during 2025-26.



6.2.3.3 Pashu Aushadhi:

Under new component of Pashu Aushadhi of LHDCP Rs. 75 Crore has been ear marked up to 2025-26 for two years to initialize the availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality.

Status of MVUs, vaccination and disease incidence: The status of MVUs sanctioned/operational, list of Veterinary colleges in the Country till January 2026 is 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 goat pox 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 2025, total seventeen states/UTs reported the disease namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Odisha, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim and UT of J&K. More than 6.90 crore (during 2025 till date) animals have been vaccinated/re-vaccinated so far and the vaccination and other biosecurity measures are underway.

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. During 2025, in the total of 10 States (Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha), 6.10 lakh birds culled, 16.60 lakh eggs destroyed, 30.62 lakh kg poultry feed destroyed. Presently, there are 2 active epicentres only. (Telangana and Odisha)

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.

Status of Avian Influenza (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza) in the country**Table: Outbreaks of Avian Influenza during the year (upto 31st December, 2025)**

Period	State Affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)
January to March 2025	Maharashtra	10	0.14
January and March 2025	Chhattisgarh	2	0.303
February and March 2025	Jharkhand	3	0.059
February 2025	Andhra Pradesh	8	1.78
February 2025	Madhya Pradesh	2	0.016
March and April 2025	Telangana	5	3.623
February and March 2025	Karnataka	3	0.027
March and April 2025	Bihar	5	0.0865
May and August 2025	Uttar Pradesh	4	0.75
July 2025	Odisha	2	0.144
August 2025	Uttarakhand	5	0.075
December 2025	Kerala	11	0.302
Total	12 States	60	7.3055

In non-poultry species:

- HPAI detected in 3 dead tigers and 1 leopard at wildlife rescue Centre of Gorewada Zoo in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- HPAI detected in 3 domestic pet cats from Chhindwada, MP.
- HPAI detected in vulture samples in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- HPAI detected in Demoiselle crane in Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Painted Stork in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.
- HPAI detected in crow in Latur district Dharshiv and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, Jehanabad and Munger in Bihar.
- HPAI detected in Hawk and Egret in Sholapur district of Maharashtra and Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh.
- HPAI also detected in Jungle cat in Bondla wildlife Sanctuary in Goa.
- HPAI detected in tiger from Gorakhpur Zoo in Uttar Pradesh

- HPAI detected in, Leopard from Gorakhpur Zoo and Lion from Kanpur Zoological Park.
- HPAI detected in Peacock from Kanpur Zoological.
- HPAI detected in Painted Stork in Delhi Zoo.

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 Asfarviridae 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 NER 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 2025, the disease was observed in 15 states (Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala). Animal affected-35679; Animals died-21479; Animals culled-13146. Presently, the disease is under control with sporadic cases in NER states 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.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has framed the National Action Plan (NAP revised 2025) 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 Telangana, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and accordingly, advisories were issued by the Department to undertake control and increase bio-security measures, including intensifying awareness programmes as per NAP.

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

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 2025, 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.

To meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower in the country, the number of recognized Veterinary Colleges has now increased to 70 in the Country including 58 recognized Veterinary College in Government sector.

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.

The Council has directly registered 1049 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 2025, the Council disposed of 645 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 2025 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 731 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

During the year 2025, 14 Letter of Intent (LOI) to establish new veterinary colleges have been issued, Final recognition was given to 7 new colleges, out of which 5 are notified in the First schedule of IVC Act 1984 and 2 are in the process of notification, as on date. The number of veterinary colleges has risen from 36 in 2014 to 84 in 2025, which increases the annual intake capacity of students about 9000. Admissions are based on NEET scores, supported by an online counselling system. The 'Veterinary Council of India (Foreign Veterinary Graduate Registration) Rules, 2025', has been notified on 26.12.2025 to enable registration of foreign veterinary graduates who have pursued the graduation from foreign veterinary colleges/ universities.

6.5 Role in Disaster/Crisis Management in Cooperation with NDMA:

The department also plays an important role in dealing with disaster/cries and framing guidelines and advisory in respect of livestock sector. The disaster management plan and guidelines/advisory in regard to heat wave, cold wave season, thunderstorm and flood/monsoon has been framed and circulated to States/UTs for taking advance preparatory action.

6.6 Animal Health Institutes

These are apex-level institutes involved in quality control of vaccines, preventing ingress of disease from outside and disease diagnosis & surveillance etc.

6.6.1 Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH), Baghpat.

Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH) is the apex laboratory of department established at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh to undertake the Quality Control testing of Veterinary Biologicals in the country. The Institute has been recognized as Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL) by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India for undertaking Quality Control testing of Veterinary biologicals initially for two vaccines namely Hemorrhagic septicemia and Ranikhet disease vide gazette notification no..G.S.R.213, (E) dated the 11th March, 2019.

The institute has a committed group of technical manpower which is involved in the quality control testing of the veterinary biologicals. The institute is maintaining various mammalian cell lines, reference cultures of bacteria and viruses for the testing of vaccines.

Institute has been entrusted with the responsibility as one of the laboratories for Quality Control of the FMD, Brucella, PPR and CSF Vaccine under the

Livestock Health Disease Control Program (LHDCP) run by the DAHD. During the year the institute has screened 116 animals from various State and Central farms for sero-negativity against FMD antibodies and has completed testing of 08 batches of FMD vaccines against all the parameters. The institute participated in The World Reference Laboratory on FMD, UK, Proficiency Testing Scheme exercise phase XXXVI 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 apart from its core mandates is also stressing on research and development in thrust and allied areas through its involvement in various collaborative research projects with National and International institute/organizations. The institute is one of the partners in the BSL3/4 Network lab for Outbreak Investigation and Pandemic Preparedness of the National One Health Mission. Under the BSL3/4 Network Labs program, nominated officers of the institute underwent trainings at several premier institutions such as ICAR-National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal, ICAR-IVRI Izatnagar, CSIR-IMTECH, Chandigarh, PGIMER, Chandigarh and CSIR-IGIB, New Delhi. The institute contributed to the drafting of the Standard Operating Procedures for “Investigation of Animal Samples in BSL-3& ABSL-3 Facility” under the BSL 3 Lab Network of the National One Health Mission. The institute was also represented in the National One Health Conclave held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. One of the officers of the institute participated in the “Global Forum on Zoning” organized by World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) at Paris, France

The institute has been designated as one of the partner labs in Indian Network for Genomic Surveillance (INGeS) under the Pandemic fund of the FAO. The laboratory of the institute was assessed

by FIND team under the pandemic fund project to provide gap analysis and on site mentoring to achieve ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

Foreseeing the immense potential of Institute, the Department has signed an agreement with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for execution of works of Upgradation of Biocontainment Facility and associated repair works at CCSNAIH, Baghpat. The upgradation work has been commenced in a phased manner by National Dairy Development Board.

CCSNIAH had applied to CDSCO, New Delhi for recognition of the Institute as a complete CDL for veterinary vaccines including imported vaccines. The complete CDL status of CCSNIAH could be foreseen as a way to strengthen the quality control and testing of Veterinary biologicals in India further and subsequently improve the livestock health and production of the Nation.

During the year the institute has organized four one day 'Hindi Karyashala' and one 'Hindi Pakhwada' for promoting the use of Hindi in official communications. Institute has been awarded First prize for the progressive use of official language Hindi and excellent implementation of the official language policy of the Government of India by TOLIC Baghpat. The institute organized various cleaning activities within and outside of the campus under the Swachhta drive 5.0. The institute under the Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan participated in the day-long agricultural seminar and fair at Khekra.

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.



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 expose 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 of Animal Health, 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.

6.6.3. Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India

Department has framed the Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India taking into account four-tier animal health care system and communicated to States/UTs vide OM No. K-11/47/2024-LH dated 26.11.2025. The states/UTs are requested to adopt the standards for ensuring the infrastructure including equipment like operation theatre, ventilators, ultrasound and x-ray facility, artificial insemination, blood transfusion units, diagnostic laboratory units, isolation wards, waste disposal system etc. and human resources based on clinical complexity and requirement of various tiers.



6.7 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 biological. The 9th meeting of the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH) under the aegis of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), was held in New Delhi on 24th July 2025 chaired by Prof. Ajay Kumar Sood, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, and vice-chaired by Ms. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD, with participation from key institutions including ICMR, CDSCO, DBT, Ministry of AYUSH and other leading institutions participated in the deliberations to review and chart the path forward for animal health landscape in India.



9th meeting of the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)

Since November 2025, the Department has strengthened the functioning of the Subcommittee under the Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH) by increasing the frequency of its meetings to twice monthly and enabling the participation of external experts, as required, to provide technical inputs. This reform aims to expedite policy recommendations and approvals related to veterinary vaccines, biologicals, drugs, and medical devices,

thereby improving regulatory efficiency, facilitating ease of doing business, and ensuring faster disposal of applications for the benefit of the animal health sector. During 2025, 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 100 deliberations focusing on assessments and recommendations.
- **Feed Additives:** On receipt of applications, meetings are convened as required. Accordingly, one meeting was held, and five proposals were examined.

6.8 Central / Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (CDDL/RDDLs)

In order to provide referral services over and above the 650 existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, a Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up by strengthening the existing facilities. The Centre for 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 RDDLs aid in surveillance and diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases, including Avian Influenza and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

The Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) and the States hosting the Central and Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories was done on 4th June, 2025 in New Delhi, The MoUs were signed with Punjab (NRDDL, Jalandhar), Karnataka (SRDDL, Bengaluru), Maharashtra (WRDDL, Pune), West Bengal (ERDDL, Kolkata), Assam (NERDDL, Guwahati), and with CDDL, CADRAD, ICAR IVRI, and ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal.

The Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were

signed with the declarations and agreements that the RDDDLs/CDDL will provide referral diagnostic services to State Diagnostic Laboratories within regions designated by DAHD from time to time. Its functions include assessing disease prevalence and maintaining a regional data bank, providing training and technical or material support to harmonize diagnostic and epidemiological procedures, developing diagnostic and referral facilities in a phased manner in line with national and international standards.



6.8.1 Achievements of CDDL/RDDLs (2025-26)

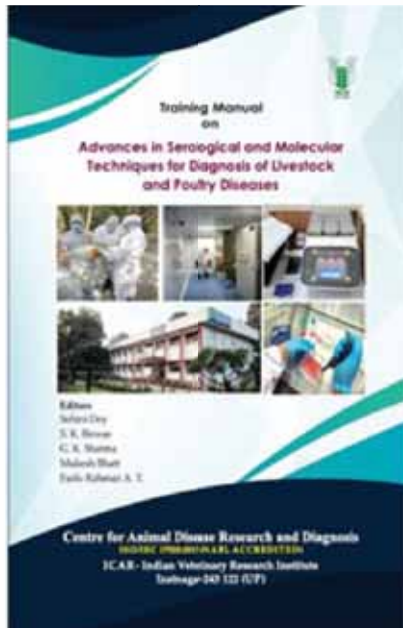
6.8.1.1 CADRAD-CDDL, ICAR-IVRI:

CADRAD-CDDL, ICAR-IVRI analysed 61,567 samples across virology, bacteriology, parasitology, pathology, and toxicology laboratories, including 36,228 samples for Avian Influenza, with 14 H5N1 positives confirmed by real-time PCR and reported as per national guidelines. For BSE surveillance, 55 adult cattle brain samples and associated feed samples were tested by histopathology, ELISA, and PCR, all of which were negative, accruing 4,857.9

surveillance points. The centre attended four disease outbreaks involving Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, and Lumpy Skin Disease, and organized 15 STD testing and animal health camps in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, and other states. CADRAD achieved NABL accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) for testing of ASF, LSD by PCR and IBR by real-time PCR. CDDL conducted extensive capacity-building programmes, including a 10-day hands-on training for state officials and training of 483 participants, along with development and dissemination of an SOP for BSE brain sample collection.



Certificate of Accreditation



Training Manual



6.8.1.2 NRDDL, Jalandhar:

The Northern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (NRDDL), Jalandhar, has been accredited with ISO 9001:2015, conducted multiple training programmes and online nodal officers' meetings for veterinarians from Punjab and other northern states to strengthen disease surveillance and sample collection. The laboratory established ELISA-based Glanders testing as per NRCE Hisar directions, a total of 712 samples has been tested, and initiated African Swine Fever diagnosis by RT-PCR with 110 samples tested. As directed by DAHD, Government of India, NRDDL created specialized facilities for testing diseases such as anthrax related to animal by-product export/import samples received

from AQCS-NR, New Delhi. NRDDL actively investigated notifiable disease outbreaks in Punjab in accordance with the Prevention and Control of Contagious and Infectious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009. The AICRP-FMD monitoring unit under LHDCP carried out sero-monitoring, DIVA testing, and SPCE-ELISA for FMD, testing 8,521 samples during the year. NRDDL also undertook STD surveillance for Tuberculosis (TB), Johne's disease (JD), Brucellosis, IBR, BVD, Campylobacteriosis and Trichomoniasis, Avian Influenza surveillance and efficiently controlling three HPAI outbreaks, BSE surveillance using ELISA, and extensive extension activities through printed materials and expert talks via television, radio, and educational institutions.



(A)



(B)



(C)

Fig A: Training of vets from Northern states of India on BSE Emerging diseases of animals

Fig B: Animal diseases awareness camp

Fig C. Sample collection to find the cause of mortality in sheep herd Pune:

6.8.1.3 WRDDL, Pune:

WRDDL, Pune established a BSL II-III facility under the RKVY project and provided support to National ROIT Teams during FMD and Avian Influenza outbreak investigations, including visits to Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune, Goa, and WRTC

Nagpur. The team participated in a panel discussion on antimicrobial resistance organized by IISER Pune in collaboration with NCL, BJ Medical College, and Sassoon Hospital, and conducted mock drills and practical exercises at WRDDL, Aundh, to streamline procedures for handling bio- incidences and anthrax outbreaks of zoonotic importance.



Inauguration of BSL-3 Facility at WRDDL, Pune

6.8.1.4 NERDDL, Guwahati

NERDDL functioned as the nodal regional laboratory for timely diagnosis and reporting of priority animal and zoonotic diseases in the North Eastern Region, playing a key role in early detection, confirmation, and continuous surveillance of African Swine Fever, including the initial outbreaks in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The laboratory provided quality-assured diagnostics for emerging and transboundary diseases such as ASF, AIV, LSD, and PRRS, tested 1,181 ASF samples in 2025. NERDDL also strengthened One Health surveillance by extending diagnostic support to wildlife and protected areas, conducting awareness programmes in national park fringe areas with the Forest Department, and undertaking systematic monitoring of wildlife and captive animals, including the Pygmy Hog Conservation Centre and Assam State Zoo, thereby supporting wildlife conservation and biosecurity.

6.8.1.5 ERDDL, Kolkata

ERDDL, Kolkata prepared the State Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance and Dog- Mediated Rabies Elimination on behalf of the Animal Resources Development Department, West Bengal, and submitted them to the competent authority for approval, and conducted disease surveillance for PPR, Goat Pox, FMD, Bluetongue, and Brucellosis in small ruminants under the NADEN scheme, in collaboration with the Eastern Regional Station, ICAR-IVRI, Kolkata.

6.8.1.6 SRDDL, Bangalore

SRDDL and the FSL laboratory of IAH&VB successfully diagnosed the cause of death in five tigers in Chamarajanagar, blackbucks at Belgaum Zoo, and confirmed glanders cases in Bengaluru and Mysuru, while processing over 40,000 samples for

disease diagnosis up to December 2025. The institute awarded by the project strengthening of ELISA laboratories under the Brucella Sero-Monitoring

programme of the Government of Karnataka-ASCAD SCLD Programme.



(A)



(B)

A). Investigation Process of Blackbuck Deaths at Kitturu Rani Chennamma Mini Zoo, Bhutaramanahatti, Belagavi, Karnataka.

B). Investigation Process of Monkey mortalities at Doddaballapura, Karnataka

6.9 Events organized and Achievements

6.9.1 WOAHPVS- Public-Private Partnership PPP-Targeted Workshop

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India in collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) conducted the PVS- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Targeted Support Activity, focusing on strengthening key areas of the veterinary ecosystem. The identified themes included vaccine platforms and the veterinary vaccine value chain, veterinary workforce development with emphasis on Community Animal Health Workers, strengthening veterinary institutional and laboratory infrastructure to facilitate trade, and the establishment of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)-Free Zones. The initiative was designed to enhance collaborative capacities between public and private stakeholders and was implemented through a structured process comprising a preparation phase, a national workshop, and submission of a consolidated report. The workshop brought together over 100 participants

from State Animal Husbandry Departments, Veterinary Councils, Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, ICAR research institutes, Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP), the Agriculture Skill Council of India, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, private sector stakeholders, Indian Federation of Animal Health Companies (INFAH), vaccine manufacturers, Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank. Seven WOAHP experts facilitated discussions, defining PPP strategies for resource mobilization, risk management, and stakeholder integration during the workshop. The workshop concluded with the presentation of a PPP Roadmap for the Veterinary Sector, outlining actionable strategies to enhance veterinary services, disease surveillance, and livestock productivity.

6.9.2 WOAHP Expert Mission for the endorsement of India's Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme

The WOAHP Expert Mission for the endorsement

of India's Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme to assess India's efforts in controlling and eradicating PPR—a highly contagious viral disease affecting sheep and goats—through strategic vaccination, surveillance, diagnostics, and robust disease management interventions was conducted from 17th to 24th February 2025. A team of 4 independent experts from WOAHA evaluated the different aspects of the PPR Control Programme and visited 4 States and Research Institutions like ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly, ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics, Bangalore SRDDL, Bangalore etc and provided a set to recommendations for WOAHA endorsement of PPR Control Programme of India. This marks a significant step towards India's commitment to achieving PPR eradication by 2030, in alignment with global goals.

6.9.3: Joint site Inspection and Recognition of Category A Rinderpest Holding Facility at ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal

India achieved a major milestone in global animal health and biosecurity with the recognition of ICAR-National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD), Bhopal, as a Category A Rinderpest Holding Facility (RHF) by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The designation was announced during the 92nd WOAHA General Session held in Paris on 29 May 2025, where the certificate was formally presented to Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and India's WOAHA Delegate. Following a joint FAO-WOAHA inspection by 4 experts conducted during 18th to 22nd March 2025, the institute was approved for a one-year term in recognition of its robust biosafety systems, effective inventory management of Rinderpest Virus-Containing Material (RVCM), and emergency preparedness. This recognition places India among a select group of only six facilities globally entrusted with the secure custody of rinderpest virus material, reinforcing the country's continued leadership in global animal health, biosecurity, and the One Health framework.



Secretary, AHD and WOAHA Delegate India receiving the Certificate for recognition of FAO-WOAH Rinderpest Holding Facility from Director General, WOAHA on 29th May 2025 at Paris, France.

6.9.4 World Veterinary Day Celebration:

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, marked **World Veterinary Day 2025** by organizing a **National Workshop on 26th April 2025 at New Delhi**, celebrating the critical role of veterinarians in safeguarding livestock health, rural livelihoods, and national biosecurity. Inaugurating the event, Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State (FAHD & Panchayati Raj), underscored veterinarians as the backbone of the rural economy and highlighted key national initiatives including the National Animal Disease Control Programme, indigenous breed development, advanced reproductive technologies, digital livestock systems, and the

One Health approach to address zoonotic threats. Dr. Thanawat Tiensin, Assistant Director- General and Chief Veterinarian, FAO joined virtually and lauded India's pivotal role in global One Health efforts, and praised the country's recent recognition under the Pandemic Fund for Animal Health Preparedness, a major global endorsement of India's leadership in veterinary public health. Aligned with the global theme **"Animal Health Takes a Team,"** the workshop featured technical sessions on affordable veterinary care, zoonotic disease prevention, and integrated surveillance, and witnessed participation of over **250 in-person delegates from and 3,000 virtual attendees**, reflecting strong national engagement in advancing animal health systems.



World Veterinary Day Celebration on 26th April 2025 at New Delhi

6.9.5: 92nd General Session of World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – 25th to 29th May 2025.

The 92nd General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) was held from 25th to 29th May 2025 at the Maison de la Chimie, Paris (France), and was chaired by Dr. Susana Pombo (Portugal), President of the Assembly and Dr Emmanuelle Soubeyran, Director General of WOAH. The event

brought together over 1,100 participants, including representatives from 131 WOAH Members, as well as representatives from international and regional organisations, observer countries and territories, key stakeholders and Ministers from 11 countries attended the event in person.

Secretary, Animal Husbandry and WOAH delegate India, Additional Secretary (LH) and Joint Secretary (Inland Fisheries) participated in the India participated in the 92nd General Session of the World Assembly

of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

During the General Session Indian delegation had sideline meetings with Director General, WOAH and discussed about the new initiatives of WAOH including FMD free zoning, recognition of reference laboratories, AMR & AMU and compartmentalisation. Further sideline meetings were also held with the ADG, FAO, DG, ILRI, Director, AU-IABR and Head of Animal Husbandry Department of the countries of United Kingdom, Uruguay, Ukraine, Morocco, Chile, Mexico and New Zealand and Chief Veterinary Officers of SAARC countries.



BILATERAL MEETING OF SECRETARY, AHD AND WAOH DELEGATE INDIA WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL, WAOH

6.9.6 Recognition of WAOH reference laboratory for Equine Piroplasmosis

India has submitted application for considering the Equine Piroplasmosis Laboratory at ICAR-National Research Centre for Equine, Hisar as WAOH Reference laboratory on Equine Piroplasmosis. WAOH has approved the application and designated the laboratories of Equine Piroplasmosis at ICAR-National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar as WAOH Reference laboratory for Equine Piroplasmosis.

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 WAOH 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.

6.9.7 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. Compartmentalisation 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 WAOH 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 44 poultry compartments in India to World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) which was approved during October 2025 and being published in their website. These poultry establishments are situated in 5 States of the country i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.

6.9.8 Equine Disease Free Compartment :

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) achieved a significant milestone in strengthening India's animal health systems and facilitating international trade with the recognition of

the country's first Equine Disease-Free Compartment (EDFC) by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on 3 July 2025. Established at the Remount Veterinary Corps (RVC) Centre & College, Meerut Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh, in accordance with the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code, the EDFC enables the international movement of Indian sport horses through the implementation of stringent biosecurity, surveillance, and veterinary health protocols. The compartment has been officially declared free from Equine Infectious Anaemia, Equine Influenza, Equine Piroplasmiasis, Glanders, and Surra, with India remaining free from African Horse Sickness since 2014. Developed through close coordination among DAHD, the Ministry of Defence, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and equestrian stakeholders, this achievement reinforces India's disease preparedness, supports the growth of equestrian sports and high-value equine trade, and demonstrates the Department's commitment to adopting internationally harmonised, science-based compartmentalisation approaches for safe trade facilitation.

6.9.9 Revision of National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying revised the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India in August 2025, based on inputs from States/UTs, ICAR experts, and other stakeholders. Originally issued in 2015 and previously updated in 2019, the revised Action Plan incorporates key scientific and operational refinements, including The current revision (2025) incorporates many important updates including a reduced radius for the infected zone, a redefined range for the surveillance zone, revised movement restrictions aligned with the updated boundaries, and modifications to diagnostic and testing protocols in line with current scientific recommendations among others, thereby strengthening disease control and

eradication efforts.

6.10 Activities under the Pandemic Fund Project “Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response”

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, is implementing the “Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response” project with financial support of USD 25 million under the G20 Pandemic Fund. The project was formally launched on 25 October 2024 and is being implemented through three Implementing Entities: Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), adopting a One Health approach to strengthen India's animal health systems for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response. During the reporting period, the project has transitioned from planning to early-stage implementation across laboratory strengthening, surveillance systems, human resource capacity development, data systems, and institutional coordination.

1. Laboratory Strengthening: As part of the laboratory strengthening roadmap, comprehensive assessments for ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation have been completed for six Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDLs), one Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL), and the National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), Baghpat for improving laboratory quality systems, infrastructure, and biosafety. The exercise has also outlined priority areas for enhanced coordination among laboratories, including transboundary and zoonotic diseases, pathogen characterization, and antimicrobial resistance, along with identified requirements for equipment augmentation and capacity strengthening of laboratory personnel.

2. Surveillance Systems: To strengthen early detection and reporting of animal diseases, DAHD undertook initial groundwork for improving surveillance and early warning mechanisms, including a national brainstorming workshop on app-based field and community-level disease reporting systems held in April 2025 with participation from experts and stakeholders.

3. Human Resource Capacity Development: The project has made steady progress in strengthening human resource capacity across animal health and One Health domains. Preparatory work has been completed for the in-Service Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training (ISAVET) programme, with 17 Master Trainers already trained.

4. Data Systems & Institutional Coordination: To ensure effective coordination and ownership at national and state levels, a state Immersion Workshop under the Pandemic Fund Grant was held during 26–27 June 2025 at Mahabalipuram, Chennai, with participation from 24 States/UTs, RDDs/CDDLs,

laboratories, and key stakeholders. The workshop aimed to build a shared understanding of project objectives, implementation modalities, and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to facilitate smooth execution of project activities across states.

A Technical Consultation Workshop on Veterinary Bio-waste Management for Sustainable Livestock and Health was organized in collaboration with the World Bank. The consultation focused on reviewing the current status of livestock-generated waste and veterinary biomedical waste management; documenting good practices and innovations from public and private stakeholders; identifying regulatory, infrastructural, financial, and capacity gaps; and exploring scalable, sustainable solutions such as biogas, organic fertilizers, waste-derived value-added products, and safe carcass disposal models. The consultation also aimed to build consensus on a way forward, including development of national guidance, strengthening inter-sectoral coordination, and supporting states through capacity building and access to finance.





