



# Annual Report 2023-2024





सत्यमेव जयते

# Annual Report

## **2023-24**

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





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# Chapter-1

## OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS



1.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, alongwith 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 supplementary and complementary enterprise.

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

**Table 1.1: Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged in Industry Group 014 and 015 of NIC-2008 during PLFS 2022-23**

Industry group (3-digit code) as per NIC-2008)	Description of Industry Group	Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss)
014	Animal production	6.45
015	Mixed farming	3.63

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Report, 2022-23, MoSPI

### Explanatory Note:

- i. Definition of worker (employed persons): Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted workers.
- ii. Definition of usual status worker (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.

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

**Table 1.2: Livestock and Poultry Population**

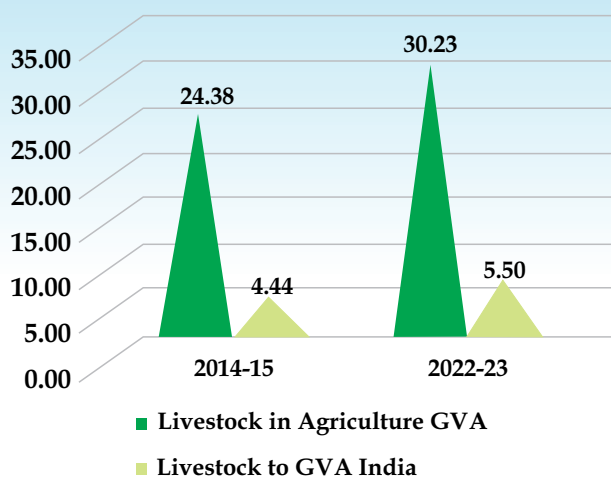
S. No.	Species	19 <sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	20 <sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019(no. in millions)	Growth Rate (%) 2012-19
1	Cattle	190.90	193.46	1.34
2	Buffalo	108.70	109.85	1.06
3	Yaks	0.08	0.06	-24.90
4	Mithun	0.30	0.39	29.52
<b>Total Bovines</b>		<b>299.98</b>	<b>303.76</b>	<b>1.26</b>
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
<b>Total Livestock</b>		<b>512.06</b>	<b>536.76</b>	<b>4.82</b>
9	Poultry	729.21	851.81	16.81

## 1.5 Livestock Production

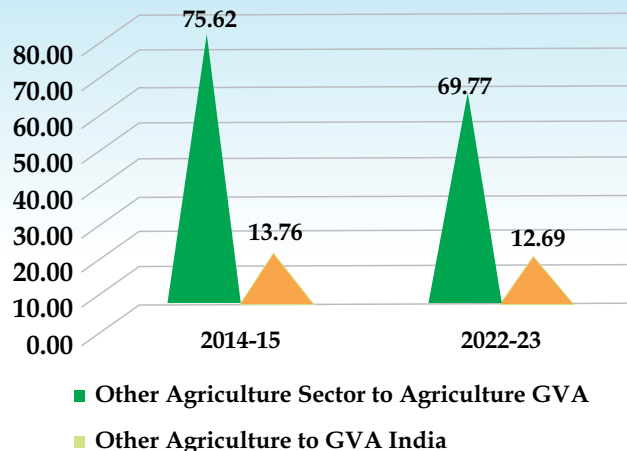
As per the provisional estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) of MoSPI released on 31st May, 2024 the Gross Value Added (GVA) of livestock sector is about Rs 13,55,460 crores at current prices during FY 2022-23 which is about 30.23 % of Agricultural & Allied Sector GVA and 5.50 % of Total GVA. At

constant prices (2011-12), the GVA of Livestock Sector is about Rs 6,90,268 crores during FY 2022-23 with a positive growth of 5.02% over previous financial year.

**Figure 1.1 :% Contribution of Livestock Sector to GVA**



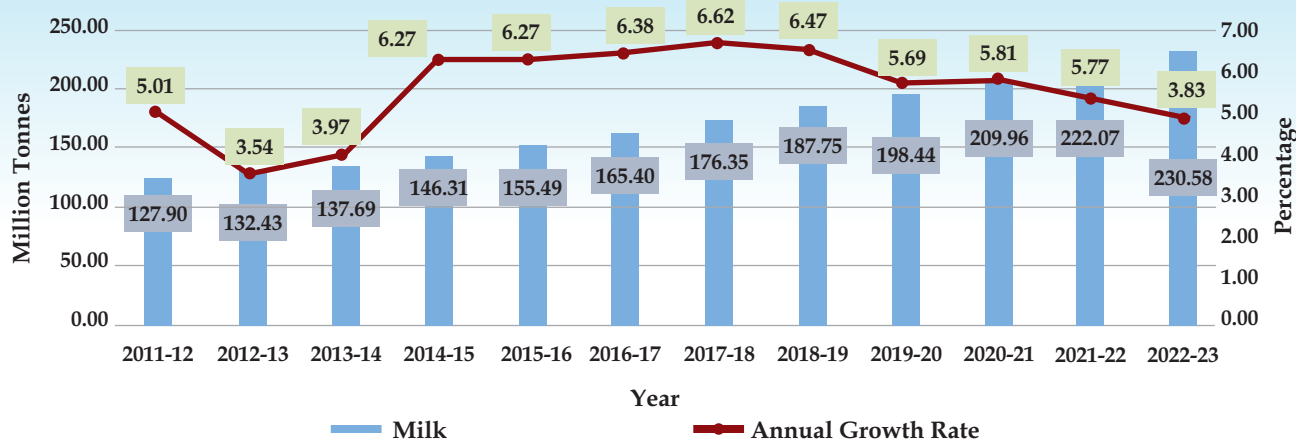
**Figure 1.2 : % Contribution of Other Agriculture to GVA**



**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 2021-22 and 2022-23 is 222.07

million tonnes and 230.58 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 3.83%. The per capita availability of milk is around 459 grams/day in 2022-23. The production of milk and corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is given below:

**Figure 1.3 : Milk Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate (%) from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (All India)**

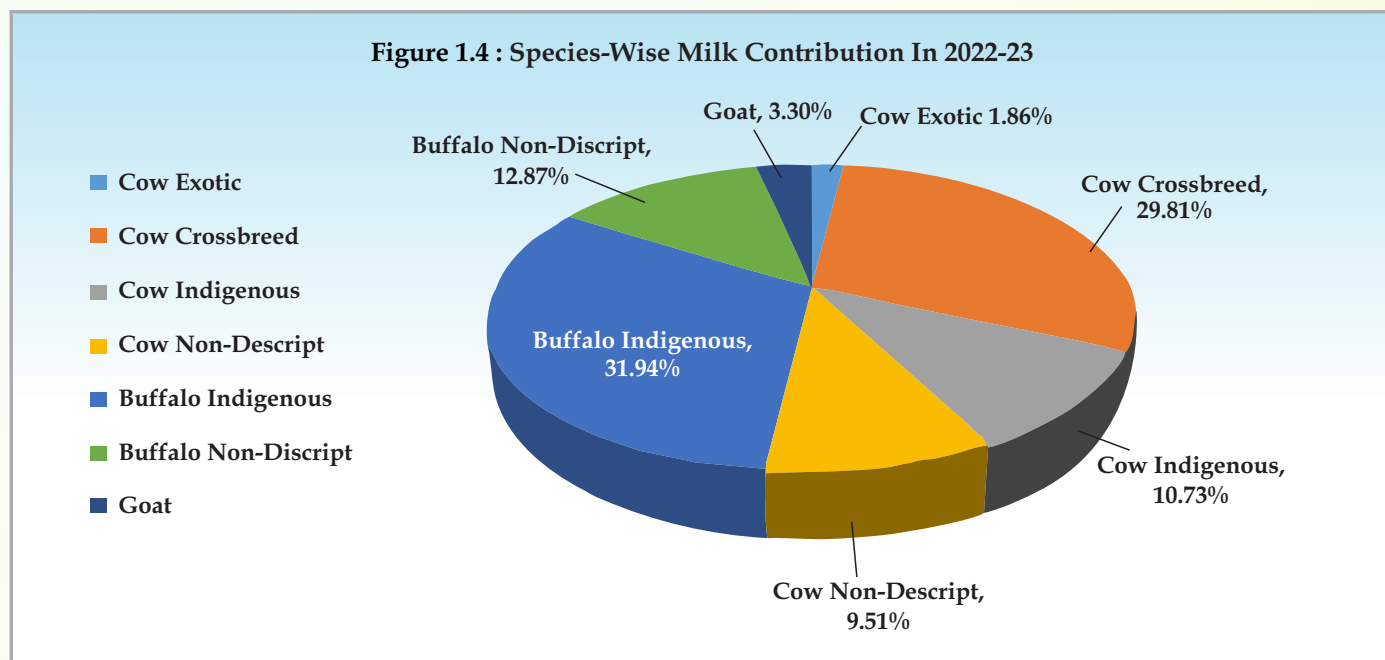


**1.5.2.1 Average Yield Rate for Milk:** The average level from different species during 2022-23 is given below:

**Table 1.3: 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)
11.42	8.41	4.17	2.87	6.76	4.82	0.50

**1.5.2.2 Percentage Share of Milk Production during 2022-23**



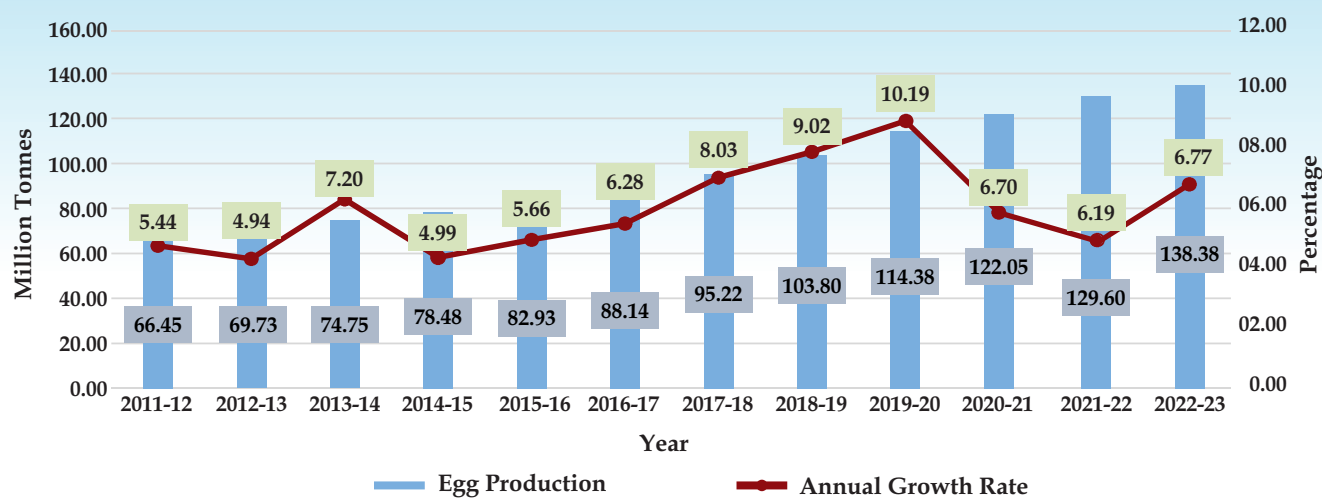
The above Chart shows the contribution of milk production by Cattle, Buffalo and Goat. The analysis shows nearly 45% of the milk production is contributed by Indigenous/Non-Descript Buffaloes followed by 32% by crossbred/Exotic cattle. The Indigenous/Non-descript cattle contribute 20% of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk shares a contribution of 3% in the total milk production across the Country.

**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 138.38 billion numbers during 2022-23. The per capita availability during 2022-23 is around 101 eggs per annum. The Egg production has shown positive growth as 6.77% during 2022-23. Egg production and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is shown in the graph:



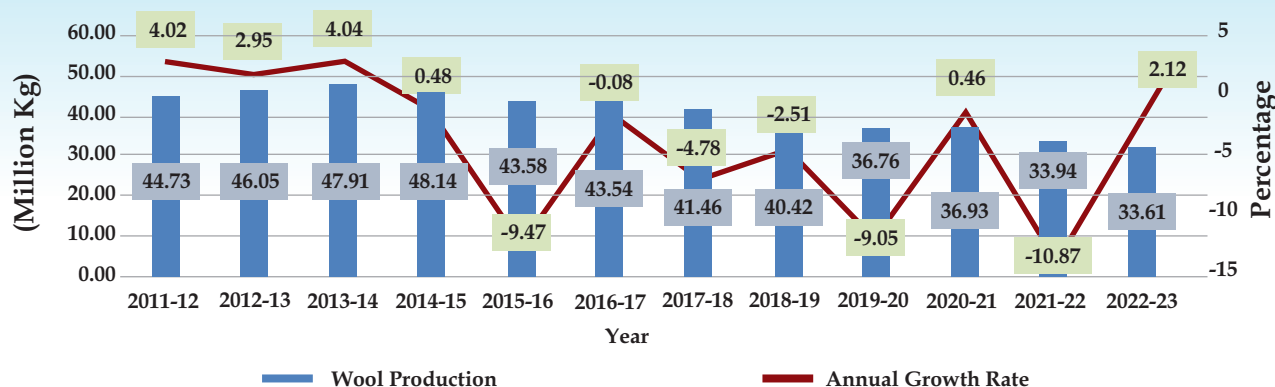
**Figure 1.5 : Egg Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate (%) from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (All India)**



**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 33.61 million Kg in 2022-23. The wool production has shown growth rate as

2.12% during 2022-23. The production of wool and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is shown in graph given below:

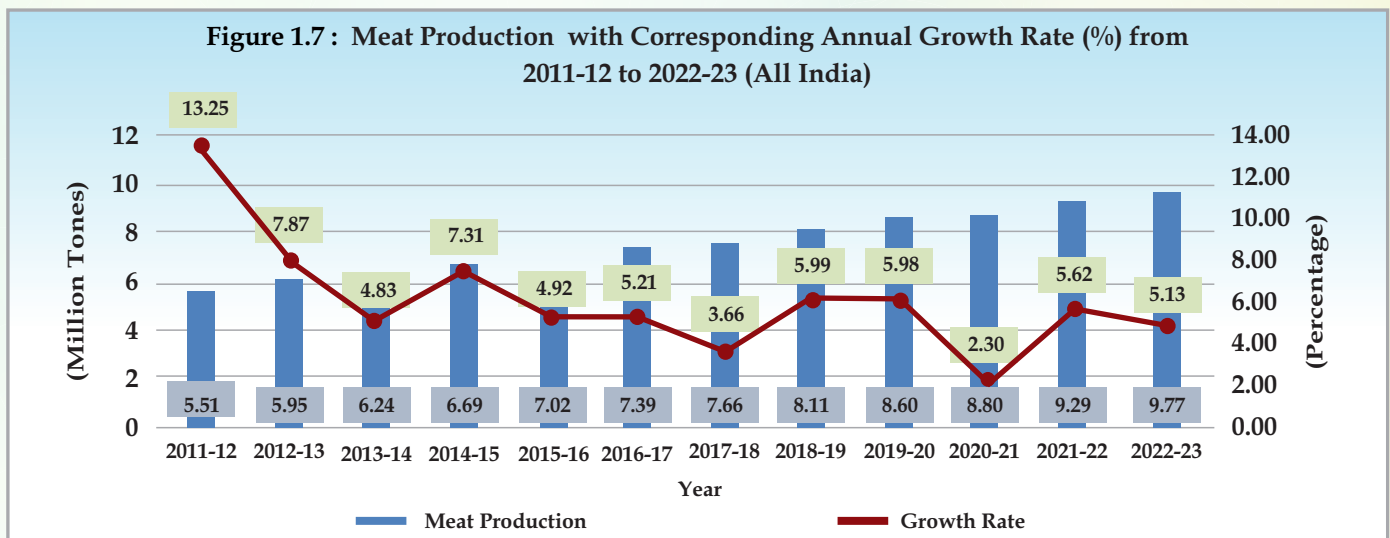
**Figure 1.6 : Wool Production with Corresponding Annual Growth Rate (%) from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (All India)**



