

Annual Report 2022-2023



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



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report 2022-23

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

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Chapter-1

OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS



OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

1.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, along with agriculture, continue to be an integral part of human life since the process of civilization started. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but also by maintaining ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal husbandry and Dairying Sectors have played prominent socio-economic role in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuance of these activities. They also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people.

1.2 Livestock production and agriculture are intrinsically linked, each being dependent

on the other, and both crucial for overall food security. Livestock sector is an important sub-sector of the agriculture in Indian economy. It forms an important livelihood activity for most of the farmers, supporting agriculture in the form of critical inputs, contributing to the health and nutrition of the household, supplementing incomes, offering employment opportunities, and finally being a dependable “bank on hooves” in times of need. It acts as a supplementary and complementary enterprise.

1.3 According to Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted during July 2020- June 2021, estimated percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) engaged in Industry Group 014 (Animal production) and Industry Group 015 (Mixed farming) of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) is given in Table below:

Table: Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged in Industry Group 014 and 015 of NIC-2008 during PLFS, 2020-21

Industry group (3-digit code) as per NIC-2008)	Description of Industry Group	Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss)
014	Animal Production	3.48
015	Mixed farming	2.03

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21

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 (ps+ss):

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.

1.4 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 303.76 million bovines (cattle, buffalo, mithun and yak), 74.26 million sheep, 148.88

million goats, 9.06 million pigs and about 851.81 million poultry as per 20th Livestock Census in the country. The species wise population of animals in Livestock and Poultry population during the last two Censuses is given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Livestock and Poultry Population

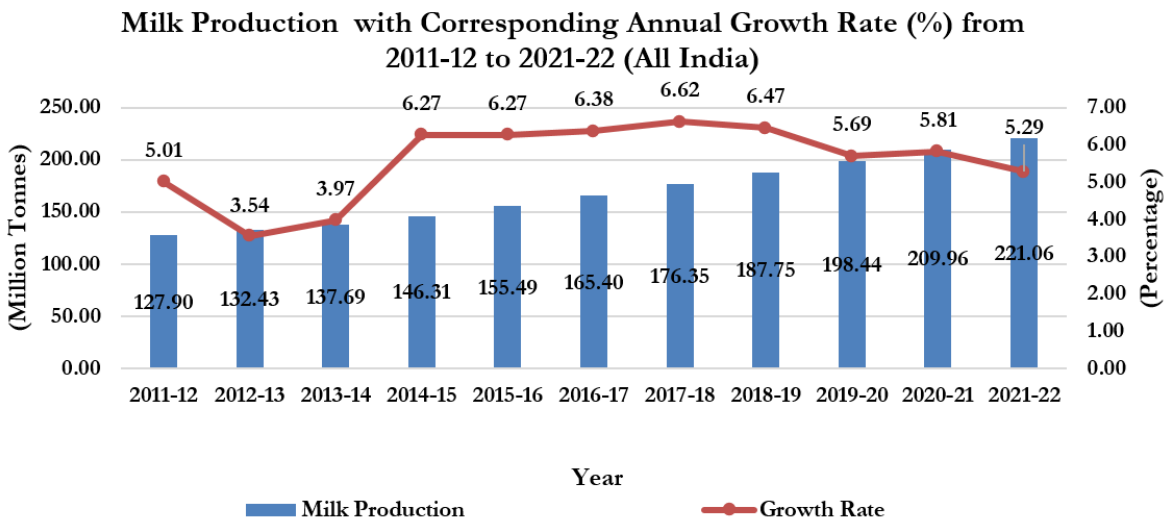
S. No.	Species	19th Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	20th Livestock Census 2019 (no. in millions)	Growth Rate (%) 2012-19
1	Cattle	190.90	193.46	1.34
2	Buffalo	108.70	109.85	1.06
3	Yaks	0.08	0.06	-24.90
4	Mithun	0.30	0.39	29.52
Total Bovines		299.98	303.76	1.26
5	Sheep	65.07	74.26	14.13
6	Goat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

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

1.5 Livestock Production

1.5.1 As per the first revised estimates of press note on “First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure and Capital Formation for 2020-21” released by National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI on 31st January, 2022, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of livestock sector is about Rs. 11,14,249 crore at current prices during FY 2020-21 which is about 30.87% of Agricultural and Allied Sector GVA and 6.17% of Total GVA. At constant prices (2011-12), the GVA of livestock sector is about Rs. 6,17,117 crore during FY2020-21 with a positive growth of 6.13% over previous financial year.

1.5.2. Milk Production: India continues to be the largest producer of milk in world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in increasing milk production significantly. Milk production during 2020-21 and 2021-22 is 209.96 million tonnes and 221.06 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 5.29%. The per capita availability of milk is around 444 grams/day in 2021-22. The production of milk and corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year from 2011-12 to 2021-22 is given below:

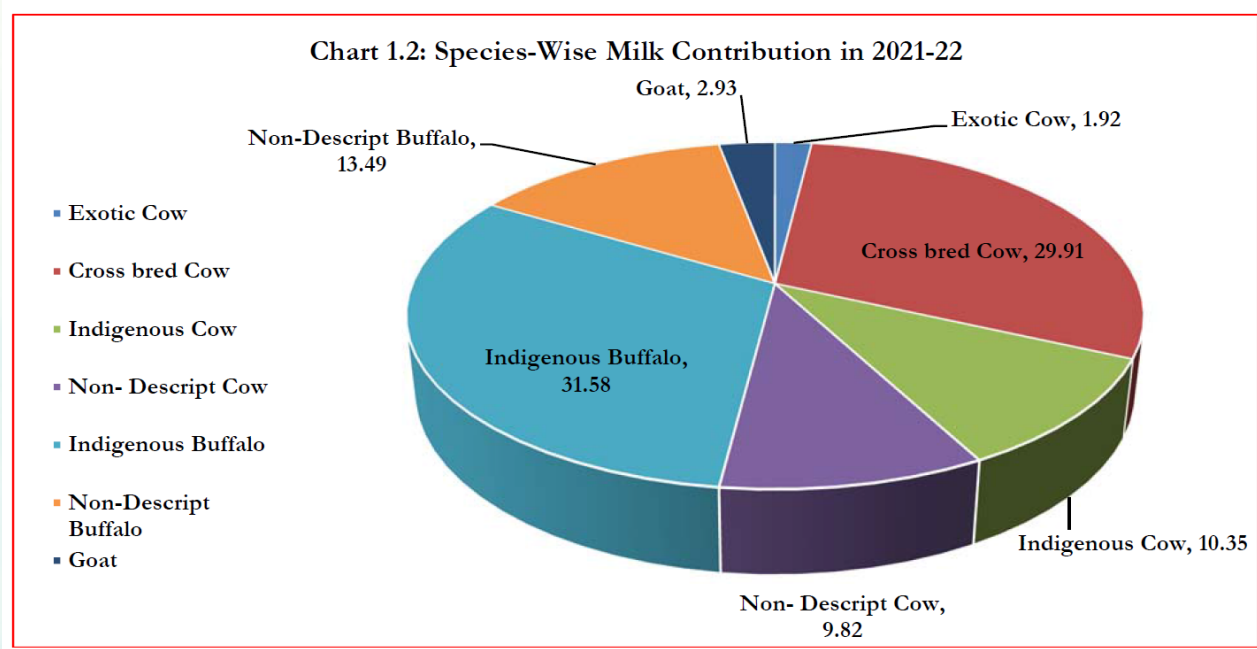


1.5.2.1 Average Yield Rate for Milk: The average yield of milk per day per animal in milk at National level from different species during 2021-22 is given below:

Table 1.2: Average Yield Rate for Milk

Exotic Cows (kg/day)	Crossbred Cows (kg/day)	Indigenous Cows(kg/day)	Non-Descript Cows (kg/day)	Indigenous Buffalo (kg/day)	Non-Descript Buffalo (kg/day)	Goat (kg/day)
11.36	8.32	4.07	2.83	6.62	4.81	0.47

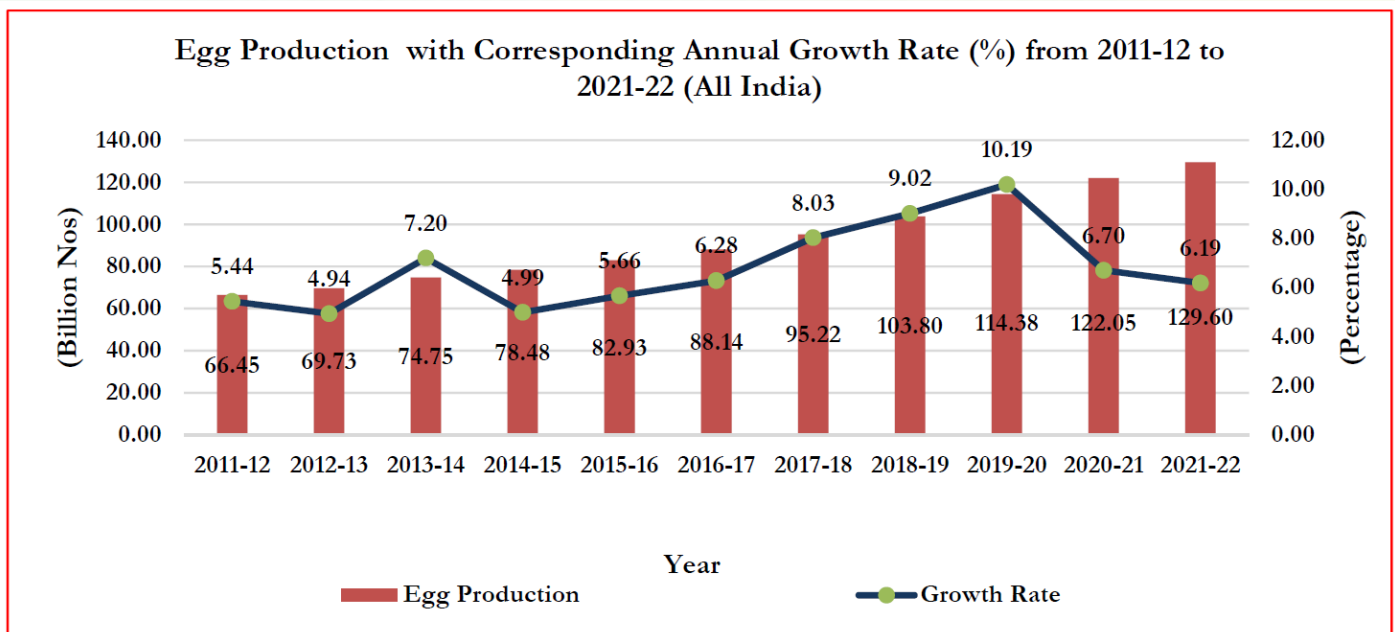
1.5.2.2 Percentage Share of Milk Production during 2021-22



The above Chart shows the contribution of milk production by Cow, Buffalo and Goat. The analysis shows nearly 45% of the milk production is contributed by Indigenous/ Non-Descript Buffaloes followed by 30% by crossbred cows. The Indigenous/Non-descript cows contribute 20% of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk shares a contribution of 3% in the total milk production across the country. The contribution of exotic cows in total milk production is 2%.

1.5.3 Egg Production: Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four

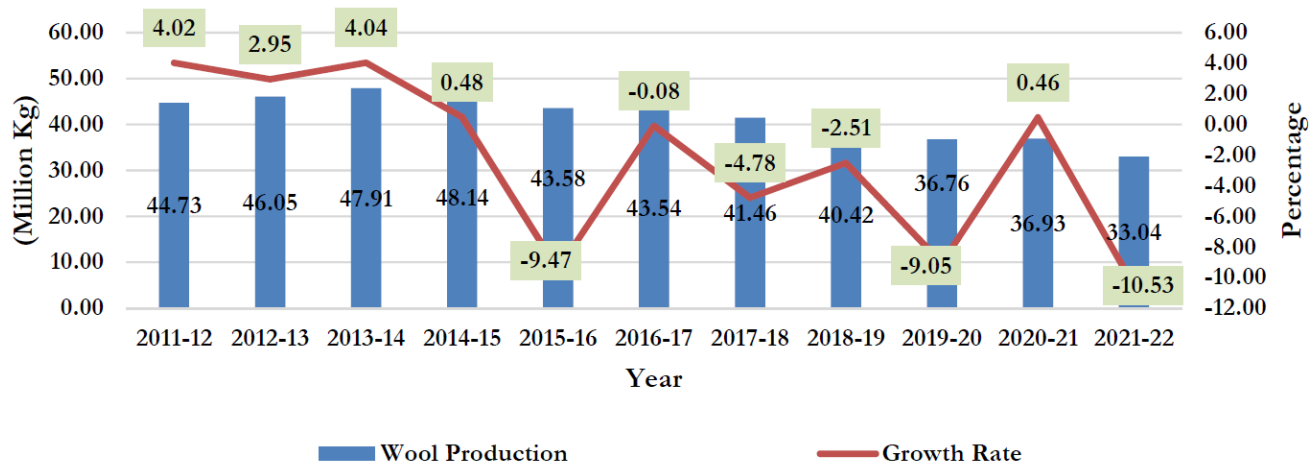
decades, emerging from conventional farming practices to commercial production system with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Currently, the total Poultry population in our country is 851.81 million (as per 20th Livestock Census) and egg production is around 129.60 billion during 2021-22. The per capita availability during 2021-22 is around 95 eggs per annum. The Egg production has shown positive growth as 6.19% during 2021-22. Egg production and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2021-22 is shown in the graph given below:



1.5.4 Wool Production: Wool production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 46.05 million Kg and increased to 48.14 million Kg in 2014-15 but declined to 33.04 million Kg in 2021-22. The wool production has shown growth rate

as -10.53% during 2021-22. The production of wool and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2021-22 is shown in graph given below:

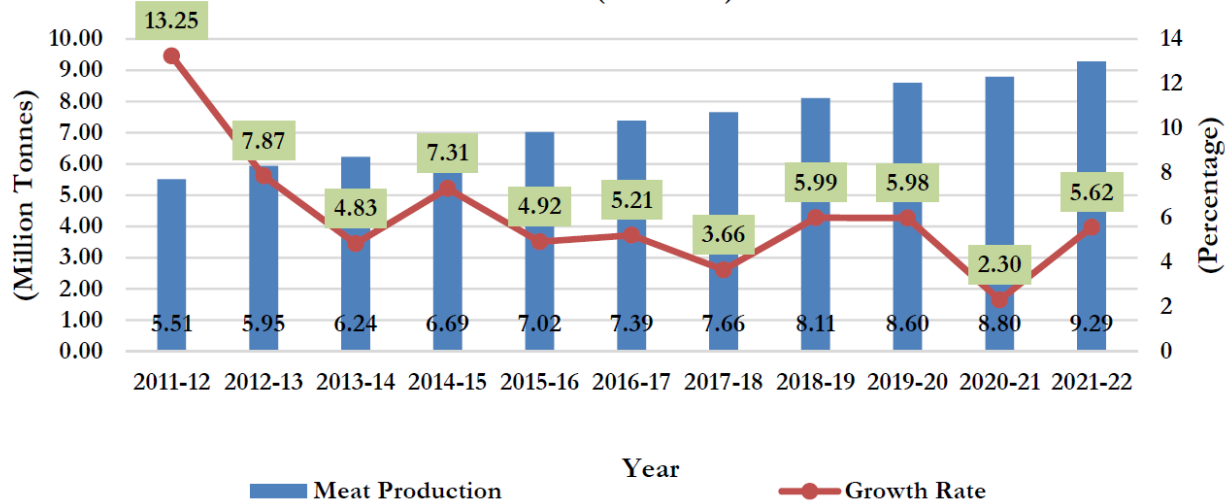
Wool Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate (%) from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (All India)



1.5.5 Meat Production: Meat production during 2014-15 was 6.69 million tonnes which has been further increased to 9.29 million tonnes in 2021-22. The Meat production has shown positive growth

as 5.62% during 2021-23. The production of meat and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2021-22 is shown in graph given below:

Meat Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate (%) from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (All India)



The Production of Major Livestock Products (MLPs) since 2011-12 to 2021-22 is given at **Annexure-II**.

1.6 Government's Initiative during 2022-23

i. Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP): In order to leverage SHG (Self-Help groups) platform for rural economic growth through convergence

between Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Department of Rural Development (DoRD), Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 1st 2021 and

as per that, the selected members of SHGs will act 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). This model will be implemented across the Country. A-HELP worker will be the first port of call for any health-related demands of livestock population of that village, especially those who find it difficult to access the Veterinary health services. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) will be the nodal agency for imparting capacity building of A-HELPS. They will coordinate with State Animal Husbandry Departments and State Rural Livelihoods Mission in respective States/UTs.

ii. Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs): To increase accessibility of veterinary services at farmer’s doorsteps, funds for Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) is being provided to the States/UTs under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH & DCP) for @ 1 MVU approximately for one lakh livestock population. These MVUs will be customized fabricated vehicles for veterinary healthcare with equipment for diagnosis, treatment & minor surgery, audio visual aids and other basic requirements for treatment of animals. These MVUs will provide veterinary services at the farmers’ doorstep on the basis of the phone calls received at the Call Centre from farmers of respective State/UT. The MVUs need to be positioned at strategic locations in order to minimize travel time and to provide service within targeted time. So far, Rs. 682.37 Crore has been released to 34 States/UTs towards procurement of 4340 MVUs and 1528 MVUs have been inaugurated in 16 states/UTs out of which 446 MVUs are operational in 7 States/UTs as of January 2023.

iii. Animal Health Support System for One Health:

On 16th January, 2023 Ministry of Finance approved the World Bank supported project ‘Animal Health Support System for One Health (AHSSOH)’ for 5 years in five states of India – Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha. It is a Central Sector Project with 50% Central funding under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) and 50 % funding from World Bank with a total outlay of Rs. 1228.7 crore for the 5-year period from 2022-23 to 2026-27. The project will principally focus on upgrading the laboratory, veterinary hospital/dispensary infrastructure and work towards strengthening disease surveillance and reporting using One Health approach. This project aims to support prevention and management of priority animal diseases, wider participation of the community in disease prevention and strengthening veterinary and diagnostic services in the States.

1.7 Annual Plan 2021-22& 2022-23

1.7.1 The Department was allocated Rs. 3599.99 crore at BE stage for the FY 2021-22, which was decreased at RE stage to Rs. 3053.75 crore. The actual expenditure for FY 2021-22 was Rs. 3008.66 crore. For the year 2022-23, the Department has been allocated Rs. 4288.84 crore at BE stage which has been decreased at RE stage to Rs. 3440.97 crore. As on 31.12.2022, the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1173.20 crore out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2022-23.

1.7.2 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022) is given at **Annexure-III**.

Chapter-2

ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION

2.1 Structure

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

2.1.2 The Department is under the overall charge of Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. He is assisted by two Ministers of State namely Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan and Dr. L. Murugan. The administrative head of the Department is the Secretary (Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2.1.3 Secretary of the Department is assisted by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, One Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and one Adviser (Statistics) in discharging the

responsibilities assigned to this Department. The organizational chart of the Department and work allocation among various Divisions is given at **Annexure-IV**.

2.2 Functions

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

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

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

2.3 Subordinate Offices

2.3.1 The Department looks after the administration of the following field /

subordinate Offices spread all over the country (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Subordinate Offices

S. No.	Subordinate Offices	Number
(i)	Breed Improvement Institutes	12
(ii)	Central Poultry Development Organizations	5
(iii)	Central Sheep Breeding Farm	1
(iv)	Central Fodder Development Organizations	8
(v)	Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat	1
(vi)	Animal Quarantine Certification Service Stations	6
(vii)	Delhi Milk Scheme	1
	Total	34

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)

National Dairy Development Board, located at Anand, Gujarat, set up in 1965 and declared as a statutory body corporate in 1987 under the NDDB Act, is a premier institution to accelerate the pace of dairy development on cooperative lines in the country.

2.4.2 Veterinary Council of India

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

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 55. On the basis of recommendation of Veterinary Council of India, Department

has issued Letter of Permission for imparting B.V.Sc. & A.H education to four new proposals for establishment of Veterinary Colleges during the year 2022.

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, the Council carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges in respect of the facilities available for imparting veterinary education and examinations leading to the award of BVSc & AH Degree periodically under provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Total 13 inspections of the Veterinary Colleges carried out during the year 2022 (01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022) by VCI.

The Council has directly registered 570 practitioners desirous of registering their names with Veterinary Council of India as per section 24 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 and as provided by Veterinary Council of India (Registration) Regulations, 1992. During the year, the Council disposed of 396 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 2022 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 748 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

2.4.3 Animal Welfare Board of India

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

humanitarian. From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the face of the animal welfare movement in the country for the last 50 years.

2.5 Grievance Cell

A Grievance Cell has been set up in the Department to look into grievances of the public. The cell is headed by Joint Secretary level officer.

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

A Chief Liaison Officer has 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. Liaison Officers have been appointed for OBC, SC/ST, PwD and EWS category employees under the Chief Liaison Officer. 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

Vigilance Unit processes/analyses vigilance cases/ complaints pertaining to this Department and its subordinate offices. The Chief Vigilance Officer monitors the vigilance cases on a regular basis. The Department along with its field units observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 31st October to 06th November, 2022. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was 'अष्टाचार मुक्त भारत-विकसित भारत; Corruption free India for a Developed Nation'. The Secretary (DAHD) administered the Integrity pledge to all the officers and staff on 31st October, 2022 at 11:00 A.M.

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 Hindi Section was actively involved in translating various important documents like the Annual Report, Parliament Questions, documents related to Parliamentary Standing Committee and Cabinet notes, etc. as well as in implementing the Official Language Policy of the Government.

2.8.2 During the year 2022, Parliamentary Official Language Committee asked for filled up questionnaire of subordinate office of the Department to review progressive use of Hindi language in the office. During inspection the committee is assured that all the subordinate offices and officers/staff of the Department would maximize work in Hindi language. Further, OL Section of the department inspected all subordinate offices through VC.

2.8.3 An Official Language Implementation Committee is functioning in the Department under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admin.). In accordance with the prescribed rules, regular meetings of the Committee were held during the year. The progress in use of Hindi in the Department was reviewed in these meetings. Suggestions were given to promote use of Hindi in official work. As a result of these suggestions, the percentage of correspondence in Hindi has increased considerably.

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

2.8.5 All letters received in Hindi were replied in Hindi. Similarly letters originated from the Department to States located in region “A” and

“B” were mostly sent in Hindi. Provisions of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 were also fully complied with.

2.8.6 Hindi month was organized in the Department from 1st September, 2022 to 30th September, 2022. Various competitions were held during this month. Staff of Subordinate Offices and Headquarter of the Department participated enthusiastically. Prizes were distributed by Secretary AHD to all winners.



2.8.7 This year also an essay competition was organized for the subordinate offices.

2.8.8 Ministry's first Joint Hindi Advisory Committee meeting was held on 28th October, 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe. Hon'ble Minister of State (Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan) chaired the meeting, wherein Secretary AHD, Secretary Fisheries and Senior officers of the Department and all the members of the committee participated.



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

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. No complaint has been received during the year 2022-23.

2.12 Minimum Government, Maximum Governance

2.12.1 Initiatives taken by the Department for speedy disposal of grievances have been reflected in the CPGRAM Portal.

2.12.2 Monthly Report on significant developments and monitoring of various issues viz. Presentation made before Prime Minister, Centre State Cooperation, Decisions of Cabinet and Cabinet Committees through e-Samiksha portal is done regularly.



Chapter-3

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT



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. The Scheme is important for upliftment of rural poor as more than 80% low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labours.

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

Due to implementation of scheme and other measures taken by Government of India, the annual growth rate of milk production in the country during 2014-15 to 2021-22 is 6.38%. Productivity of all category of animals including descript, non descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 16.74% between 2014-15 and 2021-22. Similarly productivity of buffaloes has increased from 1792 kg per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2022.1 kg per animal per year in 2021-22. Number of animals in milk has increased from 84.09 million in 2013-14 to 120.19 million in 2021-22 that is by 42.93%. Milk production from indigenous cattle has increased from 29.48 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 42.02 million tonnes in 2020-21.

RashtriyaGokul Mission has been realigned and extended for implementation with an allocation of Rs 2400 crore over a duration of

5 years. Focus of the implementation of the scheme has been shifted from creating cattle and buffalo breeding infrastructure in the States to bringing quality breeding services including artificial insemination services, IVF technology and sex sorted semen at farmer's doorstep. The scheme also focuses on facilitating private entrepreneurship to improve access and affordability.

3.1.1 Objectives

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

3.1.2 Funding Pattern

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

component, subsidy upto 50% of the capital cost maximum upto Rs.2.00 crore of the project is made available to entrepreneurs.

3.1.3 Components of RGM

1. Availability of High genetic Merit Germplasm:

a. Bull Production Programme

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

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

c. Implementation of IVF Technology

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

d. Breed Multiplication Farms

2. Extension of Artificial Insemination Network

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

3. Development and Conservation of indigenous Breeds

- a) Assistance to Gaushalas, Gosadans and Pinjarapoles
- b) Administrative expenditure/ operation of RashtriyaKamdhenuAayog

4. Skill Development

5. Farmers Awareness

6. Research Development and Innovation in Bovine Breeding

3.1.4 New Components of RashtriyaGokul Mission

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 dairy farmers. IVF is important tool for genetic upgradation of bovine population at a 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 farmers income by many fold. Under the Accelerated Breed Improvement programme, 2 Lakh IVF pregnancies will be established in next five years. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy will be made available to farmers. The programme has already been initiated in the country.