6.11 Disease free status of the country:

1. India continued to retain its free status for the following diseases during 2025, as validated by WOAH
2. Negligible risk status Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
3. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) freedom
4. African Horse Sickness (AHS) freedom status

CHAPTER 7

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS

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CHAPTER 7

India's rural economy is being reshaped by reliable data and official statistics, with livestock recognized as a cornerstone vital for livelihoods, food security, and national prosperity. Information on this transformation is being spearheaded by the Animal Husbandry Statistics (AHS) Division of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD). To guide this dynamic sector toward sustainable growth, DAHD prioritizes accurate and timely data for evidence-based decision-making. The AHS Division fulfills this essential task through two key sources: the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS), an annual survey that estimates the production of Major Livestock Products (MLPs): milk, eggs, meat, and wool and the Livestock Census (LC), a complete enumeration, conducted every five years, of all livestock and poultry. By working together, these twin pillars of data collection turn numbers into useful knowledge, providing the validated statistics needed to improve animal health, enhance veterinary services, plan resources, and boost the entire livestock sector. This knowledge helps to create evidence based programs for farmers, improve animal care, and guide the livestock sector toward a stronger, more sustainable future, ultimately empowering rural communities.

7.1 Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)

Estimating Major Livestock Products: This nationwide scheme implemented across all States and Union Territories (UTs) and ensures the timely generation of MLP estimates, serving as an important tool for policy formulation and strategic planning.

Central Assistance and Field-Level Support for

Implementation: 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.

Survey Cycle and Publication of Official

Statistics: 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 2025, unveiled on November 26, 2025, presents a comprehensive analysis of the sector's performance, highlighting key findings that shape the future of India's livestock economy.

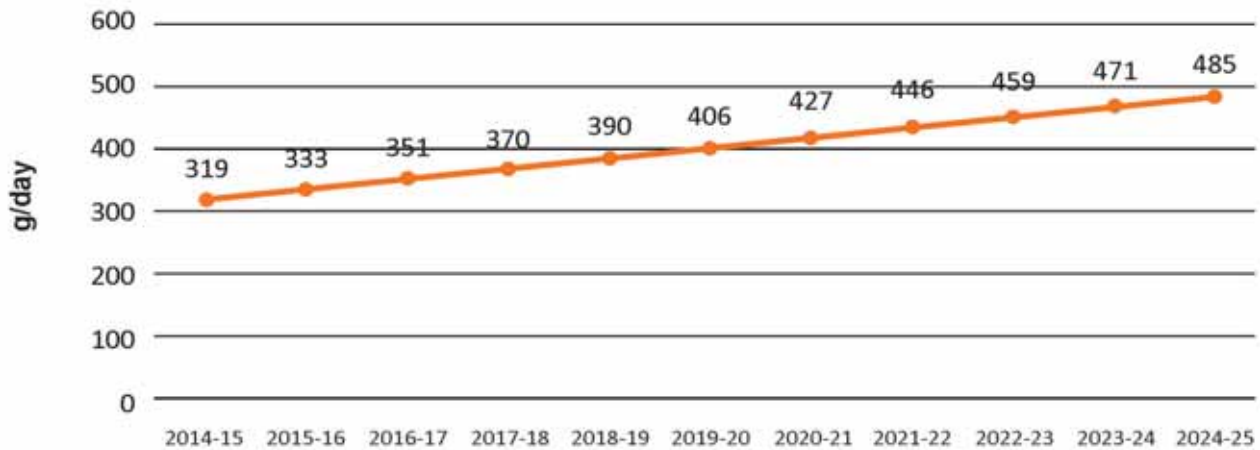
7.2 Statistics of Major Livestock Products

7.2.1 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Milk Production

There is consistent upward trend in India's Per Capita Milk Availability from 319 grams per day in 2014-15 to 485 grams/day in 2024-25, marking a substantial increase of 166 grams/day, approximately 52% over a decade. This sustained growth can be largely attributed to government-led initiatives such as the National Program for Dairy Development, as well as significant advances in animal breeding, feed management, and veterinary care. Even in the face of

challenges such as disease outbreaks, the resilience of the dairy sector has ensured its continued contribution to nutritional security and food availability across the nation.

Graph 1: Per Capita Availability of Milk

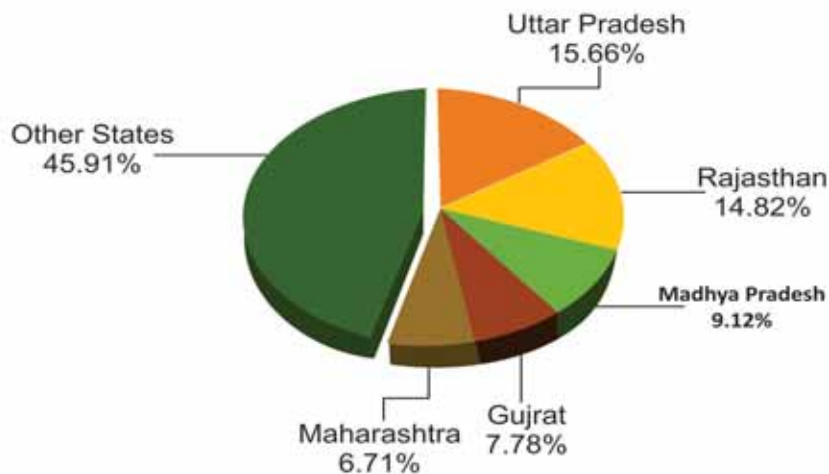


Percentage share of Milk Production of 5 major milk producing states for the year 2024-25

The state-wise distribution of India’s milk production for 2024-25 reveals a balanced yet diversified framework within the dairy sector. While a few key states serve as major individual contributors led by Uttar Pradesh (15.66%) and Rajasthan (14.82%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (9.12%), Gujarat (7.78%), and Maharashtra (6.71%) the collective output of

the remaining states is substantial, accounting for 45.91% of national production. This underscores that although certain regions anchor output, milk production is a widely dispersed economic activity across the country, supported further by significant contributions from states such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu, which together strengthen the diversity and resilience of India’s dairy ecosystem.

Graph 2: State Wise Percentage Share Of Milk Production During 2024-25

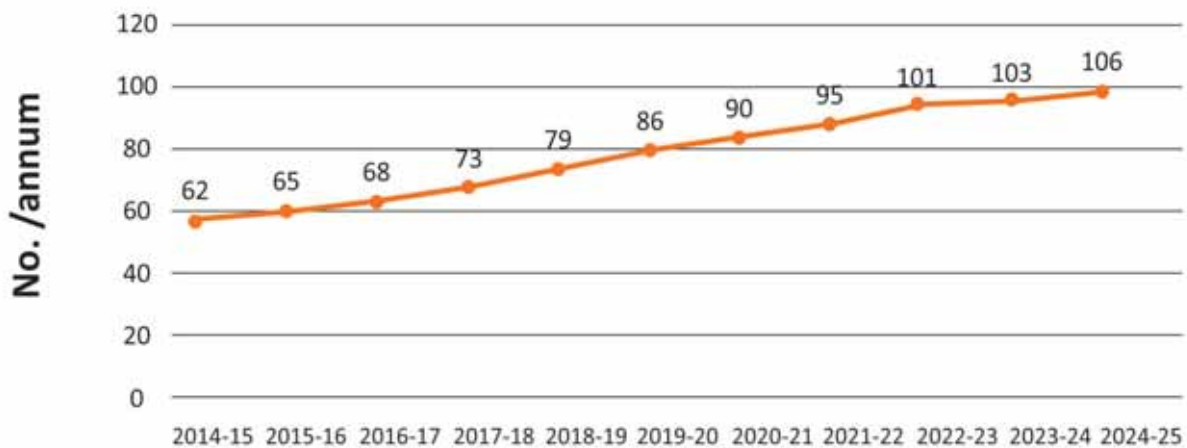


7.2.2 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Egg Production

The per capita availability of eggs in India has demonstrated a clear upward trajectory from 2014-15 to 2024-25, rising from 62 to 106 eggs per person annually. This represents a significant 71% growth

in individual consumption over the eleven-year period. Furthermore, the data shows a steady recent increase, with availability reaching 106 eggs in 2024-25, marking a 3-unit rise from the 103 eggs recorded in the preceding year, 2023-24.

Graph 3: Per Capita Availability of Egg

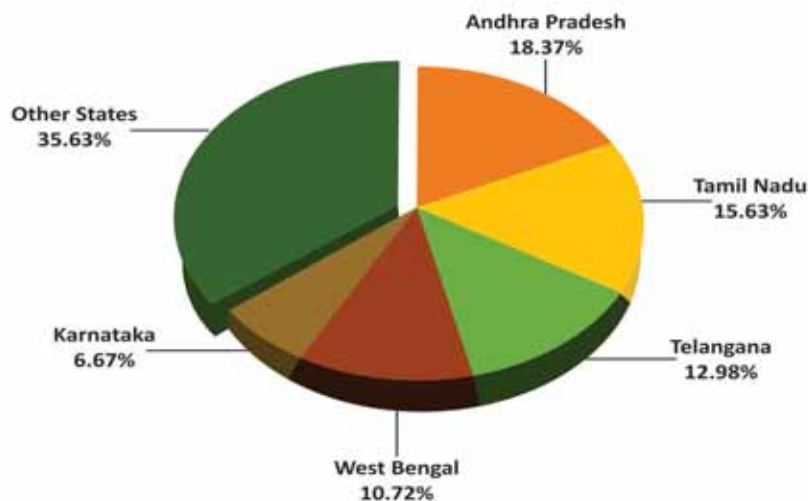


Percentage share of Egg Production of 5 major egg producing states for the year 2024-25

Andhra Pradesh leads India's egg production with an 18.37% national share, followed by Tamil Nadu at 15.63% and Telangana at 12.98%. Collectively,

these three southern states account for nearly half (46.98%) of the country's total egg output. Other significant contributors, each with over 5% of national production, include West Bengal, Karnataka, Haryana, and Maharashtra.

Graph 4: State Wise Percentage Share of Egg Production During 2024-25

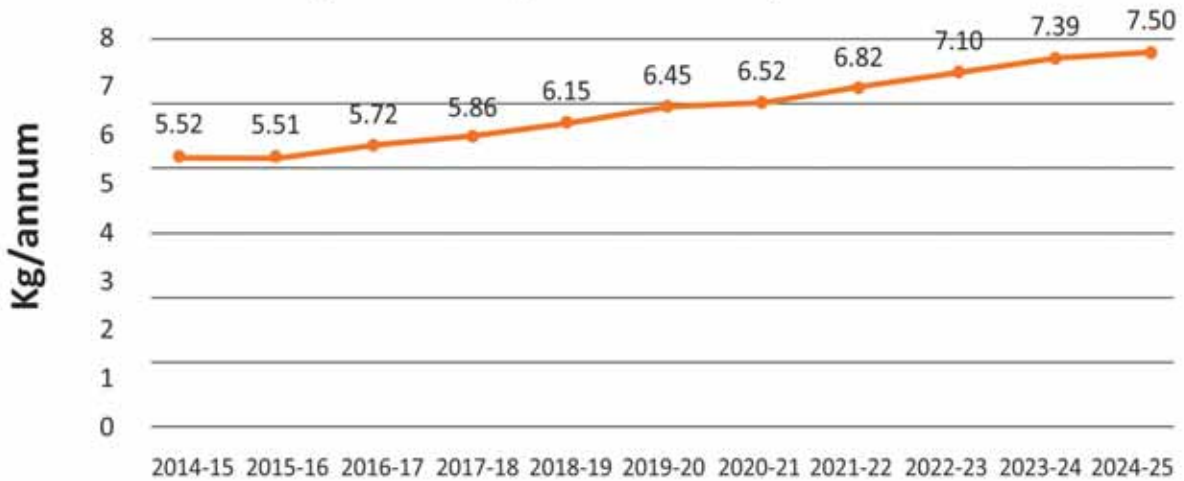


7.2.3 Per Capita Availability & Percentage Share of Meat Production

Per capita meat availability in India has shown a consistent upward trend, rising from 5.52 kg per annum in 2014-15 to 7.50 kg per annum in 2024-

25, showing an increase of almost 36%. This steady growth is driven by expanding poultry production which constitutes a major portion of the nation's meat output alongside rising consumer demand and greater awareness of protein-rich diets, supported by improved livestock management practices.

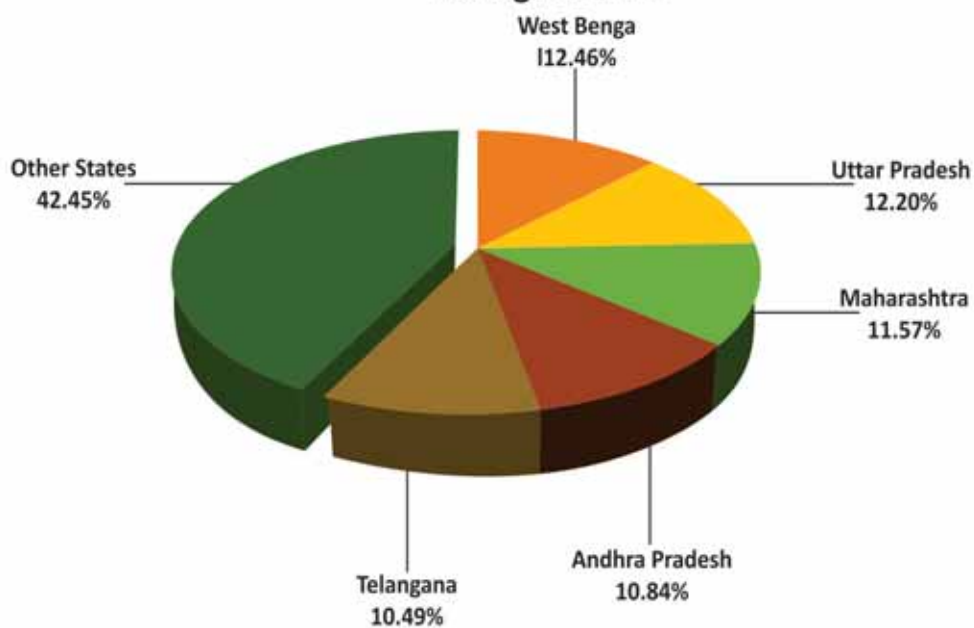
Graph 5: Per Capita Availability of Meat



West Bengal leads the nation in meat production, contributing 12.46% of the country's total output. Uttar Pradesh closely follows it at 12.20%. Occupying

third place is Maharashtra, which accounts for approximately 11.57% of the total meat production.

Graph 6: State-wise Percentage Share Of Meat Production During 2024-25

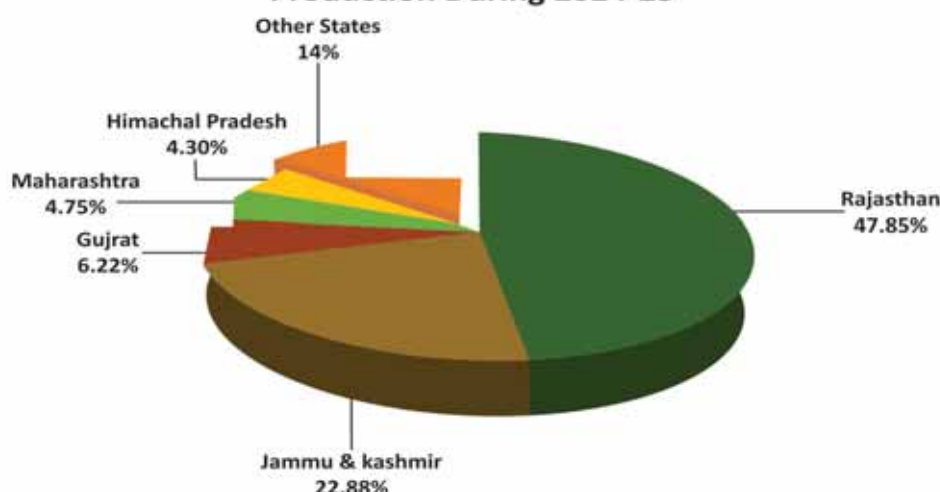


7.2.4 Percentage Share of Wool Production

India's wool industry showcases remarkable regional strengths, with Rajasthan leading as the foremost contributor, producing nearly half (47.85%) of the nation's wool. This leadership is ably supported by Jammu & Kashmir, which adds a significant

22.88% share, demonstrating a strong production partnership. Together, these two states form a powerful foundation, accounting for over 70% of the country's total output. Furthermore, Gujarat's noteworthy contribution of over 5% highlights the promising and growing potential within other regions of the industry.

Graph 7: State-wise Percentage Share Of Wool Production During 2024-25



7.3 Import /Export of Livestock Sector

7.3.1 Export (Rs. In Crore)

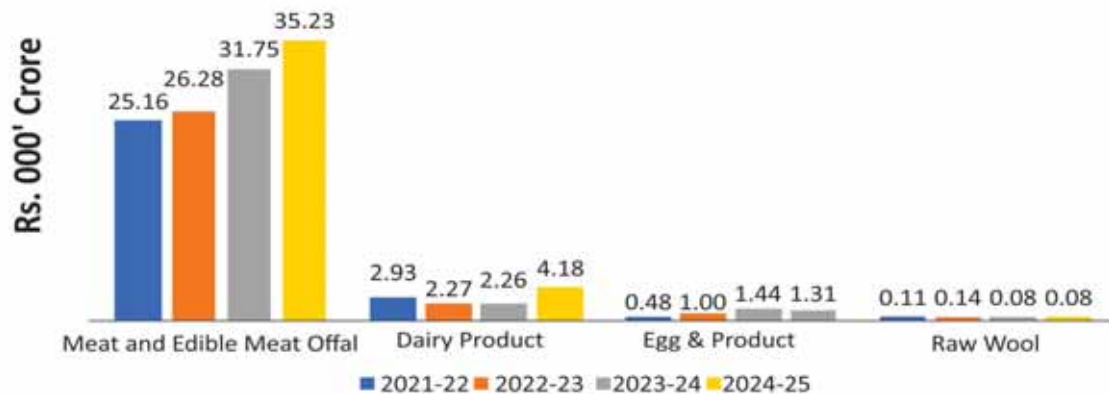
The total value of livestock exports increased steadily from ₹ 43,964.14 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 63,474.14 crore in 2024-25, driven primarily by growth in the meat and edible meat offal category, which rose from ₹ 25,156.19 crore to ₹ 35,225.8 crore. Dairy production showed notable volatility, dipping in the middle years

before surging to ₹ 4,181.72 crore in 2024-25, while egg production grew consistently before a slight decline in 2024-25. A critical aspect of the sector's performance is its trade dynamics. India is a net exporter in several categories, with "meat and edible meat offal" constituting the largest export value, and have grown steadily, reflecting increasing external demand.

Table 1: Export (in Rs. Crore)

Broad Groups	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Meat and Edible Meat Offal	25,156.19	26,278.95	31,746.7	35,225.8
Dairy Product	2,930.01	2,273.3	2,261	4,181.72
Egg & Egg Product	476.4	1,000.45	1,437.76	1,307.83
Raw Wool	111.55	136.64	78.35	83.53
Other items*	15,289.88	237,50.19	26,858.45	22,675.26
All Groups (Total Livestock)	43,964.14	53,439.13	62,382.26	63,474.14

*Live animals, animal feed and fodder and rawhide and skin & leather

Graph 8: Value of Export of livestock products during 2021-22 to 2024-25

7.3.2 Import

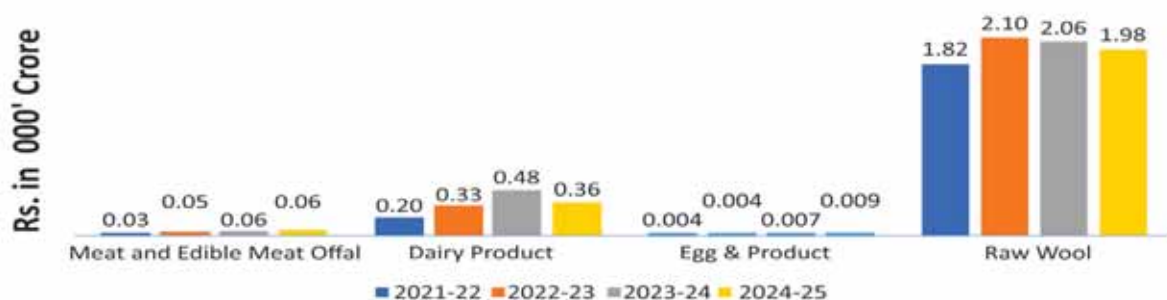
India's livestock import from 2021–22 to 2024–25 were primarily driven by “Other Livestock Products” which includes animal feed and fodder, raw hides and skins & leather which consistently made up the large share despite a declining trend from `12,533 crore to `9,741 crore. During the same period (2021-22 to 2024-25), import of core food items showed strong growth like Meat and Edible Meat Offal more

than doubled, and Dairy Products rose notably in 2024–25 from 2021-22. Raw Wool exports remained substantial but stable. Overall, total livestock imports fell from `14,593 crore to `12,149 crore, indicating that gains in meat and dairy were outweighed by the drop in the dominant “Other Livestock Products” category, which continues to shape the sector's import performance.

Table 2: Import (Rs. In Crore)

Broad Groups	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Meat and Edible Meat Offal	30.72	48.49	55	64.65
Dairy Product	202.16	329.75	476.76	356.35
Egg & Egg Product	4.05	4.27	7.12	9.38
Raw Wool	1822.79	2095.54	2063.17	1977.54
Other Livestock Products*	12533.03	10290.61	8817	9741.18
All Groups (Total Livestock)	145,92.75	12768.66	11419.05	12149.1

*Live animals, animal feed and fodder and raw hide and skin & leather

Graph 9: Value of Import of livestock products during 2021-22 to 2024-25

7.4 India's Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) for Major Livestock Products

India's livestock sector has demonstrated robust growth and evolving self-sufficiency from 2021-22 to 2024-25. The interplay between production, exports,

and imports is best captured by the Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR), which measures the proportion of domestic consumption met by domestic production. India exhibits strong self-sufficiency in key nutritional commodities.

Table 3: Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of major livestock products

Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) (%)				
Year	Milk	Meat including Poultry	Egg	Wool
2021-22	~100.24%	~112.61%	~101.38%	~ 38.87%
2022-23	~100.23%	~112.28%	~100.66%	~ 45.36%
2023-24	~100.08%	~112.62%	~100.21%	~ 47.72%
2024-25	~100.23%	~112.16%	~101.29%	~ 31.54%

*Note: Egg production figure is in Numbers but Import and Export figures are given in kgs, therefore, for conversion of kg in numbers, 1 Kg Eggs = 20 Eggs has been used.

Commodity Wise Summary:

Table 4: Milk commodity

All India	Production (Million Tonn)	Import (Million Tonn)	Export (Million Tonn)	SSR (%)	Per Capita Availability
2021-22	222.07	0.000	0.54	~100.24%	446 g/day
2022-23	230.58	0.005	0.54	~100.23%	459 g/day
2023-24	239.30	0.010	0.21	~100.08%	471 g/day
2024-25	247.87	0.005	0.57	~100.23%	485 g/day

Import and Export Data Source: FAOSTAT

FAOSTAT Data having estimated figures for "Dairy Products, milk equivalent"

The SSR for milk has remained consistently near 100% across all four years, supported by rising production and negligible imports, leading to a growing per capita availability from 446 to 485 grams per day.

Table 5: Meat commodity

All India	Production (Million Tonn)	Import (Million Tonn)	Export (Million Tonn)	SSR (%)	Per Capita Availability
2021-22	9.29	0.0000	1.04	~112.61%	6.82 kg/annum
2022-23	9.77	0.0011	1.07	~112.28%	7.10 kg/annum
2023-24	10.25	0.0012	1.15	~112.62%	7.39 Kg/annum
2024-25	10.50	0.0015	1.14	~112.16%	7.50Kg/annum

Import and Export Data Source: FAOSTAT

FAOSTAT Data having estimated figures for “Pigmeat (meat equivalent)”, “Beef and Buffalo Meat, primary”, “Sheep and Goat Meat” and “Meat, Poultry”

The meat sector (including poultry) shows a surplus, with an SSR consistently above 112%, indicating substantial production exceeds domestic needs, allowing for growing exports.

Table 6: Egg commodity

All India	Production (Million Tonn)	Import (Million Tonn)	Export (Million Tonn)	SSR (%)	Per Capita Availability
2021-22	129.60	0.00004	0.49	~100.38%	95 No/annum
2022-23	138.38	0.00002	0.92	~100.66%	101 No/annum
2023-24	142.77	0.00002	1.72	~100.21%	103 No/annum
2024-25	149.11	0.001	1.90	~101.29%	106 No/annum

Import and Export Data Source: FAOSTAT

FAOSTAT Data having official figures for “Eggs”

Import and export data are in tonnes (t). The figures are converted using the conversion rate: 1 kilogram (kg) = 20 units (Nos.)

The egg sector is fully self-sufficient, with an SSR above 100% and negligible imports recorded, its exports have increased, and per capita availability has risen to 106 eggs per annum.

Table 7 Wool commodity

All India	Production (Million Kg)	Import (Million Kg)	Export (Million Kg)	SSR (%)
2021-22	32.91	51.79	0.04	~38.87%
2022-23	33.61	40.52	0.03	~ 45.36%
2023-24	33.69	36.95	0.04	~ 47.72%
2024-25	34.57	32.50	0.00	~ 31.54%

Import and Export Data Source: FAOSTAT

FAOSTAT Data having official figures for “Shorn wool, greasy, including fleece-washed shorn wool”

In stark contrast, the wool sector highlights a significant dependency. With stagnant domestic production around 33–34 million kg and high imports ranging from 32.5 to 51.79 million kg, the SSR for wool is low, falling to just 31.54% in 2024–25. This underscores a strategic vulnerability and a heavy reliance on international markets for raw wool.