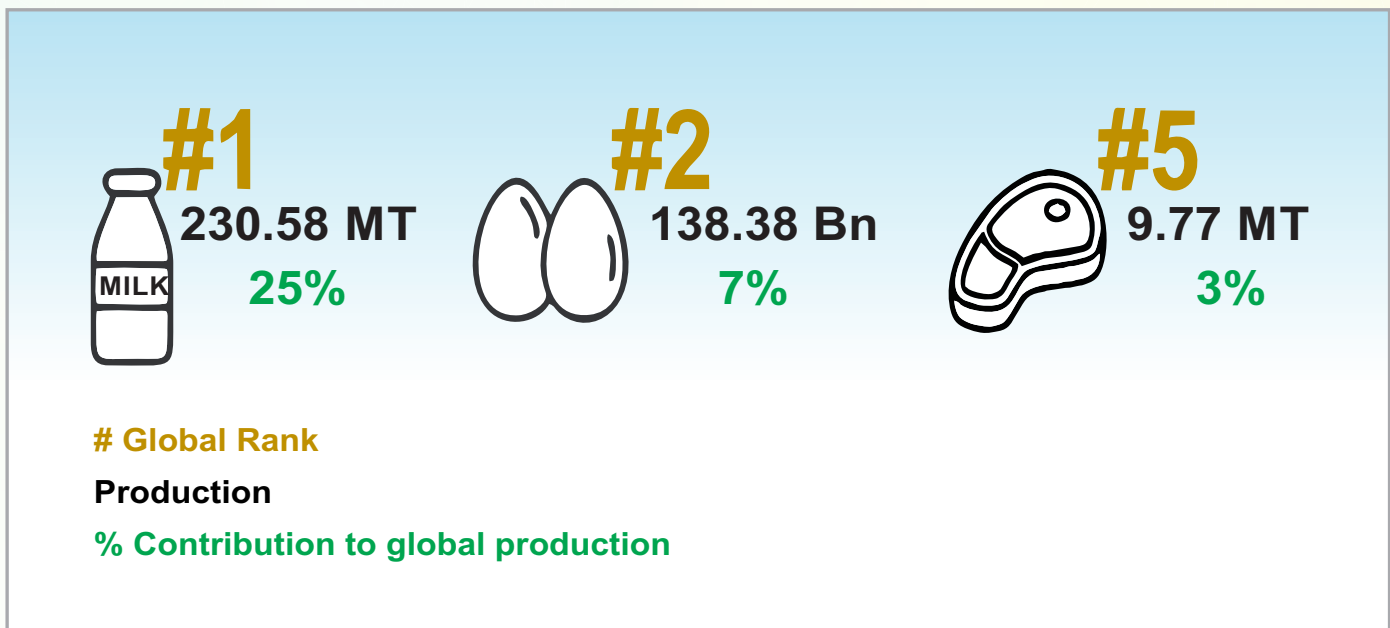
**1.5.5 Meat Production:** Meat production during 2014-15 was 6.69 million tonnes which has been further increased to 9.77 million tonnes in 2022-23. The Meat production has shown positive growth as 5.13% during 2022-23. The per capita availability of Meat during 2022-23 is around 7.10 Kg/Annum. The

production of meat and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is shown in graph given below:

The Production of Major Livestock Products (MLPs) since 2011-12 to 2022-23 is given at **Annexure-II**.



### 1.5.6. Global Scenario of India’s Livestock Products:



Source: FAO website and BAHS 2023

Globally India is 1st in Milk production with 230.58 million ton per annum and it is 25% of world production of milk followed by USA. Similarly, 2nd in Egg production with 138.38 billion numbers per annum after China. In meat production India’s rank is 5th with 9.77 million ton per annum which 3% of world meat production.

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

- In order to enhance the animal health and welfare by integrating community-based livestock

resource persons into rural healthcare, this department has started to develop a new cadre named as “Accredited Agents for Health and Extension of Livestock Production (A-HELP)”. This cadre can act as primary service providers, delivering 24/7 doorstep veterinary care, and improving access to animal health services. These agents maintain livestock records, facilitate insurance, ear-tagging, animal registration, promoting better disease management and traceability. They educate farmers on scientific health practices, sanitation, and nutrition, thereby reducing disease incidence and improving overall

livestock health. Trained in first aid and minor veterinary practices, A-HELP can promptly address minor ailments, prevent the escalation of health issues, and facilitate quality animal health and welfare by connecting with Mobile veterinary units. Additionally, their involvement in disease surveillance, outbreak management, and ration balancing programs, supports preventive care and enhances productivity. By bridging the gap between farmers and veterinary services, A-HELP agents ensure timely intervention, contributing to healthier livestock populations and good welfare practices.

- This model will be implemented across the country by using the existing cadre developed under DAY-NRLM for livestock (Pashusakhis) by providing further training and accreditation as A-HELP worker. The selected pashusakhis or SHG members will be skilled and trained in Animal Welfare, Scientific Breeding Management and Animal Health
- During the year 2023-24, the program started in 7 states and with that, at present the programme is implementing in 15 states.

- A-HELP programme itself stands for women empowerment. It covers empowerment of women like skill enhancement, adoption of new technologies, more social recognition through the accreditation status, economic empowerment through gaining additional income by performing A-HELP roles and responsibilities and social empowerment as Local Resource Persons (LRPs) at farmers' doorsteps. Besides they are also being supported by providing various tools to create an enabling environment during their field operations.

### 1.7 Annual Plan 2022-23 & 2023-24

1.7.1 The Department was allocated Rs.4288.84 crore at BE stage for FY 2022-23 which was decreased at RE stage to Rs.3440.97 crore. The actual expenditure for FY 2022-23 was Rs.2660.82 crore. For the year 2023-24 the Department has been allocated Rs.4687.85 crore at BE stage which has been decreased at RE stage to Rs.4183.93 crore. As on 31.03.2024 the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs.3485.21 crore out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2023-24.

1.7.2 The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024 is given at **Annexure-III**.

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# Chapter-2

## ORGANIZATION



## 2.1 Structure

2.1.1 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is a Department 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, Four Joint Secretaries and one Adviser (Statistics) in discharging the responsibilities assigned to this Department. The organizational

chart of the Department and work allocation among various Divisions is given at **Annexure-IV**.

## 2.2 Functions

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

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

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

## 2.3 Subordinate Offices

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

**Table 2.1: Subordinate Offices**

S. No.	Subordinate Offices	Number
(i)	Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry	1
(ii)	Breed Improvement Institutes	10
(iii)	Central Poultry Development Organizations	4
(iv)	Central Sheep Breeding Farm	1
(v)	Central Fodder Development Organizations	7
(vi)	Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat	1
(vii)	Animal Quarantine Certification Service Stations	5
(viii)	Delhi Milk Scheme	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) has been setup under Government of India, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, and Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying as a consortium of 5 organizations at Hessarghatta, Bangalore, vide Order No. F.A-430011/3/2023-Estt (HQs), dated 14th March, 2023. It is formed as per the guidelines of DoPT for National Programme for Civil Service Capacity Building (NPCSCB) under “Mission Karmayogi” of Government of India.

CEAH is spread over 642 acres distributed in five institutions at Hessarghatta, Bangalore, namely (i) Central Poultry Development Organization & Training Institute (CPDO&TI), (ii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSPTI), (iii) Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), (iv) Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCS), Bangalore and (v) Regional Fodder Station (RFS).



INDEX	
Heads	Symbol
Central Cattle Breeding (CCBF) - 7 Nos	●
Central Herd Registration Unit (CHRU) - 4 Nos	■
Regional Fodder Station (RFS) - 8 Nos	*
National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), UP - 1 Nos	◆
Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station (AQCS) - 6 Nos	↑
Central Sheep Breeding Farm - 1 No.	▲
Central Poultry Development Organization (CPDO) - 5 Nos	⬇
DMS	▼

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

## 2.4 Statutory/Autonomous Body

### 2.4.1 National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) with headquarters at Anand, Gujarat (India) was set up in 1965 and subsequently declared as Institution of National Importance by an Act of Parliament in 1987. NDDB had successfully planned and implemented Operation Flood Programme from 1970 to 1996. Off



late, NDDB has been also implementing/supporting in implementation of National Dairy Plan Phase I, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD) and other schemes of Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI.

NDDB promotes, plans and organises programmes for development of dairy and other agriculture & allied industries following Cooperative strategies and provides assistance for implementation of such programmes along with technical and financial support to the dairy cooperatives. The key focus areas of NDDB & its subsidiaries have been towards making the dairy sector more efficient, effective and sustainable by leveraging modern science and technology in various fields like, Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Animal Health, Engineering Services, Cooperative Services, Training & Capacity Building, Sustainable dairying through Biogas/ Manure Management etc. NDDB through its subsidiaries have also been running its own scheme like - Revitalising Promising Milk Unions, Marketing initiatives to Support Dairy Cooperatives, Disease Control programmes through Ethno-veterinary Medicines, One Health etc.

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

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

NDDB is also leveraging schemes and programmes of other Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments. NDDB is the chief promoter of National Cooperative Organics Limited, Bhartiya Bej Sahakari Sangh Ltd. which are national level

Multistate Cooperative Societies providing end to end services across the respective value chain in which animal husbandry and dairying will also play a key role.

#### **2.4.2 Veterinary Council of India**

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

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 58. 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 two new proposals for establishment of Veterinary Colleges during the year 2023.

In order to regulate the standards of veterinary education in the country and to ensure

implementation of the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education – Degree Course (BVSc & AH) Regulations, 2016 the Council carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges in respect of the facilities available for imparting veterinary education and examinations leading to the award of BVSc & AH Degree periodically under provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Total 38 inspections of the Veterinary Colleges were carried out during the year 2023 (01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023) by VCI.

The Council has directly registered 1727 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 383 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 2023 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 744 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up. Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre as on 31st March, 2023 is given at **Annexure VII**.

### 2.4.3 Animal Welfare Board of India

The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960), the Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, well known humanitarian. From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the face of the animal welfare movement in the country for the last 62 years.

## 2.5 Grievance Cell

2.5.1 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

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

2.7.2 The Department along with its field units observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 30th October to 05th November, 2023. The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week was "भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करे; राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित रहें"; "Say No to Corruption; Commit to the Nation". The Secretary (DAHD) administered the Integrity pledge to all the officers and staff on 30th October, 2023 at 11:00 A.M. Banners and posters were displayed at prominent spots of Krishi Bhawan premises throughout the week displaying the theme of CVC against Corruption. All subordinate offices were given directions regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week and allied activities.

## 2.8 Progressive use of Hindi

2.8.1 The Department has made concerted efforts during the year for promotion of Hindi in Official



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

2.8.2 During the year 2023, Parliamentary Official Language Committee reviewed progressive use of Hindi language in the two subordinate offices i.e. Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF), Suratgarh in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand in Rajkot, Gujrat. Both the offices performed well. During inspection the committee was assured that all the subordinate offices and officers/staff of the Department would maximize work in Hindi language. Further, OL Section of the department physically inspected Mumbai situated two subordinate offices i.e. AQCS, Mumbai & CPDO, Mumbai in September, 2023 and reviewed the progress of Hindi usage in all subordinate offices through VC.

2.8.3 An Official Language Implementation Committee is functioning in the Department under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (O.L). 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 sent by 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, 2023 to 30th September, 2023. Various competitions were held during this month. Some new competitions were also started. Staff of Subordinate Offices and Headquarter of the Department participated enthusiastically. Prizes were distributed by Secretary, AHD to all winners. This year also an All India Essay Competition was organized for the subordinate offices.







2.8.7 Ministry's Second Joint Hindi Advisory Committee meeting was held on 8th November, 2023 at Vigyan Bhawan. Hon'ble Minister of State (Dr. L. Murugan) chaired the meeting, wherein Secretary AHD, Secretary Fisheries and Senior officers of the Department and all the members of the committee participated. During the meeting, Hon'ble Minister of State (Dr. L. Murugan) released the first issue of department's yearly Rajbhasha Magazine 'Surabhi'.

2.8.8 Due to continuous efforts for increasing the use of Hindi language in the office, Department won third Raajbhasha Kirti Puraskar in 2023, Which was given by MOS shri Ajay Kumar Mishra and was received by JS (OL). Also our various subordinate offices won different awards in the meetings of TOLIC.



2.8.9 Joint Secretary (O.L) Shri Girja Nand Singh, Director (Admn.) Mr. Sharad Chandra Srivastava, Assistant Commissioner (Trade) Dr. Anirudh Udayakar and from the Official Language Section Assistant Director (O.L) Smt. Swati Melti, Senior Translation Officer Dr. Naseem Ahmad, Junior

Translation Officer Shri Raghavendra Nath Tripathi and Shri Suresh Kumar Bijarania participated in Hindi Diwas, 2023 and Third All India Official Language conference organized by **Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs in Pune, Maharashtra.**

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

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

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

2.10.1 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

2.11.1 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 2023-24.

## 2.12 Progress Under Mission Recruitment

- Since, starting of Mission Recruitment in October 2022, 132 posts have been filled up.
- Over 200 posts have been got revived from DOE, and action to fill up these posts have been initiated with different agencies, viz. Surplus Cell, Resettlement Cell, SSC, UPSC, etc. and some of them have been filled also.
- Out of 1515 posts, 821 posts are vacant (Live-460, DA-0, A-361). This does not include DMS, being dying cadre.
- Out of 460 live posts, action to fill up 359 posts has been initiated and taken up with the various agencies, like SSC, UPSC, Surplus Cell, DoP&T, etc. Action to initiate process for remaining 101 posts is yet to be taken.