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

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 ; up to Rs 50 Lakh in North Eastern and Hilly States) 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. 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.

3.1.5 Status of Implementation

Allocation of Rs 600 crore has been made available under the scheme during 2022-23 and expenditure of Rs 319 crore has been made. Year wise allocation and expenditure made under the scheme since inception is as under:

Allocation and expenditure made under RGM since 2014-15

Financial	Rs. in Crore								
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Allocation	159.4	81.77	119.5	190	750.5	270	400	663	600
Expenditure	159.02	81.76	118.75	187.64	750.44	269.73	399.9	662.84	329*

* as on 20.02.2023

3.1.6 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, 20 IVF and ET labs

have been made operational for promoting IVF and embryo transfer technology in the country. Government has initiated Accelerated Breed Improvement programme and under the programme 2 Lakh IVF pregnancies will be established in next five years. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy will be made available to farmers.

All functional labs have started producing embryos and up to December 2022, 16038 embryos from elite animals of indigenous breeds have been produced and out of this, 7516 embryos have been transferred and so far 1219

elite calves born under the scheme. Present status of these labs is as under:

Status of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs								
SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gujarat	Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala	30	3079	677	91	2314	469.14

Status of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs								
SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
2	Bihar	BASU, Patna	48	272	68	6	65	806
3	Haryana	LUVAS, Hisar (HR)	20	437	63	8	360	583
4	Kerala	Mattupatty	39	918	288	34	641	248
5	Madhya Pradesh	ETT Lab, Bhadabhadra, Bhopal	41	758	742	219	9	394.5
6	West Bengal	ETT/ IVF Lab, PBGSBS, Haringata Farm	37	342	312	43	15	450.2
7	Uttarakhand	Embryo Biotechnology research and training Centre Kalsi, Dehradun	20	1271	824	246	366	552
8	Tamil Nadu	DLF ,Hosur	47	689	448	53	221	454.87
9	Tamil Nadu	Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, Tanuvas	14	241	97	7	41	151
10	HP	ETT Lab Palampur	10	168	107	20	50	195
11	Bihar	RGM, Piprakothi, Motihari	25	47	41	2	0	33.8
12	Andhra Pradesh	Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur	12	377	141	8	236	239

Status of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs

SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
13	Andhra Pradesh	ETT/IVF, NKBC, Chintaladevi	29	125	60	0	63	330
14	Maharashtra	ETT/IVF Centre, MAFSU, Nagpur	10	211	209	16	10	297
15	Maharashtra	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Uru-liKanchan, Pune	39	2178	604	33	1574	507.48
16	J.K.Trust, Maharashtra	J.K.Trust, Vadgaon-Rasai- Dist. Pune (Maharashtra)	20	3280	1843	277	1423	483
17	Punjab	ET IVF Lab, DLF, GADVA-SU	9	728	334	68	325	433
18	Uttar Pradesh	Niblet, Barabanki, UPLDB	15	375	318	69	73	329.06
19	Punjab	PLDB ETT centre, Patiala	9	293	136	15	184	340.5
20	Chhattisgarh	ETT Centre, Anjora	12	2	2	0	0	304
21	Madhya Pradesh	ETT/IVF, NKBC, Itarsi	Work under progress					250
22	Uttar Pradesh	ETT/IVF lab, Bareilly						329.06

Status of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs								
SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)
23	Telangana	ETT/IVF, PVNRTVU	50	247	202	4	17	583
24-30	CCBF-7 No.	Alamadhi	Civil works completed and IVF work started at 2 labs					4600
		Andeshnagar						
		Dhamrod						
		Chiplima						
		Hasserghatta						
		Suratgarh						
		Sunabeda						
31	Hasanand-GocharBhoomi	Mathura, UP	Work under progress					
32	Gujarat	IVF Lab , Amreli	Work under progress					
Total			536	16038	7516	1219	7987	13362.61



ETT/IVF calves born from single donor (ETT/IVF lab Gadvasu, Ludhiana)



ET Calves From Two Mother Cows (ETT Lab Niblet, Barabanki)



IVF lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat



IVF lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat

3.1.7 Establishment of Sex Sorted Semen Present Status

Production Facility:

With mechanisation 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.

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 30.31 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 33.05 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations. Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen is implemented. Under the programme 51 lakh pregnancies will be established and subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers. Sex sorted semen production technology in India has been developed for indigenous breed of cattle such as Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Sahiwal, Gir etc.



Sex Sorted Semen Production Lab at Baburagh, Uttar Pradesh



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





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



Sex Sorted Semen Production Lab at DFSPC, Shyampur, Uttarakhand



Artificial Insemination With Sex Sorted Semen

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

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.

Projects from Indian Council of Agricultural Research -National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) were approved. Under the project it was decided that genomic

chip developed by NDDB and ICAR-NBAGR would be merged together so that more accurate and reliable genomic selection chip could be developed. 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.

Progress made

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

3.1.9 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. Organised Progeny Testing Programme (PTP) has been implemented under RashtriyaGokul Mission mainly for indigenous breeds. Details of the projects implemented under RGM during the period of April to December 2022 are as under:

Parameter /Project	HGM bulls Procured upto October 2022
SAG Gir	35
GANGMUL Sahiwal	31
PLDB Sahiwal	32
HLDB Murrah	38
PLDB Murrah	130
ABRO Murrah	71
SAG Murrah	40
Banas - Mehsana	8

Mehsana -Mehsana	12
SAG HFCB	36
KLDB HFCB	37
APLDA JYCB	55
TCMPF JYCB	51
HPLDB JY	0
Total	576

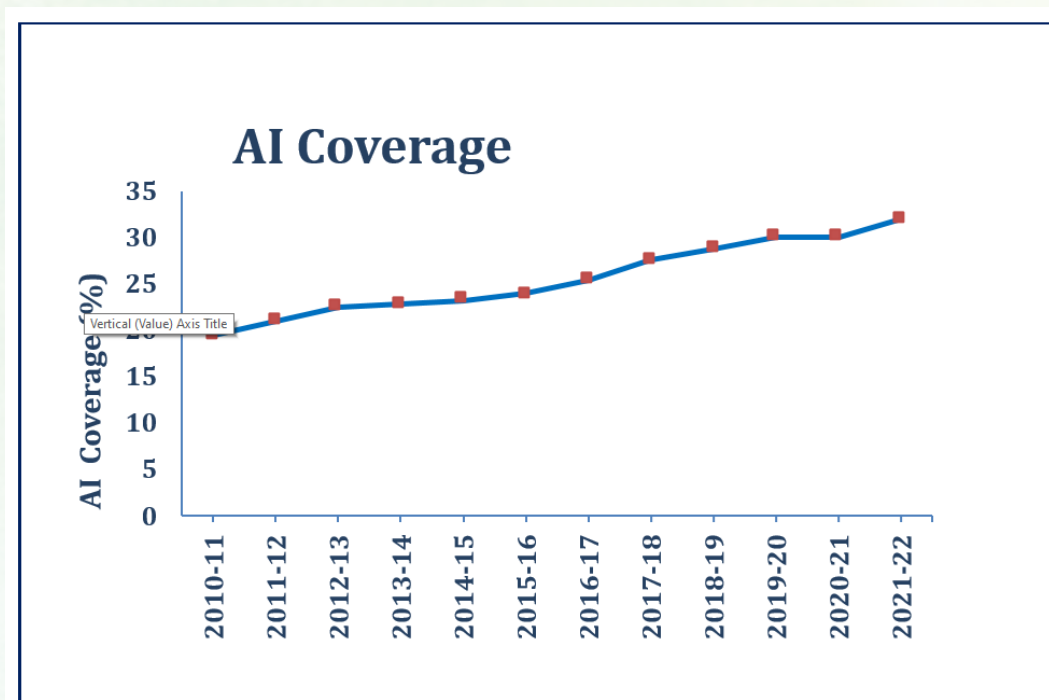
Pedigree Selection Programme:

Pedigree selection programme has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for those indigenous breeds which have limited population and AI infrastructure is also not available in the area. Under the programme, male calves are selected on the basis of pedigree details and performance of dam, sire and other ancestors in the pedigree. The details of the pedigree selection programmes implemented under RGM for the period of April to October 2022 are as under:

Parameter / Project	HGM bulls Procured upto October 2022
Rathi	6
Kankrej	0
Haryana	6
Tharparkar	0
Jaffarabadi	3
Nili Ravi	1
Pandharpuri	7
Total	23

3.1.10 EXTENSION OF AI COVERAGE

Artificial Insemination coverage: Artificial insemination is a proven technology for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines. At present, AI coverage in the country is limited to 30% of the breedable bovines and 70% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit.



AI coverage:

In 2021-22 a total of 980.60 lakhs of Artificial Insemination has been performed in all States. Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh have the lowest AI coverage of 1% while in Kerala 100% of the breedable bovine females is under AI coverage.



Twin Buffalo Calves Born Under NAIP-III Programme

Establishment of Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs)

Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) have been established in order to deliver breeding inputs at farmers' doorstep. MAITRIs are trained at accredited AI training institutes over duration of 3 months (90 days). Grant for equipments 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.

Establishment of MAITRIs to extend AI Coverage during the FY 2021-22 and 2022-23 (till date)

S.No.	State	Targets(Nos.)	Achievement(Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000	4746
2	Telangana	250	117
3	Karnataka	1150	1410
4	Kerala	0	0
5	Gujarat	1500	125
6	Madhya Pradesh	2733	2733
7	Maharashtra	250	60
8	Rajasthan	500	248
9	Goa	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	100	100
11	Punjab	100	0
12	Haryana	119	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	50	43
14	Uttarakhand	125	159
15	Uttar Pradesh	3250	1118
16	Ladakh	300	0
17	Assam	1089	992
18	Arunachal Pradesh	30	0
19	Manipur	100	100
20	Meghalaya	110	120
21	Sikkim	10	172
22	Nagaland	20	20
23	Tripura	142	895
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Jharkhand	687	580
26	Chhattisgarh	125	125
27	Bihar	1000	1090
28	West Bengal	1000	506
29	Odisha	1500	0
	Total	17240	15459



Distribution of Artificial Insemination Kits to MAITRIIs

Strengthening of field AI network

Under the RGM funds have been released to the States for conversion of stationary AI centres into mobile AI centres by making available portable cryo container, AI kits with universal guns and mother container at the rate of 1 kit per 5 AI centres. Assistance is also made available to the States for replacement of unserviceable cryo containers and AI kits.

Strengthening of AI Training Infrastructure

At present, 91 AI training institutes are available in the country, which are imparting training to AI technicians and paravets. Central Monitoring Unit has been constituted by the Department for evaluation of AI training institutes. As per evaluation conducted during 2018-19, 48 AIT centres got accredited as per MSP and SOP formulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Funds have been

released to the States for strengthening of AI training institutes and also for establishment of regional training institutes and upto December 2022, 49 AI training institutes have been strengthened as per MSP and SOP of GoI. Uniform training modules have also been developed and circulated among all the States. Funds have been released to the States for establishment of regional training institutes.

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.

Evaluation of Semen stations:

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

Grading of semen stations over the years

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

The evaluation has been initiated during current year for all semen stations in the country.

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.

ISO Certification of semen stations: At present, 54 semen stations are ISO certified.

Manpower Development:

Under the scheme, 635 professionals have been trained in latest developments in frozen semen technology and database management/INAPH. Refresher training in artificial insemination has been imparted to 25322 existing AI technicians/MAITRIs. Basic training in AI has been given to 15459 Multi Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).

Awareness programme:

Nationwide A.I program: Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme phase III has been implemented during 2021-22 in 604 districts having less than 50% A.I coverage from 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022.

The programme has achieved a significant success by covering 179.98 Lakh bovines against a target of 3 Crore bovines. Under the programme 2.2 crore Artificial Inseminations performed free of cost at farmers doorstep and 124.42 lakh farmers benefitted. Furthermore, NAIP programme was extended to phase IV covering 592 districts, under the NAIP-IV as on date 69.21 lakh animals have been covered, 79.10 lakh AI performed and 52.93 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 districts. 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.

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

Expected Outcome

- Due to this campaign mode approach, around 7.5 Crore number of AIs 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.



Farmer Awareness Camp Under RGM in Ladakh



Twin Calves Born in Andhra Pradesh Under NAIP



Inauguration of NAIP Phase II in Andhra Pradesh



AI Technician Performing AI at Farmer's Doorstep Under Phase-III

3.1.11 e- GOPALA App (e - GENERATION OF WEALTH THROUGH PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK) FOR FARMERS

A comprehensive breed improvement marketplace and information portal for direct use of farmers in the form of the e-GOPALA app (**Generation of Wealth through Productive Livestock**) has been launched by Hon'ble PM on 10th September 2020. e- Gopala app, the digital platform has been helping farmers in managing livestock including buying and selling of disease free germplasm in all forms (semen, embryos, etc); availability of quality breeding services (Artificial Insemination, veterinary first aid, vaccination, treatment etc) and guiding farmers for animal nutrition and treatment of animals using appropriate ayurvedic medicine/ethno veterinary medicine. The app is also sending alert to farmers (on due date for vaccination, pregnancy diagnosis, calving etc) and informing farmers about various government schemes and campaign in the area. Details of the components of the app are as under:



3.1.12 Gopal Ratna Awards

Gopal Ratna Award has been launched by the Department in 2022 and is 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 (iii) Best Dairy Cooperative. Award consists of a Certificate of merit, a memento and following cash amount in each category: 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. For the first time, applications were invited on self nomination basis through online application portal <https://awards.gov.in> from 01.08.2022 to 30.09.2022. Total 2414 applications were received and were evaluated by the Department and 3 best dairy farmers, 3 best AI technicians and 3 best dairy cooperatives in the country were felicitated by Hon'ble Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Minister on 26th November 2022. Details of the winners are as under

S.No.	Category	Name of Awardees
1.	Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ buffalo breeds;	1st Sh. Jitender Singh, Fatehabad, Haryana
		2nd Sh. Ravishankar Shashikant Sanasrabudh, Pune, Maharashtra
		3rd Ms. Goyal Sonalben Naran, Kachchh, Gujarat
2.	Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT)	1st Sh. Gopal Rana, Balangir, Odisha
		2nd Sh. Hari Singh, Ganganagar, Rajasthan
		3rd Sh. Maachepalli Basvaiah, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Best Dairy Cooperative / Milk Producer Company / Dairy Farmer Producer Organization).	1st Mananthavady Ksheerolpadaka Sahakarana Sangam Ltd, Wayanad, Kerala
		2nd Arakere Milk Producers Cooperative Society Ltd, Mandya, Karnataka
		3rd Mannargudi MPCS, Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu

3.1.13 Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

In order to scout for innovative and commercially viable solutions to address the problems faced by the Animal Husbandry and Dairy sector Startup Grand Challenge 2.0 has been launched by Honourable Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala on 26th November 2021.

Problem Areas for Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

The problem statements for Animal Husbandry startup grand challenge 2.0 are as under:

- Cost-effective, Long-term, and User-friendly Alternatives for Storage and Supply of Semen Doses
- Development of Cost-effective Animal Identification (RFID) and Traceability Technology
- Development of Heat Detection Kits

- d) Development of Pregnancy Diagnosis Kits for Dairy Animals
- e) Improvement of existing Milk Supply-Chain from village collection centre to the dairy plant
- f) Development of Low-cost Cooling and Milk Preservation System and a Data Logger

Incentives for Winners proposed under Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

Cash Prizes: For each problem area, a winner to be awarded with INR 10 Lakh and a runner-up with INR 7 Lakh as cash prizes.

Incubation: Up to 14 winners will get incubation. The incubator would be responsible for virtual incubation of these startups for up to 3 months, mentor matchmaking, lab facility for POC development and testing facilities (on case-to-case basis), conducting business and investor workshops, and tracking the activities of the startups for up to 9 months after the completion of the program. The incubator will be selected through an RFP process which will be held by Invest India.

Virtual Master classes: Up to 7 virtual master-classes (one for each problem statement) will be organized for providing mentorship to all startups and innovators who will apply for the **Category wise Winners**

challenge.

Mentorship : A dedicated mentor from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying would be assigned to each winner for 6 months.

Showcase Opportunity: The products/ solutions of the winners of the program would be showcased at Krishi Bhawan, in front of Hon'ble Minister's Office and the Secretary Office, in New Delhi to ensure maximum visibility.

Demo Day: A virtual demo day meet would be organized for the top 30 startups selected from the applicant pool, across problem areas. These startups shall get the following opportunities:

- Topitchinfrontofanaudienceconstituting officials from Ministries, Government Departments, Cooperatives, Corporate bodies, Investors, etc.
- Showcase their product/ services at the individual virtual booths provided to them
- Get access to pilot, gain procurement orders and funding

Winners of the startup grand challenge 2.0 were felicitated on World Milk Day 1st June 2022 by Hon'ble FAHD Minister. Details of the winners is as under:

Sr. No.	Category	Award Winner
1	Cost-effective, long-term, and user-Friendly alternatives for storage and Supply of semen doses	i) Seragen Biotherapeutics Private Limited ii) Atsuya Technologies Pvt Ltd;
2	Development of cost-effective animal Identification (RFID) and traceability Technology	i) Statlogic India Private Limited ii) Simsupa Electronics Private Limited
3	Development of heat detection kits	i) Flixdrop Technology Private Limited ii) Humawings Private Limited
4	Development of pregnancy diagnosis Kits for dairy animals	i) iVET Labs LLP ii) Koshbio Private Limited

5	Improvement of existing milk supply-Chain from village collection center to the dairy plant	i) Bhairaj Organics Private Limited ii) Matchphy Solutions
6	Development of low-cost cooling and Milk preservation system and a data Logger	i) Ravi Prakash ii) Prompt Innovations Private Limited

3.1.14 Awards and New Launches

National Gopal Ratna Award 2022

National Gopal Ratna Award is one of the highest National Awards in the field of livestock and dairy sector. Awards are conferred in three categories, namely (i) Best Dairy Farmer Rearing Indigenous Cattle/buffalo Breeds; (ii) Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) and (iii) Best Dairy Cooperative. Award consists of a Certificate of merit, a memento and following cash amount in each category: 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. 3 best dairy farmers, 3 best AI technicians and 3 best dairy cooperatives in the country were felicitated on the eve of National Milk Day on 26th November 2022 at Bengaluru.

Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

In order to scout for innovative and commercially viable solutions to address the problems faced by the animal husbandry and dairy sector Problem Statements has been prepared by the Department for organizing Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0 during 2021-22. The startup grand challenge was launched by Hon'ble FAHD Minister on 26th November 2021 and last date for submission of applications by startups was 31 Jan 2022. 250 applications from the startups were received online on the portal developed by Startup India. Winners of the startup grand challenge 2.0 were felicitated during World Milk Day on 1st June 2022. For each

problem area, winner awarded with Rs 10 Lakh and a runner-up with Rs 7 Lakh as cash prizes. Master classes, mentorship and incubation are also made available through Startup India to all winners of Animal Husbandry Grand Challenge 2.0.

IVF technology demonstration at Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF) Hessarghatta

IVF technology demonstration was made at CCBF Hessarghatta on National Milk Day 1st November 2022. IVF facilities will be available to all the interested farmers at their doorstep from CCBF Hessarghatta through service providers as per the rates discovered by the Department through tendering process.

Foundation stone laying for establishment of Training institute for professionals

Foundation stone has been laid on National Milk Day 26th November 2022 for establishment of training institute for professionals with State of art facilities. The Training Institute will be made operational by March 2023.

Unique achievement for the Year 2022

For the first time in the world, whole genome sequencing and genomic chip for DNA based selection of buffalos have been developed with funding under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. This has led to 2.5% higher genetic gain among buffalo population in a sustainable manner.

This unique initiative has been conferred Dairy Innovation Award 2022 in the category "Innovation in Research and Development - Farming" by the International Dairy Federation.

Online portals

Online portal for High Genetic Merit (HGM) Bull distribution has been launched during the year 2022. Through the portal, Semen stations can submit demand of HGM bulls and disease free HGM bulls are distributed online to all the semen stations in the country. Online portal for Artificial Insemination with Sex sorted semen and for IVF technology have also been launched during the year 2022 by DAHD.

Signing of MoUs with advanced dairy nation:

Joint Declaration of intent has been signed between Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Kingdom of Denmark for cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry & Dairying on 2nd May 2022 in Copenhagen Denmark. Establishment of Centre of Excellence in dairying is also part of Joint Declaration of intent.

3.2 Breed Improvement Institutes

3.2.1 Introduction:

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

3.2.2 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)

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.

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.

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

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.

Functions:

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.

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.

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.

CCBF, Alamadhi:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm is located at

(Avadi), Alamadhi, Chennai was established in 1973 with aim of promoting Murrah breed of buffalo in the southern region and to meet requirement of HGM bulls of Murrah breed in the region. The farm is spread over an area of 214.98 hectare. The farm houses Murrah buffaloes and present herd strength is 300 animals. During 2022-23, till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 32 HGM Bull calves and sold 16 HGM bull calves to the states. Besides, 481 farmers have been trained during the period. The farm is proposed to be converted into Centre of Excellence with state-of- art IVF lab and training centre for training of professionals and scientists working in the field for southern region. Civil works for establishment of IVF lab centre has been completed by NDDDB.



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Alamadhi



Murrah Herd at CCBF, Alamadhi

CCBF, Dhamrod:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod is located at the Surat in Gujarat. The farm was established during 1968 with Surti buffalo breed, with aim and objective to produce superior high pedigreed Surti bull calves for propagation and breeding purpose throughout the country and also to conserve this indigenous breed. The farm strength is 328 animals. During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 39 Bull calves. Besides, 165 farmers have been trained during the period. The farm is being maintained as a conservation farm for Surti breed of buffalo as limited population of this breed is available

in the country. It has been decided to replace low productive Surti stock with the Gir breed of cattle which is in more demand and performs optimally in this location. And as on date, 45 Gir animals are present in the farm. At this farm, state-of- art IVF lab and training centre have been established and made operational. IVF work at the lab has been undertaken on public private partnership (PPP) mode. From the lab, IVF facility is being made available to farmers in the area. Till date, a total of 536 embryos are produced through IVF technology out of which 508 embryos are Gir Cattle, 16 embryos of HF Cattle and 12 embryos are of Surti Buffaloes



Gir Bull Calf at CCBF Dhamrod



Surti Breed at CCBF, Dhamrod

CCBF, Andeshnagar:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, is located at Andeshnagar in Uttar Pradesh about 13 Kms away from Lakhimpur-Kheri . The farm was established during 1976 and houses Murrah breed of buffalo and crosses of Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar. The farm strength is 360 animals. During 2022-23, till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 23 Bull calves and sold 6 bull calves to the States. Besides, 213 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre have already been completed.



Murrah Calves at CCBF Andeshnagar



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Andeshnagar

CCBF, Chiplima:

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

The farm strength is 204 animals. During 2022-23, till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 24 Bull calves. Civil work for establishment of state-of-art IVF lab and training centre have already been completed. Besides, 282 farmers have been trained during the period.



Red Sindhi at CCBF Chiplima

CCBF, Sunabeda:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima is located at Sunabeda, District Koraput in Odisha State. The farm was established during 1972 and houses exotic Jersey breed of cattle. The farm strength is 185 animals. During 2022-23, till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 9 Bull calves and sold 4 bull calves to the states. Besides, 338 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre have already been completed.

CCBF, Hessarghatta:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta is located at Bengaluru in Karnataka State. The farm was established during 1976 and houses exotic Holstein Friesian breed of cattle. The farm strength is 163 animals. During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 30

Bull calves and sold 4 bull calves to the states. Besides, 235 farmers have been trained during the period. IVF lab at the farm has been made operational in PPP mode. IVF facilities from the farm are also made available to farmers in the area. Sex sorted semen production facility is also being created at CFSP&TI.

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 375 animals. During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, the farm produced 41 Bull calves and sold 27 bull calves to the states. Besides, the 408 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre have already been completed.



Tharparkar Calves

3.2.3 Overall Physical Progress

These farms produced 198 nos. of bull calves, sold 57 bull calves to farmers and to State Breeding Farms and trained 2122 nos. of the farmers in

dairy farm management during the year 2022-23. Parameter wise physical progress made during 2022-23 is presented in the following table:

Sl No	Parameters	Alamadhi	Andesh Nagar	Chipli- ma	Dham- rod	Hessar- ghatta	Sunabe- da	Surat- garh	Total
1	Bull calf Production	32	23	24	39	30	09	41	198
2	Bull Calf sold	16	06	0	0	4	4	27	57
3	No. of Farmers trained	481	213	282	165	235	338	408	2122

3.2.4 Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):

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

Structure of the scheme: Under the scheme there are 4 CHRS units located at Rohtak, Ahmedabad,

Ajmer and Ongole. There are 96 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 INAPH 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.



Haryana Cattle

Achievements:

During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, 9865 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed

characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2022-23 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
3221	1749	25	0

Breed wise Highest yield recorded (5nos) CHRS Unit- Rohtak			
Gir(Kgs/305 days)	Sahiwal (Kgs/305 days)	Hariyana (Kgs/305 days)	Murrahi (Kgs/305 days)
4389	4386	2891	5016
3758	4202	2871	4781
3714	4175	2869	4766
3631	4157	2861	4721
3616	4109	2835	4700

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.