In summary, India’s livestock sector presents a

dual narrative of strength and dependency. The nation has achieved and sustained self-sufficiency in essential food commodities like milk, meat, and eggs, transitioning into a net exporter in these categories and enhancing domestic food security. However, the sector’s reliance on wool imports reveals a gap in the production value chain. The evolving SSR trends, influenced by targeted exports and necessary imports,

provide a clear framework for policy direction. Future strategies could focus on enhancing wool production through breed improvement and incentivization, while further capitalizing on the export potential in the meat and dairy segments to strengthen the sector's overall economic contribution and resilience

8 Livestock Census

8.1 The Impact of the 20th Livestock Census

The Livestock Census is a remarkable national effort that successfully gathered detailed information from all of India's villages and urban wards. It gives us a clear and complete picture of the country's vast animal population, carefully counting every type of animal, from backyard poultry to working elephants.

20th Livestock Census is extraordinary because it collects very detailed data. The final report of 20th Livestock Census serves as a comprehensive atlas of

India's animal diversity, offering detailed insights into:

- Species distribution across different regions
- Breed-wise population analysis
- Age and sex composition of livestock
- Geographic distribution patterns
- Ownership patterns across various social groups

This detailed survey of India's livestock does more than just provide essential numbers for policymaking. It also opens a special view into how the lives of Indian people and their animals are connected and changing over time. The data reflects long-standing customs and the role of animals in daily rural life. At the same time, it shows how modern farming methods are taking shape. Ultimately, the census captures the story of this important partnership, blending tradition with new trends in agriculture.

8.2 Livestock

Graph 10: State Wise Total Livestock Population



- India's total livestock population has grown to over 536.76 million animals, showing a 4.8% rise since the last census in 2012.
- A noticeable change in the makeup of these animals has also been recorded. The numbers

of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and mithun have grown in proportion, while the shares of pigs, yak, horses & ponies, mule, donkey and camel have seen a small decrease, pointing to clear shifts in the types of animals being raised across the country.

8.2.1 Cattle

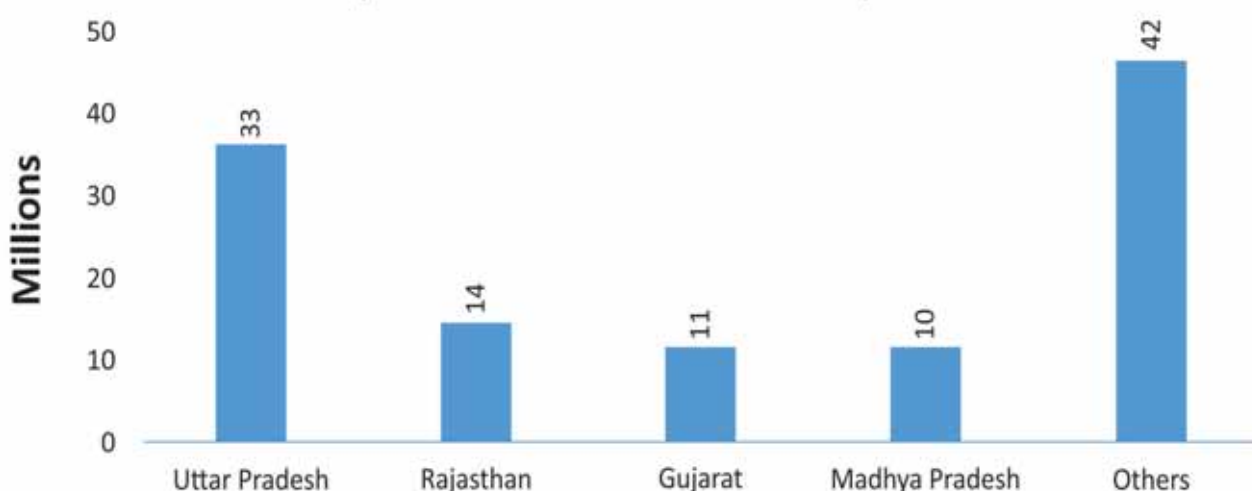
Graph 11: State Wise Cattle Population



- In 2019, India had a total of about 193.46 million cattle, which is a slight increase of 1.3 % from 2012.
- However, there has been a notable shift in their makeup. The population of female cattle grew substantially by 18%, while the number of male cattle fell by over 30%.
- Overall, cattle make up about a third (36%) of the country's total livestock, highlighting their ongoing importance to farming.

8.2.2 Buffalo

Graph 12: State Wise Buffalo Population



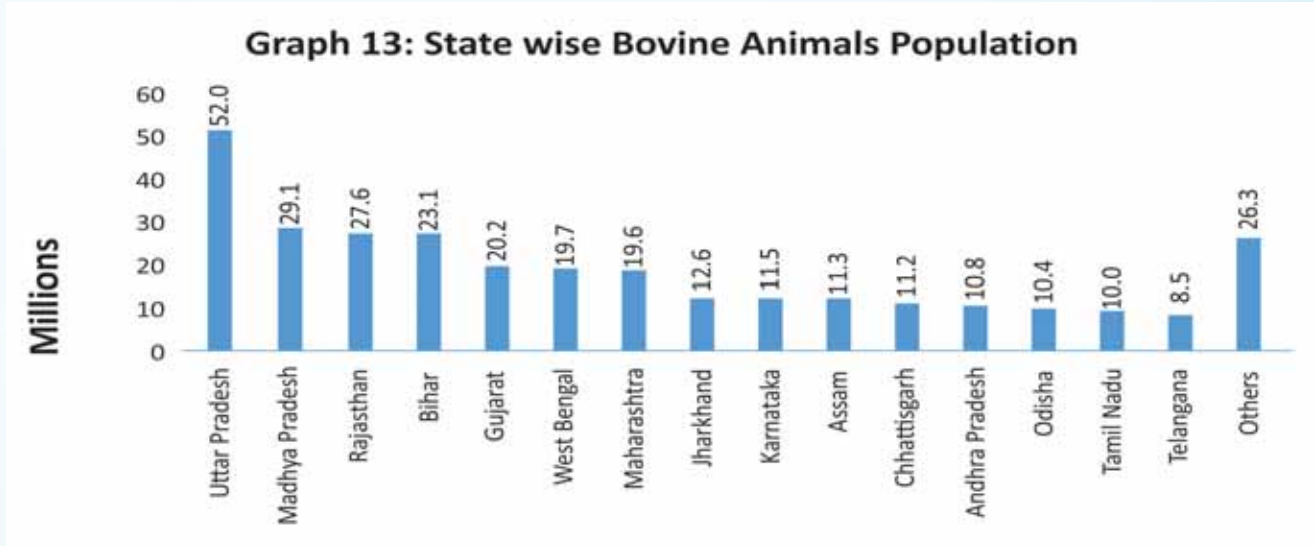
- In 2019, India's total buffalo count reached 109.85 million, marking a slight increase of 1.1% since 2012.
- The composition within the buffalo population shifted significantly: the number of female buffaloes grew by 8.61%, while the male

buffalo population declined sharply by 42.35%.

- Altogether, buffaloes now make up roughly one-fifth (20.5%) of the country's total

livestock, demonstrating their important place in the industry.

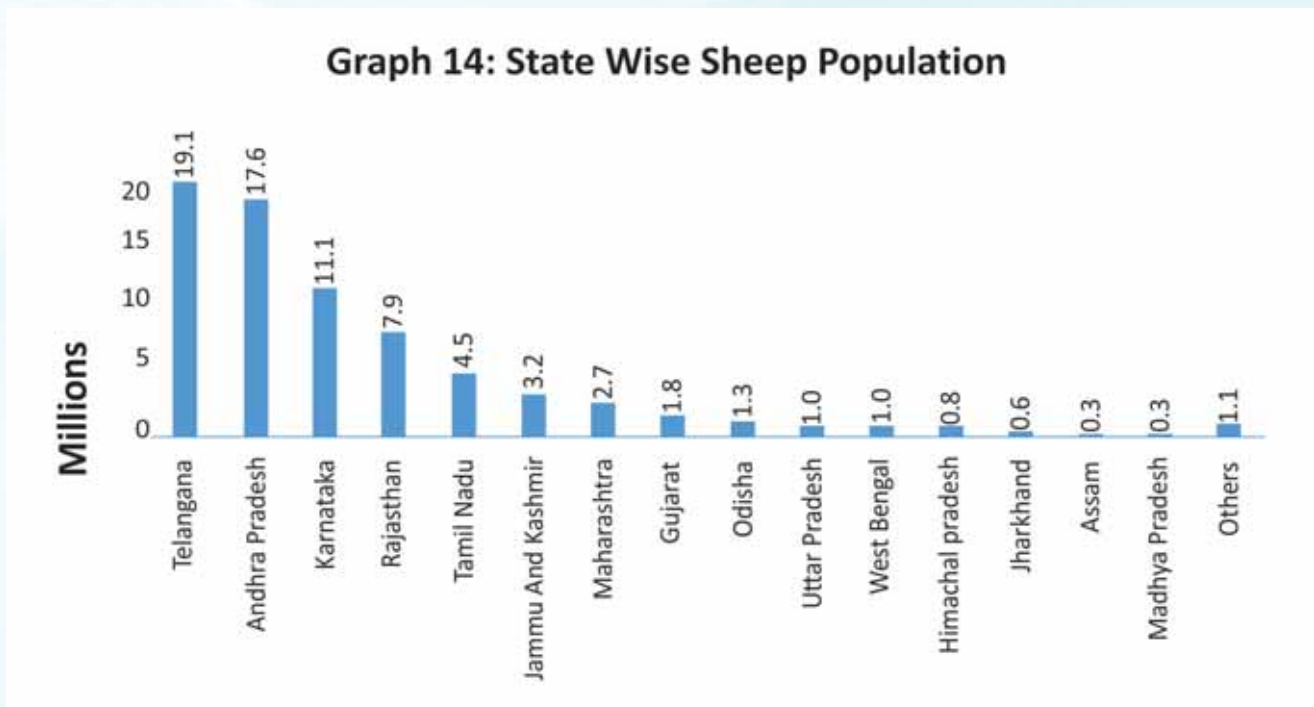
8.2.3 Bovine Animals



In 2019, India counted a total of 303.76 million bovine animals, which include cattle, buffalo, mithun,

and yak. This shows a very small growth of 1% compared to the previous census.

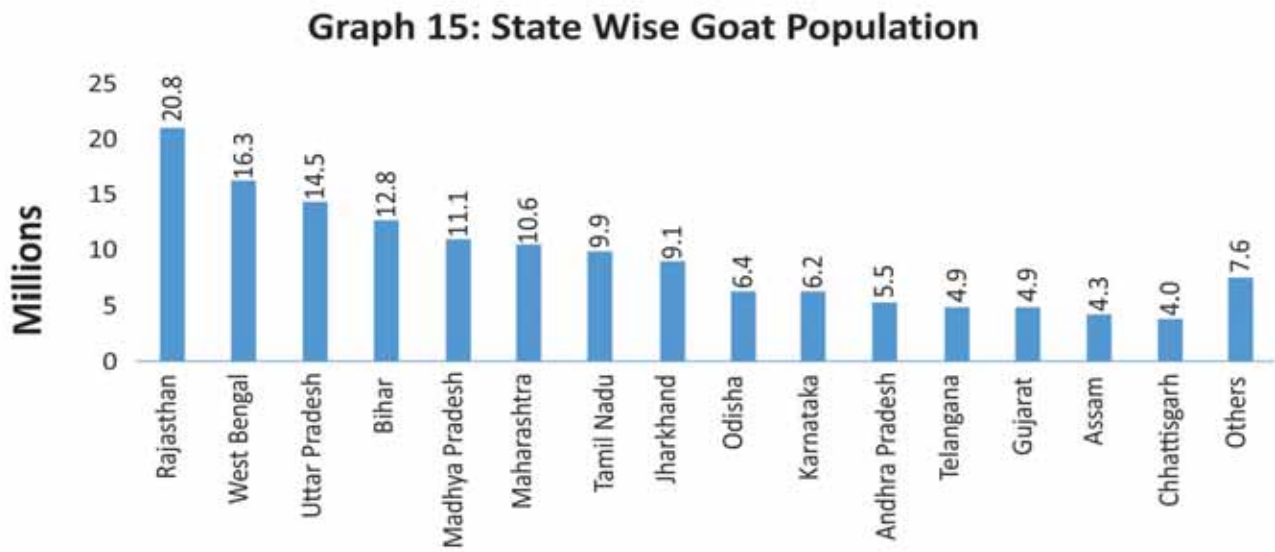
8.2.4 Sheep



- In 2019, India's sheep population grew to about 74.26 million. This marks a significant increase of 14.13% from the last count in 2012.

- Sheep now make up 13.8% of the country's total livestock, showing their rising importance in the agricultural sector.

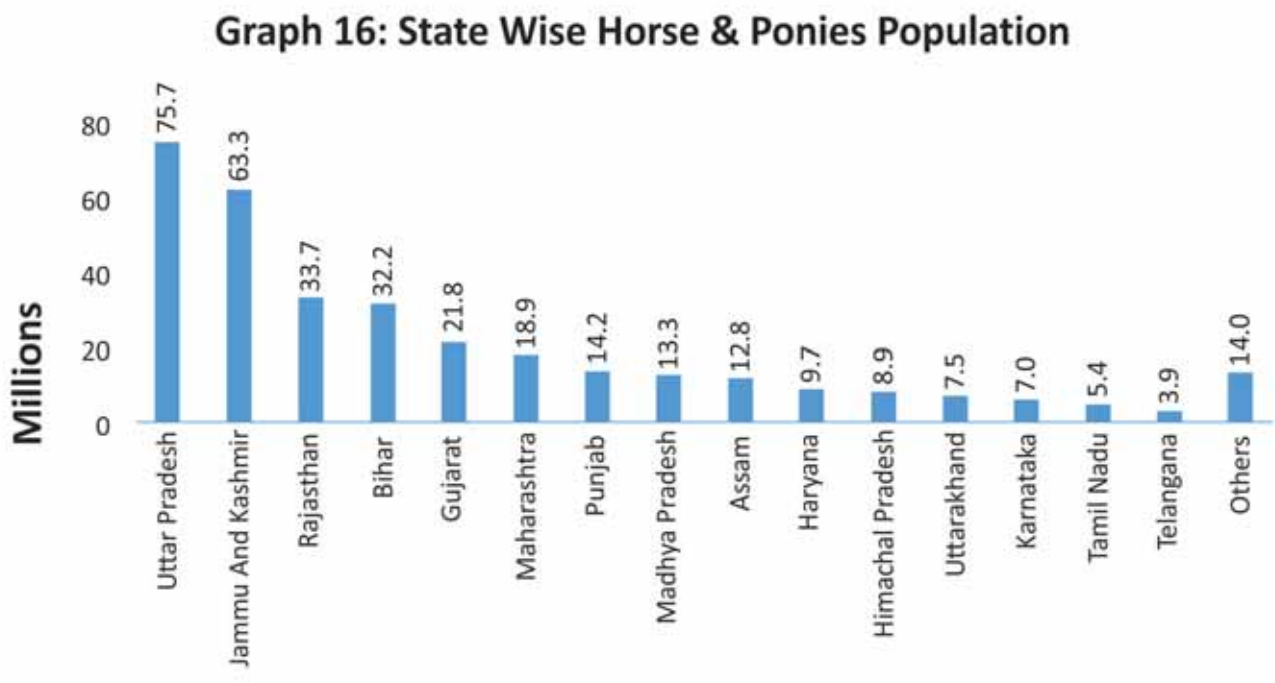
8.2.5 Goat



- In 2019, India’s goat population rose to 148.88 million, which is a 10% increase since 2012.
- Goats make up over a quarter (27.7%) of

the country’s total livestock, showing how important they are to the farming economy.

8.2.6 Horses & Ponies

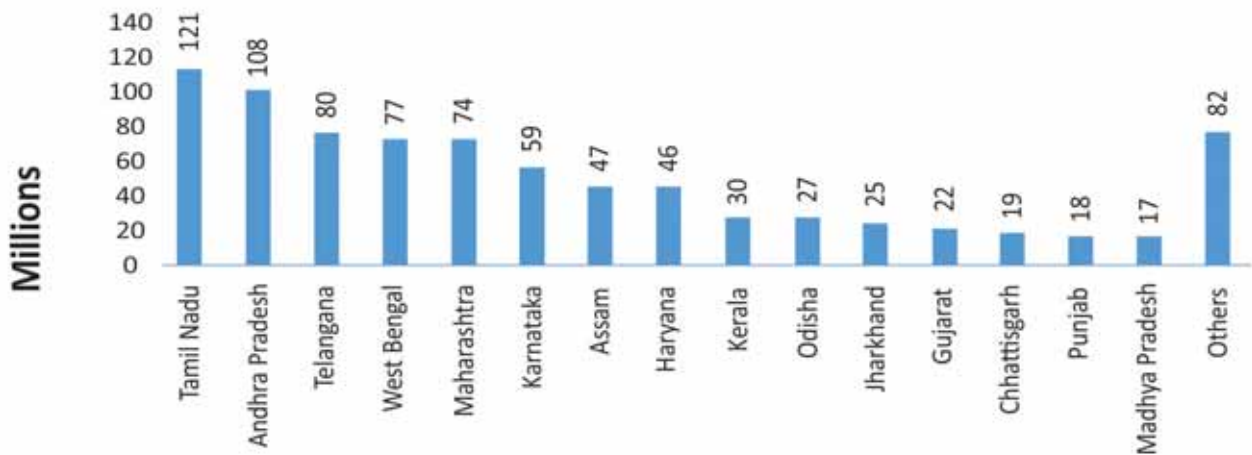


- The population of animals like horses & ponies in India dropped significantly to about 0.55 million in 2019.

- This is a significant decrease of 45.2% since the last census in 2012, clearly showing changing patterns in how livestock is raised across the country.

8.3 Poultry

Graph 17: State Wise Total Poultry Population



- **Total Growth:** The overall poultry population reached a new high of 851.81 million birds in 2019, growing by a strong 16.81% from the previous count.
- **Backyard Boom:** A remarkable surge occurred in backyard farming, where the number of birds jumped by 45.79% to 317.07 million. This reflects renewed local engagement in poultry for household income and food security.
- **Commercial Sector's Role:** The commercial poultry industry also expanded by 4.5%, reaching 534.74 million birds. Its steady growth underscores its efficiency in scaling up production to meet the nation's rising demand for protein.

9. Breed wise Report

The 20th Livestock Census also included a detailed Breed Report, which lists information on 184 indigenous and exotic breeds of 19 selected species. The report, created with the help of the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), breaks down the population numbers for each breed - such as indigenous cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goats.

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.

10. 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.



11. The 21st Livestock Census is Now Underway

India's Most Comprehensive Animal Count

In an ambitious nationwide initiative, India conducted its most extensive livestock enumeration to date. Launched in October 2024, the massive data collection effort deployed 87,613 enumerators and 16,453 supervisors to ensure comprehensive coverage across the country. The census stood apart through its innovative use of a dedicated mobile app, which was central to enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of the exercise by enabling real-time data entry and minimizing error. A robust monitoring system was also in place to ensure strict adherence to collection guidelines.

A defining feature of this census was its dedicated focus on the socio-economic aspects of livestock rearing. For the first time, it specifically captured

the livestock holdings of pastoral communities and emphasized the pivotal role of women in animal management. By capturing these often-overlooked dimensions, the census is positioned to inform targeted policy support and reveal critical insights into gender roles and rural livelihoods. The census is meticulously cataloguing 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.

Data collection concluded in April 2025. With tabulation and report writing now underway. A Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) is planned to assess the quality, coverage, and accuracy of the data collected, after which the gathered information will be instrumental in shaping future livestock development policies, understanding shifts 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 38 meetings of the Committee have been held during the 2025. The Trade Unit of the Department has issued 3660 Sanitary Import Permits during the 2025 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 01.01.25 to 31.12.25 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 2025, a total of 38 meetings of said Committee were held and 1095 nos. of recommendations were issued in favour of various firms/Organizations/ as well as to various State Governments.

8.1.6 During the year 2025, the following major policy initiatives have been undertaken to facilitate increasingly steps for “Ease of Doing Business”;

1. The Department has published notification G.S.R. 737(E), dated 7th October, 2025 issued revised health protocol for import of equines into India. The health protocol has been revised to keep in sync with WOAHP recommendations and advancement in disease diagnosis.
2. The notification S.O. 2666(E) dated 17.10.2014 has been amended to facilitate import by notifying three new ports ACC Navi Mumbai, ICD Jodhpur and ICD Sanand vide notification S.O. 5378 (E), 24th November, 2025.

CHAPTER 9

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

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. 714.56 crore

in 2024-25 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs.328.17 crore under different schemes / programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs.316.45 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2024-25. For the current financial year 2025-26, the Department earmarked Rs.559.49 crore at BE stage which is increase at RE Stage to Rs.560.89 crore. Out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 311.01 crore (up to 31.12.2025) has been incurred under different schemes / programmes under SCSP component in 2025-26.

9.3 Under TSP component, the Department earmarked Rs. 377.24 crore in 2024-25 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs.170.97 crore under different schemes / programmes. Against this, Rs. 151.88 crore was incurred in 2024-25. For the current FY 2025-26, the Department earmarked Rs. 302.51 crore at BE stage which increased at RE stage to Rs.357.05 crore. Out of which, Rs.160.27crore (up to 31.12.2025) has been incurred under different schemes / programmes under TSP component in 2025-26

CHAPTER 10

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN



10.1 Women Entrepreneurship Development

10.1.1 National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme-

In the fiscal year 2024-25, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 363 women entrepreneurship proposals. Out of these proposals 15 entrepreneurship proposals for

establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms, 313 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms, 26 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 25438.2 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs 11823.85 Lakhs.

CASE STUDY: LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT THROUGH THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNDER THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION



INTRODUCTION

This case study focuses on Smt, Enjam Kavya, a marginal farmer, establishing a sheep breeding unit.

CHALLENGES FACED

She encountered financial pressures, technical gaps, market issues, labor and management, disease risks, and infrastructure problems.



INTRODUCTION



With EDP assistance, the beneficiary set up a sheep breeding unit, totaling ₹1,00,00,000.



Monthly income increased fivefold, boosting financial stability, standard of living, and asset creation.

SOCIAL IMPACT

The enterprise promoted women's entrepreneurship, a created jobs, and enhanced —→status.



A. Establishment of Sheep Breeding Unit under NLM-EDP Scheme- Smt. Enjam Kavya, Telangana

The project of Smt. Enjam Kavya, Application ID NLM202207040000047, a resident of Bejjikal village, Tripuraram Mandal, Nalgonda District, was approved by the Government of India under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) of the National Livestock Mission (NLM) during the year 2023–24. With support under the National Livestock Mission, the woman beneficiary established a Sheep Breeding Unit with a total project cost of ₹1,00,00,000. A capital subsidy of 50% amounting to ₹50,00,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India.

The family had a stable but limited income, with average annual earnings of about ₹5,00,000 (approximately ₹30,000 per month). While the income was sufficient to meet basic needs, it offered limited scope for asset creation or improvement in living standards.

With the financial assistance, the beneficiary invested in the procurement of quality breeding stock, construction of scientific animal sheds, installation of essential equipment, and adoption of improved sheep breeding and management practices. After establishment of the unit, the beneficiary started generating regular fetching an average price of ₹8,000.

At present, the beneficiary earns an average monthly income of approximately ₹1,50,000, resulting in a significant enhancement in the family's standard of living. The increased income has enabled timely repayment of bank loans, improved financial security, and long-term asset creation.

The unit has also created employment opportunities for other people in the village, including family members and local villagers. Overall, the project highlights the role of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme under the National Livestock Mission in

promoting women entrepreneurship, strengthening rural livelihoods, encouraging self-employment, and improving the socio-economic status of beneficiaries.



B. Establishment of Goatery farming unit under NLM-EDP scheme– Smt. Sapna S. Kumbar, Karnataka

Smt Sapna S Kumbar, a farmer from Golasangi Village, Nidagundi Taluk, Vijayapur district, Karnataka State and beneficiary of the NLM-EDP program in 2023-2024, was transformed from a small-scale farmer into a successful entrepreneur. Initially, She reared 80-100 sheep for his livelihood but faced challenges like unavailability of credit facilities and unprofitable cattle rearing, with his family's income below 3 lakhs per year.

Through NLM-EDP interventions, the recipient of the grant created a Goat Breeding Unit under the National Livestock Mission's EDP at a project cost of ₹ 95,01,500, she received a capital subsidy of 42.59 lakhs for establishing a Goat farm with 500+25 livestock. The subsidy was made available in two instalments: ₹ 21,29,500 on 01-02-2024, and another instalment on 07-01-2025. A bank loan of ₹ 76,00,000 and ₹ 19,01,500 from personal resources were used to cover the remaining project costs.

Key supports included infrastructure development such as shed, land, water facilities, and electrification;



Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

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.

the farmer invested in a ₹ 95.01 crore farm by taking a ₹ 76 lakhs loan and contributing ₹ 19.01 lakhs herself. Additional aids encompassed livestock purchase and insurance for 500+25 animals, fodder cultivation costs, and access to a ₹ 76 lakhs bank loan via scheme convergence

As a result, the entrepreneur established a Goat farm exceeding 500+25 livestock, achieving an annual turnover of Rs. 20 lakhs, profits of 10 lakhs, and benefits for 5-8 other farmers including family members. Her family income rose significantly to 10 lakhs per year.



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/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:

- 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

- 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 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.

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

1. Gyandhara Industries Private Limited, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh

Project highlights:

Particulars	Details
Sector	Animal Feed Plant
Employment potential	127
Capacity of the plant	1,20,000 MTPA
New project/expansion project	Expansion
Investment catalysed (Project Cost)	INR 52.66 cr.
Term Loan	INR 32.00 cr.
Interest Subvention released	37.16 lakhs
Numbers of Farmers Involved	1,00,000

PROJECT DETAILS:

Mrs. Ritu Agarwal & Mrs. Jyotsna Agarwal formed a Partnership Company in the name & style of S.P. Lab. The Firm set up Cattle Feed Manufacturing Plant. The Plant was set up with an installed capacity of 200 Tonnes per day Capacity which was latter on up graded to 400 Tonnes per day. The Firm was converted into a Private Limited Company in the Year 2021 under the provisions of the Company's Act. The Brand name of the cattle feed being produced is 'GYANDHARA' with distribution across nearby markets and Nepal as well.