**Table 2.2 : Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying**

S. No.	Division	No. of Sanctioned Posts	No. of filled up posts	No. of Vacant posts	Details
1.	Hqrs (Including Veterinarians posted at Hqrs)	224	158	66	L-60, DA-0, A-6
2.	Veterinarians (posted at field offices)	46	36	10	L-10, DA-0, A-0
3.	Dairy	15	9	6	L-6, DA-0, A-0
4.	Cattle	672	261	411	L-139, DA-0, A-272
5.	NLM	481	187	249	L-233, DA-0, A-61
6.	LH	29	10	19	L-0, DA-0, A-19
7.	AQCS	48	33	15	L-12, DA-0, A-3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>L-460, DA-0, A-361</b>

L - Live, DA - Deemed Abolition (vacant for more than two years), A - Abolition (vacant for more than 5 years)





## Chapter-3

# CATTLE DEVELOPMENT



## 3.1 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

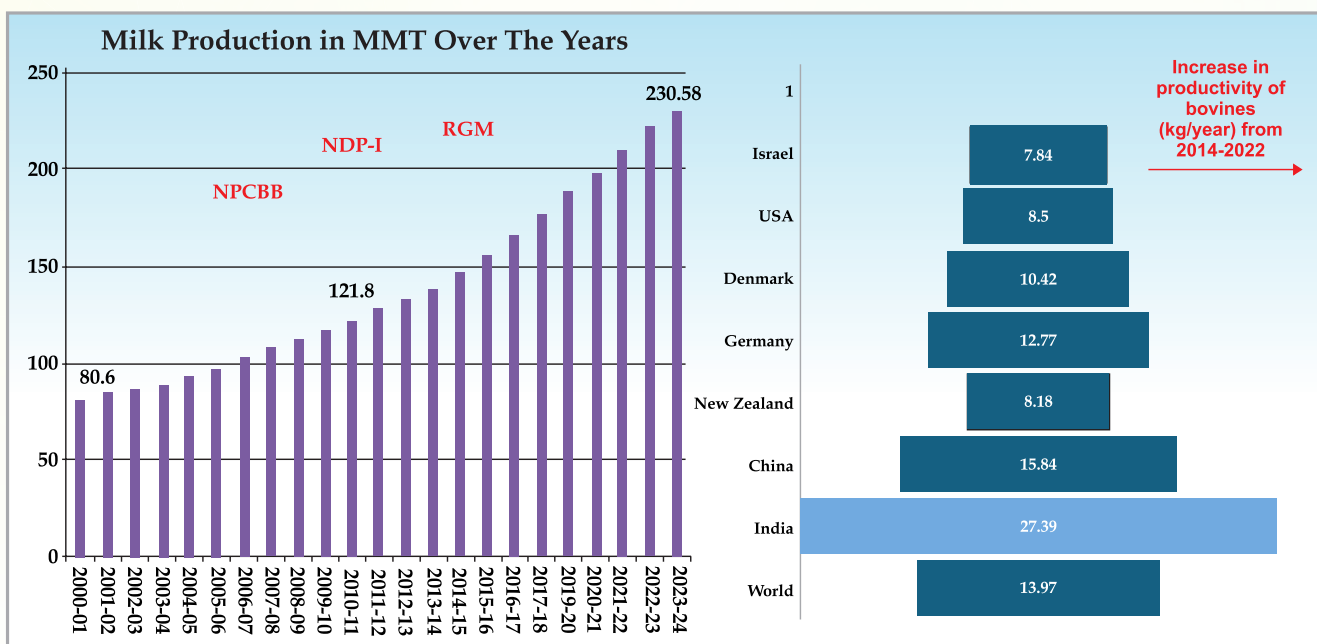
Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated in December 2014 exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds in a scientific holistic manner. Earlier schemes of Government of India have emphasis on crossbreeding for enhancing milk production in the country. Scheme is important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

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

Due to implementation of scheme and other measures taken by Government of India, the annual growth rate of milk production in the country during 2014-15 to 2022-23 is 6%. Productivity of all category

of animals including descript non-descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 27% between 2014-15 and 2022-23. Similarly productivity of buffaloes has increased from 1792 kg per animal per year in 2013-14 to 2212 kg per animal per year in 2022-23. Number of animals in milk has increased from 84.09 million in 2013-14 to 106.15 million in 2022-23 that is by 26.23%. Indigenous cattle (descript and non descript cattle) has increased by 25% during the same period. Milk production from indigenous cattle has increased from 28.30 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 47 million tonnes in 2022-23 that is by 62.5%.

The graphs below show the increase in milk production in India over the years from 80.6 MMT in 2001-02 to 230.58 MMT in 2022-23. Graph also shows the increase in productivity of bovines (Kg/year) from 2014 to 2022. India has shown a 27.39 percent increase in the same, which is the highest, followed by China, Germany, and Denmark. It is also interesting to note that percentage increase in India exceeds the World average which stands at 13.97 percent.



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

### Highlights of the sector: Major Achievements

- World's largest producer of milk since 1998 and at present contributing **25 percent** to the World's total milk production
- Milk Production **231 MMT** in 2022-23 with value of output of **Rs. 11.16 lakh crore**
- Provide livelihoods to **8.5 crore rural households**
- Total bovine population increased (from 29.96 crore in 2012 to 30.22 crore in 2019) by **0.86%** whereas in-milk Bovine population Up (8.3 crore in 2014 to 10.48 crore in 2023) by **26.26%**
- Under NAIP, AI services delivered free of cost at farmers doorstep in 605 districts and so far, 7.13 crore animals covered, 8.74 crores AIs performed, and **4.06 crores farmers benefitted**
- To promote modern reproductive technologies, **22 IVF labs established**
- 10 million doses of sex sorted semen produced so far ; **70 lakh doses distributed for AI**
- In the last 3 years **38736 MAITRIs** have been inducted
- During the last 3 years **3700 progeny tested bulls produced** against the target of 4000 bulls over a period of 5 years
- **142 Breed Multiplication Farms sanctioned** against the targets of 125 farms over the period of 5 years
- DAHD developed complete livestock digital ecosystem **Bharat Pashudhan system**. The database Bharat Pashudhan was launched by Hon'ble PM on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2024. **More than 34 Crore transactions have been recorded** by FLWs utilizing all the functionalities.

### 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 farmer's doorstep
- d. To promote indigenous cattle & buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

#### 3.1.1 Funding Pattern

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

#### 3.1.2 Components of RGM

##### 1. Availability of High genetic Merit Germplasm:

- a. Bull Production Programme
  - Progeny Testing
  - Pedigree Selection
  - Genomic Selection
  - Import of Germplasm
- b. Support to semen stations: Strengthening of existing semen stations.
- c. Implementation of IVF Technology
  - IVF Laboratories
  - Implementation of In Vitro Embryo Production Technology



- Implementation of IVF technology for getting assured pregnancy
- d. Breed Multiplication Farms

## 2. Extension of Artificial Insemination Network

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

## 3. Development and Conservation of indigenous Breeds

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

## 4. Skill Development

## 5. Farmers Awareness

## 6. Research Development and Innovation in Bovine Breeding

### 3.1.3 Accelerated Breed Improvement programme:

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

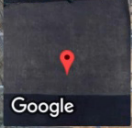
per assured pregnancy is being made available to farmers. The programme has already been initiated in the country.

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

### ii) Establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms:

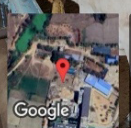
A major constraint for aspiring dairy farmers is the difficulty of procuring high quality heifers or milch animals from their local areas. To address this issue and to attract investment including entrepreneurship for the dairy sector, and to simultaneously create the opportunity for developing a hub and spoke model of dairy farming where small and marginal dairy farmers can thrive with the help of a local hub of reliable dairy services, a subsidy of 50% (up to Rs 2 crores per farm except North Eastern, Hilly States and 31 Arid Districts ; up to Rs 50 Lakh in North Eastern, Hilly States and 31 Arid Districts) on capital cost (excluding land cost) is being provided to private entrepreneurs under this component for establishment of breed multiplication farms of minimum herd size of 200 heads of bovines in the country except for hilly states, north eastern States and 31 arid districts where the number is 50. The entrepreneur will obtain bank finance for the remaining capital cost and sale high quality heifers, conceived through sorted sex semen/ IVF, to farmers in the region. Further for the bank loan the entrepreneur can get an interest subvention of 3% by integrating with the AHIDF Scheme. As on date the Department has approved establishment of 142 Breed Multiplication Farm against the targets of 125 breed multiplication farms.





Hullatti, Karnataka, India  
 SH 57, Hullatti, Karnataka 581115, India  
 Lat 14.655463°  
 Long 75.619172°  
 24/11/23 05:53 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera



Mahabubnagar, Telangana, India  
 J4V3+5MW Ram reddy gardens, Telangana 509382, India  
 Lat 16.642506°  
 Long 78.102758°  
 01/12/23 11:47 AM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera



Bhairana, Rajasthan, India  
 Unnamed Road, Bhairana, Rajasthan 303338, India  
 Lat 26.828949°  
 Long 75.36665°  
 04/12/23 03:59 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera





### Geo-tagged photos of various Breed Multiplication Farms under RGM

#### 3.1.4 Status of Implementation

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

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

**Table 3.1 : 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	2023-24	Total
Allocation	159.4	81.77	119.5	190	750.5	270	400	663.55	604.75	869.54	4109.01
Expenditure	159.02	81.76	118.75	187.64	750.44	269.73	399.9	663.55	604.75	869.13	4104.67

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

farmers' income through production of only female calves with high genetic potential of producing. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission 22 IVF and ET labs has been made operational for promoting IVF and embryo transfer technology in the country. Government has initiated Accelerated Breed Improvement programme and under the programme 2 Lakh IVF pregnancies will be established in next

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

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 March 2024, 20859 embryos from elite

animals of indigenous breeds have been produced and out of this, 11433 embryos have been transferred and so far 1784 elite calves born under the scheme. Present status of these labs is as under:

**Table 3.2 : Status of ETT-IVF labs under RGM**

Sl. No.	State	ETT/IVF Centre	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves Born	Embryos Stored
1	Gujarat	Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala	30	3385	979	123	2368
2	Bihar	BASU, Patna	52	432	161	11	65
3	Haryana	LUVAS, Hisar (HR)	20	535	153	18	340
4	Kerala	Mattupatty	21	1048	404	49	655
5	Madhya Pradesh	ETT Lab, Bhadabhadra, Bhopal	43	1586	1357	383	20
6	West Bengal	ETT/IVF Lab, PBGSBS, Haringata Farm	37	576	551	69	3
7	Uttarakhand	Embryo Biotechnology research and training Centre Kalsi, Dehradun	20	1771	1182	371	535
8	Tamil Nadu	DLF Hosur	51	741	720	83	1
9	Tamil Nadu	Veterinary College And Research Institute, Namakkal, TANUVAS	14	241	97	7	41
10	HP	ETT Lab Palampur	9	219	165	26	34
11	Bihar	RGM, Piprakothi, Motihari	25	60	52	9	0
12	Andhra Pradesh	Livestock Research Station, Lam, Guntur	12	693	543	21	150
13	Andhra Pradesh	ETT/IVF, NKBC, Chintaladevi	29	448	239	9	209
14	Maharashtra	ETT/IVF Centre, MAFSU, Nagpur	20	440	339	21	34
15	Maharashtra	BAIF Development Research Foundation, UruliKanchan, Pune	38	2951	1103	86	2196
16	Maharashtra	J.K.Trust,VadgaonRasai- Dist. Pune	20	3280	1843	277	1423
17	Punjab	ET IVF Lab, DLF, GADVASU	30	910	458	101	329



Sl. No.	State	ETT/IVF Centre	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves Born	Embryos Stored
18	Uttar Pradesh	Niblet, Barabanki, UPLDB	15	531	411	76	120
19	Punjab	PLDB ETT centre, Patiala	9	457	285	25	172
20	Chhattisgarh	ETT Centre, Anjora	15	3	3	0	0
21	Telangana	ETT/IVF, PVNRTVU	50	407	325	9	0
22	Gujarat	IVF Lab, Amreli, AMR dairy	-	145	63	10	61
Total			560	20859	11433	1784	8756



IVF Calves from two Mother Cows (IVF lab Niblet, Barabanki)





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



IVF Lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat





IVF Lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat

## INTERNATIONAL TRAINING TO EMBRYOLOGISTS



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

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

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

### 3.1.6.1 Establishment of Sex Sorted Semen Production Facility:

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

### 3.1.6.1.2 Present Status

Five semen stations in Government sector (Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) are operational. Each semen stations have production capacity to produce 6 lakh to 10 lakh doses per annum. So far 49.44 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 49.71 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations. Accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen is implemented. Under the programme 51 lakh pregnancies will be established and subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

Sex sorted semen production technology in India has been developed for indigenous breed of cattle such as Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Sahiwal, Gir etc.



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





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





**Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at Babugarh, Uttar Pradesh**



**Sex sorted Semen Production Lab at DFSPC, Shyampur, Uttarakhand**





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



**Calves born from Sex sorted semen**

### **3.1.7.1 National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB)**

**3.1.7.1.1** In developed dairy countries genomic selection is used to enhance milk production and productivity for attaining faster genetic gain. In order to increase milk production and productivity of indigenous cattle, a National Bovine Genomic Centre has been established in the country. By using genomic selection indigenous breeds can be made

viable within few generations. This centre will play crucial role in identification of disease free High genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.

**3.1.7.1.2** Projects from Indian Council of Agricultural Research –National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) were approved. Efforts have been initiated under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to develop common genomic chip for genomic selection



of our indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes. The development of chip will lead to enhancement of milk production by increasing rate of genetic gain as animals with superior genetics can be selected at younger age whereas, in traditional methods genetic worth of the animals is proven after 6 to 7 years.

### 3.1.7.1.3 Progress made

DNA chip for genomic selection namely Indus chip and Buff chip has been developed by NDDDB 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.

### 3.1.8 Progeny Testing:

Milk production is a sex-limited trait, therefore genetic potential of the bull is estimated by the performance of the daughters. The scientific breeding method for estimating predicted transmitting ability of bulls on daughters' performance is termed as progeny testing. Organized Progeny Testing Programme (PTP) has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission mainly for indigenous breeds. Details of the projects implemented under RGM during 2023-24 are as under:

Parameter/Project	HGM bulls Procured
SAG Gir	67
GANGMUL Sahiwal	90
PLDB Sahiwal	27
HLDB Murrah	74
PLDB Murrah	39

ABRO Murrah	110
SAG Murrah	61
Banas - Mehsana	27
Mehsana -Mehsana	26
SAG HFCB	66
KLDB HFCB	33
APLDA JYCB	79
TCMPF JYCB	124
HPLDB JY	-
Total	823

### 3.1.8.1 Pedigree Selection Programme:

Pedigree selection programme has been implemented under RashtriyaGokul Mission for those indigenous breeds which have limited population and AI infrastructure is also not available in the area. Under the programme, male calves are selected on the basis of pedigree details and performance of dam, sire and other ancestors in the pedigree. The details of the pedigree selection programmes implemented under RGM during 2023-24 are as under:

Parameter/Project	HGM bulls Procured
Rathi	1
Kankrej	2
Haryana	6
Tharparkar	-
Jaffarabadi	3
Nili Ravi	2
Pandharpuri	4
Gaolao	-
Banni	-
Total	18



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

### 3.1.9 EXTENSION OF AI COVERAGE

#### 3.1.9.1 Artificial Insemination coverage

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

#### 3.1.9.2 AI coverage:

In 2022-23 a total of 985.86 lakhs of Artificial Insemination has been performed in all states. Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh have the lowest AI coverage of 1% while in Kerala 100% of the breedable bovine females is under AI coverage.

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

Multipurpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) have been established in order to deliver

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

**Table 3.3 : Establishment of MAITRIs to extend AI Coverage from 2021-22 to 2023-24**

State	Targets (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)
Andhra Pradesh	3500	4746
Telangana	250	162
Karnataka	2350	3139
Kerala	160	139
Gujarat	648	545
Madhya Pradesh	6770	5136
Maharashtra	250	220
Rajasthan	1100	1315



Jammu & Kashmir	639	848
Punjab	100	0
Haryana	119	0
Himachal Pradesh	50	43
Uttarakhand	225	233
Uttar Pradesh	3250	2497
Ladakh	300	75
Assam	1364	1012
Arunachal Pradesh	100	37
Manipur	100	100
Meghalaya	535	173
Sikkim	378	378
Nagaland	20	20
Tripura	144	94
Jharkhand	1539	1044

Chhattisgarh	425	425
Bihar	5406	2733
West Bengal	1000	1188
Odisha	1500	1341
Total	32222	27643

### 3.1.9.4 Strengthening of field AI network

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



Distribution of AI kits to MAITRI's under RGM



### 3.1.9.5 Strengthening of AI Training Infrastructure

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

### 3.1.9.6 Strengthening of Liquid nitrogen storage, transport and distribution system

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

### 3.1.9.7 Evaluation of Semen stations:

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

Table 3.4 : Grading of semen stations over the years

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

### 3.1.9.8 Minimum Standard Protocol (MSP) for Semen Production

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

### 3.1.9.9 ISO Certification of semen stations

At present, 54 semen stations are ISO certified.