Gir Animals



Gir Cow

Achievements:

During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, 6147 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed

characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2022-23 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
2957	1643	54	47

Breed wise Highest yield recorded (5nos) CHRS-Ahmedabad Unit

Gir (Kgs/305 days)	Kankrej (Kgs/305 days)	Jafrabadi (Kgs/305 days)	Mehsani (Kgs/305 days)
4312.4	3365.95	4341.71	3892
4300.55	3291.7	4314.2	3873.1
4299.3	3216.1	4203.5	3820.45
4225.8	3189.44	4193.1	3802.2
4205	3168.25	4173.9	3795.8

CHRS unit, Ajmer: This Unit was established in 1979. The unit has 11 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 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, 2456 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2022-23 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
759	575	30	29

Breed wise Highest yield recorded (5nos) CHRS Unit- Ajmer during 2021-22	
Gir(Kgs/305 days)	Murrah (Kgs/305 days)
5260	3759
4290	3741
4249	3735
4241	3703
4201	3692

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 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, 2830 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2022-23 are as under:



OngoleBreed

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
1307	1263	84	90

Breed wise Highest yield recorded (5nos) CHRS-Units Ongole	
Ongole (Kgs/305 days)	Murrahi (Kgs/305 days)
2835	5789
2681	5573
2648	5214
2641	4605
2627	3988

Role Played by CHRS in Genetic Upgradation Programmes:

During 2022-23 till 31st December 2022, primary registration of 8244 cows and buffaloes was done, out of which 5230 were finally registered; 193 breeders awareness / publicity camps were held and 166 persons were trained for conducting survey and milk recording for State Implementing Agencies. High genetic

merit male calves have been purchased by the State for use in breeding programmes being implemented by the States.

Revision in MSP: Based on the revision of MSP, the lactation yield range is modified for award of prize money incentive as follows:

SN	Breed	First Category	Second Category
1	Gir	3500 & above	3000-3499
2	Kankrej	3000 & above	2500-2999
3	Hariana	2500 & above	2000-2499
4	Murrah	3500 & above	3000-3499
5	Surti	2700 & above	2000-2699
6	Jaffarabadi	3500 & above	3000-3499
7	Sahiwal	3500 & above	3000-3499
8	Tharparkar	3000 & above	2500-2999
9	Rathi	3300 & above	2800-3299
10	Mehsana	3300 & above	2800-3299
11	Ongole	2400 & above	2000-2399
12	Red Sindhi	3500 & above	3000-3499
13	Nili Ravi	3500 & above	3000-3499
14	Pandharpuri	2000 & above	1600-1999



3.2.5 Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institutes (CFSP&TI):

CFSP&TI is one of the Premier Institutes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying established in the year 1969.

The Institute is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous (Red Sindhi and Tharparkar), Exotic (Holstein Friesian and Jersey), crossbred and Murrah breeds of bulls for the use in Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes in the country. The center is one of the recognized testing laboratories for testing of AI equipment. The main objectives are production of high quality frozen semen from superior exotic, crossbred and Indigenous breeds of cattle and some important breeds of buffaloes, serve as a Central Depot of frozen semen from outstanding imported bulls for the distribution within the country for breeding the nucleus exotic herds, training of technical personnel from State Governments, Universities, Milk Federations and other Institutes in various aspects of frozen semen technology. The Institute

is certified for ISO 9001:2015, for Quality Management System (QMS) by the International Standards Certifications (Global).

CFSP&TI is coordinated for revision of MSP, SOP and Score Card for evaluation of AI Training Centers and initiated actions for evaluation of AI Training Institutes in the year 2022-23.

During 2022-23, around 7.64 lakh doses of frozen semen are produced and 6.30 lakh doses of frozen semen are distributed till 31.12.2022.

CFSP&TI earned Revenue for Rs. 109.61 Lakhs till 31.12.2022 against the target of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs fixed for the year 2022-23.

Procurement of HGM Bulls: 12 nos. of HGM bulls (HF: 08 nos., JY: 01 no. and Murrah: 03 nos.) have been procured at CFSP&TI-Hessarghatta during 2022-23

Capacity Building

CFSP&TI-Hessarghatta is in the process of establishing full-fledged training facilities

which includes advanced classrooms and training laboratories which will be functionally operational from March, 2024.

Under the Capacity Building Commission (CBC) formulated by Government of India; CFSP&TI along with CPDO&TI at Hessarghatta have been identified as the Capacity Building Units (CBU) for DAHD, Govt. of India. The training requirements are assessed for all the Officers and Staff in DAHD and training shall be provided under respective domains to improve the knowledge and skill levels. This will be operational from April, 2023 onwards. Needful assistance for the same at various levels has been provided by CBC, Govt. of India

In 2022-23, a total of 214 nos. of Trainees' have been trained by CFSP&TI-Hessarghatta.



CFSP&TI Laboratory



Chapter-4

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

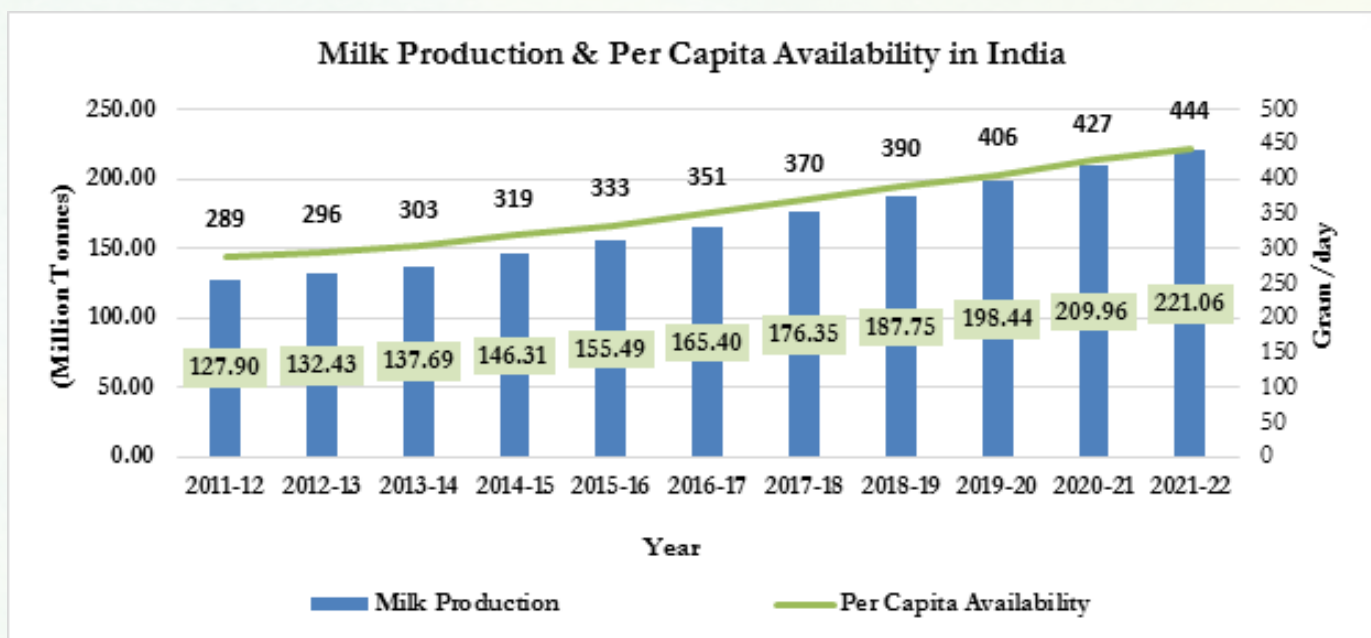


DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Overview

The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy interventions, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual production of 221.06 million tonnes during the year 2021-22 as compared to 209.96 million tonnes

during 2020-21 recording a growth rate of 5.29%. FAO Food Outlook (November 2022) reported 1.34% increase in world milk production from 912.6 million tonnes in 2020 to 924.8 million tonnes in 2021 (estimates). This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the growing population.



Note: Projected Population as on 1st March 2011-2021 based on census of India-2011 of RGI, India

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 444 grams per day during the year 2021-22 which is more than the world average of around 320 grams per day in 2021 (estimates) (Food Outlook Nov'22). 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 6.17% of total GVA of India (at current prices¹) and 30.87% of the GVA of Agriculture & allied sector. In real terms, the contribution of agriculture & allied sector to the national GVA has been falling from a level

of 22.93% in 1999-20 to 16.27% in 2020-21 (at constant price). However, the contribution of livestock Sector to the total GVA has increased from 23.12% to 30.13% during the same period (at constant price).

4.1.2 Share of milk production and supply: In India, about 46% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area, the balance 54% of the milk is available for sale to organised and unorganised players. Organised sector comprise of Government, Producers' Owned Institutions (Milk Cooperatives & Producer Companies) 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.

4.1.3 Demand: The drivers of demand for milk in India are - population growth, urbanisation 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 organised 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 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES, 2011-12) of NSSO, about 78% and 85% of rural and urban population respectively reported consumption of milk in the country. The growth in above factors indicates that the demand for milk & milk products will rise consistently in future.

The total size of dairy market was about Rs. 13.17 lakh crore in 2021. The dairy market has been growing at about 15 % per annum during last 15 years and is expected to reach a market size of about Rs. 30.84 lakh crore by 2027 as per International Market Analysis and Consulting Services Private Ltd. (IMARC) 2021 report. The liquid milk market represents about half of the total dairy market in the country. Of the total liquid milk market, the share of organised sector has increased from 32 % to 41 % in last 3 years. It is estimated that the share of organised sector would reach to 54 % by 2026.

It is projected that market for liquid milk will grow by about 16% during next 5-6 years while for products like cheese, flavoured milk, lassi, butter milk, whey and organic milk will grow at more than 20 % per annum. The annual growth of other traditional dairy products like paneer, ghee, ice-cream, khoa, curd, etc. would be in the range of 11 % to 20%. In terms of volume, the total household consumption of milk and milk products was 16.1 crore tonnes. This is expected to grow to 26.7 crore tonnes by 2030.

Milk production in the country in 2021-22 has been estimated at about 22 crore metric tonnes-registering a growth of 6% per annum during last 5 years. The per capita availability of milk has reached to 444 grams per day in 2021-22. The milk production is estimated to reach about 30 crore tonnes by 2030 as per NITI Aayog report. Therefore, strengthening of dairy processing infrastructure is required for catering to the growing dairy market in the country.

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 staffs impart trainings 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: 228 dairy cooperative milk unions have covered about 172.63 lakh farmers under the ambit of 1.96 Lakh village level dairy cooperative societies. The Cooperative Milk Unions have procured an average of 461.96 lakh Kg per day of milk during the year 2022-23 up to November 2022 as compared to 464.86 lakh Kg per day during same period in the previous year recording a decrease of about 0.62%. The sale

of liquid milk by the Cooperative Dairies was about 411.53 lakh litres per day during the year 2021-22 up to November 2022 as compared to 373.09 lakh litres per day during last year same period registering an increase of about 5.49%.

4.1.4.3 Milk Producer Companies: NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS), the wholly owned subsidiary of NDDDB had facilitated incorporation and operationalization of Milk Producer Companies (MPCs). NDS has successfully set up 19 MPCs, out of which, six are being supported under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Twelve of these MPCs have an all-women membership and all the producers directors on their respective boards are women. Together, these MPCs have around 0.75 million milk producers spread over about 19,000 villages. 69 per cent of these producers are women and 67 per cent are small holder milk producers. The members of these 19 companies raised around Rs.1,701 million towards share capital. The companies together procured about 32.3 lakh Kg of milk per day during 2021-22 and together achieved a gross turnover of about Rs.57,558 million during the year. In the MPCs technically supported by NDS, productivity enhancement activities such as Artificial Insemination and Ration Balancing Programmes were undertaken in addition to Capacity Building activities like Farmer Workshops, Dairy Farm Management training. To promote antibiotic-free milk, NDS has initiated the use of ethno-veterinary practices in these MPCs. During the year, more than 11 lakh AIs were carried out in the operational areas of these MPCs. Additionally, about 1,00,000 MT of cattle feed and 500 MT of mineral mixture were also sold among the members of the various MPCs.

4.1.4.4 Private Dairy Sector: Post 1991, when the era of reform in industrial licensing began, the private sector companies 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 May 2019) is 1944 with a capacity of 901.6 LLPD.

4.2 Role of Dairy Division

- Increase in livestock production and productivity and increasing share of organised sector through improvement in procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products.
- Trade policy relating to milk & milk products.
- Monitoring of milk situation and Policy decisions to maintain supply of milk & milk products to the consumers and reasonable prices for milk to the milk producers.
- Approval of schemes/projects, review of progress, re-appropriation of physical & financial targets, audit and inspection,

scheme/project governance, signing of loan agreements with external/ domestic agencies, hedging liability, repayment of external loans etc.

- Quality improvement of milk and milk products in compliance to FSSAI Act.
- Formulation of national action plan and policy for implementation.
- Collection and updation of requisite data for suitable policy interventions

4.3 Milk Scenario

4.3.1 Domestic: The average milk procurement during the month of November, 2022 was about 5.45% higher while liquid milk sale was about 8.37% higher when compared to November 2021. During November 2022, the stock of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in cooperative sector is lower by about 55% and the stock of white butter decreased by about 78%. This scenario is mainly due to decreased procurement of milk and higher sales reported by Dairy Federation/ Cooperatives.

4.3.2 Achievements made under Dairy Development Sector during last two years

India is the largest producer of milk and contributes 24% of the World's total milk production. The progress of dairying during the last two years viz. 2020-21 in comparison to 2021-22 is as follows:

Parameters	Year (2020-21)	Year (2021-22)	% Growth
India's milk production (MMT) [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	209.9	221.06	5.29
World milk production (MMT)* [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	912.6 (2020)	924.8 (2021)	1.34
India's Per capita Availability (grams/day)[Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	427	444	3.98

*Source- Food Outlook Nov ' 2022

- Milk production was 221.06 million tonnes (provisional) in the year 2021-22, whereas in 2020-21, 209.9 million tonnes of milk was produced
- In 2021, the average per capita availability of milk in the World was about 320 grams per day, whereas in India it was 444 grams per day (provisional) in 2021-22, which is 38.63% more.

4.3.3 Milk Situation during 2022-23: The milk situation during the period from April, 2022 to January, 2023 remains as under:

1. Milk was procured at an average of 484.14 Lakh Kilogram per Day and was sold at an average of 441.10 Lakh Litre per Day.
2. An average of Rs. 43.45 /-per kg milk procurement price for milk with 6% fat and 9% SNF was paid by Major Milk Cooperatives of the country. The average sale price was Rs.56.32 per litre

4.3.4 Organic Milk: In pursuance to the decision made in the Meeting on harmonizing standards of Milk and Milk Products and Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS) certification among dairy farmers, a Technical Committee (Committee for Organic Milk Certification and Process) chaired by AS (C&DD), has been constituted. DAHD has provided its comments to the PGS portal prepared by DoA&FW and is under consideration of DoA & FW.

4.3.5 WORLD: World milk production is forecast to reach 929.9 million tonnes in 2022, 1.5 percent higher than in 2021, with anticipated output expansions in all regions, led by Asia and North America. Rising dairy cattle numbers, farm productivity improvements and investments are driving the increase in Asia, especially in India, China and Pakistan.

Export and Import

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity Imported (In MT)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Dec)
Milk and cream (0401)	1623.86	450.37	233.79	312.57	334.72
Milk Powder (0402)	464.94	1321.76	438.84	277.6	266.62
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	221.06	1127.91	20.03	12.82	7.51
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	7985.78	12733.43	14088.29	9612.69	7314.4
Butter/ Ghee/ Butter Oil (0405)	423.52	401.98	598.2	130.84	246.31
Cheese and Curd (0406)	1793.92	1792.38	804.12	1527.01	1560.58
Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; casein glues (3501)	559.29	2209.73	1856.76	2039.12	783.78
Total	13,072.37	20,037.56	18,040.03	13,912.65	10,513.92

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity Exported (In MT)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Dec)
Milk and cream (0401)	10,183.40	13,818.60	11,309.58	12,097.50	10,921.04
Milk Powder (0402)	47,986.96	3,758.47	16,855.97	49,681.96	17,585.40
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	809.29	994.78	1,107.50	1,450.20	1,128.50
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	916.56	311.6	224.06	158.53	301.41
Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405)	46,137.92	25,263.18	16,971.61	37,674.34	18,059.74
Cheese and Curd (0406)	7,691.29	7,323.82	8,458.60	7,648.69	6,914.77
Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; casein glues (3501)	5,638.75	164.4	3,401.65	8,768.48	6,312.27
Total	1,19,364.17	51,634.85	58,328.97	1,17,479.70	61,223.13

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

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

Component ‘A’ focuses towards creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/District Cooperative Milk Producers’ Union/SHG run private dairy/Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer

Organisations. The scheme will be implemented throughout the country for the period of five year from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Objective

- To create and strengthen infrastructure for quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer;
- To provide training to dairy farmers for clean milk production;
- To create awareness on Quality & Clean Milk Production;
- To support research and development on Quality milk and milk products

Funding Pattern

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

Activity Components to be Funded

Milk Chilling facilities (including BMC) at primary level, Establishment of milk testing

laboratories, Certification and accreditation, Information and Communication Technology Networking, Training & Farmer Awareness Programme, Planning and Monitoring and Research & Development

Achievement under NPDD

178 Projects in 28 States and 2 Union Territories have been approved with total cost of Rs 2783.69 crore (Central Share Rs 2130.04 crore) from 2014-15 to 2022-23 (till 31.12.2022). A total sum of Rs 1634.99 crore has been released for implementation of new project approved under the scheme up to 31.12.2022. The State wise financial progress till December 2022 is at **Annexure VII**.

Physical Progress under NPDD

- 13.08 lakh new farmers were given benefit of membership of dairy co-operative societies.
- 22.90 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity has been established.
- 3092 Bulk Milk Coolers with 63.59 lakh litres chilling capacity installed, 22795 Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit installed at village level dairy cooperative societies.
- 9978 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipments and 648 Butyro Refractometer have been approved for checking adulteration in milk.
- State Central Laboratory has been approved in 18 States. However, 15 States agreed for its establishment.
- The State- wise physical progress, targets and achievements are 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

Total Project cost:	Rs. 1568.28 Cr
Central share approved by EFC:	Rs. 475.54 Cr. (30.3%)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Loan :	Rs. 924.56 Cr (59.0%)
End Implementing Agency Contribution:	Rs. 168.18 Cr (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-principle 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 4707 AMCUs and induction of 104 milk tankers for collection and transfer of milk to transfer of 8 LLPD of milk at the end of the program.
- 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 storage 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.

4.4.2 Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities: A Scheme named “Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities” was approved to provide working capital loan to State Cooperatives and Federations. An amount of Rs. 433 crore has been released to National Dairy Development Board till December 2022 for implementation of the scheme.

Objectives

- To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
- To provide stable market access to the dairy farmers.
- To enable State Cooperative Dairy Federations to continue to make timely payments of dues to the farmers.
- To enable the cooperatives to procure milk at a remunerative price from the farmers even during the flush season.

On account of economic difficulties faced by the dairy cooperatives and Producer Owned Institutions due to Covid-19 lockdown, it was decided to incorporate the component of “Interest Subvention on working capital loans” with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore during the year 2020-21 under the above scheme. Meanwhile, the component of working capital loans under the scheme has been kept in suspension during 2020-21. Based on the demand, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) has increased the outlay to Rs. 203 Crore for “interest subvention on working capital loan”. The “working capital loan component” was kept in suspension since 2021-22 in order to provide interest subvention on working capital loan.

The interest subvention component is being implemented by the Department through NDDB. The scheme provides for interest subvention of 2% p.a. on working capital loans availed by the eligible Participating Agencies (PAs) from banks and financial institutions. For prompt and timely repayment, additional interest subvention will be payable at the end of the loan repayment period. The products covered under the scheme for availing working capital loans are Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP), Whole Milk Powder (WMP), White Butter and Ghee.

Union Cabinet approved implementation of **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.

NDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention of Rs 151.02 crore against working capital loan amounting Rs 10588.64 Cr @ 2% p.a for 55 milk unions and released Rs 156.57 Cr (Rs 78.84 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 has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention of Rs 210.08 crore against working capital loan amounting Rs 14117.85 Cr @ 2% p.a for 60 milk unions and released Rs 179.41 Cr (Rs 97.90 Cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 81.51 Cr as additional interest subvention.

For the year 2022-23, NDDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 118.00 crore against working capital loan amounting Rs 8551.66 Cr @ 2% p.a for 29 milk unions. No releases made so far.

4.4.3 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 (NDDDB)/ National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and NDDDB/ NCDC in turn lends it to the Eligible End Borrowers (EEB). 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, trigene/ 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: As on 31.12.2022, the financial and physical details are as under:

- Financial:** As on 31.12.2022, a total outlay of Rs. 5544.53 Crore with loan component of Rs. 3575.74 Crore has been sanctioned by NDDDB and NCDC. Further, out of the sanctioned loan amount. Rs. 1419.55 Crore of loan has been disbursed.
- Physical:** As on 31.12.2022, 63.70 Lakh Liter per Day (LLPD) Milk Processing Capacity, 113 BMCs with 3.4 LLPD capacities, 265 Metric Tonne per Day (MTPD) Milk Drying capacity and 10.46 LLPD Value Added Products (VAP) manufacturing capacity have been established.
- Release of Interest subvention under DIDF:** DAHD, GoI released Rs. 79.59 Crore to NABARD as interest subvention.

Action Plan: DAHD conducted a review meeting for DIDF with the stakeholders on 31.08.2022 and the following decisions were made:

- The scheme DIDF may follow as per the CCEA approval. No further extension for

implementation of the scheme needs to be sought.

- ii. The components and eligible beneficiaries covered under DIDF may be continued to be covered in AHIDF scheme.
- iii. NDDDB and NCDC may be included in AHIDF.
- iv. CCEA note for AHIDF needs to be prepared in accordance with the exigencies of DIDF.
- v. NDDDB/ NCDC to expedite the disbursement of loan under DIDF as the FY 2022-23 is the last year for funding as per the CCEA approval of the DIDF scheme.

4.4.4 National Dairy Plan-II scheme: The minutes of 120th meeting of the Screening Committee of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) held on 17.09.2021 for consideration of proposal seeking financing from Multilateral Development banks/Bilateral agencies and approved the project proposal titled National Dairy Plan, Phase-II for posing to the World Bank for assistance of USD 77.81 million (which is tentative and subject to finalization at the time of financing) subject to incorporation of comments of NITI Aayog, DOE and other Departments. The DPR of “National Dairy Plan, Phase II (NDP II)” with project cost USD 176.45 million (Rs. 1429 crore) seeking external assistance of USD 77.82 million (Rs. 630 crore) from World Bank is being prepared in consultation with NDDDB and World Bank.

4.5 Milk Quality Initiative

4.5.1 Quality Milk Programme: DAHD had launched Quality Milk Programme on 24.07.2019 with the objective to achieve Global (Codex) standard for domestic consumption and ensuring traceability & increasing share in world exports. All cooperative Dairy Plants & Dairy Co-op Societies to carry out chemical & microbiological tests. In the first phase of the programme, during 2019-20, approval has been granted for strengthening of 233 dairy plants under “National Programme for Dairy Development”

scheme to equip them to detect adulterants in milk (urea, maltodextrin, ammonium sulphate, detergent, sugar, neutraliser etc.) FTIR technology based milk analyser (for accurate detection and estimation of milk composition and adulterants) to 143 dairy plants of 30,000 litre capacities and above and 90 Dairy Plants below 30,000 litres with Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipments. In addition, one State Central laboratory for 18 States has been approved against which 15 States have agreed for its establishment. Instant testing of chemical and microbiological quality of milk will be ensured before reaching the consumers. The total cost of the project was Rs. 271.64 crore. An amount of Rs 222.45 crore has been released to States till 31.12.2022. 115 FTIR technology based milk analyser and 41 Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipments have already been installed under the programme.

4.5.2 Restructuring of NPDD scheme: NPDD has been restructured/realigned in July 2021 and will continue to be implemented from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Component A of the scheme focuses primarily towards creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities. Under the scheme, 42,737 numbers of Automatic Milk Collection Units with Milk Analysers, 9978 number of Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machines and 5038 numbers of bulk milk coolers with a capacity of 111.67 lakh litres have been approved for installation.

4.6 Smart India Hackathon 2022 (SIH 2022)

Dairy Division of the Department had participated in the SIH 2022 organised by Innovation Cell, AICTE, Ministry of Education. Seven problem statements were submitted from Dairy Division of the Department. Grand Finale was held on 25th & 26th August, 2022 for software edition at Vijayawada and from 25th to 29th August, 2022 for Hardware edition at Ongole. Solutions/prototype/idea of the

Winning Team for the software and hardware problem statements was shared by Innovation Cell, AICTE for review and implementation. The same is being evaluated by stakeholders for its actual application/feasibility/implementation at field level.

4.7 Delhi Milk Scheme

Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) is a subordinate office of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairy, Government of India. The Delhi Milk Scheme was set up in 1959.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide quality wholesome milk and milk products as per prescribed Food Safety Standards to consumers of Delhi and NCR at reasonable and competitive price.
2. Continuously strive to achieve customer satisfaction through superior quality products and good service.
3. To provide remunerative prices to the milk producers.

Delhi Milk Scheme is processing, packaging and selling milk and milk products like Ghee, Table Butter, Yoghurt, Paneer and Chhachh. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing /packing of 2.55 lakh litres of milk per day. In order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the procuring capacity was increased in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. However, at present, DMS has useable capacity of 1.5 LLPD only due to lack of up-gradation of supporting utility equipments.

Vision: DMS shall be seen as a quality driven commercial organization in the National Capital Region, with a commitment towards providing pure and safe milk foods with prompt service to our customers.