The Authorized share capital of Gyandhara Industries Private limited is INR 1 cores and the paid-up share capital is INR 1 crores as on 31st March 2023.

The Net worth of the company as on 31st March 2024 is INR 1651.12 lakhs.

TESTIMONY FROM PROMOTER

"The AHIDF scheme has been incredibly beneficial for our project. It significantly enhanced financial viability and provided additional support that boosted overall project success. We are grateful for this impactful initiative."



Project site



Quality control



Intermediate RM storage



Processing area

2. Surabhi Breeding Farms, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Project highlights:

Particulars	Details
Sector	Animal Feed Plant
Employment potential	180
Capacity of the plant	3,780 MTPA
New project/expansion project	New
Investment catalysed (Project Cost)	INR 12.28 cr.
Term Loan	INR 9.20 cr.
Interest Subvention released	36.48 lakhs
Numbers of Farmers Involved	500

PROJECT DETAILS:

M/S. SURABHI BREEDING FARMS IS A PARTNERSHIP FIRM. THE PROJECT IS PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES (BULK STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND SILO) FOR ITS POULTRY FEED MANUFACTURING UNIT WITH CAPACITY OF 3780 MTPA. IT IS AN MSME UNIT. THE KEY FEATURE OF THE PROJECT IS THAT THE ENTIRE HANDLING OF THE FOOD GRAINS, RIGHT FROM RECEIVING AT BASE DEPOTS, CLEANING AND DRYING AS WELL AS STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION TO FIELD DEPOTS IS CARRIED OUT IN BULK FORM, THUS MINIMIZING THE LOSSES AND IMPROVING FEED QUALITY. FULLY

AUTOMATED OPERATION ENSURES QUICK SERVICE, TRANSPARENT & ACCURATE TRANSACTIONS AT ALL STAGES AND TIMELY PAYMENT TO FARMERS.

The net worth of the company as on 31st March 2024 is 1748.25 Lakhs.

TESTIMONY FROM PROMOTER

“The AHIDF scheme has been instrumental in the success of our project. It improved financial feasibility and offered critical support, contributing significantly to the project’s overall achievements. We deeply appreciate this transformative initiative. Also, Surabhi Breeding farm always gives the gender equality a preference and hence woman employment would be the major target.”



Processing area



Project site

10.2 Women Empowerment under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Animal Husbandry sector provides livelihood support to more than 100 million rural households. More than 90% of livestock farmers are small, marginal, and landless. Most of the work related to animal husbandry is carried out by our women, making this sector a strong pillar of women empowerment. Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated in December 2014 exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific holistic manner. It aims to enhance milk production and productivity through superior breeding techniques and technologies. Women empowerment is a significant component of this scheme, as it recognizes the important role played by women in the livestock sector.

1. **Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP):** Under this component, free artificial insemination (AI) services are provided at the doorstep of farmers. This programme, implemented under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, has benefited a large number of livestock farmers across the country, including a significant proportion of women farmers, by improving access to quality breeding services and contributing to enhanced livestock productivity and income generation.



Women farmers benefitted under Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme.

2. Induction of Community resource person as Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs): Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. Under the scheme assistance of Rs 31000 is made available for training and Rs 50,000 is made available for equipment. As on date, 39810 MAITRIs

have been trained and inducted including women MAITRIs. They deliver 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 Trained under RGM in Manipur



Training and distribution of AI kits to women 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 134 Breed Multiplication Farms (BMF) sanctioned under the scheme 34 BMF are being established by women entrepreneur.



Women Beneficiary under establishment of BMF from Jammu

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 2025 in best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ Buffalo breeds

category two women farmers (Kumari Shraddha Satyawar, Maharashtra & Smt. Vijay Lata, Himachal Pradesh) were felicitated with Gopal Ratna Award. In the category of Best Artificial Insemination Technician, one women AIT (Mrs. Anuradha Chakali, Andhra Pradesh) was also felicitated with Gopal Ratna Award.



Gopal Ratna Awardee



Gopal Ratna Awardee

CHAPTER 11

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER 11

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 for 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 January 2025 to December 2025, 63 officials of DAHD/Subordinate offices were deputed abroad

to attend a total of 38 Meetings/Seminars/Trainings/Workshops etc. A total of 24 meetings (both virtual/physical) of Hon'ble FAH&D Minister and Senior officers of DAHD with foreign delegations from countries like EU, UK, Netherlands, Australia, Brazil, Russia, Chile, Belarus etc. were organized during the period, January, 2025 to December, 2025.

11.3 International Conferences/events hosted by DAHD

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Department, hosted an annual conference of International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR) and International Dairy Federation (IDF)/International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Analytical Week 2025 at NDDB, Anand from 29th March to 04th April 2025.

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 (AWBI) 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 21 members as on date. Dr. Muthukumarasamy B., IAS, Joint Secretary, DAHD has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board.

The functions of the Animal Welfare Board of India are 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 year 2025

(i) Recognition of Animal Welfare Organization including Gaushala:

The Board grants recognition to Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) that apply to the Board for recognition. The Board granted recognition to 3807 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to the year 31.12.2024. The Board has granted recognition to 41 Gaushalas / Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025. Also, the recognition of 239 Organizations has been cancelled due to their non-existence. Thus, total 3609 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.12.2025.

(ii) ABC Project Recognition:

As mandated in Rule 3 of the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, the Board granted ABC Project Recognition to the Local Bodies and Animal Welfare Organizations. The Board has issued 71 nos. of ABC Project Recognition for conducting animal birth control program across the Country from 28.07.2023 to 31.12.2025. 37 ABC Project Recognition have been issued from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 by the board.

(iii) Registration of performing animals

Under Rule 3 of the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001, the Board is the prescribed authority for issuance of registration certificates. During the year 2025, registration certificates were issued to eight

animal owners under the said Rules.

Further, 1099 cases relating to Films/Advertisements/TV Serials/Web Series, etc. were examined for grant of No Objection Certificates, and 525 cases were processed for grant of pre-shoot permission for use of animals in Films/Advertisements/TV Serials/Web Series, etc.

(iv) Registration of circuses

The Board has registered 06 circuses under the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001 which are using performing animals for the purpose of exhibition upto 31.12.2025.

(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 31.12.2025.

(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. 9483 applicants. During the year 2025 (upto 31.12.2025), the Board has issued 277 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 coordination with the administration / law enforcement authorities on matter related to prevention of cruelty to animals. The Board has organized 01 training

programmes through NALSAR University of Law, wherein 25 participants have been trained and 21 individuals have been nominated as Honorary Animal Welfare Representative (HAWR).

(viii) Cruelty matters and action taken on the complaints

The Board received numerous complaints relating to cruelty to animals from various parts of the country, which were forwarded to the concerned officers of the State Governments, namely District Collectors/Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, for enquiry and submission of action taken reports. During the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, the Board forwarded 1,327 cruelty complaints to the concerned authorities for necessary action.

(ix) Court Cases:

During the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, the Board is having 296 on-going 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

- i) Prani Mitra and Jeev Daya Awards conferred on 27th February, 2025 to 9 Individuals and Animal Welfare Organization under 8 categories of Awards in the presence of Union Ministers of State, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and Shri George Kurian. Ms. Alka Upadhyaya,

Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department (AHD), Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Chairman, AWBI along with senior officials of the ministry, representatives from state governments, representative of the Animal Welfare Organization / Gaushalas and Animal Lovers.

- ii) The AWBI released four important books for effective implementation of rules and guidelines for animal welfare in India. These books will serve as vital tools for veterinarians, policymakers and field officials, to help ensure timely and effective responses for animal welfare. These include Handbook for Veterinary Officers on Animal Welfare Laws; Law Enforcement Handbook on Animal Welfare Laws; Animal Law Handbook for Urban Local Bodies and Revised Animal Birth Control (ABC) module for Street Dogs Population management, rabies eradication and reducing man-dog conflict.
- iii) Three days Honorary Animal Welfare Representative training programme conducted in co-ordination with NALSAR University, Hyderabad from 23.08.2025 to 25.08.2025.
- iv) AWBI Organized Indigenous Games at State Senior Secondary School, Sikri, Ballabgarh on 29.08.2025 during National Sports Day observed by D/o Sports, M/o of Youth Affairs & Sports.
- v) Conducted Yoga Awareness Session at Delhi Public School Ghaziabad, Sikri, Ballabgarh on 30.08.2025 At DPSG, Sikri, Ballabgarh, Haryana.
- vi) Special Campaign 5.0 for Institutionalizing Swachhata Organized by AWBI in Co-Ordination with the Schools such as Delhi Public School Ghaziabad (DPSG), Sikri, Ballabgarh, Haryana; State Senior Secondary School, Sikri, Ballabgarh, Haryana; and SND

Public School, Palwal, Haryana on 03.10.2025, 27.10.2025 and 23.10.2025 respectively, to promote Swachhata under the theme “Clean Green Utsav – Eco-Friendly and Zero Waste Celebration, in which all students, teachers, and non-teaching staff participated enthusiastically.

- vii) Seven days Training Programme for Veterinary Graduates and Paravets conducted at DUVASU, MATHURA, UP from 10th November, 2025 to 16th November, 2025.

(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 circuses, 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 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 are as per the details given below:

- One Annual General Meeting of the Board held on 19.12.2025.
- Two General Meetings of the Board held on 09.01.2025 and 13.08.2025.
- One meeting of Executive Committee held on 25.11.2025.

- Five meetings of the Recognition Committee held on 09.01.2025, 14.05.2025, 18.07.2025, 03.09.2025 and 19.12.2025.
 - 51 Meetings of Performing Animals Committee held from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025.
 - Six meetings of ABC Project Recognition Committee held on 12.02.2025, 29.04.2025, 03.07.2025, 20.08.2025, 15.10.2025 and 27.11.2025.
 - Two meetings of Committee for Honorary Animal Welfare Representative were held on 14.05.2025 and 03.09.2025.
 - One meeting of Award and Event Committee held on 03.09.2025.
 - One meeting of Inspection of Slaughter House Committee held on 15.05.2025.
- (ii) During the year 2025, 1099 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 525 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.
 - (iii) During the year 2025, the Board has issued authorization to 277 applicants as CACT.
 - (iv) During the year 2025, the Board has nominated 21 Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives who have attended the training programme conducted by the Board and obtained the qualifying marks.
 - (v) During the year 2025, the Board has taken action / forwarded 1327 cruelty complaints received from various parts of the country to the concerned authorities for necessary action.
 - (vi) The amount of processing fee collected by the Board from 1st January, 2025 to 31st December, 2025 is Rs 2,93,02,000/-

(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 January, 2025 to 31st December, 2025 is ` 2,93,02,000/-.

12.3 Achievements (Physical / Financial)

The Animal Welfare Board of India is going to complete 64 years of dedicated service in the promotion of Animal Welfare and Prevention of Cruelty to them. The activities of the Board continue all over the country including Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and even in remote rural areas of the country. The achievements of the Board during the year are as under:

- (i) The Board has recognized 3609 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to 31.12.2025. During the year 2025, the Board has granted recognition to 41 AWOs.
- i) Celebration of Animal Welfare Fortnight 2025 and Jiv Jantu Kalyan Diwas on the occasion of Vasant Panchami dated 14.01.2025
 - ii) Observance of “Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare Awareness Month” dated 10.02.2025
 - iii) Advisory to prevent illegal Slaughtering and transportation dated 03.06.2025 and 12.08.2025.
 - iv) Letter to DGP of all the States and UTs requesting to conduct one-day training programme for the police/traffic officials on “Animal Welfare Laws” dated

12.4 The Board Issued the following advisories to the States / UTs during the Report Period for Preventing Unnecessary Pain and Suffering to Animals

- v) Request for Constitution of committees as per Rule 9(3) of ABC Rules 2023 dated 17.07.2025
- vi) Implementation of ABC rules 2023 - Guideline for Local Bodies, RWAs and AOAs dated 17.07.2025
- vii) Request for Issuance of Directions to All Medical Institutions for Separate Recording of Dog Bites by Pet Dogs and Street Dogs - dated 04.08.2025.
- viii) Advisory to Prevent and Prohibit the Illegal Conduct of Greyhound Races in Various Parts of the Country - dated 04.08.2025.
- ix) Request for Strict Compliance with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 (as amended in 2010), and Mandatory Stunning of Animals Prior to Slaughter - dated 04.08.2025.
- x) Mandatory Certificate of Project Recognition under Rule 3 of the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023 - dated 04.08.2025.
- xi) Advisory for Establishment of 24x7 Helpline and Provision of Emergency Veterinary Services for Injured and Sick Animals dated 04.08.2025.
- xii) Adoption of Revised ABC Module as Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) dated 11.08.2025.
- xiii) Observance of World Rabies Day on 28th September, 2025.
- xiv) Observance of World Animal Day on 4th October, 2025.
- xv) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in compliance with directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 07.11.2025 in Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 5 of 2025 - dated 27.11.2025.

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

12.5.2 Achievements (from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025):

Registration and Constitution of IAEC	47
Renewal and Reconstitution of IAEC	92
Revision of IAEC	408
Amendment in registration	55
Meetings of the CCSEA	11
Research Protocols of large animals approved	823
Regional Training Programme for Nominees of CCSEA	2
Nominees of CCSEA trained	261
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"	13

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

CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

Chapter 13

13.1 Overview

The Credit, Extension and Publicity (CE&P) Division looks after all Extension and Publicity work of the Department. Credit Support for Animal Husbandry farmers under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme is also monitored by CEP Division.

The Extension Division helps farmers get information on financial and technical support, scientific research, and new practices in livestock and animal husbandry. It also supports State Governments in setting up and running effective Extension Services through various programmes, schemes and activities.

This Division promotes the Department's work using different communication platforms. It works with organizations like PIB, Prasar Bharati, All India Radio and the Central Bureau of Communication to create and run media campaigns. It also actively uses social media through DAHD platforms to reach a wider audience.

13.2 Extension and Publicity Activities

13.2.1 Livestock & Dairy Innovations at Startup Mahakumbh 2025 held from 3rd to 5th April, 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, showcased its strong presence at Startup Mahakumbh 2025, held from 3rd to 5th April, 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. As a Silver Supporting Partner, DAHD set up an interactive pavilion highlighting innovations and initiatives in the livestock and dairy sector. DAHD provided Startup Pods to 15 Startups functional in the Livestock and Dairy sector, who got an opportunity to display their

product/services and network with key stakeholders while exploring avenues for scaling their impact in India's agrarian economy. These Startups showcased innovative products and technologies for example, ensuring temperature compliance in dairy processing, AI monitoring for animal health management, sensor-based smart collar for estrus detection, milk adulteration detection kit to ensure food safety, end-to-end SaaS platform for dairy supply chain, artificial insemination (A.I) gun, data integration in dairy supply chain via blockchain to improve product traceability etc. Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAHD, visited the Pavilion and interacted with several startups, appreciating their contribution and innovations in livestock management and dairy technology.

The pavilion also showcased key government programs such as the National Livestock Mission, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, drawing strong interest from academia, industry stakeholders, and the general public.



13.2.2 World Environment Day 2025 under the campaign themed “Ending Plastic Pollution Globally” organized by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) along with its subordinate offices under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying conducted various activities under the campaign for World Environment Day 2025 on the theme “Ending Plastic Pollution Globally”

DAHD undertook the following activities-

- a. Pledge Taking: Organized pledge-taking ceremonies in all subordinate offices to commit towards reducing plastic usage and promoting sustainable practices
- b. Cleanliness Campaign: Conducted cleanliness drives within the premises of the Department and its subordinate offices to sensitize employees and set an example for environmental responsibility.
- c. Awareness Campaign to promote eco-friendly

packaging for animal feed and dairy products and also performing Nukkad Natak on the theme.

- d. Workshop and awareness campaigns to inform farmers and dairymen about the environmental impact of plastic pollution.
- e. Social Media Campaign: Launched a focused social media campaign on the theme “**Ending Plastic Pollution Globally**” during the pre-campaign period.

In total, 17 Subordinate office undertook the various activities. A Pledge Taking was held on 5th June, 2025 on WED- 2025 at Krishi Bhawan. Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary DAHD, along with the officials and staffs, took the “Swachh Bharat Harit Bharat” Green Pledge. DAHD officials also discussed on the theme “Ending Plastic Pollution Globally” in the animal husbandry sector.





13.2.3 DAHD Promotes ‘One Earth, One Health’: Blends Tradition and Sustainability on Yoga Day 2025 with Ethnoveterinary Displays and Mass Tree Planting

DAHD celebrated International Day of Yoga 2025 with events at four locations in Gujarat in collaboration with Government of Gujarat: Dwarka, Somnath, Hajira (Vadodara) and Statue of Unity, and across India under the theme “Yoga for One Earth, One Health.” Hon’ble Union Minister Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh led the celebrations in Patna, while Hon’ble MoS Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and Shri George Kurian participated in Agra and Thiruvananthapuram respectively. A major event in Vadodara saw 1,200+ participants where Hon’ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri C.R. Patil, graced the celebration as the Chief Guest. An added highlight was the NDDB

exhibition featuring ethnoveterinary practices and Ayurvedic livestock products, promoting sustainable animal care rooted in traditional Indian knowledge system.

A yoga session was also held at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, attended by Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD, and Shri Abhilaksh Likhi, Secretary, Department of Fisheries along with senior officials and staffs from DAHD and the Ministry of Fisheries. IDY 2025 was also celebrated with great enthusiasm by DAHD’s subordinate offices and dairy cooperatives across the country, reflecting a shared commitment to wellness, sustainability, and community participation. Over 1.38 lakh farmers and 8,000 Dairy Cooperative Societies joined Yoga Sangam events nationwide, with over 12,000 saplings planted, promoting health, harmony, and sustainability.





13.2.4 (a) Virtual Awareness Program for livestock farmers across Western and Southern States/UTs through the Common Service Centres (CSC)

DAHD organized a Virtual Awareness Program for livestock farmers across Western and Southern



States/UTs through the Common Service Centres (CSC) on 11th July, 2025. The program was chaired by Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD also graced the program with her presence.



Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State, highlighted the program as a valuable opportunity for direct engagement with the livestock farmers. He commended the Department's efforts in enhancing milk production, noting the significant contribution of initiatives such as the use of Sex-Sorted Semen (SSS). He mentioned that the price of SSS has been drastically reduced—making it significantly more

accessible and affordable for farmers across the country. He urged the farmers to actively engage in the session as it would help them to translate knowledge “from lab to land” for practical application in livestock farming. He also interacted with farmers from various States, inquiring about their livestock, access to veterinary services, and their awareness of departmental schemes.



Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, DAHD emphasized how crucial timely vaccination is to preserving livestock health and stopping the spread of diseases and also discussed on the concept of zoonosis and highlighted the need for adoption of disease control measures. She also emphasized the role of advanced

breed improvement techniques in enhancing productivity. She encouraged the participating farmers to actively apply the knowledge gained from the program to their practices, thereby contributing to the overall development of the animal husbandry sector.



The programme saw the participation of 1 lakh livestock farmers from 2000 CSCs centers across **the Western and Southern States/UTs** of the country. Farmers have joined this program from the locations across the States and UTs including Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Maharashtra, Puducherry,

Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana. The program was aimed to aware farmers on critical aspects of animal husbandry including breed improvement, vaccination, zoonotic disease control, and sanitation practices. The program featured expert sessions and educational videos on SSS, and vaccination.



The initiative is part of the Department's efforts to improve awareness on livestock and dairy sector by leveraging digital platforms and engaging directly with the livestock and dairy farmers.

13.2.4(b) DAHD conducted Virtual Awareness Program Chaired by MoS Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Across North, North-Eastern States and Bihar through Common Service Centres (CSC).

A Virtual awareness program on the topic of "Enhancing Livestock Productivity" on 23rd July, 2025, which was chaired by Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Panchayati Raj. Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and

Dairying (DAHD), Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAHD, along with other senior officers of the department also attended the session. It was an Extension program aimed at the empowerment of the livestock farmers across Northern, North-Eastern states including Bihar. The program was conducted via Common Service Centres (CSCs) platform. The program saw enthusiastic participation from over 2 lakh livestock farmers, through 4,000 CSC locations. The Livestock farmers across 16 States and Union Territories, including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and Ladakh participated in this session.



In his address **Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel** urged the farmers to take full advantage of government schemes and adopt modern technologies such as artificial insemination, genomic selection, biosecurity measures, and the AHD Kisan Credit Card (KCC). **Smt. Alka Upadhyaya**, highlighted the department's commitment to delivering services directly to farmers,

and pointed to the untapped potential in the hilly regions for livestock and dairy development, urging local communities to leverage their natural advantages. During the interaction, **Ms. Varsha Joshi** underscored the need to adopt advanced breeding technologies like Sex-Sorted Semen and IVF, encouraging them to embrace science-led productivity improvements.



The awareness program featured expert-led sessions and informative videos on enhancing livestock productivity through modern technologies and

support schemes. It served as a platform for knowledge sharing, policy awareness, and promoting entrepreneurship, highlighting the vital role of

livestock farmers in rural development. This initiative is part of DAHD's ongoing efforts to boost awareness

in the livestock and dairy sector by leveraging digital platforms and directly engaging with farmers across the country.



13.2.4 (c) Virtual Awareness Program for 1 lakh livestock farmers across 2,000 Common Service Centres (CSCs) across Central, Eastern, Southern, and Northern States/Union Territories.

A Virtual Awareness Program for livestock farmers was organized across Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern States/Union Territories through the Common Service Centres (CSC) on 20th August, 2025.

The program was chaired by Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary (CDD), Shri. Rama Shankar Sinha, Additional Secretary (LH) and Dr. Muthukumarasamy. B., Joint Secretary (IT/NLM/SD) along with the senior officials of DAHD were also present.





Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State, highlighted the program as a valuable opportunity for direct engagement with the livestock farmers. He commended the Department's efforts to boost milk production, highlighting the crucial role of initiatives like vaccination programme, use of Sex-Sorted Semen (SSS). Hon'ble Minister of State interacted with the livestock farmers and encouraged them to adopt SSS (Sex-Sorted Semen) technology, which resulted in the birth of over 90% female calves, subsequently leading to increased milk production. He also urged the farmers to actively participate in the session to help translate scientific knowledge "from lab to land" for practical livestock farming. He also stressed the importance of vaccination and advised the farmers to get their animals vaccinated as per schedule and utilization of the Department's 1962 toll-free number for treatment-related assistance.

One Lakh Livestock farmers participated in the awareness program through 2,000 locations across Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern States/UTs of the country. Farmers have joined this program from the locations across the States and UTs including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Chandigarh.

The program was aimed at raising awareness among farmers about critical aspects of animal husbandry, including breed improvement, zoonotic disease control, biosecurity, and entrepreneurship development through departmental schemes. It featured awareness videos and expert-led sessions on various topics designed to enhance livestock productivity.



The initiative is part of the Department's efforts to raise awareness about the livestock and dairy sector by leveraging digital platforms and directly engaging with livestock and dairy farmers.

13.2.5 DAHD in collaboration with UNDP India, organized a National Workshop on “Stakeholder Consultation on Development of Communication Strategy” and launched its official WhatsApp Channel in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, on 3rd September 2025.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, in collaboration with UNDP India, organized a National Workshop on “*Stakeholder Consultation on Development of Communication Strategy*” on 3rd September 2025 in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. The event was held under the MoU signed between DAHD and UNDP. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Panchayati Raj, attended as the Chief Guest.



On the occasion, the official WhatsApp channel of the department — **“Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI”** — was launched which aims to provide real-time updates to livestock farmers, including information on government schemes, animal husbandry practices, disease outbreaks, vaccination schedules, weather alerts, fodder availability, and livestock market prices. It is

especially designed to reach farmers in remote areas. To join the channel, users can scan the QR code or click the following link: <https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VbB71xMCBtx8wvHZVi2o>. In his address, Prof. Baghel emphasized the importance of ensuring that all government schemes reach every farmer across States and Union Territories.



The event also featured an interactive session with Directors and Nodal Officers from various states, focusing on grassroots extension activities and strategies to further enhance outreach and impact for the benefit of farmers.

13.2.6 “Convergence Pavilion” at Saras Aajeevika Mela 2025 from 12th-13th September, 2025.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, actively participated in the Delhi SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2025 held at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi, from 12th to 13th September 2025. This event was organized under the aegis of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) by the Ministry of Rural Development.



As part of the Mela, a “Convergence Pavilion” was established to provide participating Ministries and Departments with dedicated slots to showcase their initiatives. This platform enabled DAHD to effectively disseminate information about its programs and create awareness among visiting states, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders, fostering collaboration and enhancing outreach efforts in the rural livelihoods sector.

13.2.7 DAHD Hosts Virtual Awareness Program on Ethno Veterinary Medicine (EVM) for Livestock Farmers

As part of the 10th Ayurveda Day celebrations themed “Ayurveda for People and Planet”, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) organized a virtual awareness program on Ethno Veterinary Medicine (EVM) for livestock farmers on 23rd September 2025, through the Common Service

Centres (CSC) network.



The event, which was chaired by Shri Naresh Pal Gangwar, Secretary, DAHD, Government of India involved participation from over one lakh farmers across more than 2,000 CSCs in 23 States and Union Territories of the country. Shri Gangwar emphasized

integrating Ayurveda with modern veterinary practices to promote sustainable livestock health and tackle Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR), highlighting EVM as an eco-friendly and cost-effective alternative.



Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAHD, spoke on the use of EVM for treating bovine mastitis, stressing its role in reducing antibiotic use, thereby mitigating antimicrobial resistance (AMR). She also

encouraged the livestock farmers to adopt traditional herbal treatments for healthier livestock and long-term sectoral sustainability.