### 3.1.9.10 Manpower Development:

Under the scheme 793 professionals have been trained in latest developments in frozen semen technology and database management. Refresher

training in artificial insemination has been imparted to 28117 existing AI technicians/ MAITRIs. Basic training in AI has been given to 27643 Multi-Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).

### 3.1.10 Awareness programme:

#### 3.1.10.1 Nationwide A.I program

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme phase IV has been implemented during 2022-24 in 592 districts having less than 50% A.I coverage from 1st August 2022 till date.

3.1.10.2 The NAIP-III programme has achieved a significant success by covering 179.98 Lakh bovines against a target of 3 Crore bovines. Under the programme 2.26 crore Artificial Inseminations performed free of cost at farmer's doorstep and 124.42 lakh farmers benefitted. Furthermore, NAIP programme was extended to phase IV covering 592

districts, under the NAIP-IV till March 2024, 303.15 lakh animals have been covered, 433.37 lakh AI performed and 188.52 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.

**3.1.10.3** All the animals covered under the programme

are being identified using Animal UID (AUID) and their data are being uploaded on NDLM 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.

#### **3.1.10.34 Expected Outcome**

- Due to this campaign mode approach, around 7.5 Crore number of AI's would result into worth of 3.00 Crore superior calves, 1.35 Crore superior female calves will be produced which will yield 16.2 MMT of milk /annum after 3 years. Cows and buffaloes worth, Rs. 54,000 Crores (Rs. 40,000 per adult cow) will be added to the farmers household.
- Through sale of milk, dairy farmers will earn an additional income of Rs. 55258 Crore.

There will be improvement in the indigenous breed population by the addition of more milch animals to the dairy herd of the country.



**Twin buffalo calves born in Karnataka under NAIP**





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



**Calves born in Sikkim under NAIP**





**Farmer's awareness programme under RGM in Sikkim**

### 3.1.11 Gopal Ratna Awards

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

cash amount:Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupee five lakh) for 1<sup>st</sup> rank holder; Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupee three lakh) to 2<sup>nd</sup> rank holder and Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupee two lakh) to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank holder for Best Dairy Farmer Rearing Indigenous Cattle/buffalo Breeds and Best Dairy Cooperative. Applications were invited on self-nomination basis through online application portal <https://awards.gov.in>. Total 1770 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 2023. Details of the winners is as under

S.No.	Category	Name of Awardees
1.	Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ buffalo breeds;	1st Shri Ram Singh, Karnal, Haryana
		2nd Shri NileshMaganbhaiAhir, Surat, Gujarat
		3rd Smt. Brinda Siddharth Shah, Valsad, Gujarat
		3rd Shri Rahul Manohar Khairnar, Nashik, Maharashtra



S.No.	Category	Name of Awardees
2.	Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT)	1st Shri Suman Kumar Sah, Araria, Bihar
		2nd Shri Anil Kumar Pradhan, Anugul, Odisha
		3rd Shri MuddapuPrasadarao Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Best Dairy Cooperative / Milk Producer Company / Dairy Farmer Producer Organization.	1st PulpallyKsheerolpadakaSahakaranaSangam D Ltd, Wayanad, Kerala
		2nd T M Hosoor Milk Producers Cooperative Society Ltd, Mandya, Karnataka
		3rd M.S 158 Nathamkovilpatti Milk Producers Cooperative Society, Dindigul , Tamil Nadu

## 3.2 Breed Improvement Institutes

### 3.2.1 Introduction:

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

### 3.2.2 Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs)

**3.2.2.1** Breeding is one of the important tools to facilitate production potentials and bring about progressive genetic improvement in production on a long-term basis in animals. Central Cattle Breeding Farms were introduced by Govt. of India in various agro climatic zones of the country between 1968 to 1976 under various five-year plans. Their main aim is to make available germplasm with high genetic potential of important indigenous and exotic cattle breeds (Holstein Friesian and Jersey) within the country so as to serve as a backbone of the dairy industry. These farms have played crucial role in supply of breeding inputs in the form of disease free HGM bulls of indigenous and exotic breeds and frozen semen doses.

**3.2.2.2** There are seven Central Cattle Breeding

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

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

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

### 3.2.2.4 Objectives:

Mandate of these farms is as under:

- Progressive genetic improvement of herd for Milk Production and other important traits like calving interval, days open and days dry through

- scientific selection and organized breeding plan.
- ii. Development and conservation of superior germplasm of various cattle and buffalo breeds.
- iii. Production and distribution of high genetic merit (HGM) bulls to different Breeding Agencies for semen production.
- iv. Demonstration of scientific breeding and farm management practices to the technical personnel extension workers and farmers.

### 3.2.2.5 Functions:

#### 3.2.2.5.1 Progressive Genetic improvement of stock:

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

#### 3.2.2.5.2 Development & conservation of indigenous breeds

Indigenous breeds like Red Sindhi and Tharparkar breed of cattle and Surti breed of buffalo are being developed and conserved at these farms. HGM bulls of these breeds are being made available to semen stations with the State Government and other agencies. CCBF Chiplima is important source of Red

Sindhi germplasm for use in breeding programmes being implemented by the States and other agencies in the country.

#### 3.2.2.5.3 Production & distribution of elite bull calves:

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

#### 3.2.2.6 CCBF, Alamadhi:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm is located at (Avadi), Alamadhi, Chennai was established in 1973 with aim of promoting Murrah breed of buffalo in the southern region and to meet requirement of HGM bulls of Murrah breed in the region. The farm is spread over an area of 214.98 hectare. The farm houses Murrah buffaloes and present herd strength is 300 animals. During 2023-24, the farm produced 18 HGM Bull calves and sold 56 HGM bull calves to the states. 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 NDDB.



Murrah Breed at CCBF, Alamadhi





**Murrah Herd at CCBF, Alamadhi**

### **3.2.2.7 CCBF, Dhamrod:**

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod is located at the Surat in Gujarat. The farm was established during 1968 with Surti buffalo breed, with aim and objective to produce superior high pedigreed Surti bull calves for propagation and breeding purpose throughout the country and also to conserve this indigenous breed. The farm strength is 328 animals. During 2023-24, the farm produced 26 Bull calves and sold 29 bull calves to the States. 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 on date 36 Gir animals are present in the farm. At this farm state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has been established and made operational. IVF work at the lab has been undertaken on public private partnership (PPP) mode. From the lab IVF facility is being made available to farmers in the area.





**Gir Breed at CCBF, Dhamrod**



**Surti Breed at CCBF, Dhamrod**



### 3.2.2.8 CCBF, Andeshnagar:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, is located at Andeshnagar in Uttar Pradesh about 13 Kms away from Lakhimpur-Kheri. The farm was established during 1976 and houses Murrah breed of buffalo and

crosses of Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar. During 2023-24, the farm produced 21 Bull calves and sold 47 bull calves to the States. Civil work for establishment of state-of-art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



**Murrah Calves at CCBF Andeshnagar**



**Murrah Breed at CCBF, Andeshnagar**



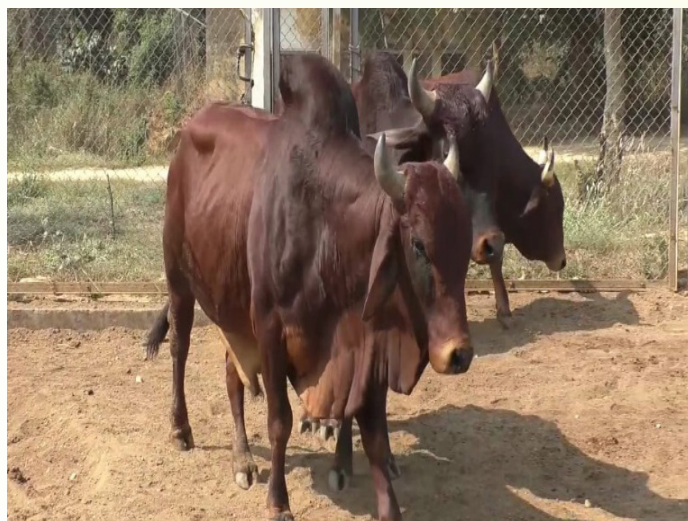
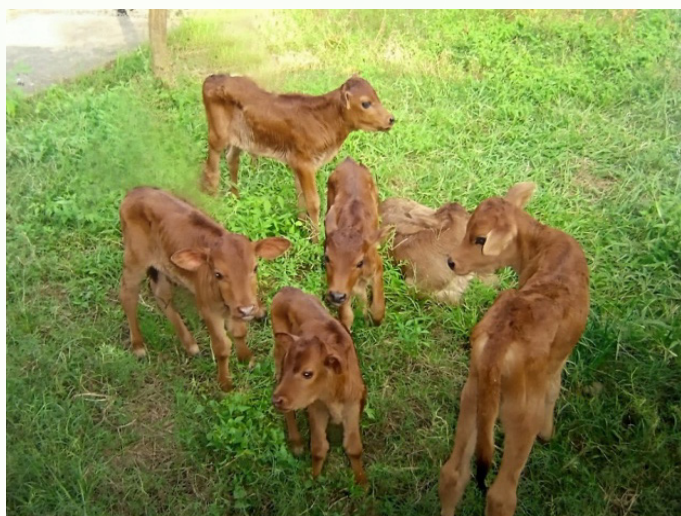
### 3.2.2.9 CCBF, Chiplima:

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

of Jersey X Red Sindhi. During 2023-24, the farm produced 17 Bull calves and sold 31 bull calves to the states. Besides, 599 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training center has already been completed.



Milking operation at CCBF,Chiplima



Red Sindhi calves and bull at CCBF,Chiplima





Farmers training Programme at CCBF Chiplima

**3.2.2.10CCBF, Sunabeda:**

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima is located at Sunabeda, District Koraput in Odisha State. The farm was established during 1972 and houses exotic Jersey breed of cattle. During 2023-24, the farm

produced 28 Bull calves and sold 19 bull calves to the states. Besides, 205 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.



Jersey Breed at CCBF, Sunabeda





### Farmers training Programme at CCBF, Sunabeda

#### 3.2.2.11 CCBF, Hessarghatta:

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

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

#### 3.2.2.12 CCBF, Suratgarh:

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh is located at District Sriganganagar in Rajasthan State. The farm was established during 1967 and houses indigenous stock of Tharparkar breed of cattle. The farm strength is 378 animals. During 2023-24, the farm produced 60 Bull calves and sold 53 bull calves to the states. Besides, the 594 farmers have been trained during the period. Civil work for establishment of state-of-art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.





**Tharparkar Herd at CCBF, Suratgarh**



**Heifers produced through IVF at CCBF, Suratgarh**

### 3.2.3 Overall Physical Progress

These farms produced 138 nos. of bull calves, sold 188 bull calves to farmers and to State Breeding Farms

and trained 880 nos. of the farmers in dairy farm management during the year 2023-24. Parameter wise physical progress made during 2023-24 is presented in the following table:

Sl No	Para meters	Alamadhi	Andesh Nagar	Chiplima	Dhamrod	Sunabeda	Suratgarh	Total
1	Bull calf Production	18	21	17	26	28	60	170
2	Bull Calf sold	56	47	31	15	19	53	221
3	No. of Farmers trained	82	25	599	3	365	594	1668



### 3.2.4 Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS):

#### 3.2.4.1 Introduction:

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

#### 3.2.4.2 Structure of the scheme:

Under the scheme there are 4 CHRS units located

at Rohtak, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Ongole. There are 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 NDLM data base and animals are identified using 12-digit Animal Unique Identification (AUID) number. Guidelines of International Committee on Animal Recording are followed under the scheme.

#### 3.2.4.3 CHR Unit Rohtak

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



Hariana Cattle

#### 3.2.4.4 Achievements:

During 2023-24, 8726 elite Cows & Buffaloes

conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2023-24 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
4162	1557	44	27





**SAHIWAL**

TAG NO. - 160048946741

MILK YIELD - 4204/302

ORDER OF LACTATION - 3<sup>rd</sup>

AGE 6 YEARS



**MURRAH BUFFALO**

TAG NO. - 102287594192

MILK YIELD - 4448/305

ORDER OF LACTATION - 2<sup>nd</sup>

AGE 5 YEARS



### HARIANA COW

TAG NO. - 102287603707  
ORDER OF LACTATION - 4<sup>th</sup>

PEAK YIELD - 13 KG  
AGE 6 YEARS

#### 3.2.4.5 CHR unit, Ahmedabad

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

#### 3.2.4.5.2 Achievements:

During 2023-24, 5585 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2023-24 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
3168	1850	73	89

#### 3.2.4.6 CHR unit, Ajmer

**3.2.4.6.1** 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.

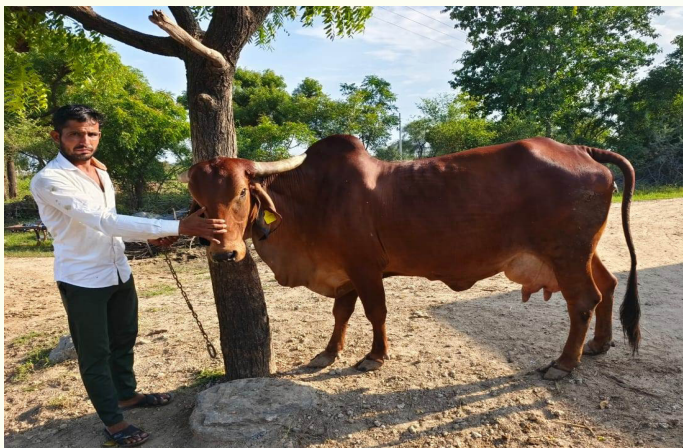
#### 3.2.4.6.2 Achievements:

During 2023-24 , 2284 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2023-24 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
1132	774	42	101



## Gir Cow



### 3.2.4.7 CHR unit, Ongole:

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

### 3.2.4.7.2 Achievements:

During 2023-24, 1785 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2023-24 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness/ Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
1166	1083	60	130



## Murrah Buffalo



## Ongole Cattle



### 3.2.4.8 Role Played by CHRS in Genetic Upgradation Programmes:

3.2.4.8.1 During 2023-24, primary registration of 9628 cows and buffaloes was done, out of which 5264 were finally registered; 219 breeders awareness / publicity camps were held and 347 persons were trained for conducting survey and milk recording for State

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

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## Chapter-4

# DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

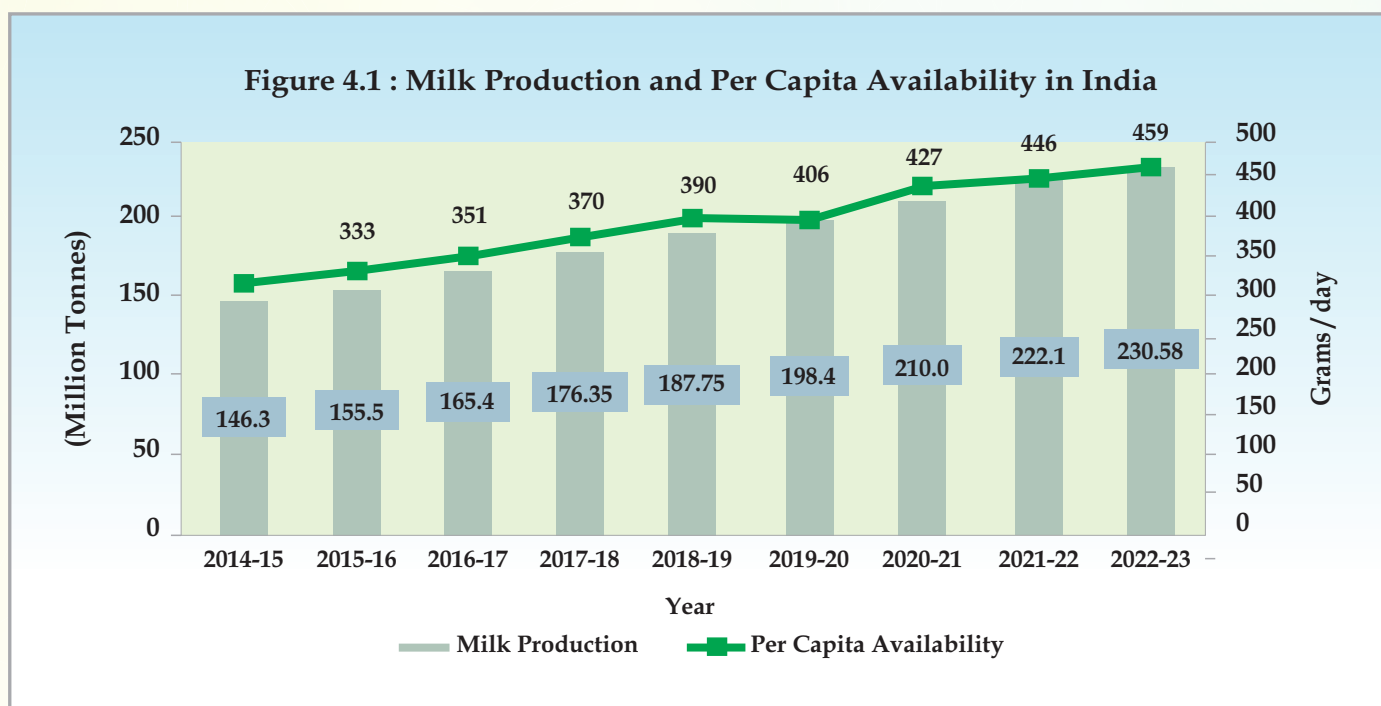




## 4.1 Overview

The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy interventions, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual production of 230.58 million tonnes during the year 2022-23 as compared to 222.07 million tonnes during 2021-22 recording a growth rate of 3.83%.