Quality Policy: DMS is committed to fulfill the needs and expectations of our customers and delight them with quality and safe milk and milk products as well as prompt and efficient service.

- DMS shall achieve this by complying with the statutory and regulatory requirements.
- By establishing and reviewing quality and food safety objectives.
- By continually improving skills of the employees, processes and systems.
- By complying ISO 9001: 2000, HACCP principles that result in production of quality and safe milk products.

Certification: DMS has ISO certification 22000:2018 for Food Safety Management System and ISO 14001:2015 for Environment Management System.

Management Committee: The Management Committee comprises of the Additional Secretary (Dairy Development) as Chairman, Director (Finance), two representatives of State Dairy Federations and General Manager, DMS as its members. Management Committee is supported by a team of managers and technical officers headed by General Manager.

Procurement of Milk: Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw/fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, MP, HP and Bihar. The total quantity of milk procured by DMS since 2017-18 is indicated below:

Milk Procured by DMS (in Lakh Kgs)

Year	Total Qty. of milk procured.	Average/ per day
2017-18	805.08	2.21
2018-19	607.86	1.67
2019-20	486.67	1.33
2020-21	545.49	1.49
2021-22	485.08	1.32
2022-23 (up to 31 st Dec, 2022)	293.78	1.08

During the current financial year, 2022-2023, (Up to 31st December, 2022) DMS procured 1.08 lakh Kg. milk per day compared to the last year

i.e. 2021-22 as per demand of milk and milk products. DMS has procured the requirement of raw milk, Skimmed Milk Powder, White Butter from State Dairy Federations/ Milk Unions and private Dairy farms/societies namely Punjab state Co-op Milk Producers Fed Ltd., Haryana Dairy Dev. Co-op Fed Ltd, Himanchal Pradesh State Co-op Milk Producers Fed. Ltd., Karnataka Co-op Milk Producers Fed & Gujarat Co-op Milk Marketing Fed Ltd., M/s Harsh Dairy etc. DMS has been authorized to decide milk procurement rates at its own level.

Production and Distribution of Milk: Delhi Milk Scheme is processing and supplying milk (Toned, Double Toned and Full Cream) to its consumers. DMS is also manufacturing & marketing Dahi, Ghee, Butter, Paneer and Chhachh for supply to the consumers of Delhi.

DMS is supplying milk through its 564 booths and about 143 institutions such as Hospital,

Parliament House, Annexes, Government Canteens, Hostels and Defence Units etc in Delhi. In addition to this, DMS also supplies Milk to the consumers through milk distributors and private entrepreneurs. DMS is initiating sales of milk by engaging distributors in the new areas of NCT of Delhi. DMS is planning to shift the complete supply of milk and milk products by merging transporter & distributors through appointment of distributors by dividing the supply area of Delhi into 16 zones. The milk booths are allotted to and manned by Ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, widows, unemployed persons etc.

Performance/capacity Utilization: The sale of DMS is 1.37 lakh liters per day (LLPD) during the financial year 2022-23 (up to 31st December, 2022). The capacity utilization in term of sale of milk since 2017-18 is given in the table below:

Performance of DMS

Year	Total quantity of sale of milk (In lakh litres)	Average sale of milk (LLPD)*	%age of average sale of milk with reference to installed capacity of 5 LLPD.*
2017-18	954.21	2.61	52.2%
2018 -19	818.27	2.24	44.8%
2019-20	789.81	2.16	43.2%
2020-21	694.93	1.90	38%
2021- 22	578.15	1.58	31.6%
2022-23(up to 31st Dec, 2022)	371.36	1.37	27.5%

Note: 1.* LLPD (Lakh Litre per Day). However, at present, DMS has useable capacity of 1.5 LLPD only due to lack of up-gradation of supporting utility equipments.

2. Capacity utilization is limited according to volume of sale of milk.

Financial Outlay: Expenditure on all head of accounts including the expenditure on inputs like raw milk, SMP, white Butter etc. and capital items is made from consolidated fund of Government of India through annual budgetary allocation made by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries,

Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Sale proceeds of milk and milk products are credited into the revenue account of the Government of India.

The funds provided/proposed and expenditure for the year 2021-22 (R.E) and B.E/R.E 2022-23 (up to 31st Dec, 2022) and B.E for the year 2023-24 are given in table below.

Expenditure of DMS

(Rupees in Crores)

Head/Scheme	2021-22		2022-23			2023-24
	R.E (Approved)	Expenditure	B.E (Approved)	R.E (Approved)	Expenditure (up to 31 st Dec, 2022)	B.E (Approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NON-PLAN	330.00	299.84	370	335.80	275.42	360.00
II. PLAN (including civil & electrical works)	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total	340.00	299.84	370	335.80	275.42	360.00

STAFF STRENGTH OF DMS: DMS has making a payment of Rs. 33,94,47,247 /- during financial year 2022-23 (up 31.12.2022) on account of Salary of the total staff strength which has come down from 455 (as on 01.04.2022) to 436 (as on 31.12.2022). Besides, this, DMS has made a payment of Rs.4,26,22,778/- towards 219 number of contractual employees during 2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022).

UPGRADATION AND MODERNIZATION OF DMS PLANT: The DMS plant since its commissioning in 1959 has become old and required up gradation. The installed capacity is (milk processing capacity) 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. Presently DMS is processing approx. 1.37 lakh litres of milk per day during the financial year, 2022-23. (Up to 31st December, 2022).

DMS is utilizing about 27.5% of the installed capacity during the year, 2022-23. (Up to 31st December, 2022). Efforts are being made to increase utilization of its capacity by increasing sales of milk and milk products so as to reduce losses.

DMS has launched ERP solution system (Enterprises Resource Planning) on 8.10.2022 with mobile phone compatibility for receiving demands, generation of various reports, calculation and payment of final amounts based on various incentives, discounts and penalties etc. along with managing operations of this software and its application in the distribution networks of milk and milk products marketed/ to be marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme in various zones in Delhi NCR. This helps to improve sales of Milk and Milk products with transparency.



Chapter-5

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.1 National Livestock Mission

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

Recently, National Livestock Mission has been revised and realigned with an outlay of Rs.2300 crore for the five years i.e. starting from 2021-22. The re-aligned scheme has been 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 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 lakh 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 financial year 2022-23, 24 entrepreneurship proposals in rural poultry sector had been approved by DAHD.

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 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh 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 financial year 2022-23, 181 entrepreneurship proposals in sheep/goat sector had been approved by DAHD.

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:-

5.1.1.4 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 2022-23, Rs. 101.10 lakh and Rs. 75 lakh were released to State Government of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for establishment of Regional Goat semen production laboratory in Southern region and Eastern region respectively. Rs.25.50 lakh was released to Andhra Pradesh for establishment of 2 sheep semen production laboratories at FSBS Banavasi, Kurnool and FSBS, Visakhapatnam.

5.1.1.5 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 2022-23, central assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh was released to the State of West Bengal for establishment of one State semen bank.

5.1.1.6 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 2022-23, central assistance of Rs. 25.20 lakh was released to the State of Andhra Pradesh for upgradation of 600 A.I. centres and Rs. 3.50 lakh was released to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for upgradation of 50 A.I. centres.

5.1.1.7 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 2022-23, central assistance of Rs. 253.50 lakh was released to the UT of Ladakh for importation of 120 Merino sheep.

5.1.1.8 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 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh 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 financial year 2022-23, 34 entrepreneurship proposals in piggery sector had been approved by DAHD.

5.1.1.9 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. 62.95 lakh has been released as central share to the State of Sikkim for establishment of pig semen collection & processing lab in the financial year 2022-23.

5.1.2 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 incentivisation.

The sub-mission of the feed and fodder development are 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.

Activity (ii): Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder

Under this, efforts has be taken 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.

As on 31.12.2022, under the component Assistance for Quality Fodder Seeds Production, the Department has released an amount of Rs. 60.71 crore to undertake 36400 MTs of quality fodder seeds production during the Year 2022-23.

5.1.3 Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension:

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

This sub-mission has the following activities:

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

An amount of Rs. 216.2 lakh has been released to the Institutes for research and innovation during 2022-23 (upto January, 2023).

(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. 994.39 lakh has been released to the States/UTs for extension activities during 2022-23 (upto January, 2023).

(iii) **Activity III: Livestock Insurance:** The Risk Management & Insurance is implemented in all the Districts of the Country. The indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle/ Buffalo Male), and other Livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun etc.) are under the purview of this component.

Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 5 animals per beneficiary per household for all animals except for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, where the benefit is restricted to 5 cattle units (1 cattle unit = 10 sheep/goat/pig/rabbit). Therefore, the benefit of subsidy to sheep, goat, pig and rabbit is restricted to 5 Cattle Unit per beneficiary per household. However, a beneficiary having less than 5 animals / 1 Cattle Unit can also avail the benefit of subsidy.

The funds under the scheme are being utilised for the payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners and publicity. An amount of Rs. 500.30 lakh has been released to States/UTs for livestock insurance during 2022-23 upto January, 2023.

5.2 Small Livestock Institutes

5.2.1 Central Poultry Development Organizations: Central Poultry Development Organisations (CPDOs) located at four 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, Chhabro and Chann 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 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 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.

During the year 2022-23, till December, 2022, around 0.38 lakh & 7.92 lakh no. of parent chicks and commercial chicks, respectively, have been supplied by the CPDOs to the different States/ Agencies/Individuals. Similarly, this year 2022- 23, 0.37 lakh & 4.37 lakh no. of parent hatching eggs and commercial hatching eggs respectively have been supplied by the CPDOs. Around 462 farmers and trainers have been trained and about 1117 feed samples have been analyzed.

Information in r/o CPDOs from April 22 to December 22 (in Nos.)

CPDO	Parent chicks sold	Commercial chicks sold	Parent HE sold	Commercial HE sold	Farmers trained	Feed sample analyzed
Western Region	1800	96415	6510	19953	112	0
Eastern Region	29036	607892	24150	217238	130	522
North Region	7521	24559	6005	120266	130	0
CPDO & TI	0	63031	0	79827	90	655
Total	38357	791897	36665	437284	462	1177

5.2.2 Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar (Haryana)

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

During 2022-23, the farm supplied 208 rams, 23 bucks to different State agencies and farmers. The farm also sold 5406 eggs and 28 rabbits. In addition, a total of 70 farmers were trained in machine shearing techniques, 1113 farmers have been trained under one day Sheep Management training programme and 111 farmers have been trained under six days Sheep Management training programme till 31st December, 2022. The farm has also imparted training to 49 B.V.Sc. & A.H. students and faculties of IIVER, Rohtak.

5.2.3 Regional Fodder Stations

In addition, the Department is also implementing Central Sector Scheme viz., Central Fodder Development Organizations under which Eight 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 Eight Regional Fodder Stations are located at Hessarghatta, Bengaluru (Karnataka), Ravirala, Hyderabad (Telangana), Dhamrod, Surat (Gujarat), Hisar (Haryana), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Suhama (Jammu & Kashmir), Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) and Kalyani (West Bengal).

As on 31.12.2022, these stations have produced 216 MTs of fodder seeds, conducted 6079 no of demonstrations, and organized 118 no of training programmes and 75 no of farmers' fairs/field days.

5.3 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund is being implemented for funding of eligible projects set up by individual entrepreneurs, Farmers Producer Organizations, Private Companies, MSMEs and Section 8 companies for their investment for processing and value addition in animal husbandry sector by scheduled banks. Under the scheme, credit facilities are to be made available for establishment of:

- a. Dairy processing & value addition infrastructure,
- b. Meat processing & value addition infrastructure,
- c. Animal feed manufacturing plant and
- d. Breed Improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication farm
- e. Animal waste to wealth management (Agri Waste management)

- f. Veterinary vaccine and drugs production facilities

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

- a. To make available increased price realization for the producer
- b. To make available quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer
- c. To fulfil 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
- d. Develop entrepreneurship and generate employment
- e. To promote exports and increase the export contribution in the milk and meat sector.
- f. To make available quality concentrated animals feed to the cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry to provide balanced ration at affordable prices.

Under the scheme, the Central Government is providing 3% interest subvention. The interest subvention will be provided to the beneficiaries over a period of 8 years maximum up to 10 years of repayment period provided the beneficiaries are not defaulter and NPA. The Central Government has also set up Credit Guarantee Fund with NAB Sanrakshan Trustee Pvt. Ltd. to provide credit guarantee of 25% of the borrowing to those projects which are covered under MSME definition. Also, MSME units can avail Credit Guarantee from Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Units can avail up to 90% of the project cost as term loan from any scheduled bank. There is no upper limit for eligible term

loan under the Scheme. An online portal “ahidf.udyamimitra.in” has been developed by SIDBI for online submission of applications.

AHIDF progress so far

As on date, the total 415 projects are marked eligible by the department worth Rs 7052.57 Cr and total 204 projects worth Rs 5634.75 Cr. have been sanctioned by the lending banks. In the first year of scheme launch, 674 applications were received which increased to 2030 in 2021-22 and 2045 in 2022-23 indicating that the popularity of scheme has increased with time. The Department has included all possible activities under this scheme either it's dairy processing, meat processing, feed manufacturing, veterinary vaccine and drug manufacturing or animal waste to wealth management. With the passage of time, every activity under the scheme has picked up pace and the Department is now receiving projects from remote districts where earlier less no. of projects was seen.

As on date, Rs 40.80 Crore of interest subvention has been released for 91 projects.

Under the 204 projects approved by banks under AHIDF so far, infrastructure created under dairy processing is having capacity of 55.33 Lakh Litres per day (LLPD) towards 76 number of projects. In meat processing, capacity created so far is 9.38 lakh Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) for 14 number of projects. Under Animal feed manufacturing, around 59.12 lakh MTPA capacity has been created against 87 number of projects.

After one year of the scheme launch, new category/sector of breed improvement and breed multiplication was added. Under this category, capacity of 12.33 lakh birds, and around 288 Million eggs production capacity per annum has been added through 26 technologically assisted layer and poultry farm projects in one and

half years' time. Under the category of Animal waste to wealth Management (Agri-waste management) added in April 2022, capacity of 4315 MTPA of compressed gas and 6022 MTPA of fertilizer (slurry) have been added under just one project.

Total 23,150 direct employment has been created under the 204 projects. However, more than 80,000 farmers are getting benefitted from the scheme so far.

5.4 Animal Husbandry Statistics

5.3.1 There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely “Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey Scheme” under the Development Programmes category with two components, (i) Livestock Census (LC) & (ii) Integrated Sample Survey (ISS).

Integrated Sample Survey

The scheme is implemented throughout the country to bring out estimates of Major Livestock Products (MLP) such as Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool. Under the scheme the estimates are to be brought out annually which is used for policy and planning purposes. All the States and Union Territories are implementing the Scheme with Central Assistance to the tune of 50%, 90% and 100% to the States, NE States and UTs respectively for the expenditure on salary for the entitled posts. 100% Central Assistance is also provided for (i) TA/DA to Enumerators and Supervisor for the conduct of the survey at a prescribed rate; and (ii) refresher training on ISS methodology (iii) and for IT Solutions. The sample survey is conducted from March to February on seasonal basis by dividing the survey year in 3 seasons; Summer, Rainy and Winter. The State/UT level seasonal estimates were compiled by the Department and annual estimates for the year 2020-21 were brought out. The estimates are accordingly published in Annual Publication Basic Animal Husbandry

Statistics(BAHS)-2021 of the Department and the Publication of basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS)-2022 for the period 2021-22 is prepared and in printing process.

Livestock Census

The Livestock Census is conducted quinquennially in all the districts of all States and Union Territories across the country covering all households/non-households, enterprises and institutions of Rural and Urban area. It is the only source, which gives disaggregated information on various species of animals and poultry birds. Recently, 20th Livestock Census

has been completed in the year 2019 with the participation of Animal Husbandry Department of all the States/UTs. The main objective of Livestock Census is to provide information on livestock population, species-wise and breed-wise along with age, sex-composition etc. up to household level in rural and urban areas. The All-India report namely “20th Livestock Census-2019” containing Species-wise and State-wise population of livestock has been published and Publication work of Breed-wise report of Livestock and Poultry (based on 20th livestock Census) is in Progress.

Chapter-6

LIVESTOCK HEALTH



LIVESTOCK HEALTH

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 With improvement in the quality of livestock through cross-breeding programmes, the susceptibility of these livestock to various diseases including exotic diseases has increased. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are made by the State/Union Territory Governments to provide better healthcare through Polyclinics/Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and First-Aid Centres including Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries, available with them. The State-wise list of veterinary institutions is given at **Annexure-IX**. In order to provide referral services, over and above the existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been established and are fully functional. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are produced in the country.

6.1.2 While efforts are made to ensure better livestock health in the country, the same are also being made to prevent ingress of diseases from outside the country, and to maintain standards of veterinary drugs and formulations. At present, Drug Controller General of India regulates the quality of veterinary drugs and biologicals in consultation with the Department.

6.2 Animal Health Institutes

6.2.1 Animal Quarantine and Certification Service(AQCS): The purpose and scope of setting up of Animal Quarantine Stations is to prevent ingress of exotic diseases into the country through imported livestock and livestock products. The increased and faster international trade and travel exposes every

country to the dangers of infiltration of known and unknown transmissible animal diseases which have the potential of rapid spread and also have adverse socio- economic and human/ animal health consequences. The Quarantine Services are necessary to keep the country free from exotic diseases.

There are many infectious diseases of livestock which are prevalent in other countries but India is free from them. It is therefore necessary that such exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from abroad. The entire procedure of keeping a watch on livestock disease is the responsibility of the World Organization 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. The import/export details of livestock & Livestock products are given at **Annexure-X**.

6.2.2 Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat

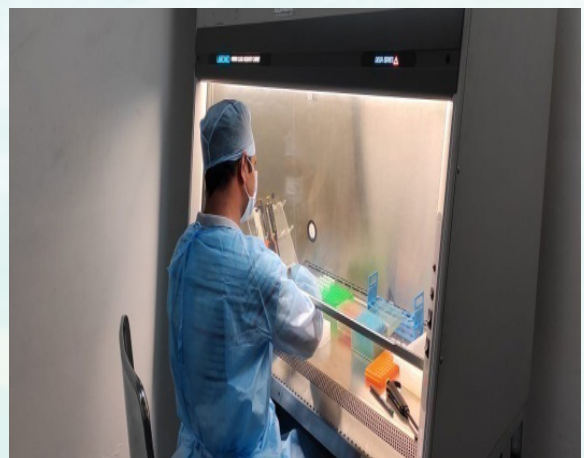
Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health an ISO 9001:2015 certified Institute has been established at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh to undertake the quality control and assurance of standard, efficient and safe veterinary biological in India and to act as a nodal institute to recommend licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country with a vision to promote healthy and productive livestock in Indian subcontinent using standard, efficient and safe veterinary biological. CCSNIAH, Baghpat has been entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out quality control testing of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccines under NADCP for FMD & Brucellosis. 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 biological of two disease namely Hemorrhagic septicaemia and Ranikhet disease vide gazette notification no.G.S.R.213, (E) dated the 11th March, 2019. The institute has contributed significantly towards development and compilation of vaccine testing SOPs for FMD, Brucella, CSF and PPR control programs. During the year, the institute has screened 323 animals from various state and central farms for sero-negativity against FMD antibodies and has completed testing of 06 batches of FMD vaccines against all the parameters. Likewise, safety testing of 232 batches of Brucella vaccines

has been completed under the control program of the Department. The regulatory testing of 03 batches of RD vaccines was also accomplished during the year along with standardization of 02 batches of fowl cholera vaccines.

The institute has been entrusted with quality control testing of two more vaccines *viz.* Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) vaccine under the Livestock Health and Disease Control program (LHDCP). The institute has achieved complete testing of 02 batches of PPR vaccines under the program. The institute has the technical preparedness for undertaking quality control testing of veterinary vaccines such as Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera, Sheep Pox, IBD, Goat Pox etc.

To undertake R&D in-line with the vision and mandate of the institute, MoU with ICAR-NIVEDI, Bengaluru was made. Under the World Reference Laboratory (WRL)-India collaboration project on strengthening of FMD vaccine testing capabilities, the institute has undertaken several research activities and is also participating for The World Reference Laboratory on FMD, UK, Proficiency Testing Scheme exercise phase XXXIV.

The institute organized four one day 'Hindi Karyashala' for promoting the use of Hindi in official communications. The institute has organized several cleaning activities within and outside of the campus under the Swachhta drive 2.0.



All information related to CCSNIAH, Baghpat is available in its official website: www.ccsniah.gov.in.

6.2.3 Central/Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories:

In order to provide referral services over and above the 250 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 RDDDLs aid in surveillance and diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases, including Avian Influenza and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

- NERDDL is equipped with mobile BSL -III Laboratory dedicated for processing of filed samples suspected for African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza.
- NRDDL, Jalandhar has established Covid-19 viral testing (RT-PCR test) laboratory as per the approval of ICMR. NRDDL.
- NRDDL, Jalandhar conducting training for the laboratory/field veterinarians for updating their technical knowledge

including veterinary final year students on common diseases of pigs

- NRDDL, Jalandhar has established the network unit under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)-FMD with following objectives:
 - i. Surveillance & seromonitoring of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
 - ii. Testing of various samples collected/received from Punjab state in order to develop a suitable vaccine against prevailing types of virus.
 - iii. Testing of suspected FMD samples.
- The FMD laboratory Jalandhar tested a total of 2196 FMD Pre-vaccination and 2118 post vaccination serum samples for seromonitoring and 3723 DIVA samples under serosurveillance during the year 2022.



- SRDDL, Bengaluru regularly provides 'Hands on' training for laboratory officers on diagnosis of economically important diseases as per OIE guidelines.
- WRDDL, Pune standardized semi-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and real time PCR (RT- PCR) for the diagnosis of the highly pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5 and H7)
- The Department issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for various laboratory investigations and SOPs for sample collection, preservation and dispatch of materials to laboratory to all the RDDDLs. The SOPs were formulated in consultation with CDDL, IVRI, Bareilly.

- Review meeting of all Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDDLs) & Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL) was held on 6th & 7th June, 2022 at the Commissionerate of Animal Husbandry, Pune, Maharashtra.



6.3 Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme

In order to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health, the Department supplements the efforts of the State Governments / Union Territories by way of financial assistance through the 'Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP). LHDCP subsumes two erstwhile schemes i.e National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) and Livestock Health & Disease Control (LHDC). The aim of the scheme is to reduce risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF); Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries - Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU); and Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) for control of state prioritized exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases. The programme is implemented in all the States and Union Territories (UTs). The funding pattern is 100% central assistance for the vaccination of

FMD, Brucellosis, CSF and PPR. Further, under ASCAD, funds are provided for control of state-prioritized exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases including LSD with funding pattern of 60:40 between Central and State; 90:10 for hilly and North East States respectively and 100% for UTs.

A Programme Management Agency has been engaged at the central level for effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

Against the BE of Rs. 2000 crore and RE of Rs. 1400 crore for 2022-23, funds to the tune of Rs. 630.70 crore has been released till January, 2023.

The main components of the program are :

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD): FMD is considered the most significant economically damaging disease which causes huge losses every year and affects the acceptability of Indian animal products outside India. The disease is globally recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as priority disease for control and eradication.

Brucellosis is an economically important reproductive disease of cattle and buffaloes having an adverse impact on human health as it is zoonotic (transmissible to humans). It is also a serious occupational hazard. Bovine brucellosis is endemic in India and appears to be on the increase in recent times, perhaps due to increased trade and rapid movement of livestock.

PPR-EP: This component covers the entire sheep and goat population in the country under carpet vaccination against PPR for 100% effective coverage of the entire eligible sheep and goat population. Migrants' flocks/animals are also covered under the vaccination programme.

Funding pattern: 100% central assistance to States for vaccine, accessories for vaccination, remuneration for vaccinators, surveillance & monitoring and IEC / awareness campaigns.

CSF-CP: The control programme for control of Classical Swine Fever is expanded to include all the States / UTs for 100% effective coverage of the entire pig population along with 100% Central assistance. **Funding Pattern:** 100% central assistance to States for vaccines, accessories for vaccination, remuneration to vaccinators, strengthening of laboratories, recurring expenditure for laboratory consumables, surveillance and monitoring and IEC / Awareness campaigns.

A Programme Logistic Agency has been engaged for procurement and supply of veterinary vaccines, ear tags, and tag applicators, etc. to States/ UTs and Implementing agencies

Three laboratories were designated by DAHD for testing the standard and quality of FMD vaccine viz. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Bengaluru (Karnataka), ICAR-Directorate of FMD, International Centre for FMD (ICFMD), Bhubaneswar (Odisha) and CCS National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH, DAHD), Baghpat (UP). The vaccine is tested for safety, sterility, potency and purity as per the extant protocol.

Detailed Sampling Plan prepared in consultation with ICAR and SOPs for carrying out Sero Surveillance and Sero Monitoring under NADCP were circulated to all States/UTs.

Keeping in view the importance of publicity and awareness in States/UTs, the funds were released to Prashar Bharti (Doordarshan & All India Radio) for Communication Outreach Programme after the approval by NSC. Also, funds were released to States/UTs to carry out awareness campaigns for FMD and Brucella vaccination at Block level.

During 2022-23, advisories and guidelines on management of disease outbreak were sent to States/UTs. The vaccination of animals against FMD and Brucellosis using quality vaccines, has

been undertaken by the States/UTs across the country.

ESVHD-MVU: This provides establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units in the component of Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) of the LH&DC Scheme. MVUs will 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.