The program included expert sessions on Ayurveda-based veterinary practices, and aligned with DAHD's broader mission to promote sustainable livestock management, conservation of medicinal plants, and affordable healthcare solutions for farmers.

Husbandry & Dairying at World Food India 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying participated in World Food India 2025, held from 25th to 28th September 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

13.2.8 Participation of Department of Animal



The Department's pavilion showcased key schemes, initiatives, and innovative technologies in the livestock and dairy sectors, featuring 15 Startups from across India—ranging from dairy product innovators to Livestock based-tech companies. On 25th September, Hon'ble Minister of State, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, visited the pavilion at Hangar 1, where the "Selfie Point" and live product demonstrations by Startups drew significant attention.

The pavilion highlighted the Department's commitment to technological innovation and sectoral development, receiving enthusiastic responses from

entrepreneurs, innovators, and foreign delegates. The Department also took part in the CEO Roundtable on the inaugural day and organized a Knowledge Session titled "Sustainable Livestock Production: Emerging Opportunities in Non-Bovine Sector" on 25th September. Chaired by Dr. Muthukumarasamy B., Joint Secretary (DAHD), the session featured speakers from Milkstation Mantra, Swadha Agri, DelyFresh Farm Tech Pvt. Ltd., and DAHD officials. It facilitated insightful discussions, encouraging collaboration and knowledge exchange among stakeholders and policy makers.



Overall, the Department's participation served as a dynamic platform for showcasing innovations, fostering dialogue, and exploring growth opportunities in the livestock and dairy sectors.

13.2.9 150 Years of Vande Mataram commemorative activities on 7th November, 2025

To commemorate 150 years of Vande Mataram and honor the historic and national significance of our National Song, the Department observed the occasion on 7th November 2025 at Krishi Bhawan under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble MoS Prof S.P. Singh Baghel. The celebration was also held across

119 institutions including all subordinate offices of the Department and dairy cooperatives, with a total participation of 3,120 individuals.

13.2.10 Tribal Business Conclave 2025 on 12th November, 2025 at Yashobhoomi, New Delhi.

DAHD participated at the “Tribal Business Conclave

2025” exhibition held on 12th November 2025 at Yashobhoomi, New Delhi. The Department participated by setting up an exhibition stall which showcased the flagship schemes and programs implemented by the department along with the dissemination of the Departments success stories to the visiting.



This platform enabled DAHD to effectively disseminate information about its programs and create awareness among visiting states, beneficiaries,

and other stakeholders, fostering collaboration and enhancing outreach efforts in the rural livelihoods sector.

13.2.11 44th India International Trade Fair (IITF) from 14th-27th November, 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

DAHD participated in the 44th India International

Trade Fair (IITF) at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi from 14th – 27th November, 2025 along with the participation of 2 start-ups related to technological innovation and Dairy products.



The DAHD Exhibition Stall showcased the flagship schemes and programs implemented by the department and its achievements were also exhibited in the DAHD stall on the theme "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat". The event specifically focused on encouraging cooperation among stakeholders, highlighting the value of indigenous innovation and sustainable practices in achieving shared goals.

13.2.12 Celebration of the 5th Janjatiya Gaurav Divas 2025 from 1st November, 2025 to 15th November, 2025.

DAHD participated in the celebration of the 5th Janjatiya Gaurav Divas 2025 from 1st November, 2025 to 15th November, 2025 across all the Sub-ordinate offices of the Department.

Various public awareness campaigns were conducted to inform the tribal communities about various government schemes of the Department and opportunities in the livestock sectors aimed to promote inclusive development, enhance participation and strengthen livelihood awareness among local tribal communities.

13.2.13 DAHD Participated in the release event of 21st instalment of PM KISAN on 19th November, 2025.

DAHD participated virtually—through its various subordinate offices—in the release of the 21st instalment of PM-KISAN for the period August 2025 to November 2025, issued to eligible farmers on 19th November 2025 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.



A total of 129 locations were set up for the virtual event, which saw the participation of 22,213 livestock farmers and dairy cooperatives.

13.2.14 National Milk Day 2025 on 26th November, 2025 at New Delhi and conferred the National Gopal Ratna Award 2025.

DAHD, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, celebrated National Milk Day 2025 on 25th November, 2025 at the Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi. The event was graced by **Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel**, the Hon'ble Minister of State of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Shri. George Kurian, Hon'ble Minister of State of FAHD, Shri. Naresh Pal Gangwar, Secretary, DAHD along with other senior officials of DAHD.



During the ceremony, the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister of State of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, presented the National Gopal Ratna Awards to winners in three categories: Best Dairy Farmer rearing indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds, Best Artificial Insemination Technician, and Best Dairy Cooperative Society

(DCS)/Milk Producer Company/Dairy Farmer Producer Organization.

Hon'ble Minister of State Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel flagged off **20 modern insulated milk tankers commissioned by Ropar Milk Union** under the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), supported through the JICA-assisted Project – Component B: Dairying through Cooperatives. During the event inauguration of 9 Breed Multiplication Farms was also done.

Further, during the event the Hon'ble Minister of State also launched: -

- **Guidelines for Minimum Standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India-** These guidelines outline a uniform four-tier structure for veterinary service delivery, comprising of Primary Veterinary Care Centres (PVCCs), Block-Level Veterinary Hospitals, District-Level Veterinary Hospitals, and State-Level Polyclinics / Referral Centres and will facilitate States to enhance veterinary service delivery.
- **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) 2025-** BAHS 2025 is an important publication that provides comprehensive data on the livestock and dairy sector. The BAHS-2025 releases the estimation of production of Milk, Egg, Meat and wool in the country annually based on the results of Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) which is conducted across the country in three seasons i.e., Summer (March-June), Rainy (July-October) and Winter (November-February).



In his address, the Hon'ble Minister of State emphasized the pivotal role of the dairy sector in the Indian economy and highlighted how through the efforts of the Government of India, India's per capita milk availability has increased significantly, reaching 485 grams per day, surpassing the global average of 329 grams per day. He also encouraged the dairy farmers and stated that the strength of the nation lies in the villages. The Hon'ble Minister in his speech also lauded the winners of the National Gopal Ratna Awardee and also highlighted the prospect of

the dairying sector.

The event also witnessed thought-provoking panel discussions on the theme "Enhancing animal productivity - Experiences sharing with technical experts and progressive farmers" where experts and progressive farmers shared their insight, practical experiences, innovative practices, adoption of latest scientific adoption and field level strategies that have led to measurable improvements in animal production.



13.2.15 Workshop on Outreach and Communication for Viksit Bharat on 29th November, 2025 at National Media Centre, New Delhi.

All the Additional Secretaries, Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Joint Secretaries of the Department participated in the Workshop on Outreach and Communication for Viksit Bharat at the National Media Centre on 29th November as a follow up to the One Day Secretary Conference on "Improving outreach and communication for Viksit Bharat" held on the 25th of October, 2025, to highlight the key points and outcomes that emerged

during the Secretary's Conference.

13.2.16 Social Media Campaign for Shramdan Activity on 18th December, 2025 at Krishi Bhawan

As part of the fortnight-long Swachhata Pakhwada being observed from 16th December to 31st December, 2025, marking the 10th consecutive year of its implementation, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, organized a Shramdan activity on 18th December, 2025 at the Krishi Bhawan New Delhi.



The Activity was conducted under the leadership of Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Panchayati Raj (FAHD&PR). Senior officers and Officials of the Department actively participated in the cleanliness drive.

Addressing the gathering, the Hon'ble Minister of

State emphasized the significance of cleanliness and hygiene at the workplace, highlighting their crucial role in enhancing organizational productivity.

He underscored that maintaining a clean work environment has a lasting impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions and contributes meaningfully towards nation building.



13.2.17 Online Campaign on Shramdan Activity on 19th December, 2025 at Krishi Bhawan



A Shramdan activity on 19th December, 2025 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi was organized by DAHD as part of the fortnight-long Swachhata Pakhwada being observed from 16th December to 31st December, 2025, marking the 10th consecutive year of its implementation.

The Activity was conducted under the leadership of Ms. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary, DAHD. Senior Officers and Officials of the Department actively participated in the cleanliness drive at Krishi Bhawan.

13.2.18 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 Pashusakhis (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 293 number of training programme have been conducted and 908 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	126
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	10
17	Odisha	2	33
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	43
Total		51	908

- A total of 293 numbers of A-HELP field level training programmes have been conducted in 16 states namely Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Odisha, Tripura and Chhattisgarh. In these training programmes 7504 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:

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants trained
1	Madhya Pradesh	41	1047
2	Jammu & Kashmir	24	599
3	Bihar	50	1246
4	Gujarat	21	486
5	Karnataka	18	542
6	Jharkhand	12	294
7	Uttarakhand	20	506
8	Assam	6	150
9	Kerala	15	438
10	Maharashtra	24	651
11	Mizoram	9	225
12	Rajasthan	3	70
13	Sikkim	4	100
14	Odisha	37	928
15	Tripura	5	120
16	Chhattisgarh	4	102
Total		293	7504

13.3 Mass Awareness Programmes

13.3.1 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials:

- 07 videos have been produced on Digital Ecosystem, Technological Innovations, Extension Workers, World's largest Foot and Mouth Disease vaccination campaign, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, DAHD's beneficiaries Success Stories, and Achievement of the DAHD for display at the World Expo 2025 from 1st to 7th June 2025 in Osaka, Japan.
- 15 Videos featuring Gopal Ratna Awardees have been produced, contributing to a multimedia approach in sharing impactful narratives and achievements.

13.3.2 Social Media

13.3.2.1 Social Media Report (April 2025-December 2025)

Twitter: Total posts done on X (formerly known as Twitter) during the mentioned period counted 1311. The platform has 134.9K followers. During the mentioned period, the platform gained 13.5K likes and over 1.2 M impressions.

Facebook: Total posts done on Facebook during the period counted 1311. These number of posts acquired 1.27.000 Likes and 19.1M views during the mentioned period. The platform has over 207,348 followers.

Instagram: A total of 1311 posts were done on Instagram during the above-mentioned period. These posts gained 474.7K Reach and 91.3K content interaction. The platform has over 15,005 followers.

LinkedIn: A total of 1311 posts were done on LinkedIn during the mentioned period. These posts acquired over 15,000 Likes and over 1,127,641

Impressions. The platform has gained 13,273 Total followers.

Public App: A total of 1311 posts were done. The platform has 352.1K followers.

WhatsApp: A total of 253 posts were done on WhatsApp during the mentioned period. The platform has gained 110K followers

13.3.2.2 Social Media Campaigns

- **One Health Awareness Campaign**

Aligned with global and national health priorities, the One Health campaign raised awareness on zoonotic disease prevention, environmental impacts and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The campaign promoted a holistic approach to health, encouraging coordinated efforts across animal, human and environmental health sectors to build sustainable and resilient communities.

- **Virtual Awareness Programme for Livestock Farmers**

DAHD used its social platforms to promote a large scale virtual awareness initiative delivered via the **Common Service Centres (CSC) network**, reaching more than **1 lakh farmers nationwide**. Through livestreams, interactive Q&A sessions and simplified infographics, farmers learned about **breed improvement, timely vaccination, zoonotic disease prevention and scientific sanitation practices**, helping bridge the rural information gap and encouraging adoption of modern animal husbandry methods.

- **Livestock Entrepreneurship Promotion Campaign**

Through inspiring farmer success stories and posts highlighting training programmes,

DAHD encouraged youth and rural entrepreneurs to explore **livestock and dairy as viable business opportunities**. The campaign showcased growth avenues in dairy, poultry, goatery and allied sectors, motivating communities to diversify income and strengthen rural livelihoods.

- **Seasonal Livestock Health Advisory Campaign**

DAHD rolled out seasonal health advisories using eye catching visuals, reels and step by step tips. By focusing on topics such as **monsoon shelter care, deworming, balanced feeding, clean water provision and winter animal care**, this campaign aimed to protect livestock from climate related disease risks, reduce animal stress and boost resilience through simple, actionable practices.

- **Rashtriya Pashu Tika (Vaccination) Awareness Campaign**

This campaign used text posts, reels and reminder graphics to emphasize **timely vaccination against key diseases** such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, HS, BQ and PPR. The purpose was to reinforce herd immunity, reduce disease outbreaks and help farmers safeguard livestock productivity through scheduled immunization.

- **Clean Dairy & Milk Hygiene Campaign**

DAHD's social media highlighted the importance of clean milking, use of sanitized equipment, safe storage and hygienic transportation of milk. The campaign's motive was to help farmers improve **milk quality, protect consumer health and command better market prices**, reinforcing the link between farm level practices and overall dairy value chain outcomes.

- **Nutrition & Dairy Value Awareness Campaign**

Through engaging posts, infographics and short videos, this campaign highlighted **the nutritional benefits of milk and dairy products**. By presenting easy to understand facts, the campaign helped audiences appreciate dairy's role in daily nutrition, particularly for children, women and senior citizens.

- **Livestock Sector Statistics Awareness Campaign**

DAHD used creative infographics based on **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2025** to explain production trends in milk, eggs, meat and wool. This campaign aimed to build stakeholder confidence in the sector's growth trajectory and enhance public understanding of India's livestock and dairy contributions.

- **Verified Animal Health Advisory Campaign**

This outreach focused on positioning DAHD's social handles as **trusted sources for animal health guidance**. Through expert curated posts, symptom checklists, preventive measures and rational use of veterinary medicine messages, the campaign combated misinformation and helped farmers make informed decisions about animal health.

- **Livestock Disease Prevention & Biosecurity Campaign**

Beyond vaccination messaging, DAHD raised awareness on biosecurity practices such as **quarantine, hygiene barriers and early disease detection**. The campaign used simple visuals and expert tips to make complex concepts easy to understand and apply at farm level.

- **Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) Awareness Campaign**

As reflected in the DAHD Annual Report, the **Mission LiFE campaign** was carried out through social media to **encourage sustainable livestock practices**. The campaign highlighted environmental benefits of **livestock waste management**, including biogas production, composting and use of natural fertilizers. Creative videos and infographics showed how sustainable practices benefit both the environment and farm economics.

- **Monsoon Care Campaign**

Under the Scientific Management of Livestock theme, DAHD's social media ran a dedicated **Monsoon Care campaign** to educate farmers on livestock health during the rainy season. Posts included **pest control tips, shelter maintenance guidance, disease prevention steps and practical animal care advice** tailored for monsoon challenges.

- **Zoonotic Diseases Awareness Campaign**

To promote animal and public health, DAHD ran a campaign introducing audiences to **zoonotic diseases**, their prevention and the role of veterinarians. Short reels, animated explainers and expert Q&A sessions helped communities understand diseases that can transfer between animals and humans and practical steps to minimize risks.

- **DAHD WhatsApp Channel Launch & Engagement Campaign**

On **3rd September 2025**, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) launched its **official WhatsApp Channel to deliver trusted livestock and dairy information directly to farmers' mobile phones**. Promoted widely through QR

codes, reels, carousel posts and platform specific creatives, this campaign encouraged farmers to join the channel for **real time vaccination alerts, seasonal animal care tips, government scheme updates, disease warning messages and weather based advisories**. By focusing on accessibility and trust, the campaign strengthened direct communication between the government and farming communities, helping reduce misinformation and ensure timely guidance at the grassroots level.

- **Animal Husbandry Awareness Month Digital Drive**

DAHD used social media to extend the momentum from Awareness Month activities, highlighting animal welfare camps, livestock health check ups, deworming drives and farmer trainings. The aim was to promote **ethical husbandry, animal well being and scientific livestock care** through continuous digital reinforcement.

- **Egg & Poultry Nutrition Awareness Campaign**

This campaign promoted eggs as an **affordable and nutritious protein source**, debunking myths and providing nutrition facts. The initiative supported poultry farmers while encouraging healthy eating habits across demographics.

- **Fodder Development & Balanced Feeding Campaign**

Posts educated farmers on **fodder management, silage preparation and balanced diets**, helping improve feed quality, ensure year round fodder availability and boost livestock performance.

- **Flagship Schemes Promotion Campaign**

DAHD used simplified visuals and step by step guides to explain flagship schemes such as the National Livestock Mission, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Livestock Insurance Scheme, KCC for AHDF and Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund, helping farmers access government support more effectively.

13.4 Credit Unit

13.4.1 Kisan Credit Card for Animal Husbandry Farmers

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 farmers 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 and for the year 2024-25 the campaign was held from 15.09.2024 to

31.03.2025. Under these campaign as on 05.12.2025, total 57,64,972 applications received out of which 56,81,124 applications accepted and 40,75,414 were sanctioned in the country.

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:

S No.	Type	Fresh KCC Sanctioned
1	Crop loan with dairy	6,14,046
2.	Crop loan with other allied activities	1,17,626
3.	Dairy	34,58,011
4.	Poultry	93,154
5.	Others	2,77,713
	TOTAL	45,60,550

Source: D/o Financial Services

13.4.2 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. Further during 2025-26 it has been increased to Rs 32.50 lakh.

In order to ensure increased credit flow to Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries, target of ` 5,00,000 crore for Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries is fixed within the overall term loan target of ` 32,50,000 Crore. Details of activities-wise breakup of ` 5,00,000 crore is as under:

(Rs in Crore)

S No.	Activity	Working Capital Target	Term Loan Target	Total Target
i.	Dairy	83,000	1,42,000	2,25,000
ii.	Poultry	30,000	15,000	45,000
iii.	Sheep Goat, Piggery	55,000	62,000	1,17,000
iv.	Animal Husbandry- Others	18,000	20,000	38,000
v.	Fisheries	52,000	23,000	75,000
	Total	2,38,000	2,62,000	5,00,000

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 XIV. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying have 10 CDDOs and 26 NCDDOs. The Accounting Information flow chart is also given at **Annexure XIV**.

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. 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.

- xi. Review the payment sanctions (including GST refunds sanction) as per the monetary limits prescribed by O/o CGA from time to time.
- xii. 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.
- xiii. 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).
- xiv. Monitor timely and accurate authorization of pension and other retirement benefits to retiring Government servants.
- xv. Coordinate with GeM Standing Committee on the matters relating to procurement and related payments.
- xvi. Pr.CCAs/CCAs/CAs(IC) shall function as nodal officer of the Ministry for PFMS matter.
- xvii. 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 2025-26 up to 31.12.2025 is Rs. 144.20 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](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.

- g) 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.

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 (SAs) 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 through 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.

Further, Vide DOE order dated 17.12.2024 LHDCP has been implemented in all the states and UTs 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. 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 09.04.2024.

F. 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.

G. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

H. The expenditure as on 31.12.2025 with reference to B.E. 2025-26 is given at Annexure-C.

Grant No. 44
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Monitoring of Expenditure over BE
01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025

1	1. Central Sector Schemes / Projects			
1.1	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1376.08	843.99	61.33%
1.2	Infrastructure Development Fund	460.00	242.65	52.75%
1.3	Dairy Development	1000.00	823.85	82.39%
1.4	Rashtriya Gokul Mission*	0.01	359.13	-
	Total - Central Sector Schemes / Projects	2836.09	2269.62	80.03%
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
2.1	Development Programmes			
(i)	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	250.00	93.65	37.46%
(ii)	National Livestock Mission	800.00	494.43	61.80%
(iii)	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	603.92	358.52	59.37%
	Total - Development Programmes	1653.92	946.60	57.23%
	Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1653.92	946.60	57.23%

*Amount of Rs.359.13 Cr. has been booked through TSA Assignment under the Major Head '8000-Appropriation from Contingency

3	Establishment Expenditure of the Centre			
3.1	Secretariat Economic Service	80.00	47.26	59.08%
3.2	Animal Health Institute	100.00	14.30	14.30%
3.3	Small Livestock Institute	50.00	18.28	36.56%
3.4	Breed Improvement Institute	50.00	20.75	41.50%
3.5	Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH)	44.89	15.56	34.66%
	Total - Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	324.89	116.15	35.75%

Fund in the scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

4	Other Central Sector Expenditure			
4.1	Statutory and Autonomous Bodies			
(i)	Animal Welfare Board	10.30	3.48	33.79%
(ii)	Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	1.70	1.03	60.59%
(iii)	Veterinary Council of India	10.00	16.73	167.30%
(iv)	Contributions to International Organizations	3.50	2.79	79.71%
	Total Statutory and Autonomous Bodies	25.50	24.03	94.24%
4.2	Others			
(i)	Delhi Milk Scheme(DMS)	215.00	109.78	51.06%
	Total - Others	215.00	109.78	51.06%
	Total - Other Central Sector Expenditure	240.50	133.81	55.64%
	Total (Grant No. 44)	5055.40	3466.18	68.56%

CHAPTER 15

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT SECTION

CHAPTER 15

ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT SECTION

15.1 Introduction:

Parliament Section deals with all Parliamentary matters of the Department and is Nodal for handling all matters received from Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Parliament Section ensures timely completion of all Parliamentary matters in coordination with concerned Programme Divisions under the Department. The Section acts as a single Nodal Point between Department and Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to deal with all such matters.

15.2 Function, Role and Responsibility: -

The main functioning of this unit include: -

- (a) To Serve as a central coordinating point for all Parliamentary work.
- (b) To keep in touch with the Rajya Sabha/ Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs with a view to obtaining advance intimation about questions(s) finally admitted and other business to be transacted, and to transmit that information forthwith to the concerned officers/sections;
- (c) To receive through their central registry, all the dak from the RS/LS Secretariat and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (unless they

are addressed by name to offices);

- (d) To transmit without delay all the papers to the concerned officers/sections;
- (e) To remind the offices/sections concerned for prompt and timely disposal of the matter till, where necessary, the concerned file reaches the Minister

The Major Roles and Responsibilities of the Parliament Section inter-alia handling of Parliament Question. Bills and amendments, Coordination relating to laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of various bodies under the ambit of DAHD in Parliament; matters related to Department Related Standing Committee of DAHD (i.e. Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing), other Parliamentary Committee and Consultative Committee of DAHD; handling of Parliamentary Assurances; various matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Sabha and by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha; Laying of Statements against the Action Taken Reports/Notes on Standing Committee Report, and other miscellaneous matters.

15.3 Details of Important activities undertaken in Parliament Unit from 01-04-2025 to 31-12-2025

- i. Meeting of Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

Sl. No.	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1.	25-04-2025	Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on the Subject "Role of National Dairy Development Board for Protection and Development of Indigenous Cattle Breed" in Committee Room 'C' Parliament House, New Delhi.

2.	09-05-2025	Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on the Subject "Evaluation of Quality Control in Dairy Products" in Committee Room '1' Parliament House, New Delhi.
3.	24-05-2025	Study Visit of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on the Subject "Evaluation of Quality Control in Dairy Products" at Mysore.
4.	29-05-2025	Study visit of the Committee on Government Assurance (2025-26) was held at Ooty
5.	03-07-2025	Evidence of the Representatives of the DAHD, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Mother Dairy, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Quality Council of India (QCI) on the Subject "Evaluation of Quality Control of Dairy Products" in Parliament House
6.	24-07-2025	Sitting for evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying), Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Gujarat Cooperative Milk marketing Federation Limited (AMUL) and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Products" in Committee Room No.1, Parliament House, New Delhi.

ii Meeting of the Consultative Committee

Sl. No.	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1.	13-05-2025	National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) held in Parliament Annexe, New Delhi.
2.	21-08-2025	Two Meetings were held in Parliament House/Annexe, New Delhi in the following Subjects:- (i) Dairy Development & Milk Product (ii) Development of Fisheries post-harvest infrastructure
3.	13-11-2025	National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Breed Conservation of Camel" held in Jaisalmer at Rajasthan.

iii Parliament Questions dealt in last 3 Sessions i.e. Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session of 2024-25;-

Sl. No.	Date	Parliament	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total
1.	From 01-04-2025 to 04-04-2025	Budget Session	15	08	23
2.	From 21-07-2025 to 21-08-2025	Monsson Session	60	32	92
3.	From 01-12-2025 to 19-12-2025	Winter Session	33	11	44

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	
1.	Detailed Demands for Grants	2024-25	10-02-2025	---
	Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework			
2.	Annual Accounts of National Cooperatives Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand	2024-25	05-08-2025	06-08-2025
	Audited Accounts of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, Anand	2024-25	05-08-2025	06-08-2025
3.	The Animal Welfare Board of India (Group 'B' posts)	Recruitment Regulations, 2024	02-12-2025	10-12-2025
	The Animal Welfare Board of India (Group 'C' posts)	Recruitment Regulations, 2024	02-12-2025	10-12-2025
	Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of National Dairy Development Board, Anand alongwith Audited Accounts	2024-25	02-12-2025	10-12-2025
4.	Annual Report of Veterinary Council of India alongwith Review by the Government of the working of the VCI	2024-25	16-12-2025	17-12-2025

v. Annual Report of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the year 2024-25 were furnished to both Houses of Parliament for distribution amongst the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament.

CHAPTER 16

CYBERSECURITY POSTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 16

CYBERSECURITY POSTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

IT Division is responsible for facilitating digital platforms using technology for efficient e-governance, digital service delivery, data management, digital data protection, building digital connectivity, implementing guidelines and policies to protect government data and citizens (e.g., IT Rules, 2021) and Compliance of Cyber Security Guidelines in Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The key initiatives of the department towards these are -

16.1 Measures taken for improving cybersecurity posture of the department

16.1.1 IT Budgets for the Cyber Security

The department has earmarked budget of Rs.80 lakhs in BE and Rs.70 Lakhs in RE for the ICT/IT activities from the budgets and allocating atleast 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 -

Sl. No.	Designation	Organisation	Officer
1	Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)	Department	Shri Jagat Hazarika, Advisor (Stats), DAHD

2	Deputy Chief Information \ Security Officer (DCISO)	NIC-DADF	Mr. Sumesh Kr. Agarwal Senior Director (IT), NIC
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16.1.3 Chief information Officer (CIO)

In compliance with the Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM) initiative for harmonising the Government of India's digital footprint, a Chief Information Officer (CIO) has been nominated for the Department as per instructions issued by the Cabinet Secretariat. The details of the Chief Information Officer are as under:

Sl. No.	Designation	Organisation	Officer
1	Chief Information Officer (CIO)	Department	Shri Jagat Hazarika, Advisor (Stats), DAHD

16.1.4 Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) document

Central Ministry/Department is supposed to formulate its own CCMP that is the sectoral Cyber Crisis Management Plan. The Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber terrorism with framework for cyber incident, response and coordination among the Divisions, attached/subordinate offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

has been formulated with due vetting of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)

16.1.5 The website (<https://dahd.gov.in>)

The departmental website is running securely on HTTPS port with necessary up to date requirement including the latest valid security audit certificate. As regards SQTG/GIGW2.0, it is under process for the website <https://dahd.gov.in>. The Department is also taking necessary steps to align the website with DBIM guidelines, and compliance with DBIM is currently under process.