As per the FAO Dairy Market Review (2023) the world milk production will grow from 951.60 million tonnes in 2022 to 965.47 million tonnes in 2023 (estimates) which translated to a growth of 1.4%. Further as per the FAO Dairy Market Review (2023) milk production of India is estimated to reach 236.35 million tonnes in 2023-24 registering a growth of 2.5% over the last year beating the world average growth rate.



Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 459 grams per day during the year 2022-23 which is more than the world average of around 323 grams per day in 2022 (estimates) (Food Outlook Nov'23). Most of the milk in the country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

### 4.1.1 Economic Significance of Dairying

Livestock sub-sector plays a vital role in the Indian economy and also in the socio-economic development of millions of rural households. Livestock is a principal source of draught power in rural areas and provides milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides & skins, manure and fuel. It is accounted for about 5.50% of total GVA of India (at current prices) and 30.23% of the GVA of agriculture & allied sector. The contribution of agriculture & allied sector to the national GVA has been falling from a level of 25.17% in 1999-2000 to 18.19% in 2022-23 (at current price).

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

**4.1.2 Share of milk production and supply :** In India, about 37% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area, the balance 63% of the milk is available for sale to organized and unorganized players. Organized sector comprises of government, producers' owned institutions (milk cooperatives & 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, urbanization and increasing per capita income. The consumption of milk has been rising, commensurate with the increase in purchasing power of people, changing food habits & life-styles and demographic growth. Milk with its varied benefits is the only source of animal protein for the largely vegetarian population of the country. Further, factors such as increased consumer interest in high protein diets and increasing awareness & availability of dairy products through channels such as organized retail chain are also driving this growth.

The milk consuming population has been consistently rising in the country both in rural and urban areas. According to 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 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 organized sector has increased from 32 % to 41 % in last 3 years. It is estimated that the share of organized 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 tones by 2030 as per IMARC 2021 report.

Milk production in the country in 2022-23 has been estimated at about 23 crore metric tonnes registering a growth of 5.5% per annum during last 5 years. The per capita availability of milk has reached to 459 grams per day in 2022-23. 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 staff train and provide consulting services to support DCS leaders and staff.

**The State Federation:** The cooperative milk producers' unions in a state form, a State Federation, which is responsible for marketing the fluid milk and products of member unions. Some federations also manufacture feed and support other union activities.

**4.1.4.2 Current status:** In the cooperative sector, there are 22 Milk Federations/ Apex Bodies, 240 district cooperative milk unions, 28 marketing dairies, 24 Milk Producer Organizations covering about 2.3 lakh villages and 1.8 Crore dairy farmers as members.

#### 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 22 MPCs, out of which, six were supported under the National Dairy Plan (Phase I). Fifteen of these MPCs have an all-women membership and all the producer directors on their respective boards are women. Together, these MPCs have around 10.06 lakh milk producers spread over about 24166 villages. 74 per cent of these producers are women and 65 per cent are small holder milk producers. The members of these 22 companies raised around Rs 233 Cr towards share capital. The companies together procured about 46.75 lakh Kg of milk per day during 2023-24 and together achieved a gross turnover of about Rs. 9417 crore 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 13.09 lakh AIs were carried out in the operational

areas of these MPCs. Additionally, about 1.23 lakh MT of cattle feed and 894 MT of mineral mixture were also sold among the members of the various MPC

#### 4.1.4.4 Private Dairy Sector

Post 1991, when the era of reform in industrial licensing began, the private sector companies have made an impressive growth in building capacities for processing milk and milk derivatives. They made large investment in dairy sector creating capacities which surpassed the combined capacity of the dairy cooperatives and the government dairies in past 20 years. Some of these private players are now much larger than some cooperative dairies and they have large potential for growth. Since private sector functions purely on commercial lines with an aim to earn maximum profit, the social responsibility towards farmers' development is largely affected. The private players prefer to procure milk through vendors affecting the farmers' getting remunerative price. However, growth in private sector provides market access to large number of farmers. The total number of Private Dairies (Milk Processing Units) As Per FSSAI Licenses (Till May 2019) is 1944 Nos. with a Capacity of 901.6 Lakh Litres per day (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 March 2024 was about 14% higher while liquid milk sale was about 3.21 % higher when compared to March 2023. During March 2024, the stock of

Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in cooperative sector is higher by about 102% and the stock of white butter increased by about 196%.

#### 4.3.2 Achievements made under Dairy Development Sector during last two years

India is the largest producer of milk and contributes 24.11% of the World's total milk production. The progress of dairying during the last two years viz. 2021-22 in comparison to 2022-23 is as follows:

Parameters	Year (2021-22)	Year (2022-23)	% Growth
India's milk production (MMT) [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	222.07	230.58	3.83
World milk production (MMT)* [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	951.60 (2022)	965.47 (2023)	1.4
India's Per capita Availability (grams/day) [Cumulative annual growth rate(CAGR)]	446	459	2.91

\*Source- FAO Market Review Report '2023

- Milk production was 230.58 million tonnes in the year 2022-23, whereas in 2021-22, 222.07 million tonnes of milk was produced
- In 2022, the average per capita availability of milk in the World was about 323 grams per day, whereas in India it was 459 grams per day in 2022-23, which is 42.22% more.

#### 4.3.3 Milk Situation during 2023-24:

The milk situation during the period from April 2023

to March, 2024 with Major Milk Producing States in the country are as under:

- Milk was procured at an average of 615 Lakh Kilogram per Day (LKgPD) and was sold at an average of 431 Lakh Litre per Day (LLPD).
- An average of Rs.47.23 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. 62.66 per lit.
- Year-wise details for Export and import are as under:

### Export and Import

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity (In MT)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Export</b>					
Milk and cream (0401)	13,818.60	11,309.58	12,143.09	15295.49	16515.01
Milk Powder (0402)	3,758.47	16,855.97	49,653.89	18,737.78	6952.94
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	994.78	1,107.50	1,503.22	1,574.18	2501.17
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	311.6	224.06	165.67	350.64	336.16



Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405)	25,263.18	16,971.61	37,682.94	22,903.22	27844.78
Cheese and Curd (0406)	7,323.82	8,458.60	7,623.67	9,320.94	9163.57
Casein, Caseinates And Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501)	164.4	3,401.65	8,768.48	8,843.52	2044.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,634.85</b>	<b>58,328.97</b>	<b>117,540.96</b>	<b>77025.77</b>	<b>65357.96</b>
	<b>Quantity (In MT)</b>				
<b>Import</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
Milk and cream (0401)	450.37	233.79	312.57	408.12	758.58
Milk Powder (0402)	1321.76	438.84	277.6	604.12	973.76
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	1127.91	20.03	12.82	57.51	1,000.47
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	12733.43	14088.29	9612.69	10808.35	23041.22
Butter/ Ghee/Butter Oil (0405)	401.98	598.2	130.84	275.85	252.5
Cheese and Curd (0406)	1792.38	804.12	1527.01	1821.87	2250.74
Casein, Caseinates And Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glues (3501)	2209.73	1856.76	2039.12	1007.54	2517.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,037.56</b>	<b>18,040.03</b>	<b>13,912.65</b>	<b>14,983.36</b>	<b>30794.74</b>

(Source:DGFT Ministry of Commerce & Industry)

#### 4.4 Dairy Development Scheme

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

##### 4.4.1 National Programme for Dairy Development

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

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

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

##### 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

206 projects in 28 States and 2 Union Territory have been approved with the total cost of Rs. 3430.57 crore (Central Share Rs. 2556.67 crore) from 2014-15 to 2023-24 (31.03.2024). A total sum of Rs. 2015.56 crore has been released for implementation of these projects up to 31.03.2024. The State wise financial progress till 31.03.2024 is at **Annexure VIII**.

## Physical Progress under NPDD

- 19,601 Dairy Cooperative Societies organized/

revived with enrollment of 17.65 lakh new farmer members and procurement of additional 101.07 lakh litres per day.

- 24.92 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity created and about 82 milk processing units strengthened/modernized.
- 4227 Bulk Milk Coolers with 94.59 lakh litres chilling capacity created, 34209 Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit and 6082 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipment installed at village level dairy cooperative societies.
- About 17 State of Art New State Level Laboratories are being establishment in 16 States.
- The State- wise physical progress, targets and achievements are at **Annexure-IX**.



**Location: Dairy Plant Building East Khasi Hills District under NPDD scheme**





**5 KL HTST pasteurizer, East Khasi Hills District under NPDD scheme**



**50 Thousand Litres per day Milk Processing Plant at Cheshmashahi, Srinagar-NPDD scheme**





**Milk Analytical Laboratory at Satwari, Jammu under NPDD**



**Icecream module at Satwari Jammu under NPDD-JK-03E**







**Jammu & Kashmir Farmer training conducted at NDDB Jalandhar under NPDD**



**Two thousand litre Bulk Milk Cooler at Roth, Block - Agalpur, Bolangir, Odisha under NPDD**





**Bulk Milk Cooler and Milk Adulteration testing machine at Pandori, Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, under NPDD**



**Training Camp at Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur, Punjab under NPDD**





**New Dairy Plant construction at Bamutia, Tripura under NPDD scheme**





Punjabi Basghar milk society uo  
Udhamsinghnagar , Uttarakhand  
DPMCU installed under NPDD



Training of all milk union officers under  
NPDD in Uttarakhand

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**Component B- Dairying through Cooperatives**

**Objective** “To increase sales of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers’ access to organised

market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producers owned institutions, thereby contributing to increase in returns to milk producers in the project area”.

## Funding Source

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

*Implementing Agency - National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)*

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

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

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

### Project Output:

The project will generate the following outputs:

- i. Setting up of new/ strengthening of village level institutions in 4470 villages.
- ii. About 1.5 lakh additional milk producers (with 50% women milk producers) targeted to pour milk resulting in incremental milk procurement of about 14.20 lakh kg per day.
- iii. Establishment of 4694 AMCUs and induction of 104 milk tankers for collection and transfer milk to transfer 8LLPD of milk at the end of the programme.
- iv. Creation of additional chilling capacity of 8.96 LLPD at village level, processing capacity of about 7 LLPD (lakh litres per day) Value Added Products (VAP) manufacturing capacity of 190 MTPD.
- v. Strengthening marketing cold chain infrastructure of POIs by setting up of 3000 milk parlours with Deep Freezers and Visi Coolers, 198 walk-in-cold storages and 96 insulated van of 5KL capacity under cold chain infrastructure.
- vi. Fodder development and animal nutrition advisory services in 3000 villages.
- vii. Creation of feed and feed supplement manufacturing capacity of 724 MTPD.

### Achievement:

**Financial:** As on 31.03.2024, 22 projects from 8 states have been sanctioned with total outlay of Rs. 1130.63 crore The fund disbursed from DAHD to NDDB is provided below:

Particulars	Sanctioned (in Rs. Crore)	Disbursed (in Rs. Crore)
Loan	705.54	146.97
Grant	329.71	157.31
PIs contribution	95.38	0.00
Total	1130.63	304.28

*Physical: As on 31.03.2024, no physical progress under DTC component of NPDD has been reported.*



#### 4.4.2 Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO):

A Scheme namely "Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities" was approved to provide working capital loan to State Cooperatives and Federations.

##### 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. 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 2020-21 in order to provide interest subvention on working capital loan.

The interest subvention component is being implemented by the Department through NDDDB. 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. Further, as per decision of Cabinet dated 01.02.2024 , the implementation of SDCFPO has been continued as a component of IDF with-in the approved outlay (i.e. Rs 500 cr. from 2021-22 to 2025-26). Since inception, an amount of Rs. 550.75 crore has been released to National Dairy Development Board till 31st March 2024 for implementation of the scheme. The year wise progress of the scheme is as under:

- NDDDB has conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 151.02 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 10588.64 Cr @ 2% p.a. for 55 milk unions across the country and released Rs 156.69 Cr (Rs 78.96 Cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 77.73 Cr as additional interest subvention amount) for the year 2020-21.
- For the year 2021-22, NDDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 210.08 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 14117.85 Cr @ 2% p.a. for 60 milk unions and released Rs 201.12Cr (Rs 101.26cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 99.86 Cr as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2022-23, NDDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 169.05 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 15144.40 cr @ 2% p.a. for 64 milk unions/ Federations and released Rs. 129.38 crore (Rs 67.83cr as regular interest subvention and Rs. 61.55 cr. as additional interest subvention amount).
- For the year 2023-24, NDDDB have conveyed sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 123.63 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs. 12084.25 Cr @ 2% p.a. for 35 milk unions/Federations and released Rs. 21.66 crore (Rs 21.65 cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 0.0062 Cr as additional interest subvention amount).

#### 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). NDDDB has also been allowed to provide loan from its own sources. The GoI provide 2.5% interest subvention to NABARD. The funding period is up to March, 2022-23 while the repayment period is upto 2030-31 with spill over to first quarter of the FY 2031-32.

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

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

- Training centre (complete with civil and other necessary infrastructure)

#### Achievement:

##### a. Financial (as on 31.03.2024):

- i. Total approved project outlay: Rs.6776.87 Crore
- ii. Loan sanctioned: Rs.4575.22 Crore
- iii. Loan disbursed: Rs.3126.53 Crore
- iv. Interest subvention released by GoI: Rs. 128.11 Crore

##### b. Physical (as on 31.03.2024):

- i. Milk Processing Capacity established: 69.95 LLLPD
- ii. Milk Chilling Capacity established: 3.40 LLLPD
- iii. Drying Capacity established: 265 MTPD
- iv. VAP capacity established: 11.74 LLLPD (milk equivalent)

**Now the DIDF has been subsumed with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) with approval of CCEA in its meeting 01.02.2024.**

#### 4.4.4 National Dairy Plan-II scheme

The Screening Committee of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), in its 120<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021, approved the project proposal titled "National Dairy Plan, Phase-II" for posing to the World Bank for assistance of USD 77.8052 million (subject to finalization at the time of financing) on incorporation of comments of NITI Aayog, DOE and other Departments.