Funding pattern: Under this component, 100% Central assistance is provided for the non-recurring expenditure on the customized mobile van / vehicle, fully equipped with equipment for diagnosis, treatment, sample collection, minor surgery and audio-visual aids, etc. for extension activities. The recurring expenditure on running the mobile vans / vehicles, call centres and the outsourced manpower services shall however have a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60-40/90-10 for NE & Himalayan States/100% for UTs. A total of 4332 MVUs have been sanctioned to 36 States/UTs till date. A list of State/UT wise sanctioned MVUs is given at **Annexure-XI**.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD): The component ASCAD is focused towards assistance to States/ UTs for vaccination against economically important diseases of animals duly prioritized by the States as per the disease(s) prevalence and losses to farmers. Under ASCAD, 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 strengthening disease diagnosis. 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 are also be given towards payment of compensation to farmers for culling of birds, elimination of infected animals, and destruction of feed/ eggs including operational costs. **Funding Pattern:** ASCAD is having a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60-40/90-10 for NER & Himalayan States / 100% UTs except for activities under "Research & Innovation, publicity & awareness training and allied activities.

Key Achievement

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) : A total of 24.94 crore cattle and buffalo are ear-tagged in the entire country. FMD vaccination started in January 2020 and a total of 16.91 crore cattle and Buffalo were vaccinated in the Round I. FMD vaccination Round II commenced in June 2021 from Andhra Pradesh and other States started carrying out the Round II of FMD vaccination as per the vaccine supplied to them. A total of 25.81 crore doses were supplied to all the States/UTs during Round II to cover 25.81 crore Cattle and Buffalo. The total number of animals vaccinated during the round is 20.77 crore(as on January, 2023) which is 80.4% of the total target population. 16 States/UTs have already completed the vaccination round II.FMD vaccination Round III has also started in three States i.e. Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Brucellosis: Brucellosis vaccination is carried out in all the States/UTs with an aim to cover 3.39 crore 4-8 months female bovine calves, out of which 1.62 crore target animals have been vaccinated as of 26th January 2023.

Detail of state-wise percentage of animals vaccinated against FMD and Brucellosis is given at **Annexure- XII**.

PPR: PPR vaccine has been supplied in seven States, out of which 3 States namely-Andhra

Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh have commenced the vaccination against PPR. So far, 42 lakhs are vaccinated against the total vaccine supplied to the tune of 1.05 crore.

CSF: The CSF vaccine has been supplied in seven States and it is likely to be commenced in the month of February 2023.

Lumpy Skin Disease(LSD): In 2022, the country witnessed the outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease with first case in the month of April in Gujarat. The Department has facilitated in the uniform rate discovery of goat pox vaccine to control LSD. Further, funds were provided to affected States for undertaking trainings, awareness campaigns and vaccination under ASCAD as per the demand. Department has taken requisite steps to control Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and so far, the vaccination of 8.0 crores animals has been done. The recovery rate stands at 91% percent.

MVUs: Total 1528 MVUs have been inaugurated in 16 States/UTs out of which 446 MVUs are operational in 7 States/UTs as of January 2023.

6.4 'ONE HEALTH' and ZOOONOSIS

It is well known that human health and animal health are interdependent and bound to the health of the ecosystems in which they exist. This concept is envisaged to understand risks for human and animal health (including both domestic animals and wildlife) and environment as a whole.

Diseases of animal origin that can be transmitted to humans (zoonotic diseases) such as avian Influenza, rabies, brucellosis, glanders, nipah, etc. pose world wide risks to public health. These risks increase with globalization, climate change and changes in human behaviour, giving pathogens numerous opportunities to colonies new territories and evolve into new forms. As per OIE (World Organization for Animal Health), 60% of existing human infectious diseases are

zoonotic and at least 75% of emerging infectious diseases of humans have an animal origin. Controlling zoonotic pathogens at their animal source is the most effective and economic way of protecting people.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have signed a multi-year Memorandum of Understanding on 22nd September, 2021 to work together on sustainably improving India's livestock sector to support the nation's food and nutritional security, and protect the economic wellbeing of small-scale livestock producers. The event was organized as a part of ongoing celebrations of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', a commemoration of 75th year of India's Independence at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. The event saw participation from various stakeholders from the Government of India, international organizations such as WHO, FAO, OIE and World Bank as well as researchers, academicians, State Animal Husbandry officials, key personnel from Health and Wildlife departments, subject matter experts, and others to discuss collaborative activities to implement the One Health initiative in India.

Under this collaboration, One Health Support Unit (OHSU) at the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is established for disease prevention, surveillance and response. One Health Support Unit (OHSU) was established by DAHD (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) with CII as the implementing agency and funding support from BMGF. To pilot the proposed interventions, two states (Uttarakhand and Karnataka) were selected using various ranking indices including operational and non-operational parameters.

With a vision of developing a "National One Health Platform", the pilot was launched in Uttarakhand and Karnataka on 6th April, 2022 and 28th June, 2022 respectively. Monitoring,

coordinating and implementing bodies for One Health pilot like High Level One Health Steering Committee (HLOHSC), State Level One Health Committee (SLOHC), and One Health Coordination Team (OHCT) in Uttarakhand and HLOHSC & OHCT in Karnataka have been formed for smooth implementation of the project. One Health orientation, biosecurity, & baseline assessment of Van Gujjar community members of Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Haridwar, US Nagar & Nainital district) followed the pilot launch in the states. Assessing the main issues of the community, training programmes viz. "Vaccinators Training Program for Van Gujjar Community Members of Haridwar and Dehradun" on July 27-28, 2022, and "Vaccinators Training Program for Van Gujjar Community Members of US Nagar and Nainital" on August 30-31, 2022 were organised. In Karnataka, the OHSU team surveyed Tirthahalli & Sagar taluka of Shivamogga District on 27th and 28th of July 2022 to obtain first-hand information about Keysanur Forest Disease (KFD) from the local population which will help in shaping an effective awareness and prevention plan for the affected area.

Three days training program on ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Laboratory Quality Management Systems & Internal Auditor Training was organised in training centre of Uttarakhand Veterinary Council, Dehradun from 13-15 December, 2022 in which 18 veterinarians from Animal Husbandry Department, Uttarakhand and College of Veterinary Science, Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology (GBPUAT) participated.

As a part of communications strategy activities for all the stakeholders to cascade the message of One Health, five publications were developed viz. Assessment for State Selection, Disease Prioritization, Capacity Building plan, Enhancing food safety through One-Health and Global Learnings on One-Health.

DAHD has constituted an 'Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)' for policy input into key aspects related to the animal husbandry sector in the country under the guidance of Principal Scientific Adviser to Govt. of India and Secretary (AHD). The Committee act as a 'think tank' for the Department to assess all evidences and data and provide analytics-based recommendations.

The Department represented in preparatory meeting with stakeholder (Public/Private) for "Integrated Community Outreach Programme" related to zoonotic diseases, capacity building, one health programme and AMR organised by National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi on 02 June 2022.

The Department nominated officers for "Animal Health Asia Summit-2022," organized by Indian Chamber of Food Agriculture (ICFA) during July 6th to July 7th, 2022, in New Delhi. The Department provided the logo and technical support to the Summit keeping in view the opportunities and challenges of ensuring food and nutrition security in relation to animal health.

Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)

The Department has constituted an 'Empowered Committee for Animal Health (ECAH)' for policy input into key aspects related to the animal husbandry sector in the country under the guidance of Principal Scientific Adviser to Govt. of India and Secretary (AHD). The Committee act as a 'think tank' for the Department to assess all evidences and data and provide analytics-based recommendations. This Committee brings together various animal health experts to collaborate on achieving the completion of its goals. The members represented on the committee include experts from Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO),

Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Veterinary Council of India (VCI), and prominent academics and researchers from notable veterinary institutes and industry.

Constitution of Key Subcommittees under ECAH

1. Subcommittee to 'Assess and provide recommendations on submission of veterinary vaccines/biological/drugs for policy input' chaired by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

The subcommittee assesses and provides recommendations and policy inputs on the proposals received in the department for importing and manufacturing veterinary products. A total of 14 meetings were held since October, 2021.

2. Subcommittee to develop the guidelines for clinical trial/field trial for veterinary drugs and vaccines chaired by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

The subcommittee is aiding ECAH in formulating guidelines and policies on clinical trials/field trials of animal pharmaceuticals and biologicals. The subcommittee is currently working on creating the guidelines in two stages - Stage 1: Vol 1: Vaccines; Stage 2: Vol 2: Monoclonal Antibodies, Biosimilars, Polyclonal Sera for parenteral use and Pharma Molecules. The subcommittee has met for 9 meetings so far and the first draft of volume 1 of the guideline was shared with stakeholders for review.

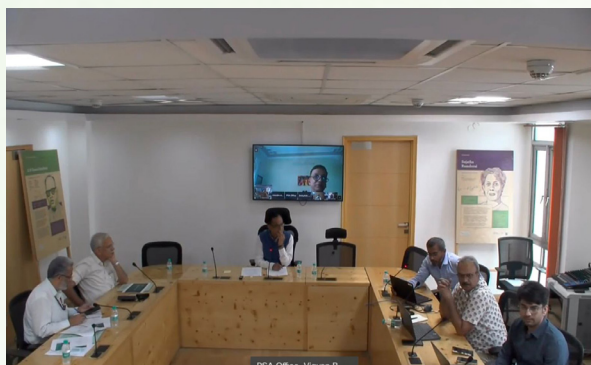
Key Decisions/Initiatives

- ECAH Regulatory Subcommittee's recommendation to allow the importation of exotic pathogen/vaccine strains was

approved subject to fulfilment of pre-import conditions of a sound assessment of risk on each case, a good containment system, and effective regulatory oversight. Further, each and every case will be examined in the Department with due procedure before import.

- Signing of MoU for creation of ECAH Secretariat supported by Invest India/AGNIi for bringing the best talent in an expeditious manner to support various initiatives.
- Committee for drafting the report on factors affecting FMD vaccine supplies and ways to tackle them was constituted and key recommendations such as streamlining vaccine testing, simultaneous testing mechanism, encouraging FMD vaccine production etc. were taken up.
- Development of DAHD Online Portal to assess and provide recommendations and policy inputs on the proposals received in the department for importing and manufacturing veterinary vaccines/biologicals/drugs.
- Supporting National Digital Livestock Mission

- Supporting Animal Pandemic Preparedness Initiative (APPI)'s mission to prepare for animal epidemic/pandemic diseases.



6.4.1 Avian Influenza: Preparedness, Control and Containment:

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 revised for Zoological Parks and were issued to them for necessary action.

The Department has prepared an Action Plan for Prevention, Control & Containment of Avian Influenza (AI), known as Bird Flu. States/UTs are provided financial assistance under ASCAD for carrying out control and containment activities.

Table: Outbreaks of Avian Influenza during the year (up to 31st December 2022)

Episode	Period	State Affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)
1	January 2022 and April 2022	Bihar	2	0.03
2	February 2022	Maharashtra	3	0.27
3	October 2022 till 15th January 2023	Kerala	19	0.79

The following measures have been taken up by the Government of India for control and containment of current Avian Influenza outbreak as well as to prevent its ingress into the country.

- The Surveillance Plan on Avian Influenza in the country has been prepared and is part of the Action Plan.
- The extant Action Plan on “Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian

Influenza” was circulated to the State/UT Governments for implementation. New guidelines were devised for Zoological Parks.

- Culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-1K miscarried out in affected zone.
- Continuous strengthening of preparedness to tackle any future eventuality in terms of up-gradation of laboratories, training

- of manpower, stockpiling of materials for control and containment, etc.
- v. 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.
 - vi. Sensitization of general public on Avian Influenza through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.
 - vii. Transparent approach towards reporting includes not only outbreaks but also information of unusual sickness/mortality in poultry and results of laboratory diagnosis.
 - viii. All the State governments are alerted from time to time to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease.
 - ix. Imports of poultry and poultry products are banned from HPAI positive countries.
 - x. 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.
 - xi. All the outbreak of avian influenza were controlled and contained on time.

6.4.2 National Action Plan for control and containment of 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 for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India whose objective is surveillance, control and eradication of glanders in equines from India.

- Incidence of glanders are observed in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Telangana and Rajasthan and accordingly, advisories were issued by

the Department to undertake control and increase bio-security measures, including intensifying awareness programmes.

- After requisite evaluation of infrastructure and bio-security arrangements, the Department recognized 16 Equine Holding Facilities of Defence Services/ Private establishments as separate Glanders-free compartments.
- The Department issued the advisory to the states to conduct surveillance programme

as per the National Action Plan on Glanders in equines. The non-affected states are also advised to focus on the border areas to prevent the entry of Glanders from vulnerable states.

Total number cases during 2022 are as under:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Incidence
1	Uttarakhand	3
2	Uttar Pradesh	28
3	Haryana	12
4	Himachal Pradesh	1
5	Gujarat	1
6	Maharashtra	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9	Punjab	1
10	Telangana	1
11	Rajasthan	2
TOTAL		52

6.4.3 National Action Plan for control and containment of 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 incidences are noticed in other 21 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.

- The Department has decentralized the African Swine Fever (ASF) testing/screening through PCR in the areas confirmed by ICAR-NIHSAD by authorizing Southern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (SRDDL) Bangalore and Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU) Ludhiana for rapid diagnosis and control measures accordingly.
- The Department participated in Regional Workshop on ASF Management Planning on 8th July 2022 at Assam Administrative Staff College, Khanapara, Guwahati organized jointly by Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Government of Assam, World Bank aided APART project in Assam, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

6.4.4 Guidelines and advisory on 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 cms 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 22 States. Control, Vaccination and Treatment advisories developed by the Department in consultation with the ICAR institutes (ICAR-IVRI and ICAR-NIHSAD) also issued to all affected States/UTs for taking bio-security measures including vaccination using Goatpox vaccine (Uttarakhand strain) and clinical surveillance along with necessary advice and awareness to all stakeholders including farmers for effective control and containment of the disease. Department is taking all necessary actions and the details are as under:

- i. The guidelines and SOPs for containment of the disease and isolation of infected animals, vaccination protocols and hygiene protocols including the treatment guidelines have been communicated to the States/UTs. States have been asked to adopt carpet and controlled vaccination strategy with available Goat pox vaccine (Uttarakashi strain) in cattle with immediate effect. The Department deputed Central teams comprising Departmental veterinarians and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Institute of High Security Animal Disease (ICAR-NIHSAD) scientists to the affected States for taking first hand stock of the outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in coordination with State Animal Husbandry Department for investigations and suggestions in respect to control and containment of LSD in definite time line as per the guidelines. Advisories issued to non-affected states also for awareness and advance preparedness. Department has established the control room and also advised the states to establish control rooms to address the issues of animal owners including awareness at all times
- ii. The Department regularly conducted physical and virtual meetings with the

States to sensitize the States and take the update of the situation. The Department is collecting figures from affected States daily with updates. Department is also taking follow-up through whatsapp group and control room. States are advised to establish isolation centres for stray and other affected animals with proper biosecurity measures and veterinary care.

- iii. The Department advised the States to create awareness to animal owners and other stakeholders to identify the suspected animals at an early stage by observing initial signs like off feed, dullness, fever and inform to local veterinarian for immediate isolation and treatment of suspected animal and to control the infection at early stage before the disease become severe. The Department advised the states for formation of RRTs and trainers for immediate response and awareness and to explore the possibility to involve local animal owners, panchayat members, Pradhans, NGOs, local youth in awareness programmes.
- iv. States were advised to constitute a District level monitoring and co-ordination committee headed by District Collector along with District officials and representatives of Dairy Unions for effective control and containment of Lumpy Skin Disease in the District. States are requested to conduct village wise household survey for the disease and to spray insecticides in sheds / grazing area of animals to control vectors.
- v. States are also requested to identify local laboratories for PCR screening of LSD for rapid diagnosis and control measures accordingly for further approval of the department. Government of India has activated and decentralized the existing diagnostic facilities for taking up testing of samples on a large scale. ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal has been activated to carry out the epidemiological investigation in the affected States. Department decentralized the Lumpy Skin disease (LSD) testing/

- screening through PCR in the areas confirmed by ICAR-NIHSAD by authorizing Southern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (SRDDL) Bangalore, Western Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WRDDL), Pune, North-East Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (NERDDL), Guwahati, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (LUVAS), Hisar, Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Gou-Anusandhan Sansthan (DUVASU), Mathura and Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU) Ludhiana and other 25 laboratories for rapid diagnosis and control measures accordingly.
- vi. The Department has also asked the vaccine manufacturers to step up production capacity of vaccines from 50 lakhs to 100 lakhs (in case of M/s. IIL) and 150 lakhs to 300 lakhs (in case of M/s. Hester) per month. Department is monitoring vaccine production/stock/distribution status of vaccine. Department communicated to the states, the uniform rate of Goat Pox Vaccine (Rs.5.25/-per dose, inclusive of GST for 100 doses pack) through the central tendering process for procurement of Goat Pox vaccine under central assistance. Department also communicated the advisory regarding the safe administration of FMD and Goat Pox vaccine to the same cattle simultaneously.
- vii. Funds have been provided to affected States for undertaking trainings, awareness campaigns and vaccination under Assistance to states for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) as per the demand. States are also advised the possibility to utilize the emergency funds of the state/ district for control operations. Financial assistance provided to the States / UTs for procurement of vaccines and accessories for control of LSD under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) during FY 2022-23.
- viii. The Department also communicated the animal certification and identification guidelines under items and norms in regard to eligibility for compensation on animal mortality to MHA in respect to assistance to states through SDRF and NDRF.

6.4.5 Eradication of 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 has collaboratively framed the 'National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030 (NAPRE)'.
- 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.
- The Department constituted the committee for Monitoring and Evaluation of Oral bait Vaccine (OBV) in Goa, action plan for canine rabies control which also includes risk analysis of human exposure.
- The Department nominated officers for OIE Virtual Workshop on Oral Rabies Vaccines (ORVs) on 28th February, 2022 to achieve the global goal of elimination of dog-mediated human rabies by 2030.

6.4.6 Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR):

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India and Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India was signed on 7th April, 2021 to introduce the concept of Ayurveda and its allied disciplines into veterinary science by their promotion in research and development including research on new formulations in quality drugs for veterinary science through medicinal herbs. The objective of this cooperation is to develop a regulatory mechanism for the use of Ayurveda in the veterinary sector for the benefit of animal health, livestock owners' community and the society at large. This would also help rationalize the use of drugs, especially antibiotics and thereby stall the emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

In this regard, a committee on education responsible for developing the course curriculum for Ayurvedic Veterinary Medicine (AVM) and other traditional forms for basic understanding of the subject is constituted in the Department to prepare the teaching material consisting of Veterinary Ayurveda and also to prepare course curriculum consist of both the theory part as well as practical applicability of the ayurvedic medicine in the veterinary field.

Training/workshop on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) and other programmes:

- A three-day meeting involving all the stakeholders and consultative Expert members from the country on 23-25 March 2022 was organized for National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP 2.0).
- Draft National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP 2.0) pertaining to the animal health (livestock and fisheries) component of the NAP has been drafted through a consultative process with various experts in April 2019, followed by a National Stakeholders Workshop on NAP on AMR on 23rd Nov 2021 and a three-day meeting involving all the stakeholders and consultative Expert members from the country on 23-25 March 2022. The Department has submitted the Draft National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP 2.0) pertaining to the animal health to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- The Department also participated in the International conclave on Pashu Ayurveda held on 10th Dec 2022 at Goa.
- The Department nominated officers to attend the Training on the use of validated protocol for estimation of antimicrobial usages (AMU) at farm level held during 25-26 April 2022 at Hyderabad organized by FAO and ICAR.
- The Department nominated officers to attend the National Conclave on Sustainable Food Systems, April 19-21, 2022 at Neemli, Rajasthan organized by CSE.
- The Department participated in the Regional Training on WASH and wastewater management to prevent infections and reduce Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) held during 16-17 August, 2022.
- The Department participated in the development of a White Paper on AMR in animals in a 2 day meeting on 2-3 August, 2022 organized by FAO.
- The Department nominated officer for online virtual workshop (China) in respect to "Promoting best practices to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Asia from a One Health perspective: Research and Innovation", funded by the European Union, held on 24-25 May 2022.
- The Department with the support of FAO organized the National stakeholders workshop on AMR National Action plan on March 2022 for revision of NAP for 2022-

2025 with special focus on AMR activities implementable through animal husbandry sector.

- The Department provided the comments on first draft of Adaptation Communication for Agricultural Sector which include best practices on one health concept, initiative on awareness and planning in respect to use of antibiotics in animals with focus on alternative medicine, inclusion of climate resilient animal husbandry innovations for food security and nutritional contribution and development of environmental friendly animal waste management and disposal technology at grass root level with focus on recycling and soil management.



6.4.7 Role in disaster/crisis management in cooperation with NDMA:

The Department also plays an important role in dealing with disaster/crises and framing guidelines and advisory in respect of livestock sector. The guidelines/advisories in regard to heat wave, cold wave season and flood/monsoon have been framed and circulated to States/UTs for taking advance preparatory action to handle

adverse climatic conditions during hot, cold and monsoon seasons.

- The Department nominated officers for face to face two-days “Orientation Workshop for Nodal Officers of Disaster Management of Ministries/Departments of Government of India”, at NIDM, Delhi during June 27-28, 2022 organized by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The Department participated in a half-day workshop on ‘Mainstreaming Animal Issues in Disaster Risk Reduction’ (Hybrid mode) including the release of ‘Guidelines on Animal Protection’ on 22.6.2022 at India International Centre, New Delhi organized by Policy Perspectives Foundation (PPF).
- The Department communicated Advisory to States for taking preparatory action for cold wave season 2022 in respect to Animal Husbandry sector.

6.4.8. Disease free status of the country:

The dossiers submitted to OIE for retaining the free status of the country during 2020 for the following diseases, which was validated by OIE.

- Negligible risk status Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) freedom
- African Horse Sickness (AHS) freedom status

6.4.9. Disease incidence: The disease incidence information are compiled at headquarters by collecting information from States/UTs. The species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2021 (January - December, 2021) are at **Annexure-XIII**.



Chapter-7

TRADE MATTERS



TRADE MATTERS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 After the removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on various livestock products, the Department amended the Livestock 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.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 Further, notifications had also been issued vide S.O. 1495(E) and 1496(E) dated 11th June, 2014 under the Livestock 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 Livestock Importation Act, 1898.

7.1.4 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 launched the web portal <https://sip.nic.in> for online submission of SIP applications and issuance of Sanitary Import Permit to various firms/ Organizations engaged in activities of import of livestock products. The procedure for submission of on-line SIP application along with the relevant information regarding sanitary requirements is also available on Department’s website www.dahd.nic.in. The SIP applications received are examined and a risk analysis is undertaken by the technical experts of the Department on the basis of scientific evidence and OIE regulations. The recommendations of the technical experts are considered by the Risk Analysis Committee for rejecting the application or issuance of SIP. A total of 34 meetings of the Committee have been held till December, 2022. The Trade Unit of the Department has issued 3,646 Sanitary Import Permits till 31st December, 2022 to various firms/ organizations to enable them to import various livestock products, including fisheries products.

7.1.5 The 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. Till 31st December 2022, a total

of 33 meetings of said Committee were held and 780 nos. of recommendations were issued in favour of various firms/Organizations/ as well as to various State Governments.

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

1. The animal quarantine facility has been made available at Animal Quarantine and Certification Services, Bengaluru.
2. The Risk-Based Selectivity for Animal Quarantine and Certification Services’s clearance of imported consignments has been implemented in line with Customs’ Risk Management System.

Chapter-8

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



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

8.1 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.

8.2 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.

408.57 crore in 2021-22 at RE stage under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs. 406.53 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2021-22. For the current financial year 2022-23, the Department earmarked Rs. 453.51 crore at RE Stage, out of which expenditure of Rs. 94.97 crore has been incurred (upto 31.12.2022) under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component.

8.3 The Department was exempted for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) upto 2017-18. Since 2018-19, 8.60% has been fixed under TSP. Under TSP component, the Department earmarked Rs. 225.37 crore in 2021-22 at RE stage under different schemes/programmes. Against this, Rs. 222.81 crore was incurred in 2021-22. For the current FY 2022-23, the Department earmarked Rs. 244.40 crore at RE stage, out of which Rs. 60.73 crore has been incurred as on 31.12.2022.



Chapter-9

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN



EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

9.1 Women in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector

9.1.1 The Department does not have any specific scheme designated for empowerment of women. However, the Department has always emphasized on providing benefits to women engaged in animal husbandry and dairying.

9.1.2 In the Animal Husbandry sector, men and women work hand in hand. Feeding animals, milking of animals etc. are mostly performed by women. However, role of both men and women are complementary in the field of animal husbandry and thus, it is not possible to segregate the functions into specific grouping.

9.1.3 Women have been at the forefront of dairy cooperative movement, which initially carried under the Operation Flood Programme and also later under the Integrated Dairy Development Programme implemented by the Government.

9.1.4 In the poultry sector, rural backyard poultry is an income supplementing scheme mostly implemented by women where woman are given priority in training.

9.1.5 Similarly, in the schemes for conservation of breeds, conservation of sheep, goat and small ruminants are oriented in such a way that women are being identified to take up such schemes.

9.1.6 Schemes/Programmes implemented by the Department have been beneficial to women. All States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain record in this regard.

9.1.7 A Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Department with the objective of influencing and effecting change in the Ministry's policies & programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development of women. The Cell is headed by Joint Secretary (PC) with six members.