The Website Quality Manual (WQM) document for the management of the website is in place. The Web Information Manager (WIM) has been nominated as per details below and fortnightly reviews are held for the GIGW compliance and updating status on <https://guideline.nic.in>. Accessibility Audit of the DAHD website has also been obtained from IAAP (International Association of Accessibility Professionals) certified auditors.

Designation	Organization	Officer
Web Information Manager (WIM)	Department	Shri Jagat Hazarika, Advisor (Stats), DAHD

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

A Department-wide Cyber Security Awareness Program was conducted to educate end users on safe cyber practices and to deal with emerging cyber threats. All cyber security advisories, guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) issued by MeitY are regularly circulated within the Department and its attached and subordinate offices for compliance and awareness. Further.

The Department was recognized as a “Cyber Jagrit Bharat” organization, and a Cyber Security Awareness Workshop was also organized in the month of October, 2025 to further strengthen cyber hygiene and awareness among officers and staff.

16.1.8 Department Network Connectivity

Department is situated in two different locations having NICNET connectivity. Network is being managed by manpower deployed under the guidance of NIC.

Sl. 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)

The Delegated Administrator (DA) platform allows the Department to manage email accounts of users of the respective domain. The DA is authorized to create, delete, activate and deactivate email accounts; enable/disable IMAP and POP; reset passwords; and update user details without routing requests through the email support team.

The Department has nominated a Delegated Administrator (DA) as detailed below. All official email accounts of officers of Department and its subordinate offices have been migrated to mail.gov.in on the Zoho platform.

Training sessions on Zoho Mail have also been conducted for both existing and newly joined employees of the Department and its attached subordinate offices to ensure smooth adoption and secure usage of the email platform.

Designation	Organization	Officer
Delegated Admin (DA)	Department	Dr.V. Jaya Chandra Bhanu Reddy, Director, DAHD

16.1.10 eOffice

A Nodal Officer has been nominated for eOffice administration in the Department as detailed below.

Designation	Organization	Officer
Nodal Officer	Department	Dr.V. Jaya Chandra Bhanu Reddy, Director, DAHD

All concerned eOffice users of the Department are using the Parichay-based Two-Factor Single Sign-On (SSO) facility. The Department has adopted eOffice and is functioning as a paperless office.

Regular training programmes on eOffice are being conducted for officers and staff of the Department as well as its attached and subordinate offices to ensure effective and secure usage of the system.

16.1.11 Biometric Attendance System (BAS)

A Nodal Officer has been nominated for administration of the Biometric Attendance System (BAS) in the Department.

Designation	Organization	Officer
Nodal Officer	Department	Shri Pankaj Kumar Sinha, Under Secretary

Out of 34 subordinate offices under the Department, BAS has been successfully implemented in 18 offices, and the implementation in the remaining offices is under process.

16.1.12 SPARROW

A Nodal Officer has been nominated for SPARROW in the Department. Periodic training sessions on the SPARROW portal are conducted for officers and staff of the Department to ensure effective usage and compliance.

Designation	Organization	Officer
Nodal Officer	Department	Smt. Manju Kapoor, Section Officer

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	Organization	Officer
Nodal Officer	Department	Shri Jagat Hazarika, Advisor (Stats), DAHD

16.1.15 Inventory

Department is maintaining inventory of authorised hardware and software.

ANNEXURE

Annexure-1 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	460087	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
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 (Million Tonnes)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Wool (Million Kgs.)	Meat (‘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
2024-25	247.9	1,49,111	34.6	10504.54

"- "Not received/not available

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Annexure-III

Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (till 31.12.2025)

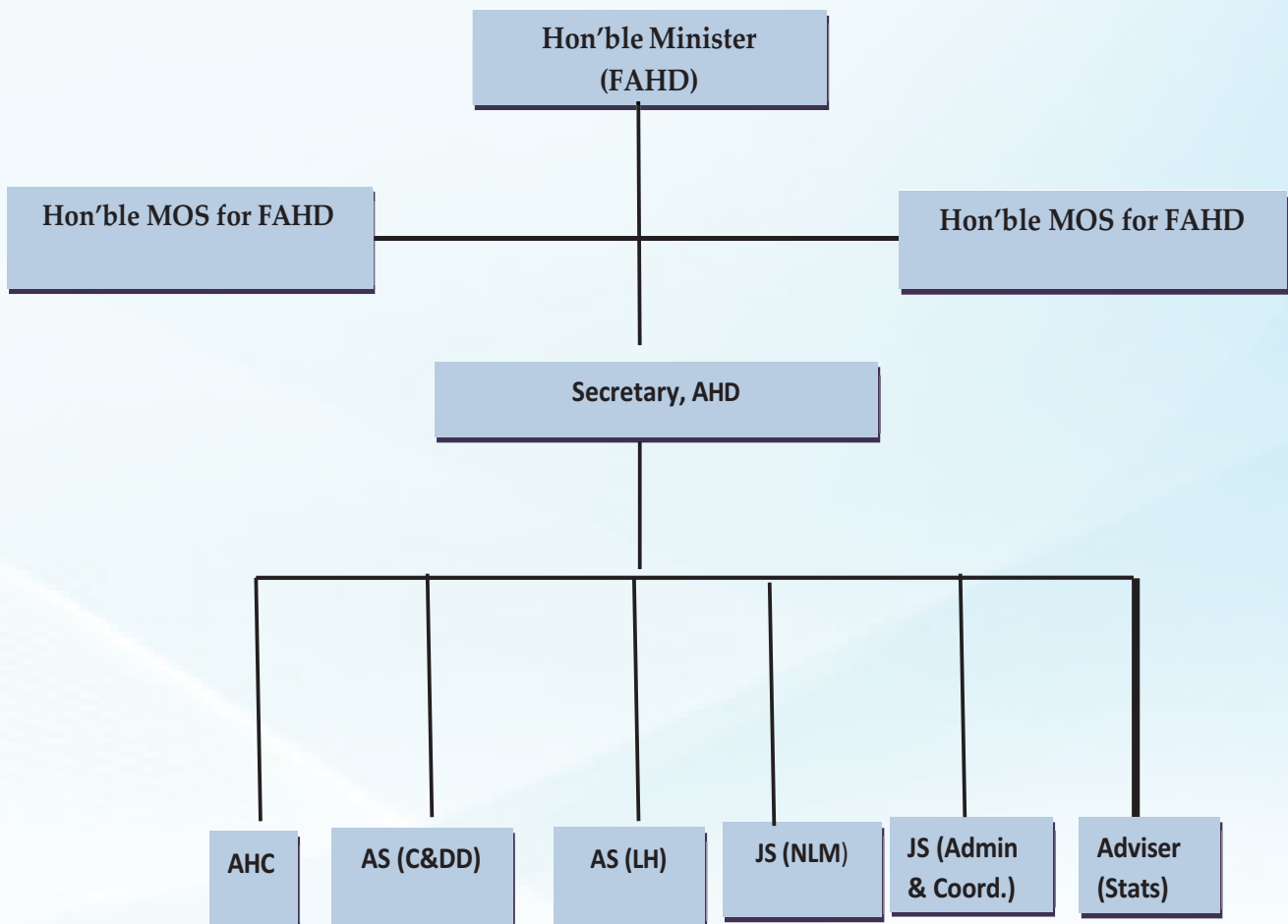
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2024-25			2025-26		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. up to 31.12.2025
Non-Scheme							
1	Secretariat Economic Service	51.03	66.16	58.43	80.00	80.00	47.21
2	Animal Health Institute	55.41	60.26	53.73	100.00	69.51	13.71
3	Breed Improvement Institute	37.72	38.00	32.11	50.00	68.80	19.64
4	Small Livestock Institute	40.10	38.00	35.27	50.00	38.00	17.44
5	Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)	34.13	26.00	23.79	44.89	30.00	13.44
6	Delhi Milk Scheme	410.00	175.00	137.66	215.00	180.00	109.78
7	Contribution to International Organization	2.50	3.25	2.91	3.50	3.72	2.79
8	Animal Welfare Board	10.00	9.84	5.91	10.30	7.82	3.48
9	Veterinary Council of India	13.74	8.13	5.05	10.00	18.30	16.73
10	Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CCSEA)	1.61	1.61	1.49	1.70	1.70	1.03
11	Operation and Maintenance Contract of CCBF (Alamadhi, Andeshnagar and Damrod)					33.73	
	Total - Non- Schemes	656.24	426.25	356.35	565.39	531.58	245.25
Scheme							
12	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2465.00	1980.00	1728.57	1980.00	1980.00	1202.52
13	Infrastructure Development Fund	370.00	395.00	379.41	460.00	362.25	242.65
14	Dairy Development	371.00	450.00	293.92	1000.00	1000.00	823.85
15	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	700.00	268.00	424.80	0.01	700.00	359.13

16	National Livestock Mission	324.00	450.00	429.82	800.00	760.00	494.43
17	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	45.00	45.00	36.38	250.00	149.00	93.59
Total - Schemes		4275.00	3588.00	3292.90	4490.01	4951.25	3216.17
GRAND TOTAL		4931.24	4014.25	3649.25	5055.40	5482.83	3461.42

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 World Organization of Animal Health

(WOAH) including reporting about listed diseases (six monthly and yearly); All technical matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same; All matters related to RDDDLs/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 World Organization of Animal Health (WOAH), Animal Diseases Notification, Veterinary Products and communications; All matters relating to One Health Support Unit; Technical matters related to AHSSOH Project, ADB Project and UNDP Projects (AVIN) and other international projects.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (C&DD)

Dairy Development Schemes and other work of Dairy Division; Bovine Development Schemes and other work of Cattle Division; Field offices of Cattle Division i.e. Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBF), and Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS) and their administration; Establishment and policy matters of Delhi Milk Scheme and National Dairy Development Board; Technical matters related to BMGF project and its effective implementation; 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 Tribal Affairs, MoSPI and DoNER, 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,

APEDA, and Department of Administrative Reforms & PG; Matters related to C&EP (Credit, Extension and Publicity); All matters pertaining to mass communication, media outreach, IEC activities and publicity related activities through all mediums including social media across the country; All matters related to the credit including Kisan Credit Card; All matters related to Information Technology; All matters relating to International Trade; National Focal Point for Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) matters with WTO and FAO; All matters relating to Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCS) Stations; All matters relating to Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH); All work relating to National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM); All matters related to GC Division; All matters related to Plan Coordination.

ADDITIONAL 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 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; All matters related to the Pandemic Fund Project, Animal Health System Support for One Health (AHSSOH) Project, Asian Development Bank (ADB) Project and UNDP Projects [Animal Vaccine Intelligence Network (AVIN)]; Administrative matters related to

exotic, emerging and re-emerging disease- Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc.; Coordination with States- 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 (NLM)

Mission Director, National Livestock Mission (including advice on trade) 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 Infrastructure Development Fund; Administration (NLM) (work relating to Regional Fodder Stations, Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Poultry Products Testing Centre, Gurgaon, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar); 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 including advice on import/export of equines and related species with NLM Division and registration/renewal of Stud Farms of India; All matters related to AHIDF, FPO, Dharti Abha; All matters related to Skill Development; All matters related to Animal Welfare Division; All matters relating to Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and the Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA); All matters

related to Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog.

JOINT SECRETARY (ADMIN & COORD.)

Work relating to establishment matters in Headquarters (Establishment-HQs); Work relating to Cash and General Administration i.e. Admin-II Section; All matters relating to reservation in services under the administrative control of DAHD; Nodal Officer – ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS); Work relating to Capacity Building in the DAHD; All matters related to RTI; All matters related to Parliament Section; Coordination of Legal matters; All matters related to Official Language; Coordination with NITI Aayog, DOP&T and MoSPI; Work relating to Plan Coordination (excluding Study and Evaluation), such as E-Samiksha, Annual Report, Annual Action Plan, EFC and Cabinet Note of other Ministries/ Departments, Economic Survey, Aspiration Districts, and Output, Outcome, Monitoring Framework (OOMF), etc.

ADVISOR (STATS.)

All matters related to Livestock Census, Breed Census; All matters related to basic Animal Husbandry Statistics; Work relating to Staff posted in AHS Division; Quality Monitoring - National Level Monitors; Work relating to Data Analytics Unit; Matters related to APAR Cell; Chief Vigilance Officer/ Probity Portal; Work related to National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM); All matters related to Information Technology; Work relating to Study and Evaluation under the Plan Coordination Unit; All matters related to National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM).

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 the development of livestock and birds feed and dairy and poultry products with the limitation that in regard to the 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.

Annexure-VI

List of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

1. Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.
2. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod, District Surat, Gujarat.
3. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Andesh Nagar, District Lakhimpur, (UP).
4. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Similiguda, Sunabada (Koraput), Odisha.
5. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
6. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Basantpur, District Sambalpur, (Odisha).
7. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Avadi, Alamadhi (Chennai).
8. Central Herd Registration Unit, Rohtak (Haryana).
9. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ajmer.
10. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ahmedabad.
11. Central Herd Registration Unit, Santhapat, Ongole, District Prakasam (A.P.)
12. Regional Fodder Station Kalyani, District Nadia, (West Bengal).
13. Regional Fodder Station, Jammu (J&K).
14. Regional Fodder Station, Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
15. Regional Fodder Station Hisar (Haryana).
16. Regional Fodder Station, Dhamrod (Gujarat).
17. Regional Fodder Station, Avadi, Alamadhi, Chennai (Tamil Nadu).
18. Regional Fodder Station, Hyderabad.
19. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh).
20. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Kapashera Village, New Delhi.
21. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Pallikarni Village, Chennai.
22. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Gopalpur, District 24 Parganas (West Bengal).
23. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Mumbai.
24. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Hyderabad.
25. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar (Haryana).
26. Central Poultry Development Organization, Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar (Odisha).
27. Central Poultry Development Organization, Western Region, Aarey Milk Colony, Mumbai.
28. Central Poultry Development Organization, Northern Region, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.
29. Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana).
30. Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

State-wise financial progress made under Component A of “National Programme for Dairy Development” - As on (31.12.2025)

(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	5.54	0.00
3	Assam	6	119.32	98.21	22.21	13.46	5.03
4	Bihar	19	346.02	254.33	241.24	201.92	30.38
5	Chhattisgarh	5	48.71	34.76	8.26	0.64	7.61
6	Goa	3	16.99	13.98	8.74	1.78	6.95
7	Gujarat	9	556.14	339.18	246.93	220.00	12.01
8	Haryana	5	26.93	22.17	19.32	13.33	5.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	108.54	90.99	63.55	57.35	5.87
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	152.98	141.20	140.50	139.81	0.70
11	Jharkhand	4	32.85	25.68	16.35	15.22	0.37
12	Karnataka	22	455.21	307.83	239.29	196.43	39.55
13	Kerala	17	194.39	142.64	137.02	128.79	6.13
14	Ladakh	2	18.06	13.82	12.08	11.70	0.38
15	Madhya Pradesh	16	179.85	121.97	97.87	61.35	36.02
16	Maharashtra	5	64.18	52.66	45.42	37.98	6.47
17	Manipur	3	30.29	27.85	23.41	16.40	7.01
18	Meghalaya	6	63.94	57.80	53.27	53.27	0.00
19	Mizoram	4	11.19	10.45	10.38	10.31	0.07
20	Nagaland	5	13.72	12.63	12.39	12.15	0.24
21	Odisha	7	62.60	55.33	53.84	53.41	0.00
22	Puducherry	6	7.89	7.71	7.66	6.99	0.59
23	Punjab	11	285.72	187.74	182.57	159.94	22.61
24	Rajasthan	34	397.49	274.09	219.80	202.53	14.63
25	Sikkim	8	57.16	52.73	52.69	48.58	2.24
26	Tamil Nadu	12	342.29	231.42	216.16	201.87	14.28
27	Telangana	8	89.16	69.67	39.22	39.02	0.00
28	Tripura	5	24.71	21.75	21.46	20.52	0.91
29	Uttar Pradesh	8	91.24	74.96	50.04	12.45	0.52
30	Uttarakhand	5	77.93	66.28	60.50	57.52	2.98
31	West Bengal	3	4.03	3.93	3.63	3.56	0.00
	Grand total	257	4126.48	2987.31	2410.18	2066.13	262.77

Annexure-VIII

State-wise physical progress made under Component A of “National Programme for Dairy Development”-As on (31.12.2025)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Increase in Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD)	DCS organised/ revived (No.)	Farmer Member enrolled (Thousand Nos.)	Dairy Plant Capacity Created (TLPD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	264.18	2315	95.92	0.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0.0
3	Assam	100.54	742	6.54	0.0
4	Bihar	767.21	8030	501.09	201.0
5	Chhattisgarh	16.18	0	0.77	0.0
6	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0.0
7	Gujarat	4215.23	935	33.10	400.0
8	Haryana	72.64	0	0.00	0.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	106.01	359	4.94	120.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	306.00	1488	79.15	237.0
11	Jharkhand	57.96	133	7.89	0.0
12	Karnataka	1561.10	2033	713.95	0.0
13	Kerala	249.86	0	63.19	1105.0
14	Ladakh	2.90	10	0.70	0.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	57.42	0	0.00	15.0
16	Maharashtra	192.89	369	35.36	0.0
17	Manipur	4.29	50	1.04	0.0
18	Meghalaya	0.00	51	1.19	50.0
19	Mizoram	0.84	3	0.06	0.0
20	Nagaland	4.11	54	1.34	7.0
21	Odisha	161.73	973	57.42	30.0
22	Puducherry	33.00	7	0.60	0.0
23	Punjab	165.37	0	0.00	60.0
24	Rajasthan	599.97	2247	122.99	440.0
25	Sikkim	59.91	287	7.96	45.0
26	Tamil Nadu	818.83	1278	87.07	100.0
27	Telangana	178.10	290	13.60	0.0
28	Tripura	0.00	6	0.53	16.0
29	Uttar Pradesh	135.09	288	11.52	0.0
30	Uttarakhand	82.88	416	51.44	50.0
31	West Bengal	3.73	70	3.53	0.0
	Grand total	10217.97	22434	1902.89	2876.00

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2025)**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC)		State Central Lab/ State Level Lab (No.)	Strengthening of Dairy Plant Level Laboratories (Nos.)	Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing unit (Nos.)	Automatic Milk Collection Unit/ Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU)/Milk Analyser (Nos.)
		No.	Capacity (KL)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	155.00	1	10	73	2654
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	13	61.00	0	1	11	14
4	Bihar	72	199.00	1	12	620	6793
5	Chhattisgarh	29	58.00	0	6	56	43
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	1	0	0
7	Gujarat	2088	7305.00	1	5	1082	4451
8	Haryana	59	48.00	0	5	0	513
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	88.00	0	13	11	335
10	Jammu & Kashmir	58	275.00	0	3	96	2136
11	Jharkhand	13	26.00	1	5	0	339
12	Karnataka	452	1318.00	1	19	1237	5394
13	Kerala	108	392.50	1	11	0	2160
14	Ladakh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	201	181.00	1	17	149	990
16	Maharashtra	69	149.00	0	24	75	568
17	Manipur	38	8.40	0	1	1	61
18	Meghalaya	100	41.42	0	4	3	106
19	Mizoram	9	4.50	0	4	3	46
20	Nagaland	28	14.50	0	3	3	0
21	Odisha	38	109.00	1	14	150	1147
22	Puducherry	15	14.50	0	1	0	95
23	Punjab	481	672.00	1	19	1287	2918
24	Rajasthan	1037	1275.50	1	17	2245	3266
25	Sikkim	225	73.10	0	3	2	588
26	Tamil Nadu	485	1531.00	2	24	732	8235
27	Telangana	20	18.00	1	8	0	1878
28	Tripura	11	11.50	0	1	9	150
29	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	13	8	196
30	Uttarakhand	1	1.00	0	12	36	2552
31	West Bengal	4	2.00	0	3	1	100
	Grand total	5732	14031.92	13	259	7890	47728

Annexure IX

Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre as on 31st December, 2025

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	WestBengal	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

Total number of States and UTs supported under the ESVHD-MVU, funds released

S. No.	States	No of MVUs Operational
1	Andhra Pradesh	340
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3	Assam	159
4	Bihar	307
5	Chhattisgarh	163
6	Delhi	3
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	127
9	Haryana	70
10	Himachal Pradesh	44
11	Jammu & Kashmir	50
12	Jharkhand	236
13	Karnataka	275
14	Kerala	29
15	Ladakh	9
16	Madhya Pradesh	406
17	Maharashtra	80
18	Manipur	33
19	Meghalaya	17
20	Mizoram	26
21	Nagaland	16
22	Puducherry	4
23	Punjab**	0
24	Rajasthan	536
25	Sikkim	6
26	Tamil Nadu	245
27	Tripura	13
28	Uttar Pradesh	520
29	Uttarakhand	60
30	West Bengal	218
	Total	4019

Annexure XI

Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2025 (January -June)

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bovine	5	59	1
		Swine	1	25	6
		Total	6	84	7
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bovine	43	73	4
		Buffalo	3	14	6
		Total	46	87	10
3	Black Quarter	Bovine	3	19	5
4	Anthrax *	Bovine	4	15	15
		Ovine /Caprine	5	100	78
		Total	9	115	93
5	Enterotoxaemia	Ovine /Caprine	2	23	3
6	Sheep & Goat Pox	Ovine /Caprine	13	664	273
7	Blue Tongue	Ovine /Caprine	2	6	0
8	C.C.P.P.	Ovine /Caprine	5	53	10
9	Classical Swine Fever	Swine	4	72	46
10	Coccidiosis	Avian	16	11941	1416
11	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	40	9213	5224
12	Fowl Pox	Avian	10	1719	59
13	Fowl Cholera	Avian	12	1092	242
14	Marek's Disease	Avian	1	63	0
15	I.B.D.	Avian	125	73435	6764
16	CRD	Avian	19	175450	985
17	Rabies	Bovine	2	4	4
		Canine	3	3	3
		Total	5	7	7
18	Babesiosis	Bovine	99	231	3
19	Trypanosomosis	Bovine	3	3	0
20	Mange	Bovine	1	1	0
21	PPR	O/C	29	971	383
22	Anaplasmosis	Bovine	215	334	0
23	Brucellosis	Bovine	6	43	0
24	Theileriosis	Bovine	127	331	4
25	African Swine Fever \$	Swine	66	16707	11018
26	Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	Bovine	20	561	19
27	Glanders #	Equine	7	8	7

* 24 animal destroyed
1 animal destroyed
\$ 5689 animal destroyed

ANNUAL REPORT 01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025
IMPORT/EXPORT ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF
ALL AQCS, DURING THE YEAR 2025-26

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description (Nos.)	Import		Export	
				Quantity (Nos)	Country of Origin	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
1	01012100	CT	Pure-bred breeding animals	44	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom		
2	01012910	CT	Horses	153	Argentina, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom, United States	25	Nepal, Sri Lanka
3	01012990	CT	Other(Cat)	1381	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam	1369	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description (Nos.)	Import		Export	
				Quantity (Nos)	Country of Origin	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
4	01019090	CT	Other(Dogs)	3418	Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Zambia	2987	Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, China, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Zimbabwe
5	01022110	CT	Bulls	45	USA		
6	01023100	CT	Live Buffalo			77	Bangladesh, UAE
7	01041010	CT	Sheep's	967	Australia		
8	01051100	CT	Fowls of the species Gallus domestics (Live Chicks, Grand-parents day old chicks)	71256	France, Kenya, United Kingdom, United States	723671	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nepal, Oman, Uganda
9	01061100	CT	Black Capped Capuchin	6	South Africa		
10	01061100	CT	Others (Gorilla)	2	UK		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description (Nos.)	Import		Export	
				Quantity (Nos)	Country of Origin	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
11	01061400	CT	Other (Rabbit)	20	Denmark, Israel	5	Germany, Malaysia, United States
12	01061900	CT	Laboratory animals (Mice)	6172	USA, China, Netherlands, Denmark		
13	01061900	CT	Other (Lab animals)	40,303	France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States		
14	01061900	CT	Other (Elephant)			3	Japan
15	01062000	CT	Reptiles (including snakes and turtles)	3	SAUDI ARABIA		
16	01063200	CT	Psittaciformes (Including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos, Albino Budgerigars, African grey parrot)	2	Kuwait, United Arab Emirates	0	
17	01063900	CT	Domestic Pigeon	400	Kuwait		
18	01063900		Other (RODENT)	708	Australia, Japan, United States		
19	01064990	CT	Other (Drosophila)	613	Austria, Spain, United States		
20	03011100	CT	Freshwater, ornamental fish	3205545	China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand	1730999	Bhutan, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description (Nos.)	Import		Export	
				Quantity (Nos)	Country of Origin	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
21		CT	Live Fish			1950 KG	Nepal, Tajikistan
22	03019900	NT	Others (Live Ornamental Fish, Live Pangasius, Live Tilapia)	3593260	Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand		
23	03061690	NT	P. monodon	97030	Madagascar, Mexico, United States	0	
24	03061690	NT	Other (Brood stock SPF L. Vannamei and PPL of Bloodstock)	281448	USA	2170000	Bahrain, United Arab Emirates
25	03089000	CT	Live polychaetes	25848.4	Netherlands	0	
26	01063100	CT	Live Bird	0		4	Netherland
27	01063100	CT	Birds of prey	2	SAUDI ARABIA	2	
28	01069000	CT	Other (WILD ANIMALS & BIRDS)	24019	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Belgium, Congo, Czech Republic, France, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Namibia, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, United States		

