

वर्षा जोशी, भा.प्र.से.
Varsha Joshi, I.A.S.



अपर सचिव
भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001
Additional Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

D.O. No. N-05015/15/2025-Cattle_Div-Part(1)

Date: 18th June 2026

Respected Colleague,

As you are aware the Cabinet Secretariat in pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 5th Conference of Chief Secretaries, has identified Twelve Departmental Summits to be organized to bring together officers from the Centre and the States on sector-specific themes. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had especially emphasised the need for participation of junior cadre officers in these summits to build a broader and more inclusive engagement.

2. The theme titled "Transforming India's Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairy through Technology and Innovation" has been assigned to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) as the Nodal Department. The Summit is being organized in close coordination with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE).

3. The Summit is scheduled to be held on 23.06.2026 in Virtual Mode. One of the breakout sessions under the Summit is titled "Modernizing Livestock Sector for High Quality Production", which will be coordinated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The breakout session will involve focused discussions on issues relating to modernization of the livestock sector for improving productivity, quality and sustainability. A copy of the Concept Note and minute to minute for the breakout session is enclosed. The web link for participation in the Summit and the breakout session will be shared separately.

4. In view of the above, it is requested to participate in the Summit and the breakout session along with officers dealing with livestock breeding, animal health, dairy development and related sectors from your State/UT for meaningful discussions.

5. Your personal participation and cooperation are solicited for successful completion of the Summit and the breakout session.

with warm regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Varsha Joshi)

1. Principal Secretary/Secretary of State Animal Husbandry Department
2. Director, Department of Animal Husbandry all States and UTs
3. Vice Chancellor/ Dean of Veterinary Universities/ Colleges

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Yours sincerely,
-Sd/-
(Varsha Joshi)

Director, Department of Animal Husbandry all States and UTs

Copy to: CEO, Livestock Development Board/Agencies all States and UTs


(Varsha Joshi)

Minute-to-Minute Programme for Departmental Summit - Virtual Mode – (23.06.2026)

Theme: Transforming India's Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairy through Technology and Innovation

Time	Programme
12:00 PM - 12:02 PM	Welcome address by JS (Policy)
12:02 PM - 12:15PM	Context Setting for all sub-themes by Secretary, DA&FW (Lead Ministry)
12:15 PM - 12:30 PM	Key Note address by Hon'ble Agriculture Minister
12:30 PM - 01:30 PM	Parallel Breakout Sessions on Sub-Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value Chain Development of Fruits and Vegetables• Innovative Application of AgriStack• Transforming Food, Land and Water Systems in a Climate Crisis• Modernizing Livestock Sector for High Quality Production
Parallel Breakout Session on Sub-Theme: (Modernizing Livestock Sector for High Quality Production) Committee Room No. 243, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001 Time: 12:30 PM - 01:30 PM	
12:30 PM – 12:40 PM	Atma Nirbhar Bharat and value of entrepreneurs across the Dairy Value chain - Dr V. Sridhar, ED, National Dairy Development Board. (Mobile No. 9512025396)
12:40 PM – 12:50 PM	Recent advances in poultry breeding - Dr. Suresh Raidyu Chitturi, Chairman FACE of CII and Former Chairman International Egg Coordination Committee. (Mobile No. 9652045666)
12:50 PM – 01:00 PM	Promotion of emerging breeding technologies in breed development programmes - Dr. B.V.R.C. Purushottam, Principal Secretary Animal Husbandry, Uttarakhand (Mobile No. 7042120001)
01:00 PM -01:10 PM	Use of Modern Technologies in fodder production Programme - Pankaj Kaushal, Director, IGFRI (Mobile No. 9198890991)
01:10 PM - 01:30 PM	Discussion
Break : 01:30 PM – 03:00 PM	
03:00 PM – 04:20 PM	Presentation on Recommendations of Breakout Sessions: Session 1 – Joint Secretary (MIDH), DA&FW Session 2 – Additional Secretary (IT), DA&FW Session 3 – DDG, DARE Session 4 – Additional Secretary, (C&DD) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
04:20 PM – 04:30 PM	Address by Secretary, DARE
04:30 PM – 04:40 PM	Address by Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
04:40 PM – 04:50 PM	Address by Secretary, DA&FW
04:50 PM – 05:05 PM	Address by Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
05:05 PM – 05:20 PM	Conclusion by Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development
Vote of Thanks	

Concept Note: Modernizing India's Animal Husbandry Sector for Quality Production

Background:

India's animal husbandry sector is a vital component of its agrarian economy, contributing 5.5% to GDP and supporting over 80% of rural households, with 20.5 million people directly dependent on livestock for livelihoods. Livestock sector apart from contributing to national economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular also provides employment generation opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. India leads globally in milk production (247.87 million tonnes in 2024-25) and buffalo meat exports, ranks second in goat meat and egg production, and 4th in overall meat production. Despite this, low productivity (e.g., cattle milk yield of 2251 kg/animal/year vs. Global average of 2,700 kg), inadequate infrastructure, and disease outbreaks like lumpy skin disease hamper quality and scalability. Modernization is essential to enhance productivity, ensure quality, and meet growing domestic and export demands while aligning with sustainability goals.