9.1.8 The Department is implementing various schemes/programmes for enhancing livestock production and productivity, for protection from diseases and genetic improvement of livestock, for conservation and development of indigenous breeds, for creating livestock infrastructure and generation of employment etc. The animal husbandry and dairy sector provides around 50 % direct & indirect employment to women in the country which is the highest for any sector in the economy. Although, the Department is not able to earmark any specific funds for women component, however, States/Implementing Agencies are advised for utilizing 30% of allocated funds towards women under the existing Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector schemes being implemented by the Department.



Chapter-10

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

10.1 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.

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

10.2 Document signed with foreign country:

- i. A Joint Declaration of Intent for establishment of Center of Excellence in

Dairying in India with technical assistance from Denmark was signed between DAHD and Denmark on 02-05-2022.

10.3 Deputation/ Training/ abroad attended by Officers:

During the calendar year 2022, Five (5) officials of DAHD/Subordinate offices were deputed abroad for attending various Meetings/Seminars/Trainings/Workshops etc. A total of 31 meetings (both virtual/physical) of Hon'ble FAH & D Minister and Senior officers of DAHD with foreign delegations from countries like UK, Congo, Netherlands, Colombia, Australia, Spain, Brazil, Russia, Canada etc. were organized during the period Jan, 2022 to December 2022.

Chapter-11

ANIMAL WELFARE



ANIMAL WELFARE

11.1 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, Committee of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) and National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW) are under the administrative control of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The activities of these organizations are as under:

11.2 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 Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India w.e.f. 01.03.2017 having 18 members and 4 members nominated on 08.12.2017 which was further extended till the constitution of new Board by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

The objective of the Animal Welfare Board of India is provided under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and functions of the AWBI are defined 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.

11.3 Activities Undertaken so far During the Financial Year 2022-23

i. Recognition:

The Board grants recognition to Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs). The Board has granted recognition to 3678 Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) up to the year 2021-22. During the year 2022-23, the Board has granted recognition to 47 AWOs as on 31.01.2023. Thus, total 3725 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.01.2023.

ii. Grant:

a. **Regular Grant:** The Animal Welfare Board of India provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organisations as regular grants towards maintenance of animal shelters, animals medicines, purchase of medical equipments and conducting of veterinary camps etc. and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation / slaughter houses. The regular grant is being given on the basis of no. of animals sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare

Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department. During the year 2022-23, the AWBI has released the grant amounting Rs. 336.16 lakh to 232 AWOs till 31.01.2023.

b. **Scheme for Shelter House for looking after the animals:** The objective of this scheme is to establish and maintain shelter houses for distressed animals in the country. Primarily, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) are given grants for construction of boundary walls, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house Dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc. The maximum grant provided under the scheme is Rs.22.50 lakh excluding 10% of contribution from AWO. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 54.99 lakh was released for 5 shelter houses.

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

d. **Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, the animal welfare organizations are given grants for purchase of suitable vehicles for transportation, rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress. Non-Governmental Organizations are provided grants to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle and equipment and fitting thereon.

The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs.3.50 lakhs for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakhs for equipments and fittings thereon. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 40.05 lakh was released to 9 organization for Ambulance.

e. **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities:** Every year, there are natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc. In such circumstances there is an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, adequate shelter, medical attention etc. for the affected animals. Funds for relief to such animals are provided under this scheme through the AWOs. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 5.00 lakh was released to one organization under Natural Calamity Scheme.

iii. **Registration of performing animals:**

Under Rule 3 of the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001, the Board is the prescribed authority to issue registration certificates. During the year 2022-23 (up to 31.01.2023), 924 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 534 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.

iv. **Registration of circuses:**

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

v. **Registration of Horses used in Turf Clubs:**

The Board also registers the horses used in the Race Horses Club. The Board had registered 6082 nos. of horses for race of different Race Horse Clubs.

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

Most of the 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 aprox. 8300 applicants. During the year 2022-23, the Board has issued 213 Colony Animal Care Taker (CACT) authorizations.

vii. **Nomination of Honorary Animal Welfare Representative:**

The Board also nominates Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives (after imparting training to the selected applicants) to look after all the animal welfare matters in their State / District in co-ordination with the administration / law enforcement authorities on matters related to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the year 2022-23, the Board has conducted 4 Honorary Animal Welfare Representative training programmes till 31.01.2023 (on 13-14 June, 2022, 16-17th August, 2022, 18-19th October, 2022 and 20-21st December, 2022) in which 114 applicants have been nominated as Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives after obtaining the qualifying marks.

viii. **Cruelty matters and action taken on the complaints:**

The Board has received many complaints regarding cruelty to animals from various parts of the country and the same were forwarded to the concerned officers of the State Governments, District Collectors / Magistrates / District Superintendent of Police for conducting an enquiry and forwarding action taken report on the complaints. During the year 2022-23, the Board has issued 970 nos. of letters to the concerned law enforcement authorities for taking necessary action.

ix. **Free Mobile Animal Clinic:**

The Board is providing free, on the spot veterinary treatment to sick and injured animals belonging to poor people through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) program

operating from its regional office at Chennai. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Board visits the pre-determined localities in the city where the animal population is concentrated to treat the animals free of charge during fore-noon as per fixed schedule. During the year 2022-23, the Board has treated 716 nos. of animals under the said programme.

11.4 Achievements (Physical / Financial)

The Animal Welfare Board of India has completed 60 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 granted recognition to 3678 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to the year 2021-22. During the year 2022-23, the Board has granted recognition to 47 AWOs as on 31.01.2023. Thus, total 3725 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.01.2023.
- ii. The Board has given total financial assistance of Rs. 436.14 lakhs to 247 AWOs during the year 2022-23 till 31.01.2023 under various schemes of AWBI.
- iii. During the year 2022-23 (up to 31.01.2023), 924 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 534 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.
- iv. During the year 2022-23, the Board has issued 213 Colony Animal Care Taker authorizations.
- v. During the year 2022-23, the Board has conducted 4 Honorary Animal Welfare Representative training programme upto 30.01.2023 and 114 applicants have been nominated as Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives after obtaining the qualifying marks.

- vi. During the year 2022-23, the Board has taken action / forwarded 970 nos. of cruelty complaints received from various part of the country to the concerned authorities for taking necessary action.
 - vii. During the year 2022-23, the Board has treated 716 nos. of animals through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) programme.
 - viii. The Board has reconstituted **Jallikattu Committee** for monitoring the Jallikattu event to examine that no cruelty is inflicted to participating bulls in the State of Tamil Nadu.
 - ix. The Board has conducted a meeting with officials of Animal Husbandry Department of the all State Govt. and UTs for effective implementation of the PCA Act and Rules made there under attended by large no. of officials of the States / UTs.
 - x. 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 authorizing Colony Animal Care Taker (CACT), for registration of performing animals, issuing pre-shoot permission, issuing no objection certificate, registration of horses performing in Race Horse Club and for reporting the cases of cruelty/grievances etc.
- World Rabies Day dated 05.09.2022.
 - Standard Operating Procedure for using equines as pack animals in hilly/ mountainous terrain dated 29.08.2022.
 - Guidelines for use of Muzzle on Dogs and care of community dogs dated 17.08.2022.
 - Request for closure of slaughter house(s) on the auspicious occasion of Paryushan Daslaskhan Parva being celebrated in the country dated 17.08.2022.
 - General Awareness in regard to the Lumpy (Skin) Disease in Cattle/Bovine dated 05.08.2022.
 - Request to make adequate number of animal crematorium and incinerator in each district of every state and UTs to dispose the cadavers in environmentally acceptable manner dated 02.08.2022.
 - Guidelines for Animal Shelters with regard to Veterinary facilities dated 09.06.2022.
 - Stopping of illegal killing/sacrifices of Cows/calves and other animals and taking action against the offenders for violation of Transport of animals, Rules on the occasion of Bakrid dated 07.06.2022.
 - Request to implement and circulate Regulatory Compliances for Slaughter houses and Meat Shops dated 30.05.2022.
 - Request to properly implement and circulate the standard protocol for the adoption of community animals dated 17.05.2022.
 - Revised rate for Animal Birth Control Programme for Dogs as per the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2001 AWBI ABC Module dated 05.04.2022.

11.5 The Board has Issued the following Advisories to the States/UTS for the Report Period for Preventing Unnecessary Pain and Suffering to Animals

- Investigation Officer Handbook Law Enforcement on Animal Welfare
- Standard Operative Procedure for Dealing with the Complaints of the Ferocious/ Aggressive Dogs and Dog Bites cases in humane manner dated 29.11.2022.
- Mass killing of dogs and stray dogs menace dated 10.10.2022.

11.6 Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA):

11.6.1 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 Act, 1960. There are 19 members in the CCSEA and Joint Secretary (Animal Welfare) is the Chairman of CCSEA and Joint Commissioner (Animal Welfare) is the Member Secretary of CCSEA. The term of the Committee is three years which is valid upto 01.11.2024.

11.6.2 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 31.01.2023, 1556 establishments are registered with CCSEA.

Objective

- To bring untapped Academic and Bio-medical Research organizations under the ambit of the Rules framed by registering them to regulate the experiments on animals.
- To create awareness of Ethics while conducting experiments on animals by way of sponsoring and conducting conferences.

- Conducting Regional Workshops cum Training Programmes for Nominees of CCSEA.

Functions:

- Registration of establishments engaged in Bio-medical research, breeding and trading of laboratory animals.
- Constitution of Institutional Animals Ethics Committees (IAECs) in the establishments registered with CCSEA.
- Approval of Animal House Facilities for Small and Large animals.
- Permission for conducting experiments on large animals.
- Conduct of Training Programmes for the Nominees of CCSEA.
- Conduct / Support of Conference / workshop on Animal Ethics.

11.6.3 Achievements (from 01.04.2022 to 31.01.2023):

- Registration and Constitution of IAEC : 54
- Amendment in registration : 42
- Renewal and Reconstitution of IAEC : 315
- Revision of IAEC : 210
- Meetings of the CCSEA : 11
- Research Protocols of large animals approved : 431
- Two-day Training Programme for Nominees of CCSEA:

S. No.	Location/ Mode of Training	Dates	Participants
1.	J.S.S. College of Pharmacy, Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu	29 th & 30 th June, 2022	54
2.	Video conferencing	1 st & 2 nd September, 2022	82
3.	Academy of Animal Resources Management (AARM), Nadia, West Bengal	17 th & 18 th November, 2022	23
4.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM), Deemed to be University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	19 th & 20 th January, 2023	48

11.7 National Institute of Animal Welfare

11.7.1 National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW) is a subordinate office of Government of India under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying set up in a sprawling campus on 8 Acres of land at Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Haryana.

11.7.2 The mandate of the institute consists of providing basic courses in Animal Welfare

to individual and organizations engaged in research, experimentation and industrial houses. The aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfilment of the statutory requirements as laid down in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

11.7.3 The overall management of NIAW has been handed over to Animal Welfare Board of India for its future operations vide Ministry letter No.V-11011(11)/6/2019-Anlm-Dadf, dated 17th June, 2021.

Chapter-12

CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY



CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

12.1 The Department created a “Credit, Extension and Publicity” Division for focused and effective implementation of publicity and awareness programmes of the Department on a single platform.

12.2 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

12.2.1 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department has organized numerous webinars and events with stakeholders on animal husbandry &

dairy sector keeping in view the COVID 19 protocols.

12.2.2 “Kisan Bhagidari Prathmikta Hamari Abhiyan” Awareness week (25th April to 28th April 2022)

As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and Kisan Bhagidari Prathmikta Hamari Abhiyan, the Department organized an awareness Programme on Entrepreneurship schemes and other beneficiary oriented flagship programs of the Department through Common Service Centers network by holding 8000 village-level camps across the country from 25th April to 28th April 2022.



12.2.3 Unnat Pashudhan Sashakt Kisan Conclave on 1st June, 2022

As a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department organised Unnat Pashudhan

Sashakt Kisan Conclave on 1st June, 2022 with a focus on dairy, poultry and other livestock farmers, innovative entrepreneurs, start-ups and industry on the occasion of World Milk Day. Around 1200 farmers participated in the conclave

physically and 50,000 farmers attended the event virtually through Common Service Centres across the country. Following programmes were organized during the Conclave:

- i. Digital Exhibition of 75 Indigenous Livestock Breeds.
- ii. Digital Exhibition of 75 successful Entrepreneurs in livestock sector.
- iii. Launch of two digital coffee table books on 75 Livestock breeds and 75 Entrepreneurs.
- iv. Launch of training programme for Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP).
- v. Felicitation of Padmashree awardees from the Animal Husbandry sector.
- vi. Announcement of Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0 winners.
- vii. Three technical thematic sessions on 1) Increasing productivity and improving animal health, 2) Value addition and market linkages and 3) Innovation and technology.



12.2.4 Countdown event to the International Day of Yoga (IDY)-2022

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India in collaboration with National Dairy Development

Board (NDDB) and Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) celebrated countdown event to the IDY-2022 **Yogotsav** at iconic place Somnath, Gujarat on 17th June, 2022. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying participated in 'Yogotsav' and addressed the

countdown function for the International Day of Yoga 2022. The main theme of the Yogotsav is Yoga with right living and nutritious food. Union Minister participated in the yoga session along with more than thousand Dairy Farmers from Junagadh, Amreli, Gir Somnath and

Rajkot at the Somnath Temple Premises in the background of the setting of the sun in the Arabian Sea. More than 7 lakh dairy farmers from various cooperatives and milk producer companies across the country practiced yoga connected virtually in the Yogotsav.



Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, Hon'ble MoS, FAHD participated in 'Yogotsav' and addressed the countdown function for the International Day of Yoga 2022 in Rishikesh.



Dr. L. Murugan, Hon'ble MoS, FAHD participated in 'Yogotsav' and addressed the countdown function for the International Day of Yoga 2022 in Kanyakumari. In the program, more than 500 Dairy Farmers, Students and fisherman livestock farmers participated in

the yoga practice program. The program was held at Vivekananda Kendra in the back drop of Vivekananda rock and the confluence of three seas, which is southern most tip of the Indian sub-continent.



The Government of India celebrated 8th International Day of Yoga (IDY) on 21st June, 2022. As the 8th IDY was falling in Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav year, the Government of India under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister celebrated the event at 75 iconic sites across the country besides 75 locations across the world by different Indian embassies abroad with the "Guardian Ring" concept. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) celebrated IDY-2022 at iconic place Modhera sun temple, Gujarat on 21st June, 2022. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Union Minister participated in the Common Yoga Protocol (CYP) along with more than five thousand dairy farmers as well as local dignitaries, students etc. Member Dairy farmers of the Mehsana District Co-operative

Milk Producers Union Ltd. also participated in the event.



Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, Hon'ble MoS, FAHD participated in the IDY 2022 celebrations at Kedarnath Dham in Rudrapayag, Uttarakhand. Dr. Balyan urged people to adopt Yoga in their daily life.



Dr. L. Murugan, Hon'ble MoS, FAHD and Information & Broadcasting participated in the IDY 2022 celebrations at Gandhi Thidal, Puducherry. Dr. Murugan highlighted the significance of Yoga in promoting healthy mind and body.



12.2.5 Launching of AHIDF projects and felicitation of entrepreneurs under AHIDF

As part of the celebrations of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department organized AHIDF conclave at Bhim Hall, Dr Ambedkar International centre, Janpath, New Delhi on 14th July 2022. Under this conclave, Shri Parshottam Rupala, Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying launched Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) projects and felicitated 75 entrepreneurs.

12.2.6 'National Milk Day' and 'National Gopal Ratna Award 2022'

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying celebrated "National Milk Day" on 26th November, 2022 to commemorate 101st birth anniversary of the "Father of the White Revolution in India", Dr. Verghese Kurien also known as the Milkman of India, as a part of "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" in Bengaluru. The prestigious National Gopal Ratna Awards 2022 were conferred during the event.

During the ceremony, the Chief Guest Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, Union Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying,

Government of India presented the **National Gopal Ratna Awards** to the winners of the 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 in the country.

During the event, Dr Sanjeev Balyan, Union Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying laid the foundation stone of Advanced Training Facility at Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute at Hesaraghatta, Karnataka Virtually. He also launched the Bovine IVF-(Invitro-fertilization) activities at Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore.

During the function a book on the life of Dr. Varghese Kurian and a booklet on Milk Adulteration were released. More than 1500 farmers from different Milk unions of Karnataka participated in the event. 50000 farmers also joined the event virtually by way of 1000 Village level camps organized through Common Service Centers. The Officials from Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department and Dairy farmers from various dairy co-operatives also participated virtually in the event.



12.2.7 Celebration of World Dairy Summit IDF at Greater Noida, UP

The Department participated in International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS), 2022 which was organized at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida, on 12th September, 2022. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the event "International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS)-2022". The four day long IDF WDS from

12th to 15th September, 2022 was a congregation of global and Indian Dairy stakeholders including industry leaders, experts, farmers and policy planners centering around the theme of 'Dairy for Nutrition and Livelihood'. Full details of the schemes being implemented by the Department were circulated among Stakeholders and Entrepreneurs. Around 1500 participants from 50 countries participated in IDF WDS 2022. The last such Summit was held in India about half a century ago in 1974.



12.2.8 Celebration of World Rabies Day at Bengaluru

World Rabies Day was celebrated on 28th September 2022 at KVC auditorium, Hebbal, Bengaluru. It was jointly organized by DAHD, AHVS KARNATAKA, KVAFSU and KVC. The theme of the programme was One health and ZERO Deaths.

12.2.9 Inauguration of Mobile Veterinary Units and Centralized call center in Thiruvananthapuram

Shri Parshottam Rupala, Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying inaugurated 29 Mobile Veterinary Units and centralized call center on 05.01.2023 in Thiruvananthapuram in a significant step for the benefit of the livestock farmers in Kerala.



12.3 Publicity and Awareness Creation

Awareness Programmes on Re-aligned Entrepreneurship schemes / Infrastructure Development and other Flagship schemes of the Department were conducted through Common Service Centres network at village level camps across the country. Also, the Department has created various IEC materials through National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) and their agencies. Brochures, short films etc. are circulated to States / UTs Governments, Hon'ble Member of Parliaments and disseminated through various social media platforms.

12.4 Launching of Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP) Training Programme

The launching of training programme for the first batch of A-HELP was held on 23rd July, 2022 at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh followed by meeting of Joint National Level Steering Committee (JNLSC) under the co-chairmanship of Secretary DAHD and Secretary, MoRD to review the implementation of A-HELP in State of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Jharkhand on pilot basis.

Logo of A-HELP and Booklet on comprehensive support for entrepreneurs and success stories of progressive farmers were also launched during the event.



The Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala and Lt. Governor of J&K launched 'A-HELP' Programme & Mobile Veterinary Units in Jammu & Kashmir on 11th October, 2022. Publications including A-HELP Joint Implementation Guidelines and Booklet on zoonotic disease (Healthy Animals, Healthy People) were released.



12.5.1 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for Animal Husbandry Farmers: First time ever Government of India has extended the benefit of KCC to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farmers during

2019. As part of the Atmanirbhar Package, the Department has organized a Special drive for providing KCC to dairy farmers associated with milk cooperatives and milk producer companies held from 01.06.2020 to 31.12.2020. This step ensured credit to landless Animal Husbandry famers at low interest.

Further, in order to provide Kisan Credit Card facility to all eligible Animal Husbandry and Fishery Farmers, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in association with Department of Financial Services have launched a "Nationwide AHDF KCC Campaign from 15th November 2021 to 15th February 2022. This campaign was further extended up to 31.07.2022 and then upto 15.03.2023. During this Campaign, District Level KCC Camps is being organized in every week by KCC Coordination Committee coordinated by Lead District Manager (LDM) for on the spot scrutiny of applications sourced. Under this campaign as on 30.12.2022, total 21,51,563 applications received and out of which 20,78,140 applications accepted by banks and 10,67,779 KCCs were sanctioned in the country.

As on 30.12.2022, 25.30 lakh fresh KCC were sanctioned for AHD Farmers in the country. The details are as given below;

S No.	Type	Fresh KCC Sanctioned All India
1	Crop loan with dairy	4,86,144
2.	Crop loan with other allied activities	1,03,043
3.	Dairy	17,00,370
4.	Poultry	42,827
5.	Others	1,97,796
	TOTAL	25,30,180

Source: D/o Financial Services

12.5.2 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 during 2022-23. This would result in increase of sanctioning rate of KCC by Banks in the coming days. The ground level target for agriculture raised to Rs 18.50 lakh crore for the financial year 2022-23, from Rs 16.50 lakh crore in 2021-22.

In order to ensure increased credit flow to AH & Fisheries sector, the target was doubled as compared to previous year target of Rs 61,650 crore (2021-22) i.e Rs 1,26,000 Crore. For the year 2022-23, for Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries - Breakup is given as under;

(Rs in Crore)

S No.	Activity	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total
1	Dairy	21,546	50,274	71,820
2	Poultry	5,670	13,230	18,900
3	Sheep Goat, Piggery & Animal Husbandry-others	4,158	9,702	13,860
4	Fisheries	6,426	14,994	21,420
	Total	37,800	88,200	1,26,000

Chapter-13

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION



DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

13.1 Overview

The Secretary as Chief Accounting Authority in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying discharges his functions with the assistance of Financial Adviser and Chief Controller of Accounts.

13.1.1 As per Rule 70 of GFR 2017, the Secretary of the Department as Chief Accounting Authority shall: -

- i. Be responsible and accountable for financial management of the Ministry/Department;
- ii. Ensure that the public funds appropriated to the Ministry/Department are used for the purpose for which they were meant;
- iii. Be responsible for the effective, efficient, economical and transparent use of the resources of the Ministry/Department in achieving the stated project objectives of that Ministry or Department, whilst complying with performance standards;
- iv. Appear before the Committee on Public Accounts and any other Parliamentary Committee for examination;
- v. Review and monitor regularly the performance of the programmes and projects assigned to the Department to determine whether stated objectives are achieved;
- vi. Be responsible for preparation of expenditure and other statements relating to the Ministry/Department as required by regulations, guidelines or directives issued by Ministry of Finance;
- vii. Ensure that the Ministry/Department maintains full and proper records of financial transactions and adopts systems and procedures that shall at all time afford internal controls;

- viii. Ensure that the Ministry/Department follows the Government procurement procedure for execution of works, as well as for procurement of services and supplies, and implements it in a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective manner;
- ix. Take effective and appropriate steps to ensure the Ministry/Department: -
 - a. Collects all moneys due to the Government and
 - b. Avoids unauthorized, irregular and wasteful expenditure.

13.1.2 As per Para 1.3 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.

13.1.3 The Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying performs his duties with the assistance of two Controller of Accounts and one Assistant Controller of Accounts, three Pr. Accounts Officers at HQ and 10 Pay and Accounts Offices. Five Pay and Accounts Offices are located in Delhi/NCR, One each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Mumbai and Nagpur. All payments pertaining to the Department / Ministry are made through PAOs/CDDOs attached with respective PAOs. DDOs 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 order issued by Government from time to time. The Accounting organization chart of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is given at **Annexure-XIV**.

13.1.4 As per Para 1.2.3 of Civil Accounts Manual, Principal Accounts Office at HQ functions under a Principal Accounts Officer who is responsible for :

- a. Consolidation of the accounts of the Ministry/Department in the manner prescribed by CGA;
- b. Preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts of the Demands for Grants controlled by Ministry/Department, submission of Statement of Central Transactions and material for the Finance Account of the Union Government(Civil) to the Controller General of Accounts;
- c. Payment of loans and grants to State Government through Reserve Bank of India and wherever this office has a drawing account, payment there from to Union Territory Government/ Administrations;
- d. Preparation of manuals keeping in view the objective of management accounting system if any, and for rendition of technical advice to Pay and Accounts Offices, maintaining

necessary liaison with CGA's Office and to effect overall coordination and control in accounting matters;

- e. Maintaining Appropriation Audit Registers for the Ministry/ Department as a whole to watch the progress of expenditure under the various Grants operated on by the Ministry/ Department;

Principal Accounts Office/Officer also performs all administrative and coordinating function of the accounting organization and renders necessary financial, technical, accounting advice to department as well as to local Pay & Accounts offices and Out Station Pay & Accounts offices.

13.1.5 As per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Pay & Accounts offices make payments pertaining to respective Ministries/ Departments and in certain cases payments will be made by the Departmental Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) authorized to draw funds, by means of cheques drawn on the offices/branches of accredited bank for handling the receipts and payments of the Ministry/ Department. These payments will be accounted for in separate scrolls to be rendered to the Pay and Accounts Offices of Ministry/Department concerned. Each Pay and Accounts Office or Drawing and Disbursing Officer authorized to make payments by cheques/e-payments, will draw only on the particular branch/branches of the accredited bank with which the Pay and Accounts Office or the Drawing and Disbursing Officer as the case may be, is placed in account. All receipts of the Ministry/Department are also be finally accounted for in the books of the Pay and Accounts Office. The Pay and Accounts office is the basic Unit of Departmentalized Accounting Organization. Its main function include:

- a. Pre-check and payment of all bills, including those of loans and grants-in-aid, submitted by Non-Cheque Drawing DDOs.