Annual Report 01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
1	01051110	CT	Egg			78000	Nepal
2	01069000	CT	Vial of 15-20 drosophila	517.75	USA,China	—	—
3	02023000	CT	Boneless	94940	India		
4	2031900	CT	Other (PORK MEAT PRODUCTS)	23024	Italy		
5	02032100	CT	Carcasses and half-carcasses	45453	Belgium, Spain		
6	02032200	CT	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	238478	Belgium, India, Spain		
7	02032900	CT	Other (PORK MEAT ITEM)	636057	Belgium, Germany, Russia, Spain		
8	02042200	CT	Other cuts with bone in	47787	Australia		
9	02042300	CT	Boneless	166185	Australia		
10	02071200	CT	Frozen Chicken	0		616632	Bahrain, Oman, Maldives,UAE
11	0271400	CT	Frozen chicken Feet	—	—	58000	Vietnam
12	3035300	RT	Sardines	486000	Spain, Oman		
13	02044200	CT	Meat Boneless, Pork Meat	299974	Australia, New Zealand,U.K.		
14	02044300	CT	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen	249296	Australia		
15	02062900	—	Cook Buffalo meat/Offal's	57663	China, Vietnam	2094950	USA,Vietnam
16	02071400	CT	Cuts and offal, frozen	—	—	268000	Cambodia, Vietnam
17	02072500	CT	Not cut in pieces, frozen	48360	USA, Turkey		
18	02074200	CT	Not cut in pieces, frozen	1439612	Thailand		
19	02101200	CT	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof	7345	Spain		
20	02109100	CT	Of primates	1391	Spain		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
21	03021400	NT	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)	413758.37	Australia, Norway, china, Vietnam	—	—
22	03021900		Other			661493.55 kg	Kuwait, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates
23	03021100		Aqua search cress Export (Egg)	1305	Denmark, USA		
24	03023900	NT	Fresh chilled lady fish/ Seer fish	3434	Indonesia	—	—
25	03033900		frozen yellow fin sole/ frozen fish/ Frozen Alaska palace	1066394	USA		
26	03034400	NT	Frozen Bigeye Tuna	1239	Indonesia	—	—
27	03024100	RT	Fish Meat (Salmon)	—	—	—	—
28	03027400	NT	Eels	38.6	Bangladesh		
29	03027900	NT	Others	3088.266	Bangladesh		
30	03028910	NT	Hilsa whole fresh fish	1083.003	Myanmar, Bangladesh		
31	03028930	NT	Pomfret	45.5	Bangladesh		
32	03028990	NT	Other (Fresh Fish)	521.315	Bangladesh		
33	3032300	NT	Tilapias (Oreo-chromis spp.)	63.957	USA		
34	03031900		Other	25182	Indonesia		
35	03032300		Tilapias (Oreo-chromis spp.)	45133	India	29.706 kg	USA
36	03033300		Sole (Solea spp.)	1563	Netherlands		
37	03036900	NT	Other (Frozen white dotted gizzard whole fish)	479.82	Oman		
38	03031200	NT	Frozen Fish Alaska Pink Salmon	3720002	Norway, USA		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
39	03031300	NT	Frozen Salomon fish	389397	Chile, Korea, Norway, United Arab Emirates, United States		
40	03034300	NT	frozen white tuna / Light Meat Tuna	101551	India, Thailand		
41	03036300	NT	Frozen Pacific Cod	823474	Japan, Korea, Thailand, United States		
42	03034900	NT	frozen pomfret & frozen cobia fish/ Seer fish	292689	Indonesia		
43	03035300	NT	Sardines (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.), sardinella (Sardinella spp.) brisling or sprats (Sprattus sprattus)	81000	Oman		
44	03036400	NT	Frozen Guttled Fish, Frozen Haddock H/G	26498	Norway		
45	03046100	NT	Frozen Tilapia	12491.45	Vietnam	3 kg	USA
46	03032400	NT	Catfish (Pangasius spp., Silurus spp., Clarias spp., Ictalurus spp.)	60.164	Oman		
47	03035500	NT	Jack and horse mackerel (Trachurus spp.)	26000	India		
48	03035600	NT	Frozen Fish	25450	Indonesia		
49	03035700	NT	Frozen sword tuna	0			
50	03035900	NT	Other Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merluciiidae,	27000	India		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
			Moridae and Muraenolepididae, excluding edible fish offal of sub-headings 030391 to 0303 99				
51	03035910	RT	Land Frozen Shrimps, Frozen Mackerel	26000	Thailand		
52	03038300	NT	Toothfish (Dissostichus spp.)	31354	Australia		
53	03038980	NT	Croakers, groupers, flounders (FISH)	387855	China, India		
54	03038990	NT	Other Livers, roes, milt, fish fins, heads, tails, maws and other edible fish offal	11535	Netherlands, USA		
55	03038910	NT	Hilsa whole frozen fish	5256.0892	Myanmar		
56	03038950		Frozen black pomfret fish	500746.39	China, India, Indonesia, Myanmar		
57	03038960		Ghole	17579	USA		
58	03039110	RT	Aqua Fish seeds	—	—		
59	03038940	RT	Seer	321801	Indonesia		
60	03044940	RT	Tuna	4651	Srilanka		
61	03044990	RT	Other	6663	Japan		
62	03044100	RT	Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Oncorhynchus masou)	87	Chile		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
62	03044100	RT	and Oncorhynchus rhodurus), Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)	87	Chile		
63	03046300	RT	Nile Perch (Lates niloticus)	6	Tanzania		
64	03048990	RT	Frozen King Fish	52524.8	India, Indonesia, Japan, Tanzania		
65	03046200	NT	Frozen pangasius/ basa fillets	9810961	Singapore, Vietnam		
66	03048100	RT	Fish Meat	101217	Denmark, Norway, Romania	—	—
67	03048200	RT	Trout Salmon Trimc MFG	153	Japan	—	—
68	03048700	RT	Fish Meat	22749	Australia, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Vietnam	—	—
69	03027200	RT	Fresh fish, Dry fish	—	—	469930	Nepal
70	03027300	RT	Fresh fish, Dry fish	28727.152	Bangladesh	2274.735	Nepal
71	03032500	RT	Carp (Cyprinus carpio, Carassius carassius, Ctenopharyngodon idellus, Hypophthalmichthys spp., Cirrhinus spp., Mylopharyngodon piceus)(Frozen Katla whole)	215.893	Myanmar	—	—
72	03054100	RT	Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, Oncorhynchus kisutch,	57588	Denmark, Malaysia, Norway		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
			Oncorhynchus masou and Oncorhynchus rhodurus), Atlantic salmon (Salmo Salar) and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)				
73	03055100	RT	Cod (Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus)	255	Portugal		
74	03055900	RT	Dry fish	—	—	38520	Nepal
75	03055990	NT	Other (Dry Fish)	2557.936	Bangladesh	263.429	Nepal
76	03061100		Rock lobster and other sea craw fish (Palinurus spp., Panulirus spp., Jasus spp.)	12540	India		
77	03061700	RT	Fresh fish(IQF Prawn)	—	—	94899	Korea, Nepal, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom
78	03049900	RT	Fish Millet	7245875.5	Japan,USA,Srilanka		
79	03061290		Other	509	Canada		
80	03061720	RT	Frozen Shrimp	943772.53	Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Russia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam	649.662 kg	Canada, USA, UK
81	03061790	RT	freeze dried shrimps	99938	Kuwait,USA,India	26080 kg	Nepal
82	03061500	RT	Frozen Prawns Tails, Frozen Lobster Tails	115805	UK		
83	03061900	RT	Other (Frozen Krill superba-prawn feed), zocca powder	167320	Canada, USA		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
84	03061690	RT	Shrimp homogenate	0			
85	03069300	RT	Frozen cooked crabs/ crustaceans	21230	Bahrain, Tunisia		
86	03061400	RT	Frozen cooked Crabs	27009	Bahrain, Japan		
87	03063630	RT	Indian white shrimp			290400.5 kg	UAE, Kuwait
88	03063640	RT	Black tiger shrimp			903418.5 kg	UAE, Kuwait, Sharjah, Taiwan
89	03071100	RT	Live, fresh or chilled	141	USA		
90	0307 1200	RT	Frozen	2100	Japan		
91	03074320/90	NT	frozen squid	912054.44	China, France, India, Malta, Spain, United States		
92	03075200	RT	Frozen octopus	25000 kg	Vietnam, India		
93	03078400	RT	Frozen sea snail	0			
94	03089000	RT	Frozen Polychaetes	7155	Netherlands, USA		
95	03061719	NT	Frozen Scampi tails, frozen hoso shrimps	21015.876	United State, India		
96	03061740	RT	Frozen Head on flower shrimp	20491	China, USA		
97	03079900	RT	Frozen Copepods	80360	USA		
98	03073200	RT	Frozen Mussels	33800	Chile, Netherlands, New Zealand		
99	03072200	RT	Frozen Scallop mppg	4961.6	Japan, USA		—
100	03073990	NT	Freeze Dried Green shell Mussel Powder	25000	China		—
101	03074990	RT	Other	20240	India		
102	03074310	RT	Frozen Cuttle Fish	101523	Spain, India		
103	04012000	RT	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%	20121	India, Spain		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
104	04021010	RT	Skimmed Milk	420950	New Zealand, United Arab Emirates	72342	Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, United States
105	04022990	RT	Milk powder	—	—	40763	Australia, Srilanka
106	04022100	NT	Other (Sweets)	23520	UK	1574	USA
107	04029990	RT	Milk fat powder	486	Netherland	661438.175	Australia, Bahrain, China, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States
108	04039010	RT	Butter milk			35750	USA
109	04039090	RT	Other			9740	USA
110	04041010	RT	Whey, concentrated, evaporated or condensed, liquid or semi-solid	1060125	New Zealand, Poland		
111	04041020	RT	Whey, dry, blocks and powdered	9231596	France, Germany, Poland, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom	15000	Nepal
112	04051000	RT	Other (lactic Butter)	146217	Belgium, France, India, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates	112310	Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States
113	04015000	RT	Cream milk	1009222.1	France, India, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom	47186	South Korea, United Arab Emirates, United States
114	04041090	RT	Other (WHEY POWDER)	3792200	France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland	13305	USA
115	04049000	RT	Other	2252635.4	Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Spain, Sweden	—	—
116	04059010	RT	Anhydrous Milk fat	111976	Belgium, India	1572217.88	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yemen

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
117	04059020	RT	Ghee	116095.19	Qatar (Re- import), Nepal, UAE, India	786557.437	Australia, Bahrain, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States
118	04059090	RT	Butter paste, gulab Jamun, Peda	0		12344	USA
119	04062000	RT	Grated or powdered cheese, of all kinds	8146	Italy	5064	Oman, Srilanka
120	04063000	NT	Processed Cheese not grated or powdered	122009	Vietnam	123.518536	France
121	04064000	RT	Blue-veined cheese and other cheese containing veins produced by Peni-cillium roqueforti	15431	France, Germany		
122	04069090	RT	Paneer	—	—	10340	Singapore
123	04069000	RT	Frozen Paneer	1987046.5	Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom, United States	1739940.87	Bahrain, Kuwait, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam
124	04061000	RT	Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese and curd	57030	Denmark, France, Germany	3632	USA
125	04071990	RT	Other	2976	Germany		
126	4081100	RT	Dried egg yolk powder	260000	China		
127	04109090	RT	Colostrum powder		—	23611.87	USA

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
128	04071100	NT	of Fowls of the species Gallus Domesticus	56980	USA	6419996	Kuwait, Muscat, Oman, Senegal
129	04072100	CT	Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus (Table eggs, White shell eggs, hatching eggs)	164	Germany	37616209.2	Angola, Bahrain, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Gambia, United Arab Emirates, United States
130	04079000	RT	SPF eggs	46475	USA	42495 pcs	Bangladesh, Nepal
131	04081900	CT	Egg Yolk	22000	Spain		
132	04089100	CT	Whole egg Powder	9000	Israel, Netherlands		
133	04089900	CT	Frozen Whole Egg	50000	Qatar		
134	04090000	RT	Honey	—	—	—	—
135	05119140	RT	Artemia salina	293007	Belgium, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Russia, United States, Uzbekistan	—	—
136	05021010	RT	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	4850	China	—	—
137	05069019	RT	Other (MCHC)	150000	France	—	—
138	05080090	RT	Others	302791	Italy, Tanzania, Vietnam		—
139	05100000	RT	Human Hair unworked		—		
140	05100020	NT	Ox Gallstone		—	13952.272	Germany, South Korea
141	05100099	NT	Bile	303191	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, South Africa, United States	80536	New Zealand
142	05119929	NT	Other			1 kg	Italy
143	45021010	RT	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair		—	—	—
144	05029090	RT	Other (Pig Bristle)	416	China	3000	Turkey, Poland
145	05040000		Frozen Salted Omasum	—	—	29000	Vietnam

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
146	05051090	RT	Feather of Wild Birds (Others)	56189	China, Spain, Vietnam	1.1561	Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United States
147	05061019	NT	Ossein and bones treated with acid (Other)	8136866.1	France, Germany, New Zealand, Oman, Poland, United States	211475	Belarus, Germany, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, UAE, USA
148	05069099	NT	cattle horn blanks, Gel Bones Bovine Chips, Cattle Bone Chips	12555285	France, Germany, Poland	0	
149	05079020	CT	Horn & Hooves (including crushed hooves)	0		1332550	Germany, Japan, Italy
150	05079030	RT	Horn Products			1795802.9	France, Germany, Italy, USA, Vietnam
151	05079050	CT	Horn Products			41782.6	France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Switzerland, USA, Vietnam
152	05079060	NT	Tortoise-shell			186	England, Philippines
153	05079090	CT	Other (Horn)			925881	Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, United Kingdom, Vietnam
154	05079099	CT	Horn and Hooves	—	—	—	—
155	05080030		Cowries	432674	Tanzania	3300	Morocco
156	05080040	RT	Cuttle Fish Bone	—	—	713283	Algeria, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Germany, Korea, USA
157	05080090	RT	Chunks	20415	Tanzania, Vietnam	—	—
158	05111000	—	Semen	99173.21	Brazil, Canada, USA	20000	Sri Lanka
159	05119919	CT	Other (Dried Silk wormPupa)			349358	Germany, Italy, Japan, Chile
160	05119999	CT	Other (human Tissue)	16627	China		
161	05119190		Dried Tilapia Fish soalas	106960.5	China, Indonesia, Vietnam	—	—

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
162	05119990	NT	Animal Products Unfit for Human Consumption	—	—	24144.8	Vietnam
163	05119991	CT	Frozen semen, other than bovine	24	France	—	—
164	09109100	NT	Masala Mixture	—	—	41288	USA
165	15042020	RT	Fish Lipid Oil	19950	China	—	—
167	15021090	NT	Inedible Tallow	—	—	7270077.48	Malaysia,USA
168	15050010	NT	Wool alcohol (including lanolin alcohol)	7412	Belgium, China	1000	Malaysia, Singapore
169	15050090	NT	Lanolin Alcohol	758250.35	Belgium, China, Germany, Japan, UK, USA	324560	Armenia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey
170	16010000	CT	Chicken Sausages	25669	Sri Lanka	—	—
171	16023100	CT	Of turkeys	7809	Belgium	—	—
172	16023900	CT	Others (Frozen Duck)	2960	Thailand	—	—
173	16024100	RT	Hams and cuts thereof	130229	Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Spain	—	—
174	16024200	RT	Shoulders and cuts thereof	1407	Italy	—	—
175	16024900	RT	Other, including mixtures	41982	Denmark, Srilanka	—	—
176	16030020	RT	Mussel Powder	49804	Thailand	—	—
177	16030090	RT	Extracts of Meat	4550	New Zealand, USA	—	—
178	16041100	RT	Salmon	37288	Thailand	—	—
179	16041310	RT	Sardines, sardinella and brisling	5000	Thailand	—	—
180	16041410	RT	Tunas	48609	Thailand	—	—
181	16052100	RT	Frozen Shrimps	10990	France	—	—
182	16041500	RT	Mackerel	34139	Thailand	—	—

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
183	16041600	RT	Anchovies (FISH)	3960	China		
184	16041700	RT	Eels	4629	Japan		
185	16042000	RT	Other prepared or preserved fish	139946	India, Thailand	14185182	Canada, USA
186	16043200	RT	Caviar substitutes	858	Japan		
187	16056900	RT	Other (CRAB)	106508	China, USA		
188	19011010	RT	Malted milk (including powder)	358009	Singapore		
189	19011090	RT	Other (SIMILAC)	6415357	Indonesia, Netherlands, Singapore	10025	USA
190	16052900	RT	frozen shrimp patty, seapak shrimp scampi kirkland (sample), frozen shrimps, popcorn shrimp	1937797.9	Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Thailand, UAE, USA, Vietnam		—
191	17049090	NT	Sweets	—	—	26876.32	USA
192	19012000	NT	Mixes and dough for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905	344011	Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, UAE, United Kingdom, Vietnam	—	—
193	19019010	NT	Others (Food Supplements)			9021	UAE
194	19019090	RT	Parota, Bhatara	0		2717704	New York, USA
195	19021900	RT	Others (Noodles)	1357324	Genova, Italy, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey	14855	Saudi Arabia, USA
196	19053100	NT	Sweets	—	—	1574.66	USA
197	19059090		Frozen Food	56383	Thailand	7471970.98	Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherland, USA.
198	20011000	NT	Other (Honey)			164591	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands.
199	20049000	RT	ASSORTED FROZEN PARATHA, NAAN SNACKS & READY TO EAT FOODS PRODUCTS			976128	Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Qatar, USA.

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
200	20012019	RT	Fish Meal			911000	Indonesia, Lebanon
201	20059900	NT	Others (Ready to Eat)			7273106	Australia, New Zealand, U.K., USA.
202	20059930	NT	Others (Ready to Eat)			1860	USA
203	20079990	NT	Others (Food Supplements)			4492	UAE
204	21012090	NT	Ready to eat processed foods (containing dairy products)			163045	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, USA.
205	21039040	NT	OYSTER SAUCE	12179	USA		
206	21039090	NT	Other (Noodles, Food Stuff)	967946.08	China, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, UAE, USA.	1543143.4	Australia, Saudi Arabia, USA.
207	21039099	NT	Food Stuff	—	—	646517	Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, USA.
208	21041000	NT	Soup	—	—	1025	USA
209	21041090	NT	Soya bean pate soup	80892.6	China, Germany, Japan, Korea Republic of, Thailand, UK.	—	—
210	21041000	NT	Other (Ready to eat)	—	—	1025	USA
211	21041010	NT	Exhibition Sample	1733	Japan, Spain	50226.08	China, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Singapore, USA.
212	21041090	NT	Chicken stock clarified concentrate, tomato soup, Mushroom Juice Powder, Gateau, Crepe nature volqute AUX Legumes vests, Arabic Cube soft chicken	21267	France, Turkey	26876.32	
213	21042000	NT	Homogenised composite food preparations (Sweets)	50	France	5472	Kuwait

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
214	21050000	RT	Ice-cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	2370263	Australia, Brazil, China, France, Hungary, Japan, Serbia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America	1873665	Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America
215	21061000	NT	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	128670.73	Australia, China, Denmark, France, Israel, Malaysia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States of America	605189	Japan, UAE
216	21069099	RT	Others (Food Stuff and Food Supplement)	4661085.7	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America	28667167.7	Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Rotterdam, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Tanzania, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, New York
217	22029930	NT	Others (Ready to Eat Badam Drink)			397813	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America
218	23011090	NT	Other (including greaves)			2 kg	Denmark, Iran, Lithuania
219	23012011	RT	Powder Form (Fish Meal)	1052819	Mauritius, Oman, South Africa, United Arab Emirates	275000	Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal
220	23012019	RT	Krill meal	3754800	Norway, Thailand	71400	Saudi Arabia
221	23012090	CT	Feather meal	51000	Lithuania, Thailand	0	
222	23091019	RT	Dog or cat food,			192562	Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
223	23091000	RT	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	62742944	Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Ireland, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Vietnam	29876516	Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico,
							Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam
224	23099010	RT	Compounded animal feed	110831	China, Colombia, France, Greece, Thailand, United Kingdom	563674.9	Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Czech Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen
225	23099019	RT	Concentrates for compound animal feed			166828	Bangladesh, Nepal,

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
226	23099020	NT	Concentrates for compound animal feed	5820781.4	Australia, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Netherlands, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vietnam	13273613	Bangladesh, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad, UAE, UK, USA, Vietnam, Zambia, Rosemount.
227	23099031	RT	Prawn and shrimps feed, frozen polychaetes, aquaculture feed, spirulina powder	33808612	Belgium, China, France, Israel, Malaysia, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.	1344090.7	Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, Srilanka, UAE.
228	23099032	RT	Fish meal in powdered form	238646	OMAN	6432.4985	Iraq, Nepal, Uzbekistan.
229	23099039	RT	Other (Fish Feed or Prawns feed)	1554982	Belgium, Chile, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.	2001460	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Srilanka, Vietnam.
230	23099090	RT	Other (Fish Feed and Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal)	76689585	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.	24667913	Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Eritrea, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria,

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
							Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.
231	38221300	NT	ANTI BODY	22792	Germany, UK		
232	29181990	NT	Other (URSOD-EOXY-CHOLIC ACID PH. EUR)			900	Egypt, Turkey
233	28363000	NT	SODIUM BICARBONATE	18600	India	173750	Nigeria
234	29362210	NT	Thiamine Mononitrate	1000	China		
235	29232010	RT	Fish Feed		—	29294787	Nepal
236	29362940	RT	Soya Lactin		—	543275	Nepal,UAE,USA
237	30012090	RT	Vitamin D3	9544.0237	Australia, China, France, New Zealand, South Africa, UAE, USA.	1076	Egypt, USA
238	29362950	RT	Chondroitin Sulfate sodium USP			2204	UK,
239	30012010	NT	Liquid extracts of liver	556	Belgium, USA		
240	30012020	NT	Liver extracts, dry			8000	Nigeria
241	30012030	NT	Snake Venom	4	South Korea, USA		
242	30012090	NT	Other	4	USA		—
243	30019099	NT	chondroitin sulfite	116554.1	China, France, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, USA.		
244	30019090	NT	(Emu Oil)	1.132 kg	USA		
245	30021020	NT	ANTI- CRP SERUM (GOAT)			2214	Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, USA.
246	30021290	RT	Other (Kits, Antibodies)				
247	30021310	NT	Test Kit	116554.1	—		—
248	30021500	NT	Lab consumables	—	—	17.05	China, USA

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
249	30024910	RT	Acid bfdobact probiotic	67028.918	Australia, Belgium, China, France, Italy, Korea (Re-Import), New Zealand, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, USA, Vietnam.		
250	30024990	NT	Mixed vaccines for.....other	0.24	Germany, Saudi Arabia, Spain, USA.	8	USA
251	30025900	NT	Cell Culture, whether or not modified other	26199.28	California, China, Hungary, U.K., USA.		
252	30025900	RT	Surronov	18	USA		
253	30029010	NT	LAB Reagents	—	—		
254	30029030	NT	Cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeast)	10398	USA	2120.09024 kg	Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Netherlands, Spain, UK, USA.
255	30029020	RT	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses (FBS)	326927.51	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Korea of Republic, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, USA.		
256	30029020	RT	Horse Serum	487.3	New Zealand		
257	30029020	RT	New Born Calf Serum	10107.8	New Zealand		
258	30029020	RT	Bovine Serum	8	New Zealand		
259	30039031		Bovine Albumin and drugs of animal origin	5	Ireland		
260	30029090	RT	Other (Pharmaceutical products)	210162.12	Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Uganda.	148.357313	China, Croatia, Germany, Israel, Netherlands, Spain, USA.
261	30039090	NT	Magnesium tablets	5622237.4	Canada, China, France, Germany, Korea of Republic, Netherland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Thailand, USA.		—
262	30049069	NT	Non steroidal drug, Gelatin capsules	193176.03	Mexico, Nepal, USA, United Kingdom.	915186	USA

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
263	30049099	NT	Other (medicaments)			734140.526 kg	USA
264	31010099	NT	Seed treatment formulation based natural modified Polysaccharide	12130004	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Spain, UAE, USA, Vietnam.	—	
265	31010099	RT	Other (Organic fertilizer)	12513302	Australia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam.	—	Italy
266	32029030		Enzymatic Preparation	7000	China	—	
267	35011000	NT	Acid casein, Non fat dry milk	313532.4	India, Ireland, Japan, Spain, UAE.	3760	Nigeria
268	35019000	NT	Other (EXCELLION CALCIUM)	934321	Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore.		
269	35021100	RT	Egg albumen powder/Egg White Powder	137648	China, Uganda, Vietnam.		
270	35021900	NT	Other	310	China, Spain.		
271	35022000	RT	Valactive Ultrawhy	18548422	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Taiwan, Uganda, UK, USA, Vietnam.	200	Egypt
272	35029000	NT	Other	44796.068	India, Italy, New Zealand, USA.		
273	35030010	NT	Isinglass	356	France, USA		—
274	35030020	RT	Gelatin, edible grade and not elsewhere specified or included	1279466.7	Brazil, China, Germany, India, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, USA.	42000	Indonesia
275	23099071	NT	Other (Pancrease Powder)			1003	Turkey, UK

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
276	35030030	RT	Glues derived from bones, hides and similar items; fish glues	104340	China, Belgium	34293	China
277	35040010	NT	Fish Collagen	11600.3	China, Japan	240550	Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, UAE, United Kingdom.
278	35030090	NT	Other (Jelly Glue)	6888498.9	Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New York, Russia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., USA.	481172	Belgium, Netherlands, Peru, Spain.
279	35040099	NT	Other (Cynergy)	824385.02	Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Netherlands,	28351	Ireland, Korea, Lebanon, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom.
					New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Vietnam.		
280	35079099	NT	Other	4	Netherland		
281	23099077	RT	Others	567.2	China, Germany, Switzerland, UK, USA.		
282	23099078	NT	Other (Trypsin)	0.25	Lithuania	1600	Syria
283	39139090		Other- (Chondroitin)			55000 kg	South Korea
284	38221300	NT	Blood Grouping Reagent	10582.5	Australia, France, Spain, USA.	—	—
285	41012090	NT	Other	103609.77	Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Korea, Myanmar, Netherland, Norway, Oman, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, UAE, UK, USA, Uruguay, Kosovo.		