Draft EFC note was circulated among the line Ministries/ Organizations for their comments and observations and, on compliance to those, final EFC note was submitted to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for consideration. Accordingly, EFC in its meeting on 30.11.2023 under the chairmanship of Finance Secretary and Secretary (Expenditure) has recommended the proposal with some suggestion in funding pattern and DAHD is in process to revisit the changes.



## 4.5 Milk Quality Initiative

### 4.5.1 Quality Milk Programme

DAHD had launched Quality Milk Programme on 24.07.2019 with the objectives to achieve Global (Codex) standard for domestic consumption and ensuring traceability & increasing share in world exports. All cooperative Dairy Plants & Dairy Co-op Societies for 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, neutralizer 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 equipment. 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 271.64 crore. An amount of Rs 236.42 crore has been released to States till 31.03.2024. 143 FTIR technology-based milk analyser and 61 Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipment have already been installed under the programme.



State Central Laboratory in Jharkhand under NPDD scheme



State Central Laboratory in Kerala under NPDD scheme

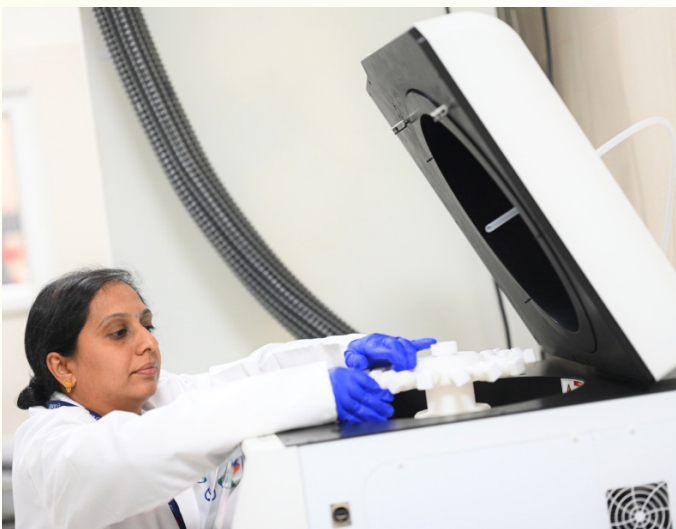
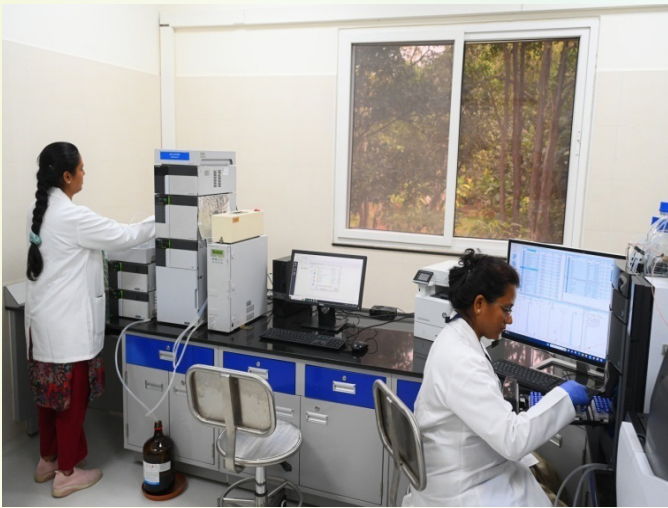


State Central Laboratory in Kerala under NPDD scheme



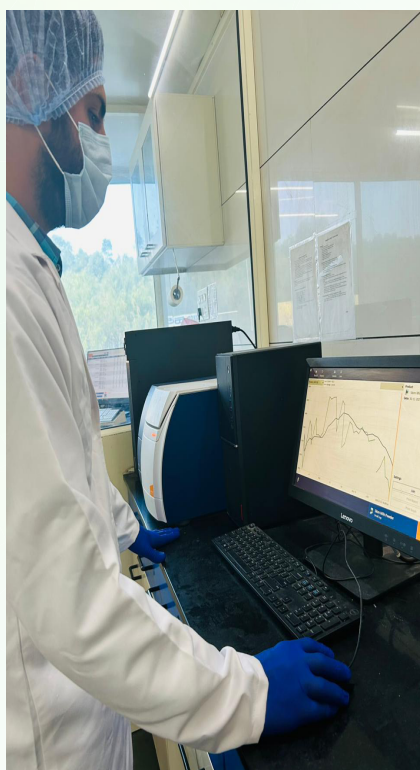
State Central Laboratory in Karnataka under NPDD scheme





**State Central Laboratory in Karnataka under NPDD scheme**





### Strengthening of Dairy Plant labs in Punjab under NPDD scheme

#### 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, 49,013 numbers of Automatic Milk Collection Units with Milk Analysers, 12154 number of Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machines and 6483 numbers of bulk milk coolers with a capacity of 160.51 lakh litres have been approved for installation.

#### 4.6 Smart India Hackathon 2023 (SIH 2023)

Dairy Division of the Department had participated in the SIH 2023 organized by Innovation Cell, AICTE,

Ministry of Education. Two problem statements were submitted from Dairy Division of the Department viz. (i) One-stop solution for monitoring dairy plant energy consumption, hygiene and packaging waste collection from consumers and (ii) Green options for milk packaging (Low cost, environment-friendly, and extended shelf life packaging for milk). Grand Finale of SIH 2023 was held during 19.12.2023 to 23.12.2023 at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. One idea for the problem statement “One-stop solution for monitoring dairy plant energy consumption, hygiene and packaging waste collection from consumers” was declared as the winning solution and will be undertaken for further development/implementation.

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## Chapter-5

# 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

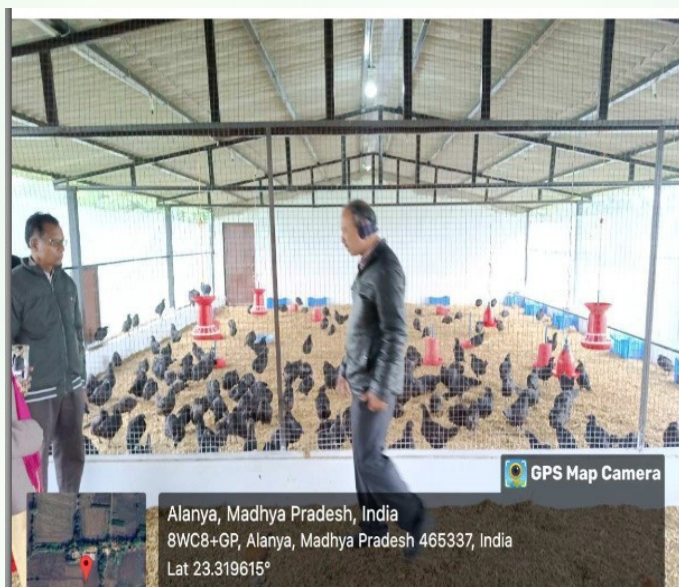
This sub-mission proposes to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery by providing the incentivization to the eligible entities like Individuals, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Farmers Cooperative Organizations (FCOs) Joint Liability 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 lakhs for establishment of parent layer farm of rural poultry birds of minimum 1000 female birds and 100 male birds along with hatchery and brooding unit. Individuals, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8 companies may apply for availing benefits of this scheme.

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

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 91 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.5026.47 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.2199.84 Lakhs.



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

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

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

proportionate to the size of the scheme. Individual, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8 companies may apply through online portal [www.nlm.udyamimitra.in](http://www.nlm.udyamimitra.in) for availing benefit of this scheme.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 1047 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.82152.34 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.38448.64 Lakhs.



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



### 5.1.1.3 Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat breeds

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

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

#### 5.1.1.4 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 lakhs 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.

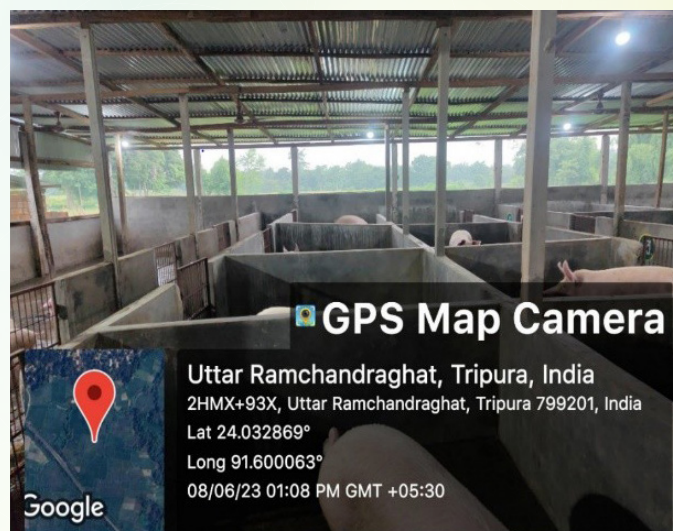
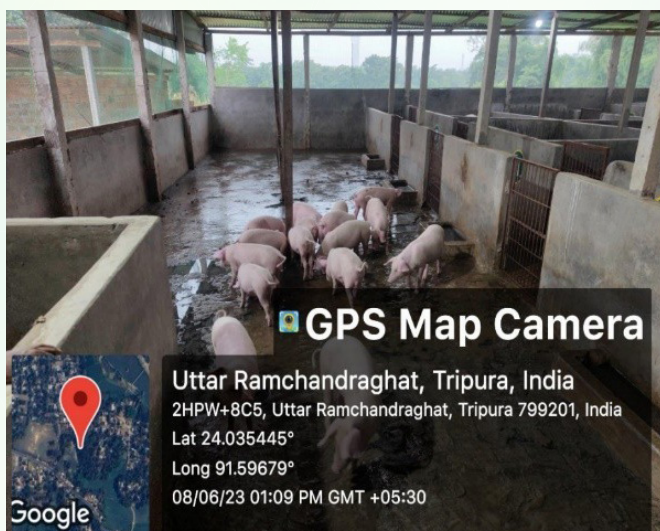
#### 5.1.1.7 Import of exotic sheep and goat germplasm

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 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs proportionate to the size of the scheme. Individuals, FPOs, FCOs, JLGs, SHGs and Section 8 companies may apply through online portal [www.nlm.udyamimitra.in](http://www.nlm.udyamimitra.in) for availing benefit of this scheme.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 131 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.8176.64 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.3218.5 Lakhs.



As part of entrepreneurship development under Piggery Farm Development, a piggeryfarm of 110 stock size is established at Tripura.

#### 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.

#### 5.1.1.10 Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development:

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

The sub-mission of the feed and fodder development 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.

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.

#### Activity (ii): Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder

Under this, efforts have been 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.

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 43 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.4184.82 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.1780.08 Lakhs.

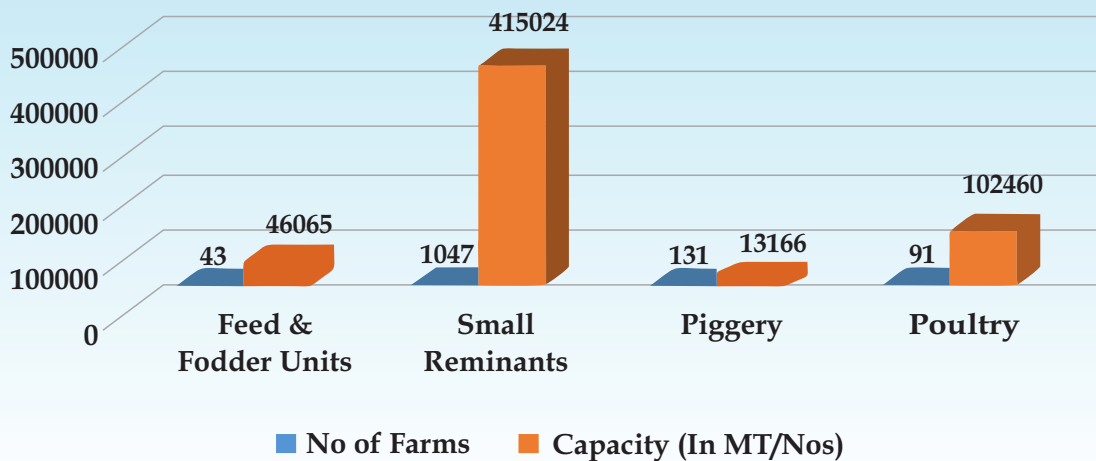




As part of entrepreneurship development under feed and fodder development, a silage making unit is established at Harda, Madhya Pradesh.

### Sectoral growth under National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme

Figure 5.1 : Sector-wise growth in capacity



Under the NLM EDP, a total of 530,650 animals are inducted, and a feed and fodder capacity of 46,065 MT is established.

#### 5.1.1.11 Women Entrepreneurship Development under National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development-

In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 293 women entrepreneurship proposals. Out of these proposals 17 entrepreneurship proposals for

establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms, 243 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms, 27 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms, 06 proposals are for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs.23975.40 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs.11034.16 Lakhs.

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

Samarala Shanusha's journey in the world of poultry farming began four years ago when she established her own backyard poultry farm. Like many aspiring entrepreneurs, she dreamed of expanding her business but faced significant challenges due to limited financial resources. However, her path took a transformative turn when she learned about the National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme initiated by the Government of India, designed to assist individuals like her striving to grow their enterprises.

With the support of the NLM scheme, Shanusha's aspirations became attainable. The subsidy she received proved instrumental in setting up a comprehensive poultry unit, featuring a variety of Grampriya and Asil breeds. Shanusha's success story began with the sale of 100 chicks. The substantial subsidy of Rs. 12,500,000 provided by the NLM scheme served as the foundation for Shanusha's entrepreneurial success. With increased capital and invaluable support from the scheme, she went on to employ members of her local community, generating job opportunities and contributing to the growth of the local economy.

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

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

brighter and more prosperous future.



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

### **Establishment of silage making unit under NLM-EDP scheme- Kanchan Verma**

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

Kanchan's journey began with cultivating corn for animal feed, recognizing the demand in the dairy



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

By convincing farmers Kanchan has managed 200 acres of land dedicated to fodder cultivation, with plans for further expansion in the coming years. Her entrepreneurial spirit extends beyond farming; she established an e-commerce platform to market her produce, enhancing visibility and reaching a broader customer base. Kanchan's success has not only empowered her but has also created a ripple effect, positively impacting over 100 farmers in her community. Her endeavor has provided an economic boost, generated job opportunities and fostering local development.



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

### 5.1.3 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 utilized 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 Organizations (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 2023-24, till November, 2023, around 0.73 lakh & 9.49 lakh no. of parent chicks and commercial chicks, respectively, have been supplied by the CPDOs to the different States/Agencies/ Individuals. Similarly, this year 2023-24, 0.56 lakh & 5.00 lakh no. of parent hatching eggs and commercial hatching eggs respectively have been supplied by



the CPDOs. Around 392 farmers and trainers have been trained and about 541 feed samples have been analyzed.