- b. Accurate and timely payments in conformity with prescribed rules and regulations.
- c. Timely realization of receipts.
- d. Issue of quarterly letter of credit to Cheque Drawing DDOs and post check of their Vouchers/bills.
- e. Compilation of monthly accounts of receipts and expenditures made by them incorporating there with the accounts of the cheque Drawing DDOs.
- f. Maintenance of GPF accounts other than merged DDO and authorization of retirement benefits.
- g. Maintenance of all DDR Heads.
- h. Efficient service delivery to the Ministry/ Department through banking arrangement by way of e-payment.
- i. Adherence to the prescribed Accounting Standards, rules and principles.
- j. Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.
- j. Procuring and supplying of Cheque books for and on behalf of PAOs/Cheque Drawing DDOs.
- k. To maintain necessary liaison with Controller General of Accounts office and to effect overall co-ordination and control in accounting matters and accredited Bank.
- l. To verify and reconcile all receipts and payments made on behalf of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying through the accredited Bank i.e. State Bank of India.
- m. To maintain accounts with Reserve Bank of India relating to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and to reconcile the cash balances.
- n. To ensure prompt payments.
- o. Speedy settlement of Pension/Provident fund and other retirement benefits.
- p. Internal Audit of the Ministry, subordinate and attached offices under Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and its Grantee institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.

13.1.6 The overall responsibilities of the Departmental Accounting Organization in respect of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying are:-

- a. Consolidation of monthly accounts of Ministry and its submission to the CGA.
- b. Annual Appropriation Accounts.
- c. Statement of Central Transactions.
- d. Preparation of "Accounts at a Glance".
- e. Union Finance accounts which are submitted to the CGA, Ministry of Finance and Principal Director of Audit.
- f. Payments of grants-in-aid to Grantee Institutions/Autonomous Bodies etc.
- g. Rendering technical advice to all PAOs and Ministry; if necessary in consultation with other organizations like DoPT, Ministry of Finance and CGA etc.
- h. Preparation of Receipt Budget.
- i. Preparation of Pension Budget.
- q. To make available accounting information to all concerned Authorities/Divisions.
- r. Budget co-ordination works Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- s. Monitoring of New Pension Scheme and revision of pension cases from time to time.
- t. Computerization of Accounts and e-payment.
- u. Administrative and co-ordination function of the accounting organization.
- v. Roll out of PFMS under Other Central Expenditure and Central Sector Schemes in Implementing Agencies / Grantee Institutions/Autonomous Bodies.
- w. Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) in Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

13.1.7 Accounting information and data are also provided to the Financial Advisor and Chief Accounting Authority to facilitate effective

budgetary and financial control. Monthly and progressive expenditure figures under various sub-heads/object-heads of the grant of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying are furnished to Budget Section of the Department including Senior Officers. Progress of expenditure against budget provisions are also submitted weekly to the Secretary and Addl. Secretary & Financial Adviser as well as Heads of Divisions of the Department, controlling the grant for purposes of better monitoring of expenditure in last quarter of the financial year.

13.1.8 The Accounting organization also maintains accounts of long-term advances such as House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance and GPF accounts of employees of the Ministry.

13.1.9 The verification and authorization of pensionary entitlement of officers and staff members is done by the Pay & Accounts Offices on the basis of service particulars and pension papers furnished by Heads of Offices. All retirement benefits and payments like gratuity, cash equivalent to leave salary as well as payments under Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme; General Provident Fund etc. are released by Pay & Accounts Offices on receipt of relevant information / bills from DDOs.

13.2 Internal Audit Wing

a. The Internal Audit Wing carries out audit of accounts of various offices of the Department to ensure that rules, regulations and procedures prescribed by the government are adhered to by these offices in their day to day functioning. 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, control processes and improve accountability for results. It also provides valuable information to rectify the procedural mistakes/deficiencies and thus, acts as an aid to the management. The periodicity of audit of a unit is regulated by its nature, volume of work and quantum of funds.

- b. The Internal Audit Wing working under the overall guidance of Chief Accounting Authority and Financial Advisor has focused on strengthening governance structures, capacity building and leveraging technology in appropriate manner to ensure an efficient and effective Internal Audit practice.
- c. In pursuance of O/o Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, OM no. G.25014/33/2015-16/MF.CGA/IAD/306-53 dated 15.05.17 and as per provisions contained in Generic Internal Audit Manual (Version 1.0) issued by O/o CGA, Audit Committee has been constituted in this Department under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) and terms of reference of Internal Audit Committee has been defined in O/o CCA OM No. Agri/IAW/ Audit Committee / DAHD /2020-21/229- 250 dated 15.09.2020.
- d. During the financial year 2022-23, the focus of Audit was to detect errors in fixation of Pay paid in excess as well as in short.

Status of Outstanding Internal Audit paras in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as on 30.09.2022 are given below:-

Department	Outstanding Paras up to 31.03.2022	Paras Raised from 01.04.2022 to 30.06.2022	Paras Dropped from 01.04.2022 to 30.06.2022	Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.06.2022
AHD	301	30	25	306
Total	301	30	25	306

Department	Outstanding Paras up to 30.06.2022	Paras Raised from 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022	Paras Dropped from 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022	Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.09.2022
AHD	306	52	14	344
Total	306	52	14	344

13.3 Banking Arrangement:

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 10 (Ten) Pay & Accounts Offices. Five PAOs are located in Delhi/NCR, One each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Mumbai, 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 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.

13.4 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 as a pilot in four states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Mizoram for four Flagship schemes e.g. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), NRHM, SSA and PMGSY. After the initial phase of establishing a network across Ministries / Departments, It has been decided to undertake National roll-out of CPSMS (PFMS) to link the financial networks of Central, State Governments and the agencies of State Governments. The scheme was included in 12th Plan initiatives of erstwhile Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Presently PFMS is being implemented by O/o Controller General of Accounts across the country.

13.4.1 As per Rule 86 of General Financial Rules-2017:

1. Public Financial Management System (PFMS), an integrated Financial Management System of Controller General of Accounts, Government of India, shall be used for sanction preparation, bill processing,

payment, receipt management, Direct Benefit Transfer, fund flow management and financial reporting.

2. All the ministries sanctioning grant-in-aid shall register all implementing agencies till last level of implementation on PFMS to track fund flow and unspent balances.
3. All the payment, to the extent possible, shall be released 'just-in-time' by the Ministries through PFMS.
4. Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), as approved, must be uploaded on PFMS at the start of each Financial Year.
5. All the re-appropriation orders, surrender order shall be generated through PFMS system.
6. All grantee institutions shall submit Utilisation Certificates on PFMS.

At present, all ten (10) Pay & Accounts Offices of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, five (5) PAOs are located in Delhi/NCR, one each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Mumbai and Nagpur are functioning successfully on PFMS. All payments are routed through PFMS and e-payments being directly credited into the beneficiary's bank account.

I. Employees Information System (EIS) Module of PFMS: This Module has been implemented in all Drawing & Disbursing Offices of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

II. CDDO Module of PFMS: CDDO module of PFMS has been rolled out in all Cheque Drawing and Disbursing Offices of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

III. Online Portal (Bharatkosh) for collection of Non-Tax Revenue in the Department:

- a. The objective of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) is to provide a one-stop window to Citizens/ Corporate /Other users for making online payment of Non-Tax Revenue payable to Government of India (Gol).

b. Non-Tax Revenue of Government of India comprise of a large bouquet of receipts, collected by individual departments/ ministries. Primarily these receipts come from Dividends, Interest receipts, RTI application fee and many other such payments by citizens / corporate/ other users.

c. The online electronic payment in a completely secured IT environment, helps common users / citizen from the hassle of going to banks for making drafts and then to Government offices to deposit the instrument for availing the services. It also helps avoidable delays in the remittance of these instruments into Government account as well as eliminates undesirable practices in the delayed deposit of these instruments into bank accounts.

d. NTRP facilitates instant payment in a transparent environment using online payment technologies such as Internet Banking, Credit/ Debit Cards.

e. NTR Portal has been functional in Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under newly created Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying since its inception in FY 2019-20

f. The collection of Non-Tax revenue of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Financial Year 2022-23 up to 30.09.2022 is Rs. 180.93 Crores, and of it Rs. 39.79 Crores have been collected through Bharat Kosh on NTR e-Portal.

13.5 (a) 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

13.5 (b) 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:-

- **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.
- **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:

- Identification of Central Sector Schemes for Implementation through Model I or Model-II.
- Notification of ABs/CPSEs/Implementing Agencies as Central Nodal Agencies (CNA).
- Open Assignment Account with RBI (e-Kuber) for each scheme under Model I.
- Open an Account for each scheme in scheduled commercial banks (SCB) under model II.
- Listing & Closure of existing Bank Accounts of CNA & SAs.

- Balance in Account must be transferred to Consolidated Fund of India(CFI) under Model I and Unspent amount of the scheme is returned by all the Sub Agencies (SA's) to the CNA account under Model II.
 - Interest earned from the funds is remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) under Model II.
 - Mandatorily use of REAT module of PFMS or integration of their systems with the PFMS.
- 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:**

13.6 New Development in the Accounting Organization

I. 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 approvers 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.

- 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.

II. e-Bill Rollout: The Hon'ble Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the Electronic Bill (e-Bill) processing system, announced in Union Budget 2022-23, on the occasion of 46th Civil Accounts Day. This is part of 'Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and Digital India eco-system' to bring in broader transparency and expedite the process of payments. It will enhance transparency, efficiency and faceless-paperless payment system by allowing suppliers and contractors to submit their claim online which will be traceable in real time basis.

Office of Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide O.M. No.-MF-I-17008/4/2020-CGA/153 dated 16.09.2021 started to initiate a module (e-bill) for end to end digitization of bill processing under development for implementation in Central Ministries/Departments. The new system has been implemented to entail processing of digital form of bills/claims from the HoD Authorized user up to PAO users. Further, Office of Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide O.M. No.TA-2-17002/(01)/17/2020-TA-II/(e-4426)/39 dated 01.02.2022 has also circulated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of e-bill rollout process. Also, Training has been provided to the PAOs under Central Ministries/Departments for the same. PAOs under Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying have been included in Phase-III for training purpose for implementation of e-bill rollout process. At present, PAOs under Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying have successfully implemented e-bill rollout process till Phase-V.



ANNEXURES



Total Number of Livestock and Poultry During 20th Livestock Census 2019 State Wise

S.No.	State/UT	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Horse + Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
1	A & N Islands	36438	3700	5	64761	40488	0	0	2	0	0	0	145394	1289160
2	Andhra Pradesh	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

Total Number of Livestock and Poultry During 20th Livestock Census 2019 State Wise

24	Mizoram	45701	2109	485	14820	292465	159	8	0	0	0	0	3957	359704	2047810
25	Nagaland	78296	15654	361	31602	404695	70	0	2	0	0	0	23123	553803	2838944
26	Odisha	9903970	458324	1279149	6393452	135162	143	18	83	8	0	0	0	18170309	27439257
27	Puducherry	71984	2395	2445	73630	880	29	0	4	1	0	0	0	151368	235999
28	Punjab	2531460	4015947	85560	347949	52961	14243	1644	471	120	0	0	0	7050355	17649984
29	Rajasthan	13937630	13693316	7903857	20840203	154808	33679	1339	23374	212739	0	0	0	56800945	146222975
30	Sikkim	148010	1144	2016	90506	27320	115	0	2	0	5219	0	0	274332	580864
31	Tamil Nadu	9518660	518795	4500491	9888746	66772	5417	305	1428	7	0	0	0	24500621	120781100
32	Telangana	4232539	4226306	19063058	4934673	177992	3878	91	2031	71	0	0	0	32640639	79999404
33	Tripura	739031	7131	5460	360204	206035	17	2	10	2	0	0	0	1317892	4168246
34	Uttar Pradesh	19019641	33016785	984725	14480025	408678	75718	8933	16016	2424	0	0	0	68012945	12515704
35	Uttarakhand	1852123	866318	284615	1371971	17659	7452	26293	589	15	54	0	0	4427089	5018684
36	West Bengal	19077916	630921	952886	16279340	540356	1593	26	94	45	61	0	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	1,832	27.5	-
1955-56	19.0	1,908	27.5	-
1960-61	20.0	2,881	28.7	-
1968-69	21.2	5,300	29.8	-
1973-74	23.2	7,755	30.1	-
1979-80	30.4	9,523	30.9	-
1980-81	31.6	10,060	32	-
1981-82	34.3	10,876	33.1	-
1982-83	35.8	11,454	34.5	-
1983-84	38.8	12,792	36.1	-
1984-85	41.5	14,252	38	-
1985-86	44.0	16,128	39.1	-
1986-87	46.1	17,310	40.0	-
1987-88	46.7	17,795	40.1	-
1988-89	48.4	18,980	40.8	-
1989-90	51.4	20,204	41.7	-
1990-91	53.9	21,101	41.2	-
1991-92	55.7	21,983	41.6	-
1992-93	58.0	22,929	38.8	-
1993-94	60.6	24,167	39.9	-
1994-95	63.8	25,975	40.6	-
1995-96	66.2	27,187	42.4	-
1996-97	69.1	27,496	44.4	-
1997-98	72.1	28,689	45.6	-
1998-99	75.4	29,476	46.9	1859.43
1999-2000	78.3	30,447	47.9	1910.77
2000-01	80.6	36,632	48.4	1851.43
2001-02	84.4	38,729	49.5	1921.83
2002-03	86.2	39,823	50.5	2113.21
2003-04	88.1	40,403	48.5	2080.00
2004-05	92.5	45,201	44.6	2211.00
2005-06	97.1	46,235	44.9	2312.00
2006-07	102.6	50,663	45.1	2302.00
2007-08	107.9	53,583	43.9	4009.00
2008-09	112.2	55,562	42.8	4279.61
2009-10	116.4	60,267	43.1	4565.57
2010-11	121.8	63,024	43.0	4868.97
2011-12	127.9	66,450	44.7	5514.25
2012-13	132.4	69,731	46.1	5948.17
2013-14	137.7	74,752	47.9	6235.48

2014-15	146.3	78,484	48.1	6691.08
2015-16	155.5	82,929	43.6	7019.96
2016-17	165.4	88,139	43.5	7385.61
2017-18	176.3	95,217	41.5	7655.63
2018-19	187.7	1,03,804	40.4	8114.45
2019-20	198.4	1,14,383	36.8	8599.40
2020-21	210.0	1,22,050	36.9	8797.91
2021-22	221.1	1,29,600	33.0	9292.13

“-“Not received/ not available

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2021-22 & 2022-23 (till 31.12.2022) (Rs. in crore)

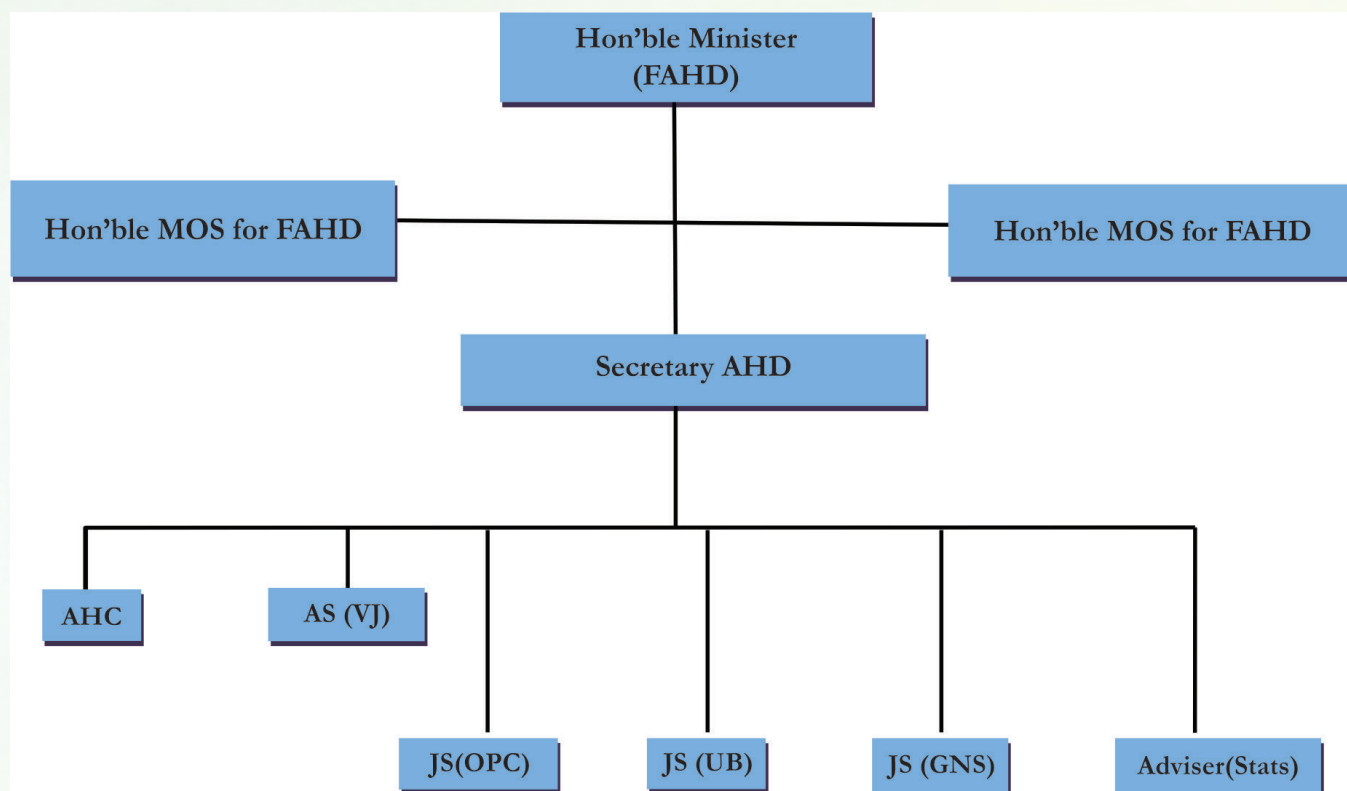
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2021-22			2022-23		
		BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2022)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NON SCHEMES						
1	Secretariat Economic Service	52.00	52.00	46.80	57.33	55.00	38.08
2	Animal Welfare Board	8.49	8.49	8.49	11.73	10.00	6.30
3	Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	1.51	1.51	1.08	1.51	1.51	1.51
4	Animal Health Institutes	22.50	22.50	19.65	27.73	25.00	18.72
5	Small Livestock Institutes	46.00	45.80	42.98	44.09	39.66	27.87
6	Breed Improvement Institutes	41.44	41.44	36.46	66.69	59.00	28.60
7	Delhi Milk Scheme	498.00	340.00	299.80	370.00	335.80	275.70
8	Veterinary Council of India				0.00	9.98	0.00
	Total Non Schemes	669.94	511.74	455.26	579.08	535.95	396.78
	Schemes						
9	National Programme for Dairy Development	255.00	403.00	402.91	340.01	220.00	71.14
10	Dairy through Cooperative(EAP)	0.01	0.01	0.00			
11	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	70.00	40.00	39.81	40.00	30.00	9.87
12	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1470.00	886.00	910.73	2000.00	1390.02	199.51
13	National Livestock Mission	350.00	288.00	283.97	410.00	350.00	93.97
14	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	502.04	663.00	662.84	604.75	600.00	201.05
15	Infrastructure Development Fund	283.00	262.00	253.14	315.00	315.00	200.88
	Total-Scheme	2930.05	2542.01	2553.40	3709.76	2905.02	776.42
	Grand Total	3599.99	3053.75	3008.66	4288.84	3440.97	1173.20

Note: * Dairy Processing infrastructure Development Fund, Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities and Animal Husbandry infrastructure Development Fund are combinedly known as Infrastructure Development Fund from 2021-22

** National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis and Livestock Health & Disease Control has been merged which is called Livestock Health & Disease Control programme from 2021-22.

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 related 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 Preparation of Livestock and Dairy Development Work Plans and National Livestock Policy, 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, All 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 matters related to Avian Influenza and its publicity campaign, All matters pertaining to OIE including reporting about listed disease (six monthly and yearly), National Focal Point for Animal Diseases Notification and Veterinary Products OIE, All matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same, All matters related to RDDDLs/CDDL, One Health matters (including World Bank project), AMR and residue monitoring, ECAH and regulatory affairs, All matter related to BMGF project and its effective implementation, All matters related to Risk Management cases of trade including market access matters related to LH Division, All matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases- Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc., Any other work assigned from time to time.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (VJ)

National Dairy Plans, Dairy Development Schemes, National Project Bovine and Dairy Development, Administration (Cattle & Dairy Development) (Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta and Central Herd Registration Scheme). Establishment matters of Delhi Milk Scheme and National Dairy Development Board, all matters related to the credit including Kisan Credit Card, 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 Farmer's Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and FSSAI.

JOINT SECRETARY (OPC)

Poultry Development, Goat and Sheep Development, Piggery Development, Development of Meat Animals, Rural Slaughter House Scheme, Feed and Fodder including Testing, Livestock Insurance Schemes, Animal Husbandry Extension Schemes. Administration (NLM) (work relating to 8 Regional Station of Forage Production & Demonstration Farms, 4 Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Poultry Products Testing Centre, Gurgaon, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar). All matters related to Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog and Plan Coordination of the Depart-

ment, Coordination with States/UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, J&K and Ladakh, Coordination with NITI Aayog, Ministry of Environment & Forest, MNRE, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Textiles, all matters relating to Animal Welfare Board.

JOINT SECRETARY (UB)

All matters relating to Livestock Health including administration of Central Sector Scheme “Livestock Health & Disease Control”, all matters related to Veterinary Council of India, works related to the scheme “National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis”, Disaster Management, all matters related to of CCS-NIAH, Baghpat, Parliament, RTI, Public grievances, VIP reference, Website, dashboard, Cabinet, e-Samiksha matter related to LH Division, Coordination with States of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Pharmaceuticals.

JOINT SECRETARY (GNS)

Work relating to establishment matters of officers and staff posted in Headquarters , Cash and General Admin-II, ACC Vacancy Monitoring System, On-line Monitoring of Court Cases, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, e-Samiksha, RTI, Public Grievances, Chief Liaison Officer in respect of SCs/STs/OBCs/EWSs/PWDs under the administrative control of the DAHD, all matters relating to IT and General Coordination, all matter relating to Official Language and Parliament, International Cooperation and Trade, All matters of AQCS, Coordination with States/UTs of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Nagaland Coordination with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, DONER, Department of Commerce and APEDA, DOP&T, Department of Administrative Reforms & PG, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), National Focal Point for Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) matters with WTO and FAO, All matters pertaining to mass communication, media outreach and Investment Promotion Cell. IEC activities and publicity related activities through all mediums including social media across the country, Chief Vigilance Officer/ Probity Portal.

ADVISER (STATISTICS)

Livestock Census, Breed Census, Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics work relating to Staff posted in AHS Division.

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 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 diseases of animals and birds, veterinary training and practice.
18. Courts of Wards.
19. Insurance of livestock and birds.