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
286	41015090	RT	Wet salted Norway	473396	Argentina, Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, UK, USA.		
287	41015010	RT	Of cow, including cow calf	7255425	Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Thailand, UAE, UK, USA, Uruguay.	0	
288	41015020	RT	Raw salted buffalo hide	21728	Italy	143604.069	Cambodia, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Togo, Turkey.
289	41015030	RT	Other	22.673	Netherland		
290	41019010		Of cow, including cow calf (WET SALTED HIDES)	163657	Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Poland, Turkey.		
291	41019020	NT	Finished Leather	23282	Australia		
292	41019090	NT	Other	549470.66	Ethiopia, France, Iraq, Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Oman, Poland, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Yemen.	150465	Combodia
293	41012010	NT	Of cow, including cow calf	1485624.2	Argentina, Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, UK, UAE, USA.		
294	41021010	NT	Sheep skin	1074704	Australia, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia.		
295	41021030	RT	Other (Poultry Feed)	11531.359	Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Netherland, Oman, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, United States.	10185.7523	Bangladesh, Brazil, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE.
296	41022110	RT	Sheep skins	330037	Australia, Azerbaijan, China, Italy, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia.		—

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
297	41022120		Pickled Lamb pelt grade	90570	China, New Zealand, Switzerland.		—
298	41022130	NT	Lamb pelt	523462	China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.		
299	41022910	NT	Sheep skins	273323	Australia, China, Italy, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.		
300	41022920	NT	Lamb Skin	128207	China, Norway, Turkey.		—
301	41039000	NT	Other (crust leather)	758218	Australia, New Zealand, Spain	—	—
302	41041100	NT	Finished Leather	16823351	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA.	55594	China
303	41044900	NT	Cow Crust Leather	1424	Bangladesh	3128527	Cambodia, China, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda, UAE.
304	41041900	NT	Others	2380779.1	Argentina, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Nepal, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom.	317835.2	China
305	41051000	NT	Wet blue	2885170.2	Canada, China, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Italy, New Zealand, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, UAE, U	—	—
306	41062100	RT	In the wet state (including wet-blue)	12720	Kenya, Nepal, UAE.	—	—
307	41071900	RT	Other (Finished Leather)	327388.71	Australia, Belgium, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Russia, Turkey, United Kingdom.	130843.018	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka.
308	41079900	NT	Other (Finished Leather)	286074.91	Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Lithuania, Nepal, New Zealand, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vietnam.	733863.55	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka.
309	41012020	—	Dry leather	—	—	881046	Nigeria, Togo, Uganda
310	41120000	NT	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment-dressed			881.48	China

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
			leather, of sheep or lamb, without wool on, whether or not split, other than leather of heading 4114				
311	41131000	NT	Of goats or kids	1.45	Bangladesh	8734.874	Indonesia, Morocco, London
312	41139000	NT	Other (Finished Leather)	3207.5	China, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, South Korea.	—	—
313	41142010	NT	Patent leather and patent laminated leather	10042.32	China, India, Italy, Kenya, Korea Republic of, South Korea.	—	—
314	41142020		Cow Patent Leather	161	Italy	—	—
315	41151000	NT	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	897353.92	China, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Korea, Korea Republic of, Netherlands, Spain, USA.	—	—
316	41152010	NT	Finished Leather	—	—	—	—
317	41152090	NT	Leather	663	Italy, Spain.	16000.00	China
318	42022110	NT	Calf Skin	657.2	China, Hongkong, Switzerland	—	—
319	42022190	NT	women hand bag	3798.3	France, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom.	—	—
320	42022220	NT	cotton hand bags	—	—	19503.615	Spain
321	42022230	NT	Sea Shell	—	—	108.00	Spain
322	42022290	NT	Sea Shell	—	—	42018.55	Italy, Spain, UK, USA.
323	43013000	NT	Of lamb, the following: Astrakhan, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian and Similar lamb, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian or	6452	Italy, Turkey.	—	—

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
			Tibetan lamb, whole, with or without head, tail or paws				
311	41131000	NT	Of goats or kids	1.45	Bangladesh	8734.874	Indonesia, Morocco, London
312	41139000	NT	Other (Finished Leather)	3207.5	China, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, South Korea.	—	—
313	41142010	NT	Patent leather and patent laminated leather	10042.32	China, India, Italy, Kenya, Korea Republic of, South Korea.	—	
314	41142020		Cow Patent Leather	161	Italy	—	
315	41151000	NT	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	897353.92	China, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Korea, Korea Republic of, Netherlands, Spain, USA.	—	—
316	41152010	NT	Finished Leather	—	—	—	—
317	41152090	NT	Leather	663	Italy, Spain.	16000.00	China
318	42022110	NT	Calf Skin	657.2	China, Hongkong, Switzerland	—	—
319	42022190	NT	women hand bag	3798.3	France, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom.	—	—
320	42022220	NT	cotton hand bags	—	—	19503.615	Spain
321	42022230	NT	Sea Shell	—	—	108.00	Spain
322	42022290	NT	Sea Shell	—	—	42018.55	Italy, Spain, UK, USA.
323	43013000	NT	Of lamb, the following: Astrakhan, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian and Similar lamb, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian or Tibetan lamb,	6452	Italy, Turkey.	—	—

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
			whole, with or without head, tail or paws				
324	43021910	NT	Finished Leather	106119.52	Australia, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, Italy, Turkey.		
325	43021920	RT	Hides or skins of other bovine and equine animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	122151.7	Brazil, China, Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey.		
326	43021930	RT	Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair on, tanned or dressed	74489	China, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Istanbul, Mongolia, Turkey, USA.		—
327	43021990	RT	Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	93218.8	Brazil, China, Hungary, Slovenia, Turkey, Uruguay, USA.	—	—
328	50030010	NT	Other (silk Waste)			678435	China
329	50030090	NT	Other (silk Waste)			844270	China
330	51011100	RT	Raw Wool	2765782.9	Algeria, Australia, China, Kenya, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, UK.	—	—
331	51012900	RT	Scoured Wool	53210721	Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, USA, Uruguay, Vietnam	17.977298	UK

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
332	51011900	NT	Other (Wool)	21067645	Australia, China, Greece, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, UK, Uruguay.		
333	51012100	RT	Shorn wool	16861512	Algeria, Australia, China, Egypt, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, UK, UAE, Uruguay.		
334	51021190	NT	Other (Greasy Wool)	168046.13	China, Italy, Mongolia		
335	51021910		Marine Angora	2730	Peru		
336	51021990	NT	Wool	2464	China , Peru		
337	51022010	NT	Goat Hair chashmere	94835.1	China, Mongolia, United Kingdom.		
338	51022090	NT	Other (excluding pig & boar bristles)	718	South Africa		
339	51013000	RT	Wool	102394	Australia, Egypt.	7910	Bolivia
340	51031010	RT	Wool	22902	China	1493766.9	Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Italy, Lithuania.
341	51031050	RT	Wool	—	—	3275	Canada, Indonesia, Thailand.
342	51031090	RT	Wool waste	—	—	25348	China , Italy
343	51032090	RT	Wool	906	Turkey	—	—
344	51052910	NT	Wool Tops	—	—	546223.19	China, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Romania.
345	51053900	NT	Wool	—	—	—	—
346	51071010	NT	Wool	—	—	435059.72	China , Italy
347	51072030	NT	Wool	—	—	198	Canada, Turkey
348	52010070	NT	Wool Tops	—	—	31394.95	Italy
349	63101090	NT	Wool	—	—	24891.70	Italy
351	67010090	RT	Other (Duck Feather)	33.9786	Italy	—	—
352	94042110	RT	Mattress	23832	Thailand		
353	94049000	RT	Contoured Lag rest Cushion	357594.41	Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany,	52529.657	China, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Slovenia, UAE, UK, USA.

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
					Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, USA, Vietnam.		
354	94094000	RT	Quilted Pillow cotton	—	—	6885.06	China, Italy
355	96019010	NT	Worked tortoise-shell and articles thereof	12	France		
356	94049099	NT	Bags filled with feather or down	7104144	Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam.	794.66	Switzerland
357	95069910	CT	Badminton shuttle cocks	343688.44	China, Singapore, Spain, Taiwan.	—	—
358	96003010	NT	Buffalo Horn Buttons		—	24726	China
359	96019000	NT	Buffalo Horn	—	—	243612.7	China, Italy, Korea, Thailand.
360	96019030	NT	Worked bone (excluding whale bone) and articles thereof	—	—	5455.6	Netherland
361	96019040	NT	Worked Coral	1204.45	Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, UAE.	58745.69	China, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, South Korea, Oman, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom.
362	23099181	NT	Worked Horn, Coral	—	—	59793.511	Canada, China, Egypt, France, Italy, Philippines, South Korea, United Kingdom, USA
363	96020030	NT	Gelatine capsules, empty	155674.56	Belgium, China, Korea, Spain, USA.	9,69,273.14	Bangladesh, Canada, China, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore,

S. No.	CTHs (LS)	Testing Category	Description	Import		Export	
				Quantity	Country of Destination	Quantity (Nos)	Country of Destination
							South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom, USA, Uruguay.
364	96063000	NT	Button moulds and other parts of buttons; button blanks	—	—	78225	China, Madagascar.
365	96063010	NT	Button Blanks	—	—	5163365.07	Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Philippines, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, UAE, Vietnam.
366	96063090	NT	Button Blanks	—	—	20850	China, South Korea.

Annexure XIII

**ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA**

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
NIAW Campus, 42 Mile Stone, Delhi-Agra Highway
NH-2, Ballabgarh, Haryana-121004
Email: support-awbi@gov.in : Website: www.awbi.gov.in



To,

Office of the Principal Director of Audit
Central Expenditure
(Agriculture, Food & Water Resources),
8th & 9th, Floor, CAG Annexe Building,
10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-110002

Subject: Vetting comments on action taken note in respect of CAG Audit Para no 5.1 of Report no 3 of 2024-reg.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above mentioned subject the information pertain to Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) in respect of vetting comments on action taken note in respect of VAG audit para no 5.1 of report no 3 of 2024 submission are listed below:-

		Replied	Comments Received by Ministry/Department	Vetting Comments
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	The matter was reported to Ministry on 8.06.2023
	(b)	Date of Ministry's	14.10.2024	Ministry's replies were not received.

		reply			
III		Gist of Paragraph/Review	Copy attached	--	---
I V	(a)	Do the Ministry agree with facts and figures Included in the Paragraph?	Yes	No further comments	---
	(b)	If not, please indicate the areas of disagreement and also attach document in support	Not applicable	No further comments	---
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 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	Instruction framed, if any, for adhering with observation of audit may be provided.	---
	2.	Failure to follow the system and procedure	No, the Office of the Animal Welfare Board of India is adhering to the norms laid by the Ministry for the system and procedure However, the Animal Welfare Board of India will adhere be instructed to there with the observations made by the Audit in letter and spit and submit the compliance of the same	a) Position of the pending UCs by the 98 organisations and reasons for non-submission of separate accounts by the AWOs etc. may be provided b) Instruction framed, if any, for adhering with observation of audit may be provided.	a) The number of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) from AWOs for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 stands at 25 as on date, which has been reduced from 98 at the time of audit. It is further stated that the AWOs are maintaining separate accounts for AWBI grants. b) ---
	3.	Failure of individuals	Not applicable	--	---
	4.	Amount of	Not applicable	--	---

	loss/ short assessment/ short levy			
(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 documents where necessary.	<p>The Ministry does not agree with the Audit Conclusion. The details are furnished as under:-</p> <p>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</p> <p>2. Prepare Budget estimates for gauging the demands 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</p>	<p>1(a)- The mechanism developed and instructions issued to various authorities to monitor the schemes may be provided to audit.</p> <p>(b)- The details of inspections carried out by Animal Husbandry department may be provided. Corrective measure taken on the results of inspections may also be apprised.</p> <p>2(a)- Procedure adopted for preparing the estimates may be provided.</p> <p>(b)-Whether any time frame has been fixed for the AWOs to submit their BE for its compilation before its approval by the Board and submission to the Ministry?</p> <p>3(a)- Whether any guidance/advice/instructions issued to the state agencies responsible for collecting the fines for handing over fine levied and realized, to the AWBI?</p> <p>(b)- Under Rule 4(2) the fine levied and realized in one State and made over to AWBI is to be utilized only for the benefit of</p>	<p>1(a)- With regard to the mechanism developed and instructions issued, it is stated that the Board does not have sufficient manpower to undertake pan-India monitoring. Accordingly, the Board relies on the Animal Husbandry Departments of the respective States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of schemes. Further, the credentials of the AWOs are duly verified before release of any financial assistance under various schemes.</p> <p>(b)- The details of inspections carried out by the Animal Husbandry Departments of the respective States/UTs are available in the relevant files maintained under the various schemes of the Board. However, compilation of all such inspection reports would require examination of multiple scheme-wise files and, therefore, may be time-consuming. In case the Audit desires copies of the inspection reports, adequate time may kindly be provided for the same.</p> <p>As regards the corrective measures taken on the outcome of inspections, the Board also conducts selective inspections through its own officers/staff, wherever considered necessary, and takes appropriate action based on the observations, including advising the concerned AWOs for compliance before release of further financial assistance.</p>

			<p>that the AWBI is keeping a watch and initial action on the breach of PCA Act, 1960 and the rules made there under, 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>	<p>societies/organizations within the jurisdiction of the State levying the fine. How does, the Board ensure this?</p> <p>(c)- Does the corpus collected by AWBI under RRAECF also includes the fines levied and realized by State Agencies?</p> <p>(d)- Please elaborate RRAECF Ministry has agreed it is not completely possible to have a mechanism due to shortage of man power.</p>	<p>2(a)- The estimates under various schemes are prepared based on budgetary allocations, past expenditure trends, requirements received from eligible AWOs, and scheme guidelines, keeping in view the availability of funds and priorities approved by the competent authority.</p> <p>(b)- No specific time frame has been prescribed for the AWOs to submit their Budget Estimates (BE). However, the Board continuously monitors the fund requirements under various schemes throughout the financial year and, based on the assessed requirements, obtains approval of the competent authority for the budget demand to be sought from the Ministry by the end of the financial year.</p> <p>3(a)- No specific guidance, advice or instructions have been issued by the Board to the State agencies responsible for collection of fines regarding remittance of fines levied and realized to the Animal Welfare Board of India</p> <p>(b)- The Board has not received any fines levied and realized under Rule 4(2) from any State during recent years. Accordingly, the question of utilization of such fines has not arisen.</p> <p>However, it is clarified that, whenever fines are received from States/UTs, the Board ensures that the amounts are utilized only for the benefit of societies/organizations within the same State/UT from which the fines are</p>
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					<p>collected, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 4(2).</p> <p>(c)- No. The corpus collected by the Animal Welfare Board of India under the RRAECF does not include fines levied and realized by State agencies.</p> <p>(d)- The RRAECF (Recognition, Registration, Administration, Expenses and Contingency Fund) pertains to amounts collected by the Board in connection with its recognition and registration related activities. It is clarified that the funds received under RRAECF are not utilized by the Animal Welfare Board of India. The entire amount so received is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India in accordance with the prescribed financial rules and instructions of the Government.</p> <p>In view of the above, no separate utilization or monitoring mechanism is maintained by the Board for RRAECF funds.</p>
V I	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	Action initiated and compliance thereof may be provided.		<p>The Board has initiated action on the issues pointed out by Audit. Steps have been taken to expedite the collection of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from the AWOs and, as a result, the pendency of UCs for the audit period has been reduced from 98 to 25 for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22. Continuous efforts are being made to bring the pendency to nil.</p> <p>Further, it is pertinent to mention that the Recruitment Regulations</p>

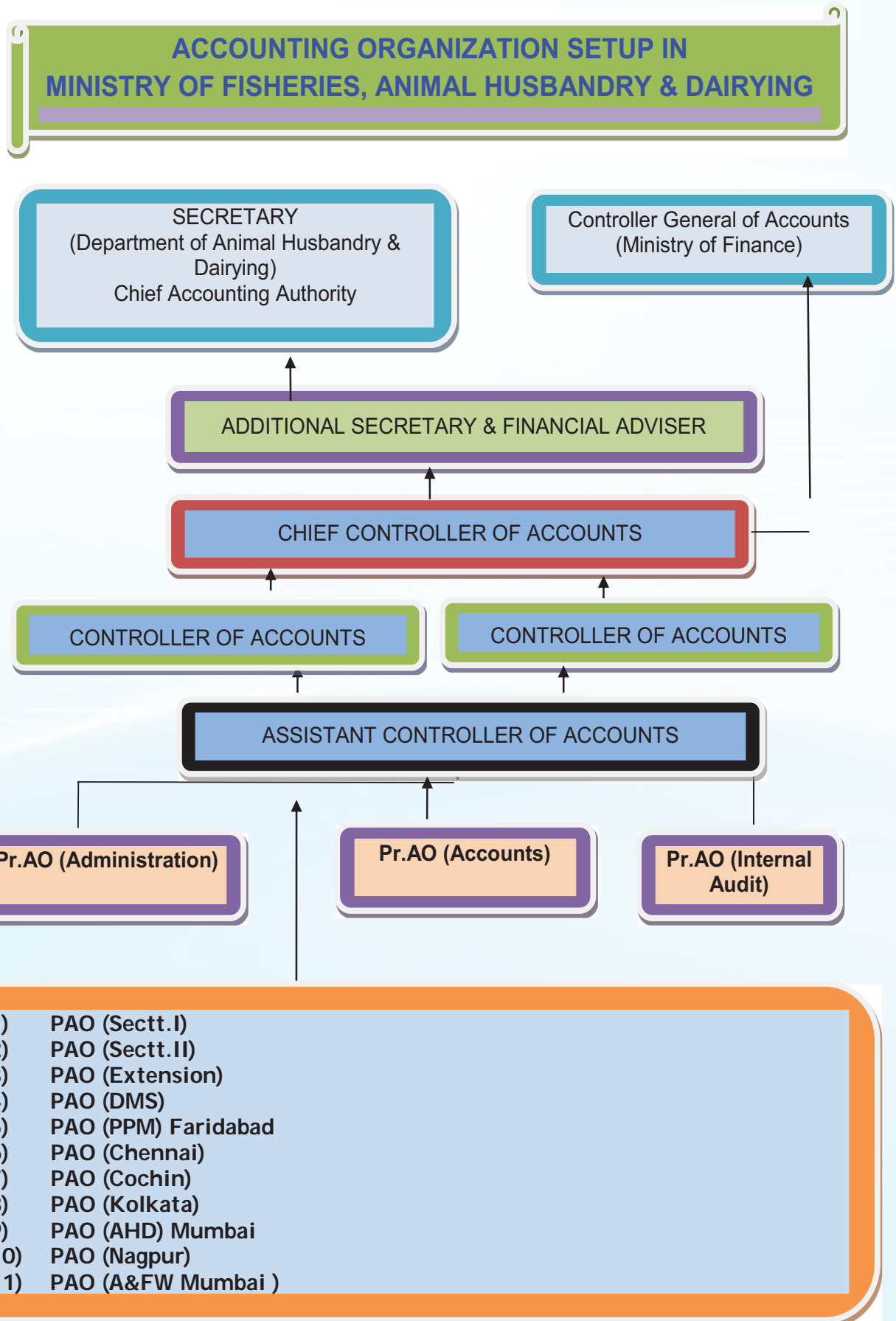
					for the officers and employees of the Board have been notified by the Ministry, and a copy of the same has already been provided to the Audit.
(ii)	Recovery of overpayment pointed out by audit	In this connection it is stated that the employees of the Board are not having any promotional avenues therefore 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	A copy of the communication with Ministry and its present status may be provided.		The Board has written letters to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during the year 2016-17 and later on the Administrative Ministry of the Board was changed from MoEF&CC to the Ministry Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and later on to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The matter is currently under the active consideration of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Copies of the correspondence made with the Ministries for waiver of the overpayment made to the employees of the Board are attached for your reference.
(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 52 nd AGM are reproduced.	Approval by the AGM along with final outcome of action taken may be provided		Copy of the excerpts of the minutes of 52 nd Annual General Meeting of the Board held on 13.09.2022 are attached herewith for ready reference wherein the writing of amount of losses / waste / expenditure / irrecoverable amount was approved by the Board.
(v)	Modification in the schemes including	The schemes being implemented by the AWBI are very old need to be updated. The AWBI has requested the	Details of the proposals to get the schemes updated may be provided to		The Ministry has recently directed the Board to discontinue all the existing schemes including 4 CSS

		financing pattern	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	PAC	schemes and new 03 schemes have been approved by the Ministry for providing financial assistance to the Animal Welfare Organizations from the current financial year onwards.
	(vi)	Review of similar cases/ complete scheme/ project in the light of findings sample checked 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 observation and findings of the audit in letter spirit. Moreover, the Board has launched its online portal for receiving and processing the application of grants and other application including the cruelty matters.	The instructions issued to the Board may be provided. The details of the services provided through portal may be provided.	The Board has launched an online portal for receiving and processing applications for grants, recognition/registration of AWOs, issue of certificates for films/ ad-films etc. using performing animals, cruelty-related matters etc. The portal facilitates digital submission, scrutiny and processing of applications.

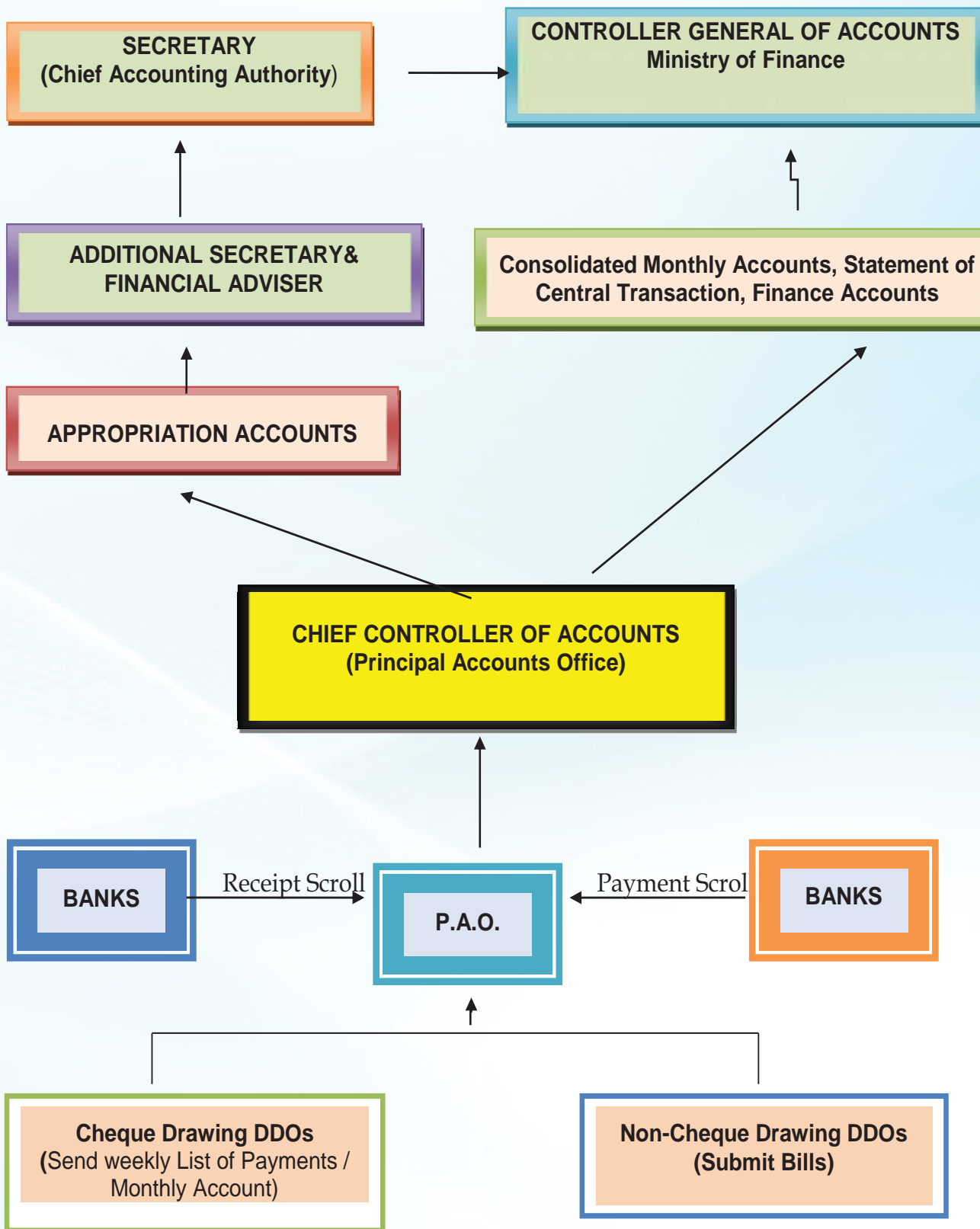
Yours Sincerely,

Digitally signed by
SUJIT KUMAR DUTTA
Date: 02-01-2026
(Dr. S.K. Dutta)
11:57:03
Secretary

Enlc: As above



FLOW OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION





सत्यमेव जयते

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

Department's Website : <https://www.dahd.gov.in> • Farmer's Portal : <http://www.farmer.gov.in>



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