Objective:

To modernize India's animal husbandry sector by integrating advanced technologies, improving genetic stock, strengthening infrastructure, and fostering sustainable practices to achieve high-quality production, increase farmer incomes, and enhance global competitiveness.

Rationale

Economic Growth: Value of output of livestock sector is Rs 18.99 lakh crore at current price during 2023-24. Value of output of milk alone is more than Rs.12.21 lakh crore which is the highest of the agriculture produce. Modernization can amplify farmer incomes and rural employment, especially for women (90% of livestock labor in states like Punjab).

Nutritional Security: Quality livestock products address protein deficiencies, with per capita milk availability at 485 g/day (2024-25).

Export Potential: Animal product exports reached ₹63,474 crores in 2024-25, led by buffalo meat (₹31,074 crore). Modernization can tap premium markets demanding organic and antibiotic-free products.

Sustainability: Eco-friendly practices like biogas and rotational grazing align with India's climate commitments.

Proposed Interventions

Genetic Upgradation :

Expand artificial insemination (AI) and use of assisted reproductive technologies like in-vitro fertilization (IVF), embryo splitting, synthetic embryos, cloning etc. to enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous livestock breeds.

Use genomic selection and gene editing for enhancing disease resistance and productivity of livestock. Expanding use of Gau Chip and Mahish genomic chips for livestock breeding to improve herd quality in multiple traits including production and productivity. Focus on development of genomic chip for other livestock species including sheeps, goats & pigs.

Developing Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for all aspects of livestock breeding and evaluation and grading of livestock breeding infrastructure available in the country.

Precision Livestock Farming (PLF)

Deploy IoT sensors and smart collars to monitor vital signs (heart rate, temperature) and optimize feeding/milking. Use IoT to track milk yield and predict lactation patterns, to boost efficiency by 15-20%.

Implement blockchain for supply chain transparency, ensuring traceability of dairy and livestock products. For instance, Badri & Pahari ghee traceability in Uttarakhand and Gir ghee traceability by Mother dairy implemented under National Digital Livestock Mission.

Use drones for pasture monitoring and pastoral animals. Automated milking systems in large dairy farms, reducing labor costs by more than 30%.

Urban and peri-urban dairy planning to make available quality products.

Geographical indicator (GIs) for livestock products across the country to protect domestic consumers and promoting exports.

Feed and Fodder Development

Strengthen fodder seed chains under the Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development, incentivizing silage and bailing units. Only 5% of cultivable land is under fodder, causing a 30-40% shortage.

Promote hydroponics for year-round green fodder, as piloted in Gujarat, increasing milk yield by 10-15%.

Develop fortified feeds using agro-industrial byproducts (e.g., mustard cake, de-oiled rice bran), reducing costs by 20%.

Rejuvenation of common Pasture land through community fodder cultivation.

Healthcare and Disease Control

Elimination of economically important diseases like FMD and PPR by 2030 with vaccination. In a country where climate poses a challenge to increased livestock production via exotic and cross breeds, vaccination against economically important

livestock diseases becomes the order of the day. Availability and access to vaccination come as challenges. These are being dealt with along with understanding appropriate disease epidemiology and adopting appropriate risk management.

Strengthening livestock disease surveillance and diagnostic capability. Address diagnostic capability of laboratories at the state level. Further, make them at least ISO17025 to recommended bio-containment levels and NABL accreditation. Besides infrastructure, the capacity building of laboratory personnel will also be focussed upon.

Expanding scope of community awareness for disease prevention. support community level investments to ensure enhanced biosafety and biosecurity practices, and strengthen links and coordination mechanisms between animal, human and wildlife health system in the country. increasing awareness and community engagement to reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases outbreaks.

Encouraging use of generic veterinary medicine and ethno-veterinary medicines: With an objective to make common veterinary medicines available at affordable prices, a new component of 'Pashu Aushadhi' is proposed for sale of generic veterinary medicines through KSKs and cooperatives under LHDCP.

Innovations in disease traceability: Clinical and molecular epidemiological techniques with surveillance techniques are required to be strengthened. Further, the Artificial Intelligence tools can be used for tracing the source of infection.