### 5.2.2 Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar (Haryana)

CSBF, Hisar was established in 1969-70 in collaboration with the Government of Australia under Colombo Plan during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of producing acclimatized exotic rams for distribution to various State Sheep farms and training of personnel in Sheep Management and Mechanical Sheep Shearing. Presently the farm is keeping Nali X Ramboulett 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 216MTs 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 642 projects are marked eligible by the department worth Rs.11071.52 Cr and total 347 projects worth Rs.8835.76 Cr. have been sanctioned by the lending banks. In the first year of scheme launch, 713 applications were received which increased to 2481 in 2021-22 and 2016 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.166 Crores of interest subvention has been released for 256 projects.

Under the 347 projects approved by banks under AHIDF so far, infrastructure created under dairy processing is having capacity of 137.53Lakh Liters per day (LLPD) towards 129 number of projects. In meat processing, capacity created so far is 9.06 lakh MTPA for 26 number of projects. Under Animal feed manufacturing, around 79.24 lakh MTPA capacity has been created against 123 number of projects.

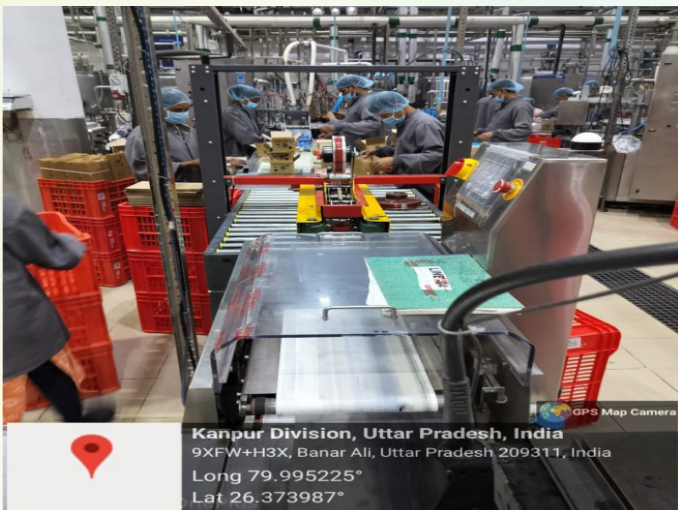
Under Breed Improvement Technology & Multiplication Farm category 66 no. of units have been supported. Under the scheme, infrastructure assisted is breed improvement farms for aggregate of 7860 cows/buffaloes/pigs, Modern poultry farms having capacity of 24.42 crore poultry birds/chicks per annum and 68.46 cr. eggs per annum capacity. Total 4274 numbers of direct employment opportunities have been created so far.

Under Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri waste management) category one project(s) has/have been supported with 146 MT/annum capacity of compressed gas. Through these employment opportunities for 3 pax have been created so far.

Under Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Production Facilities category two projects have been supported having production facilities of 90 lakhs No. Bolus, 400 lakh No. Tablets, 60,000 Kg powder, 70 lakhs vials and 2.74 L of liquid veterinary drugs and medicines per annum. Through these employment opportunities for 104 pax have been created so far.

Total 36,524 direct employments have been created under the 347 projects. However, more than 1,00,000 farmers are getting benefitted from the scheme so far.



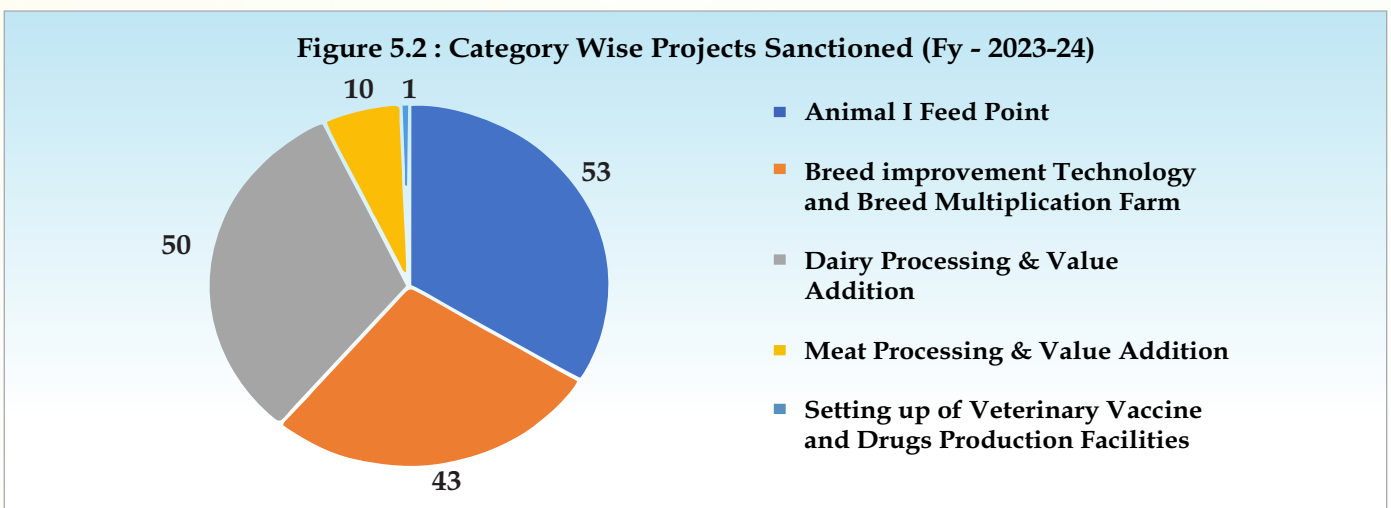


Standard Milk, Toned Milk, Paneer, Lassi, Misiti Dahi, Fitness Dahi, Whole Milk Powder, Skimmed Milk processing plant in Ranchi, Jharkhand, under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme.



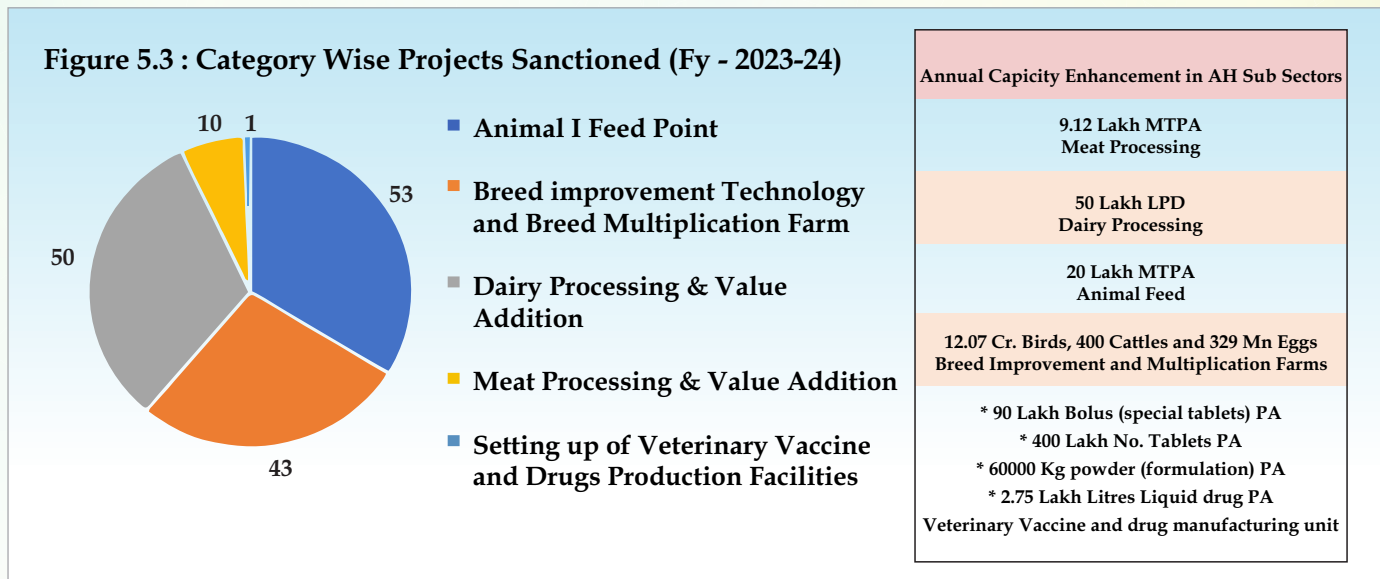
The animal feed plant by Abis Exports Pvt. Ltd. in Tumakuru, Karnataka, under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme.

Category Wise projects under AHIDF Scheme



During the fiscal year, a total no. of 157 projects were sanctioned under the scheme. It is evident that the major share of sanctioned projects is constituted by Animal Feed Plant and Dairy Processing and value addition categories followed remaining four categories (Fig 1). Through these projects an annual capacity creation/enhancement of 9.12 lakh MTPA

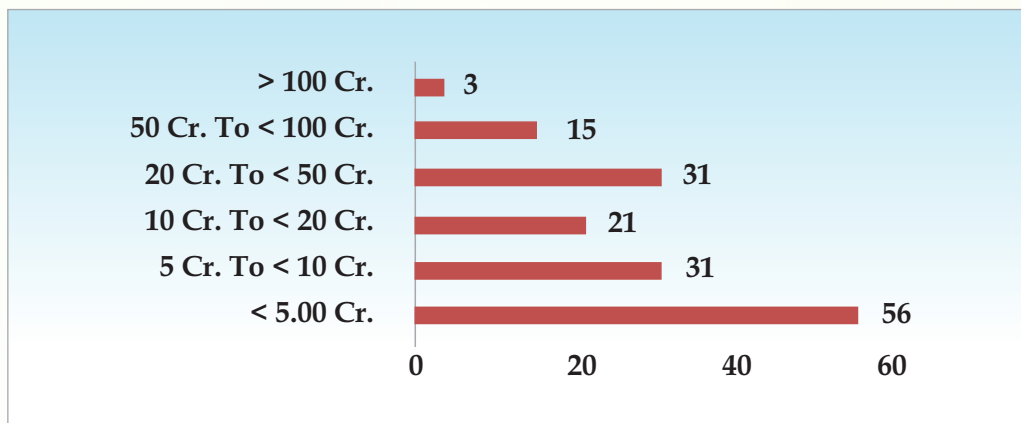
meat processing and value addition, 50 LLPD dairy processing & value addition, 20 lakh MTPA animal feed manufacturing, breed multiplications farms catering 12 crore birds, 400 cattle, 329 million no. of eggs production facility shall be achieved.



**Figure 1 Category Wise Sanctioned projects (FY 23-24) and Annual Capacity Creation/Enhancement**

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

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



**Figure 2 Slab-wise Project Cost of Sanctioned projects**

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# Chapter-6

## LIVESTOCK HEALTH





### 6.1 OVERVIEW

**6.1.1** Due to intensive production, high livestock density, growing livestock population, high exposure between livestock, people and wildlife and increasing global animal trade/human movement etc. there is a tremendous challenge to ensure the healthy status of livestock and poultry.

DAHD through livestock health programmes especially through animal disease control, not only for containment and control of zoonotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases but also guiding for optimal livelihood purpose for sustainable production and safe and wholesome production of food of animal origin.

Further, two thirds of infectious diseases affecting humans originate from animals and three fourths of emerging human pathogens are of animal origin and cases of foodborne diseases are also major challenges which need to be dealt with.

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

**6.1.2.** The Department has the regulatory provisions to contain and control diseases through the “Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases

in Animals Act, 2009”, and “Livestock Importation Act, 1898” for prevention of ingress of exotic and emerging diseases in the country through entry ports from imports of livestock and livestock products.

### 6.2. Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)

Department through the ‘Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), aims at reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF).

With the aim to deliver last mile delivery of Veterinary Health Services, through Mobile Veterinary Units the Central Government provides 100% financial assistance to the States/UTs towards procurement and customization of MVUs to strengthen veterinary health services in far flung areas at farmer’s doorstep.

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

The details of LHDCP components are as under:

#### 6.2.1. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP):

Launched in 2019, the objective of National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis (NADCP) was for control and eradication of FMD from India by 2030 and control of Brucellosis, through development of herd immunity. In 2021, this programme was subsumed under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP).

100% central assistance is provided to the States for purchasing vaccination accessories, remuneration of vaccinators, development of cold chain infrastructure (Walk-in-Cold Rooms, Cold cabinets, ice lined refrigerators, vaccine carriers, active cool boxes etc.) of the States, surveillance & monitoring and IEC / awareness campaigns.

### 6.2.1.1. NADCP-FMD:

Foot and Mouth Disease is considered the most significant economically damaging disease which is estimated to cause economic loss around Rs. 24,000

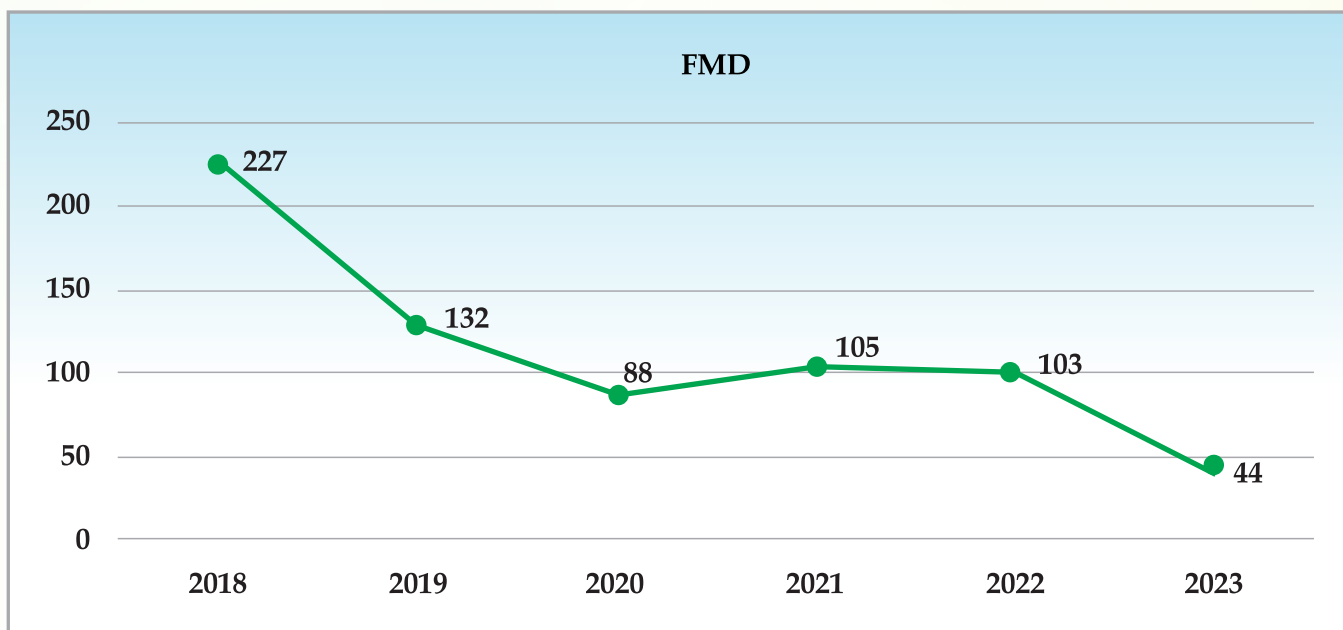
crore every year and affects the acceptability of Indian animal products outside India. The disease is globally recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) as priority disease for control and eradication.

During the year 2023-24, all time high vaccination has been recorded with supplies of 36.05 cr vaccine doses to States/ Uts alongwith around Rs. 289 Crore for accessories, remuneration, and cold chain equipment. Around 30.64 animal were vaccinated. Around 5.19 Crore farmers were benefitted in 2022-23.



There is considerable reduction in FMD outbreak in 2023 compared to previous years. FMD outbreaks has steadily declined from 227 cases in 2018 to 103 outbreaks in 2022 and which further reduced to 44 outbreaks in 2023 in the whole country.