PART-IV

20. Matters relating to cattle utilization and slaughter.
21. Fodder development.

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

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

**Financial Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2022)**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Approved Cost	Central Share	Total Releases	Funds Utilised	Unspent
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	23504.51	16224.88	2883.97	2211.74	671.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1191.33	1126.40	883.50	372.31	511.19
3	Assam	2	3435.90	3265.49	455.09	82.72	0.00
4	Bihar	17	26322.54	21019.23	20407.09	15653.48	3859.13
5	Chhattisgarh	3	2338.99	2096.11	1114.36	857.78	256.58
6	Goa	2	1689.97	1393.45	873.81	137.23	736.57
7	Gujarat	6	32776.94	20126.80	20129.80	8126.16	10947.46
8	Haryana	4	2523.99	2132.74	1932.08	1315.99	616.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	4642.77	4266.67	3809.32	3181.73	605.67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	15111.51	13980.77	11549.70	4981.00	6568.70
11	Jharkhand	2	2093.97	1765.97	924.30	762.30	97.86
12	Karnataka	10	26770.84	19022.55	12432.86	6983.34	5449.51
13	Kerala	12	17063.74	12597.00	11501.22	9613.43	1831.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	6361.30	5473.98	5420.86	4760.82	660.04
15	Maharashtra	3	4946.98	4507.17	3192.29	1372.28	1820.01
16	Manipur	3	3029.04	2784.90	2340.90	1435.04	905.86
17	Meghalaya	6	6393.68	5780.48	3749.73	2906.45	843.28
18	Mizoram	3	1100.64	1031.13	1031.13	1028.40	2.73
19	Nagaland	4	1306.44	1214.61	1019.90	819.90	200.00
20	Odisha	7	6259.66	5533.40	4677.85	3404.18	1235.25
21	Puducherry	3	341.75	325.15	322.12	274.08	39.47
22	Punjab	8	19371.02	13171.41	10441.81	9084.05	1357.75
23	Rajasthan	23	23003.64	17651.87	15101.49	13098.48	1870.40
24	Sikkim	6	4430.60	4086.51	3053.47	2956.20	97.27
25	Tamil Nadu	8	23679.78	16787.63	11970.91	10116.57	1854.34
26	Telangana	5	3836.74	3197.56	2688.59	2575.60	92.99
27	Tripura	3	2292.10	2025.87	1421.73	499.19	922.54
28	Uttar Pradesh	6	7985.03	6648.73	4459.18	751.91	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	3	4160.33	3371.88	3347.56	3169.26	178.30
30	West Bengal	3	403.47	393.47	363.16	356.37	0.00
	Grand total	178	278369.19	213003.80	163499.74	112887.97	44232.37

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2022)**

S.No.	States/UTs	Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD)		Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000’)		Functional DCS (No.)		Farmer Member (No.s)	
		Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	1049.6	14.7	9317	355	322686	21620
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	79	0	2165	0
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	201.0	0.0	790.5	227.6	3594	4314	221330	222693
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	16.1	19.7	207	129	5229	4460
6	Goa	90.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	70	0	9970	0
7	Gujarat	100.0	400.0	2652.2	818.4	1087	434	2972585	74247
8	Haryana	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	297	0	13060	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	50.0	81.9	44.3	352	177	12227	1372
10	Jammu & Kashmir	226.5	95.0	272.0	127.0	1941	690	96500	39500
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	31.0	24.0	260	260	7000	2746
12	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	2644.3	1049.5	5344	1690	689604	698386
13	Kerala	1255.0	955.0	997.5	470.1	490	207	126175	46450
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.0	15.0	190.7	-62.4	711	318	74781	25889
15	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	293.6	0.0	123	369	35942	35362
16	Manipur	10.0	0.0	31.5	4.3	150	50	5325	1043
17	Meghalaya	70.0	40.0	61.0	2.3	103	25	1940	770
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.8	15	3	408	60
19	Nagaland	7.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	69	0	8725	2800
20	Odisha	30.0	90.0	171.3	60.7	1071	398	58114	26434
21	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3	0	237	0
22	Punjab	60.0	60.0	369.6	0.0	724	294	45461	13811
23	Rajasthan	440.0	390.0	1176.7	235.7	2450	1297	113098	47667
24	Sikkim	55.0	45.0	61.7	55.7	175	257	9030	6496
25	Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	1495.2	317.2	2172	360	60733	100
26	Telangana	0.0	0.0	153.1	162.4	407	150	42865	8000
27	Tripura	16.0	0.0	14.5	0.00	55	0	4800	260
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	29.8	15.1	355	288	15840	11520
29	Uttarakhand	55.0	50.0	167.9	16.0	1126	102	46320	13131
30	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	95	70	5170	3532
	Grand total	2865.5	2290.0	12922.9	3586.16	32842	12222	5007320	1308349

**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”
As on (31.12.2022)**

S. No.	Name of the State	Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)		Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)				FTIR Technology based Milk Analyzer/ Food Scan/ Powder Analyzer	
				Project Target		Ach.		Project Target	Ach.
		No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	576.65	114.00	150	750.00	0	0.00	6	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	0.00	13	9.50	0	0.00	0	0
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1
4	Bihar	400.03	160.24	72	199.00	51	116.00	10	10
5	Chhattisgarh	6.86	0.74	29	58.00	29	58.00	1	1
6	Goa	49.00	0.00	57	43.50	0	0.00	1	1
7	Gujarat	1142.99	385.00	1205	3937.50	914	2772.00	5	5
8	Haryana	34.71	0.00	50	39.00	59	48.00	5	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	87.83	49.82	28	61.00	0	0.00	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.00	145.00	71	292.00	19	77.00	3	1
11	Jharkhand	11.00	2.99	48	108.00	13	26.00	1	0
12	Karnataka	1274.03	357.03	531	1530.00	265	784.00	31	15
13	Kerala	494.06	552.12	110	412.50	55	177.50	11	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	72.56	0.00	201	181.00	201	181.00	5	5
15	Maharashtra	214.39	0.00	91	178.00	39	58.00	23	0
16	Manipur	24.74	3.76	115	23.00	38	8.40	0	0
17	Meghalaya	59.75	1.07	153	76.50	35	15.92	1	1
18	Mizoram	10.42	0.84	23	11.50	9	4.50	0	0
19	Nagaland	13.86	0.00	31	16.00	18	11.10	0	0
20	Odisha	140.56	65.84	43	119.00	22	62.00	9	9
21	Pondicherry	19.00	0.00	15	14.50	15	14.50	1	1
22	Punjab	354.79	245.60	384	507.00	317	431.00	14	6
23	Rajasthan	451.50	117.89	796	895.50	479	503.00	15	14
24	Sikkim	69.24	10.23	231	73.50	122	39.00	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	666.13	0.00	485	1531.00	364	946.00	21	21
26	Telangana	33.33	19.61	87	81.50	20	18.00	2	1
27	Tripura	27.66	0.00	13	15.50	3	6.00	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	16.30	2.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0
29	Uttarakhand	141.28	49.93	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0
30	West Bengal	1.70	2.37	4	2.00	4	2.00	2	2
	Grand total	6537.87	2275.11	5038	11167.50	3092	6359.92	170	117

Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” As on (31.12.2022)

S.No.	Name of the State	Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU)		Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU)		Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	
		Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	9690	694	0	0	283	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	626	0	5516	5638	617	422
5	Chhattisgarh	36	43	0	0	56	56
6	Goa	57	0	70	0	19	0
7	Gujarat	2825	1076	0	0	3263	0
8	Haryana	120	0	344	513	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	197	95	0	0	11	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1852	223	0	0	96	60
11	Jharkhand	44	0	130	50	0	0
12	Karnataka	5598	1943	0	0	1382	265
13	Kerala	1055	500	214	214	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	817	817	9	9	149	149
15	Maharashtra	561	561	7	7	75	0
16	Manipur	48	10	80	51	1	1
17	Meghalaya	123	21	41	9	105	3
18	Mizoram	71	46	0	0	3	3
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	3
20	Odisha	849	672	150	0	151	4
21	Pondicherry	15	15	80	80	0	0
22	Punjab	1389	1192	450	250	829	649
23	Rajasthan	2444	1675	0	0	2178	1970
24	Sikkim	261	290	0	0	2	2
25	Tamil Nadu	2735	2094	1110	716	729	462
26	Telangana	345	323	994	1395	3	0
27	Tripura	150	0	0	0	9	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	210	196	8	0
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	1324	1277	0	0
30	West Bengal	100	100	0	0	3	1
	Grand total	32008	12390	10729	10405	9978	4066

State-wise number of Veterinary Institutions (as on 31.03.2022)

S.No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/Poly clinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockmen Centers/ Mobile Dispensaries)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	337	1577	1393	3307
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	180	305	500
3	Assam	21	443	767	1231
4	Bihar	39	1098	1595	2732
5	Chhattisgarh	349	841	434	1624
6	Goa	5	25	50	80
7	Gujarat	34	702	1057	1793
8	Haryana	1047	1815	22	2884
9	Himachal Pradesh	466	1762	1234	3462
10	Jammu & Kashmir	19	1256	225	1500
11	Jharkhand	35	424	433	892
12	Karnataka	697	2135	1382	4214
13	Kerala	278	869	20	1167
14	Madhya Pradesh	1063	1583	65	2711
15	Maharashtra	39	1908	2906	4853
16	Manipur	56	109	34	199
17	Meghalaya	4	126	121	251
18	Mizoram	11	67	69	147
19	Nagaland	11	51	82	144
20	Odisha	541	3239	314	4094
21	Punjab	1389	1489	20	2898
22	Rajasthan	2942	0	5909	8851
23	Sikkim	22	62	50	134
24	Tamil Nadu	190	2741	3444	6375
25	Telangana	107	909	1201	2217
26	Tripura	16	64	461	541
27	Uttarakhand	330	10	779	1119
28	Uttar Pradesh	2208	267	2575	5050
29	West Bengal*	112	612	2606	3330
30	A & N Islands*	10	12	17	39
31	Chandigarh	5	9	-	14
32	Ladakh	4	9	132	145
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	2	14	17
34	Delhi	49	29	-	78
35	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	9
36	Puducherry*	-	17	74	91
	All India	12452	26451	29790	68693

'-' Not available/not received

'*' Previous year data used

Source : State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Import/Export Report of Livestock & Livestock Products taken from all AQCS Centers

Sl. No	Description	Export (in number)	Import (in number)
1.	Horses	75	225
2.	Pet cat	898	778
3.	Pet dog	2048	1339
4.	Parrots	7	4
5.	Artemia	8358	343226
6.	Live ornamental Fish	1724285	2743899
7.	Weighing less than 50 kg.	-	96
8.	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	3719927	34235
9.	Rabbits and hares	7	-
10.	Other (Laboratory animals)	-	52572
11.	Other (Chimpanzee, Gorilla, baboon, lemur, wallaby, hyena, Drosophilla)	3	637
12.	Other (Guinea pig)	-	36
13.	Other-White winged wood duck	-	4
14.	Other (Brood stock SPF L. Vannamei and PPL of Broodstock)	-	443523
15.	G.P Chicks	19708	-
16.	Shells	46495	1735317
17.	Rainbow trout eggs	-	200000
18.	Hatching and table eggs	239323	-
19.	Zoo Animals	-	158
	Description	Export (in kg)	Import (in kg)
20.	Boneless (Buffalo meat)	931958	418094
21.	Cuts and offal, frozen	-	106659
22.	Atlantic salmon (Salmosalar) and Danube salmon (Huchohucho)	-	767341
23.	Fish Meat	1979183	35795405
24.	Fish Meat(Salmon)	-	326
25.	Fish Millet	-	1601606
26.	Frozen	-	3200
27.	Shrimp	-	157749
28.	Polychaetes	-	42629
29.	Freeze Dried Green Shell Mussel Powder	-	420
30.	Skimmed Milk	615254	66329
31.	Milk Powder	861000	300840
32.	Other (Infant formula)	-	560955
33.	Whey, dry, blocks and powdered	-	10298452
34.	Other	25500	1324192
35.	Ghee	296013	59103
36.	Butter	-	27325
37.	Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese and curd	50	320922
38.	Processed Cheese not grated or powdered	15774	511788
39.	Other cheese	227133	111788
40.	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	2701	39542

41.	Coral	-	3803123
42.	Others	41146	-
43.	Bile	-	630007
44.	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	2701	36950
45.	Ossein and bones treated with acid (Other)	194650	1353803
46.	Horn Products	509420	-
47.	Other (Horn)	1800204	227734
48.	Dried silk worm pupa	835793	-
49.	Cuttle Fish Bone	81487	-
50.	Chunks	650	59385
51.	Bovine serum	-	119869
52.	Bovine (Albumin, Immuglibin)	-	39692
53.	Fish Oil	124118	874617
54.	Lanolin Fatty Acid	-	6827
55.	Hams and cuts thereof	-	234271
56.	Shoulders and cuts thereof	-	39774
57.	Other, including mixtures	-	154108
58.	Mussel Powder	-	60163
59.	Extracts of Meat	-	3451
60.	Mixes and dough for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905	-	2100780
61.	Others (Noodles)	-	1791740
62.	Sauces (pork, chicken)	-	66771
63.	Other (Sauces)	-	300926
64.	Food Stuff	5036	305948
65.	Other (Noodles)	-	652086
66.	Other (Butter Chicken)	17742	-
67.	Others (Food Supplement)	13938066	14957969
68.	Homogenised composite food preparations (Sweets)	56907	-
69.	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	-	4241797
70.	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	11562776	73566775
71.	Compounded animal feed	17213033	51348925
72.	Concentrates for compound animal feed	5028014	5006408
73.	Other (Fish Feed or Prawns feed)	5419779	4698259
74.	Other (Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal, Krill meal)	13892634	63800054
75.	Vitamin D3	56056	50218
76.	Other	4994557	6484756
77.	Other (Kits, Antibodies)	35	89916
78.	Other (Diagnostic Kits)	4842	730184
79.	Cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeast)	-	219912
80.	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses (FBS)	400	248882
81.	Other (Pharmaceutical products)	-	63272
82.	Other (Organic fertilizer)	258000	16445970
83.	Pharma Gelatin	-	4336406
84.	Isinglass	44000	487699
85.	Gelatin, edible grade and not elsewhere specified or included	51681	730797

86.	Glues derived from bones, hides and similar items; fish glues	1050	378240
87.	Other (Jelly Glue)	-	1425833
88.	Other (Cynergy)	4202	-
89.	Other	175	241941
90.	Of cow, including cow calf	-	9368195
91.	Other (Ox heifer hides)	-	1855571
92.	Of buffalo, including buffalo calf	-	41425
93.	Other	-	1644080
94.	Lamb pelts	-	286900
95.	Other (goat)	-	343455
96.	Sheep skins	-	2747200
97.	Lamb Skin	-	625056
98.	In the wet state (including wet-blue)	11557	9589230
99.	Others	34000	2416817
100.	In the wet state (including wet-blue) prepared after tanning	-	11663151
101.	Grain splits	63930	9976256
102.	Leather (Textured, Genuine, crust, Metallised leather etc.)	-	85735
103.	Other (Finished Leather)	1596373	730479
104.	Of goats or kids	-	261307
105.	Of bovine	-	421740
106.	Patent leather and patent laminated leather	-	148235
107.	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber , in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	-	2222036
108.	Of lamb, the following: Astrakhan, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian and Similar lamb, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian or Tibetan lamb, whole, with or without head, tail or paws	-	23757
109.	Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	-	10693162
110.	Heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, not assembled	-	73000, 48405
111.	Whole skins and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled	-	37854
112.	Other	-	395698
113.	Other (Wool)	-	42244869
114.	Shorn wool	23304	4793320
115.	Greasy Wool	-	40357508
116.	Other (excluding pig & boar bristles)	84351	-
117.	Wool	22671	127933
118.	Wool Tops	7707922	-
119.	Other (fine animal hair)	-	1000
120.	Bags filled with feather or down	-	471702
121.	Badminton shuttle cocks	-	1493967
122.	Gelatin capsules, empty	2353137	945839
123.	Others, if any	1850628	340972

State wise MVU Sanctioned by the Department

S. No.	State / UTs	No. of MVUs Sanctioned
1	A&N Island	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	340
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4	Assam	159
5	Bihar	307
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Chhattisgarh	163
8	D&N Haveli and DD	-
9	Delhi	3
10	Goa	2
11	Gujarat	127
12	Haryana	70
13	Himachal Pradesh	44
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6
15	Jharkhand	236
16	Karnataka	275
17	Kerala	29
18	Ladakh	9
19	Lakshadweep	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	406
21	Maharashtra	80
22	Manipur	33
23	Meghalaya	17
24	Mizoram	26
25	Nagaland	16
26	Odisha	181
27	Puducherry	1
28	Punjab	70
29	Rajasthan	536
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	245
32	Telangana	100
33	Tripura	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	520
35	Uttarakhand	60
36	West Bengal	218
	Total	4332

Details of State-wise percentage of animal vaccinated against FMD

State	Target Cattle & buffalo population for Round 2	Total Cattle Vaccinated	Vaccinated animals %
Andhra Pradesh	97,37,650	94,63,031	97%
Chhattisgarh	99,83,400	88,38,344	89%
Kerala	12,99,150	11,93,930	92%
Madhya Pradesh	2,17,11,650	1,91,93,752	88%
Odisha	1,02,62,294	90,55,146	88%
Tamil Nadu	90,00,750	86,33,141	96%
Telangana	7918650	6117715	77%
Puducherry	74,150	58,262	79%
Bihar	2,07,16,140	1,84,02,001	89%
Goa	70,850	53,548	76%
Himachal Pradesh	21,15,750	17,10,732	81%
Jharkhand	1,22,48,700	17,77,408	15%
Karnataka	1,14,53,500	99,45,846	87%
Maharashtra	1,80,24,950	1,68,78,945	94%
Rajasthan	1,75,78,400	97,64,011	56%
Uttar Pradesh	46880810	38158801	81%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	22,250	17,099	77%
Gujarat	1,59,83,100	1,54,69,857	97%
Arunachal Pradesh	3,45,500	1,60,000	46%
Assam	66,78,567	51,27,739	77%
Haryana	60,00,000	52,82,852	88%
Manipur	2,60,700	2,06,030	79%
Meghalaya	9,19,300	2,99,539	33%
Mizoram	16,900	14,375	85%
Nagaland	88,028	34,207	39%
Punjab	63,30,000	58,61,674	93%
Sikkim	1,46,950	65,941	45%
Tripura	7,46,150	4,33,281	58%
Uttaranchal	20,50,000	19,00,594	93%
West Bengal	1,49,78,269	1,29,99,219	87%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,550	8,247	96%
Chandigarh	18,900	18,900	100%
Delhi	1,37,850	1,30,469	95%
Jammu & Kashmir	28,44,850	25,76,449	91%
Ladakh	1,04,500	82,055	79%
Lakshadweep	1,150	942	82%
Total	25,67,58,308	20,99,34,082	82%

Details of State-wise percentage of animal vaccinated against Brucellosis

S.No.	State/ UT	Target Bovine Calves Population	Cumulative vaccination	Vaccinated animals (%)
1	DDNH	1,260	469	37%
2	Odisha	4,49,000	4,49,000	100%
3	Gujarat	7,56,645	7,31,125	97%
4	Chandigarh	3,450	2,300	67%
5	Haryana	5,00,000	2,01,516	40%
6	Telangana	5,45,270	4,08,396	75%
7	Delhi	18,000	14,976	83%
8	Manipur	43,800	15,506	35%
9	Mizoram	3,800	910	24%
10	Karnataka	10,00,000	8,93,146	89%
11	Sikkim	25,000	4,671	19%
12	West Bengal	22,26,700	21,55,910	97%
13	Punjab	6,50,000	2,33,860	36%
14	Ladakh	8,100	4,283	53%
15	Uttaranchal	3,86,000	1,71,217	44%
16	Meghalaya	94,000	12,365	13%
17	Tripura	37,550	10,318	27%
18	Madhya Pradesh	45,10,000	30,56,710	68%
19	Jharkhand	11,40,260	6,35,028	56%
20	Chhattisgarh	5,57,934	3,44,436	62%
21	Nagaland	7,010	2,132	30%
22	Andhra Pradesh	10,80,000	9,71,968	90%
23	Goa	1,200	1,195	100%
24	Uttar Pradesh	70,46,129	49,16,005	70%
25	Jammu And Kashmir	4,76,634	1,01,846	21%
26	Maharashtra	29,06,832	3,58,163	12%
27	Puducherry	9,000	-	-
28	Arunachal Pradesh	61,486	10,304	17%
29	Assam	13,71,543	3,74,664	27%
30	Bihar	24,37,000	-	-
31	Himachal Pradesh	3,75,000	60,543	16%
32	Rajasthan	25,55,390	-	-
33	Kerala	2,53,240	25,923	10%
34	Lakshadweep	250	-	-
35	Tamil Nadu	24,00,000	-	-
36	Andaman and Nicobar	0	-	-
	Total	3,39,37,483	1,61,68,885	48%

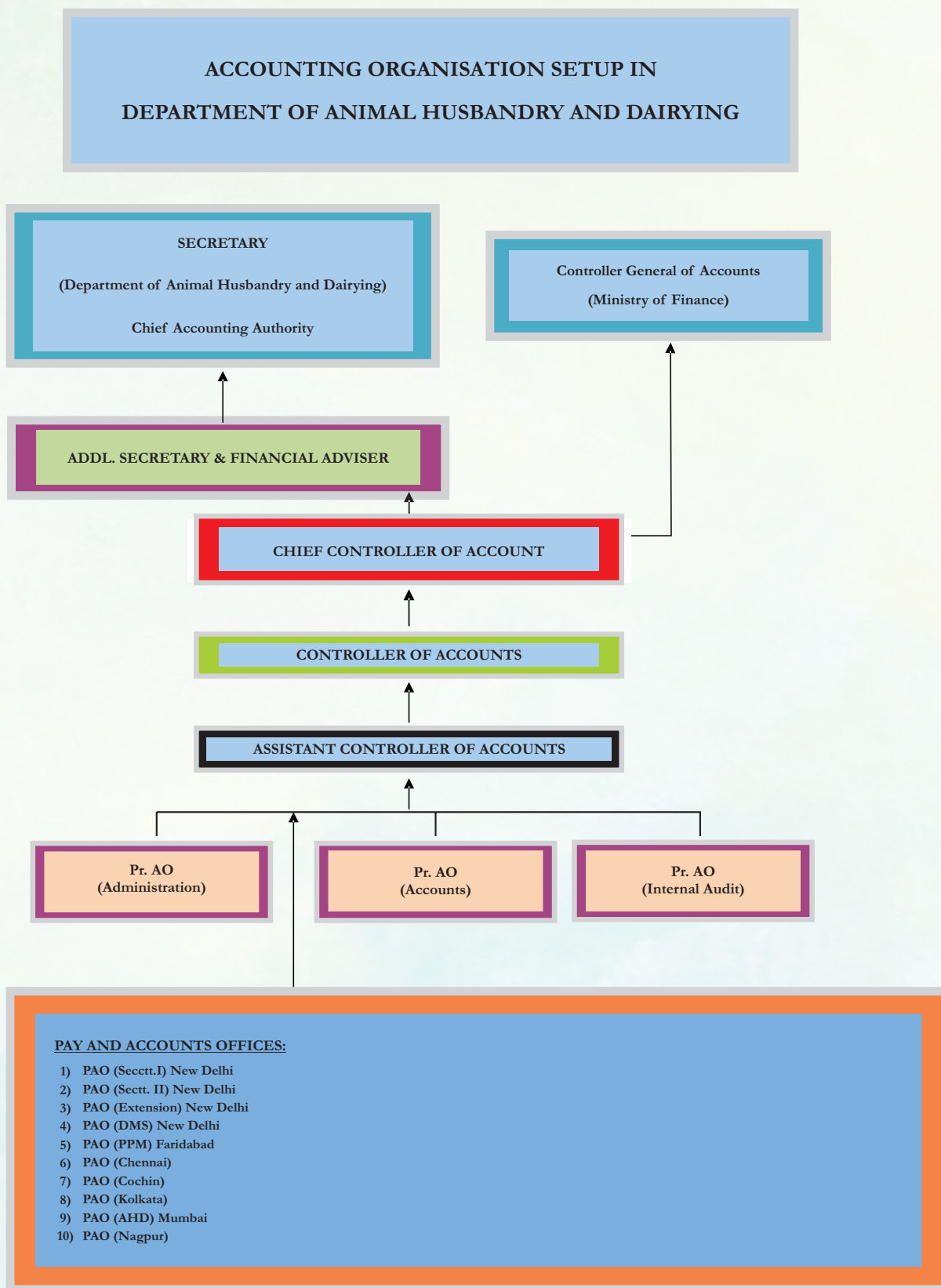
Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2022 (January - December)

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bov	24	338	29
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bov	117	517	48
		Buff	9	54	1
		Total	126	571	49
3	Anthrax	Bov	2	2	2
		O/C	3	6	6
		Total	5	8	8
4	Sheep & Goat Pox	O/C	8	270	82
5	Blue Tongue	Bov	2	15	0
6	C.C.P.P.	O/C	1	16	16
7	Amphistomiasis	Bov	3	129	
		O/C	1	75	
		Total	4	204	0
8	Swine Fever	Swi	17	335	118
9	Salmonellosis	Avi	43	238646	11604
10	Coccidiosis	Bov	1	100	0
		Avian	11	7790	269
		Total	12	7890	269
11	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	14	6122	1371
12	Fowl Pox	Avian	21	6537	844
13	Marek's Disease	Avian	2	5	5
14	I.B.D.	Avian	25	5715	2763
15	Coryza	Avian	2	110	0
16	CRD	Avian	13	23923	2033
17	Canine Distemper	Canine	3	2518	69
18	Rabies	Canine	1	6	0
19	Babesiosis	Bov	28	191	0
20	Trypanosomosis	Bov	22	421	1
21	PPR	O/C	17	1099	224
22	Anaplasmosis	Bov	25	41	0
23	Brucellosis	Bov	1	59	0
24	Theileriosis	Bov	36	387	2
25	Avian Influenza (Domestic) *	Avian			
26	Glanders #	Equine	4	7	4

* birds destroyed

3 animal destroyed

Accounting Organization of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying



ABBREVIATIONS USED

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	Artificial Insemination Centre
AMF	Anhydrous Milk Fat
APEDA	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
APHCA	Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and Pacific
ASCAD	Assistance to States for control of Animal Diseases
BE	Budget Estimate
BGC	Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis
CADRAD	The Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis
CALF	Centre for Analysis and Learning in Livestock and Food
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia
CCBF	Central Cattle Breeding Farms
CDDL	Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
CFF	Campylobacter Fetus Fetus
CFSPTI	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute
CFV	Campylobacter Fetus Venerealis
CHRS	Central Herd Registration Scheme
CMU	Central Monitoring Unit
CPDO	Central Poultry Development Organization
CPIO	Central Public Information Officer
CSBF	Central Sheep Breeding Farm
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CVE	Continuing Veterinary Education
DCGI	Drugs Controller General of India
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
DMI	Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

DMS	Delhi Milk Scheme
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESVHD	Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries
ETT	Embryo Transfer Technology
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FMD-CP	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
IASRI	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute
IBM	In Board Motor
IBR	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
IDDP	Intensive Dairy Development Programme
IGFRI	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
INAPH	Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISS	Integrated Sample Survey
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported
JD	Johne's Disease
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MIS	Management Information System
MLP	Major Livestock Products
MMSRT	Mobile Satellite Service Reporting Terminals
MSP	Minimum Standard Protocol
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NDP	National Dairy Plan

NDRI	National Dairy Research Institute
NGC	New Generation Cooperatives
NIAH	National Institute of Animal Health
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NLDB	National Livestock Development Board
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NPBB	National Programme for Bovine Breeding
NPBB&DD	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NPRSM	National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey Office
OBM	Out Board Motor
OIE	Office International Des Epizooties
ONBS	Open Nucleus Breeding System
PED	Professional Efficiency Development
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PTP	Progeny Testing Programmes
PVCF	Poultry Venture Capital Fund
QR	Quantitative Restriction
RDDL	Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
RE	Revised Estimate
RFD	Result Framework Document
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RTI	Right to Information
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	State Implementing Agency
SIP	Sanitary Import Permit
SIQ&CMP	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production

SLBTC	State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre
SLCAnGR	State Level Committee on Animal Genetic Resources
SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
SMP	Skimmed Milk Powder
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSCC	State Semen Collection Centre
SSU	Second Stage unit
TCD	Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics
TCMPF	Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federations
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
TSU	Third stage unit
UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya
VCI	Veterinary Council of India
VKGUY	Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System



सत्यमेव जयते

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

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