New techniques on vaccine administration and innovative animal identification techniques. Focus will also be on research and development of novel vaccine platforms.

Increase the scope for telemedicine and increase outreach of veterinary services.

Promote drives and diagnostics like indigenously developed kits.

Address antimicrobial resistance (AMR) by regulating antibiotic use and also focus on tackling zoonotic diseases.. DAHD is working in close collaboration with other Ministries like Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change etc. has secured \$25 million from the competitive G20 Pandemic Fund for the "Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response" project. This will strengthen our initiative on working on One Health approach.

Infrastructure Modernization

Upgrade dairy processing and cold chain logistics through interest subvention and project loans.

Modernize slaughterhouses and carcass utilization plants to meet FSSAI and export standards, reducing waste by 25%.

Build climate-resilient sheds with solar-powered cooling, as piloted in Tamil Nadu, improving animal comfort and productivity.

Promoting establishment of non-bovine milk processing infrastructure

Market Linkages and Value Addition

Strengthen cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) with soft loans under Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF).

Promote e-marketplaces like e-NAM and digital platforms for direct sales, reducing transaction costs (15-20% of sale price).

Encourage value-added products (cheese, yogurt, sausages) for premium markets, as seen with whey protein powders.

Development of cluster based production system specifically for poultry, sheep and goat.

Skill Development and Extension Services

300,000 trained dairy workers by 2030. Training and equipping 1 lakh A-Help workers for extension and supporting Animal Husbandry services including livestock health, artificial insemination, ration balancing etc.

Enhance livestock extension services, currently underfunded, to bridge knowledge gaps.

Engage women and youth via entrepreneurship programs, offering interest subvention for breed multiplication farms, dairy farms and farms for other livestock species.

Sustainability and Waste Management

Promoting circular economy in Animal Husbandry Sector.

Promote organic and antibiotic-free production for export markets, aligning with EU and US standards. Developing disease-resistant livestock to reduce the need for antibiotics.

Implement rotational grazing to prevent overgrazing, as practiced in Rajasthan's camel conservation efforts.

Animal Welfare

Modernization of Animal Welfare linking it with safe food production and disease control.

Promoting Smart Enclosures and Automated Environments, Temperature, humidity, and light controls in shelters to ensure optimal living conditions.

Development of Apps for pet, adoption services, reporting abuse, or tracking stray animals.

Development of new technology for stray animal population control

Promote Artificial Intelligence to analyze behavior and health data to predict and prevent disease outbreaks or identify suffering animals quickly.

Policy and Financial Support

Simplify export regulations and align with OIE standards to boost poultry and meat exports to 57 countries (e.g., \$184.58 million in poultry exports, 2023-24).

Offer Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to 30 million AHD farmers by 2026, building on 27.65 lakh sanctioned KCCs.

Research and Data Systems

National Digital Livestock Mission for real-time productivity and health monitoring.

Fund R&D for climate-resilient breeds and feed additives, collaborating with ICAR and state universities.

Maintain a national livestock database, leveraging the 20th Livestock Census (2019) for breed-wise insights.

Expected Outcomes

Productivity: Increase milk yield by 50% (to ~3000 kg/animal/year) and egg/meat output by 30% by 2030.

Income: Double farmer incomes through value addition and exports, with cooperatives ensuring fair pricing.

Quality: Achieve 100% compliance with FSSAI and export standards, reducing adulteration (e.g., milk adulteration tackled via SOPs).

Sustainability: Promote circularity in dairy sector.

Employment: Generate 5 million new jobs in processing, tech, and logistics by 2030.

One Health: Reduce the incidences of zoonoses and help in saving both livestock and human lives and costs of treatment.



**Departmental Summit
Template: Inputs from State**

State/UT:

Theme of Departmental Summit:

1. Introduction

(Why is this topic important for the State/UT? Highlight the data evidence to support the same)

II. Current Situation

(Current policy landscape, programmes, schemes and their progress)

III. Challenges

(Major policy, programmatic and capacity building gaps affecting the working of the State/UT administration)

IV. Possible Solutions

(Proposed ideas, actions that can be undertaken by different stakeholders. Scope for convergence with other schemes/programmes)



**Departmental Summit
Template: Inputs from State**

V. Best Practices

(International (if any), Major Initiatives undertaken by State/UT Administration. May also include initiative for training and capacity-building that have been taken for effective implementation; Strategic communication campaign; undertaken to disseminate the programme; Convergence; new technologies user for effective implementation)

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VI. Priority Areas

(Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

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VII. Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation

(Modality for implementation – Legal, Administrative, Technological, Budgetary reforms required for implementation)

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