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





Sero-monitoring study reveals that there is considerable increase in protective titre found after current completed Round in comparison to previous Round. After previous Round, FMD vaccination overall, the protective titre was found in 65.0, 62.5 and 61.8 percent of animals against serotypes O, A and Asia1, respectively, in post-vaccination samples. After current completed Round this has increased to 71.2, 69.0 and 69.5 percent of animals against serotypes O, A and Asia1, respectively, in post-vaccination samples.

Dossier for continuation of endorsement of FMD programme was submitted to WOA. H.

### 6.2.1.2 NADCP-Brucellosis:

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

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

In 2023-24, vaccinations done against Brucellosis were around 0.59 Crore under this component till 31st March 2024.



## 6.2.2 Other Critical Animal Diseases

### 6.2.2.1 PPR-EP:

*Peste des Petits Ruminants* - Eradication Programme (PPR-EP)- PPR also known as sheep and goat plague, is a highly contagious transboundary animal disease affecting domestic and wild small ruminants. It is characterized by severe morbidity and mortality rates and has a high economic impact on our country where small ruminants contribute to livelihoods substantially.

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

The vaccinations done were around 2.60 Crore against PPR during FY 2023-24.





### 6.2.2.2 CSF-Control Programme:

*Classical swine fever (CSF)*, also known as hog cholera, is a contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs and is an economically important. Swine infected with classical swine fever virus may show neurological signs, reproductive failures, and abortion. The disease control programme for Classical Swine Fever covers all the States/ Uts having pig population for coverage of the entire pig population.

The vaccinations done were around 15.36 Lakhs against CSF during FY 2023-24.



### 6.2.3 Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)

The veterinary health services are strengthened to ensure last mile delivery of services to farmers' doorstep



MVU Call Centre, Vehicle location, Animal treatment and Camp

### 6.2.3.1. ESVHD-MVU:

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

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

The amount of Rs. 184.87 cr. has been released to 23 states towards recurring expenditure for running of MVUs during FY 2023-24. Total 3013, MVUs are operational till now and in 2023-24, 24.86 lakh farmers were benefitted and 46.20 lakhs animals were treated.



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

The component 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) prevalent and losses to farmers. Emphasis is also given for vaccination against zoonotic animal diseases viz., anthrax, rabies, etc. State biological production units and Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, for supplementing production of disease diagnostic kits/vaccines and for disease diagnosis are also strengthened and supported under ASCAD. Another activity that has been prioritized under this component is 'Control of Emergent and Exotic Diseases'. This includes surveillance and related activities to check ingress of exotic diseases and emergent/re-emergent animal diseases. Financial assistance is also given towards payment of compensation to farmers for culling of birds, elimination of infected animals, and destruction of feed/ eggs including operational costs.

ASCAD is having a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60-40, 90-10 for NER & Himalayan States and 100% for UTs except for activities under "Research & Innovation, publicity & awareness training and allied activities, funding VCI and headquarters expenses (hiring consultants, legal, election etc.) for which 100% Central assistance is given.

The amount of Rs. 204.01 cr. has been released to 28 States during 2023-24.

#### Status of MVUs, vaccination and disease incidence:

The status of MVUs sanctioned, vaccination and disease incidence as gathered from States/UTs during 2023 (January - December, 2023) are at Annexures A-C respectively.

## 6.3. Control of Zoonotic, emerging & re-emerging diseases

### 6.3.1 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 cm in diameter). Animal often recovered within a period of 2-3 weeks. The morbidity rate is around 10-20% and mortality rate is around 1-5%.

in India, lumpy skin disease was initially confirmed in the states of West Bengal and Odisha during September, 2019 by NIHSAD, Bhopal. The disease was later confirmed in the other states. Advisories and guidelines developed by the department in respect to biosecurity measures, treatment, surveillance, diagnosis and vaccination (carpet and controlled) issued to all affected and non-affected states/UTs for taking necessary action including timeline for annual vaccination using goatpox vaccine (Uttarkashi strain). Central teams also deputed to give necessary guidance and technical support to affected states on ground for better planning in the field. During 2023, the disease was observed in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, goa, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, Odisha, Kerala and Sikkim. Total 754421 (with recovery rate more than 95%) cattle affected, 27216 cattle died, total more than 10.14 crore cattle have been vaccinated during 2023 with active cases around 2500 and the biosecurity measures including vaccination are underway.



### 6.3.2 Avian Influenza

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

The Department has at present, 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.

The details of Avian Influenza outbreaks from

Sl. No.	Period	State Affected	Number of Epicentres	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)
1	January to February 2023	Kerala	11	0.083
2	February & March 2023	Jharkhand	2	0.036
3	April 2023	Bihar	2	0.121

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.

- i. The Surveillance Plan on Avian Influenza in the country has been prepared and is part of the Action Plan.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-1 Km is carried out in affected zone.
- iv. 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 not only outbreaks but also information of unusual sickness/mortality in poultry and results of laboratory diagnosis.

January 2023 till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023 are as under-

Table: Outbreaks of Avian Influenza during the year (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023)

- 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.

The control and containment operations were carried out as per the guidelines of the extant Action Plan on Preparedness, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza, 2021 for the outbreaks of Avian Influenza (HPAI) at various epicentres and after completion of the operation (including culling and clean-up) there have been no further reports of the presence of HPAI virus. Accordingly, the country is declared free from Avian Influenza (H5N1) w.e.f. 21st December 2023 which has already been notified to WOA. H.

#### 6.3.2.1. Compartmentalization for Avian Influenza

As an effective control measure and to facilitate trade of poultry and poultry related products, the Department has adopted the tool for declaring Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza free poultry compartments. Compartmentalization is a tool to improve animal health and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks within and outside the compartment. The status is maintained through management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity based on the standards in the WOA. H. Terrestrial Code (Chapters 4.4 and 4.5) and local risk factors.

The Department of Animal husbandry & Dairying has submitted the Self-declaration of freedom from High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in 26 poultry



compartments in India to World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and the same has been approved by WOAH on 13th of October 2023 and published in WOAH website <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-offer/self-declared-disease-status/>. These poultry establishments are situated in 4 States of the country i.e. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

### 6.3.3. 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. DNA virus of the Asfariviridae family, genus Asfivirus, causes it. Incubation period varies from 4 to 19 days.

In India, African Swine Fever (ASF) has been confirmed by NIHSAD, Bhopal initially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam during June, 2020 and then in NER and the other states of the country. The Department has framed the National Action Plan for Control, Containment and Eradication of African Swine Fever (ASF) in India and circulated to all stakeholders. States /UTs were urged for taking suitable actions as contained in the Action Plan so that African Swine Fever (ASF) is controlled, contained and eradicated from the country in a definite timeline. Central Teams also deputed to give necessary guidance and technical support to affected states on ground for better planning in the field. During 2023, the disease was observed in Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram and Andhra Pradesh. Total 5805 pigs died and 2498 pigs culled during 2023. Presently, the disease is under control and the biosecurity measures are underway.

### 6.3.4 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 with the objective of surveillance, control and

eradication of Glanders in equines from India.

- Incidence of Glanders is observed in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, 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.

**Total number cases during 2023 are as under:**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Incidence
1	Uttarakhand	1
2	Uttar Pradesh	6
3	Maharashtra	3
4	Madhya Pradesh	2
5	Punjab	5
6	Rajasthan	12
TOTAL		29

### 6.3.5 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 have collaboratively framed the 'National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030 (NAPRE)'.
- On 28th September 2021, the 'National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030' was jointly launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
- The NAPRE is a guidance document to enable the States to draft their State Action Plans suitable for their States depending upon disease prevalence, population demographics and resource availability. This document has identified strategies to control and eliminate dog mediated rabies in the country through stepwise approach. This document clearly outlines steps and activities to achieve Rabies free areas. It aims at systematic reduction of rabies risk through sustained mass dog vaccinations, pre and post-exposure prophylaxis and public education.
- In 2023-24, up to December, 2023, one regional workshop for development of state level action plan for dog mediated rabies elimination for north eastern states was organised in Guwahati, Assam and state level workshops were organised in Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya by ministry of health & family welfare in collaboration with department of animal husbandry & dairying, govt. Of India.
- In 2023-24, Rs.716.85 lakh was approved under the scheme 'Assistance to states for control of animal diseases' (ASCAD) for purchase of Rabies vaccine in 21 states & UTs.

### 6.4 Regulating Veterinary Practice:

#### Veterinary Council of India

Veterinary Council of India (VCI) is a statutory body established under the provision of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Veterinary Council of India has the mandate of regulating veterinary practices and 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, of which eleven (11) are elected from amongst the persons enrolled in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register (IVPR) and fourteen 14 are nominated (5 (five) Members from amongst the Directors of Animal Husbandry States/UTs, 4(four) Members from amongst the heads of Veterinary institutions in the States, 1(one) Member nominated by ICAR, 1 (one) Member to represent Government of India from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD, 1 (one) Member nominated by Indian Veterinary Association, 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Councils and 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Associations). Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India and Secretary, Veterinary Council of India are nominated as ex-officio members of the Council.

Number of recognized Veterinary Colleges in the country has increased to 58 from 26 during 1984. On the basis of recommendation of the VCI, the Central Government has issued Letter of Permission for imparting B.V.Sc.& A.H education to Four (4) new Veterinary Colleges during the year 2023. The Council during the academic year 2023-24 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% seats under All India Quota there by filling up 744 seats for admission to BVSc & AH in various colleges. During the year 2023-24, the Council disposed of 383 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.

In order to regulate the standards of veterinary education in the country and to ensure implementation of the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education, the Veterinary Council of India carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges under provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 and the Rules framed thereunder. Total 38 inspections of the Veterinary Colleges were carried out during the year 2023 (01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023) by VCI. The VCI has notified 3,247 practitioners in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register as per Section 24 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

Notification for the election of 11 members of VCI

was issued on 25.10.2023 under Rule 3 (Notification for election to the Council) of the Indian Veterinary Council Rules, 1985 enabling Veterinary Council of India to initiate the process for preparation of Electoral Roll as mandated under Rule 4 (Preparation of the Roll) of the of the Indian Veterinary Council Rules, 1985. Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Registered (IVPR) was published by the VCI in Extraordinary Gazette of India Dt. 13.12.2023.

NIC was entrusted with responsibility of developing a Software for conducting online elections (evotevci.dahd.gov.in).

An advisory issued by Department (Secretary, DAHD) with requesting the Chief Secretaries of State/UT to direct concerned authorities to expedite the process to scrutinized electoral roll. Publication of Final electoral roll under the provision of IVC rule 1985 for VCI election was done on 04.03.2024.

## 6.5 WOAHA related activities:

### 6.5.1 Dossier for endorsement of PPR control programme - National Strategic Plan PPR-FAO

The Department under the LH & DC Programme is implementing the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control/Eradication Programme (2021-26) with the main objective to cover all sheep and goats under carpet vaccination and eradicating PPR by 2030 as per Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES) to control and eradicate PPR by 2030. Accordingly, the Department has submitted the dossier for endorsement of National PPR Control Programme for endorsement by the World Organization for Animal Health. Further, a National Strategic Plan (NSP) is proposed to prevent, control and eradicate PPR in India by 2030, aligning with the Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES) for PPR. The NSP focuses on establishing adequate herd immunity and implementing a comprehensive system to ensure the country remains free from PPR. The plan includes strategic vaccination with complete blanket coverage of sheep and goat populations by 2025/26 to attain targeted herd immunity and halt virus circulation through clinical surveillance by 2027/28. The objective is to achieve freedom from PPRV infection by 2030. Strategic vaccination involves "pulse vaccination mode," with annual mass vaccination for 3 to 4 years in each state and union territory to reach

80 - 90% immunity level for eradication. Additional mass vaccination targeting migratory populations at check posts, border regions, inter-state borders or places of entry/trade markets is essential to address the threat from neighbouring states.

Sero-monitoring, sero-surveillance and population immunity assessments, including outbreak investigations, syndromic surveillance and surveillance in unnatural hosts and livestock-wildlife interfaces are key components of the national action plan for surveillance and monitoring of PPR. Existing diagnostic laboratories, like ICAR-IVRI and ICAR-NIVEDI, play crucial roles in diagnosing and monitoring PPR. The National Strategic Plan is submitted to FAO PPR Secretariat.

### **6.5.2 Submission of WOAHA reference laboratory for PPR & Leptospirosis**

India has submitted application for considering the laboratories of PPR and Leptospirosis at ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics, Bengaluru as WOAHA Reference laboratory for PPR and Leptospirosis which has also been approved by WOAHA.

### **6.5.3 Disease free status of the country:**

The dossiers submitted to WOAHA for retaining the free status of the country during 2023 for the following diseases, which was validated by WOAHA.

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

### **6.6 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 disaster management plan and guidelines/advisory in regard to heat wave, cold wave season, thunderstorm and flood/monsoon has been framed and circulated to States/UTs for taking advance preparatory action.

## **6.7 Animal Health Institutes**

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

### **6.7.1 Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH), Baghpat**

Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH) 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 biologicals. 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 initially for two vaccines namely Hemorrhagic septicaemia and Ranikhet disease vide gazette notification no.G.S.R.213, (E) dated the 11th March, 2019.

The institute has maintained various mammalian cell lines, reference cultures of Bacteria and Viruses and has established the system of the culture maintenance. Besides, CCSNIAH, Baghpat has been entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out quality control testing of FMD, Brucella, PPR and CSF vaccines under LHDCP. The institute has contributed significantly towards development and compilation of vaccine testing SOPs for FMD, Brucella, CSF and PPR under LHDCP. During the year the Institute has screened 249 no of animals from various State and Central Government Farms for sero-negativity against FMD antibodies and has completed testing of 10 batches of FMD vaccines against all the parameters. Likewise, safety testing of 57 batches of Brucella vaccines and QC testing of 09 batches of PPR vaccine has been achieved under LHDCP during the year. The regulatory testing of 03 batches of RD vaccines and HS vaccine were also accomplished during the year, 2023.

To undertake R&D in-line with the vision and mandate of the institute, during the year 03 number



of collaborative research project funded by DBT (01) and National Livestock Mission (02) were initiated in collaboration with ICAR-NIVEDI, Bengaluru. Under the World Reference Laboratory-India collaboration project on strengthening of FMD vaccine testing capabilities, activities were executed in collaboration with ICAR. The institute participated in The World Reference Laboratory on FMD, The Pirbright UK, Proficiency Testing Scheme exercise phase XXXIV and secured a score of 3 out of 4. The Proficiency testing for the phase XXXV is also underway.

The institute was awarded First prize by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC), Baghpat. Employees of the institute also brought laurels for their excellence in Hindi. The officers of the Institute participated in various National and International scientific conferences/e-conferences/webinars/vaccinator trainings and meetings/ harmonization exercises.

The information related to CCSNIAH, Baghpat is available in its official website: [www.ccsniah.gov.in](http://www.ccsniah.gov.in).



### 6.7.2 Animal Quarantine and Certification Service (AQCS)

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

There are many infectious diseases of livestock which are prevalent in other countries but India is free from them. It is therefore necessary that such exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from abroad. The entire procedure of keeping a watch on livestock disease is the responsibility of the World Organization 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](http://www.aqcsindia.gov.in).

### 6.7.3 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 referral laboratory dedicated to render services of investigation, diagnosis, surveillance and monitoring for important diseases of livestock & poultry equipped with mobile BSL-III Laboratory for processing of filed samples suspected for African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza of North Eastern States of India.

- NRDDL, Jalandhar has established Covid-19 viral testing (RT-PCR test) laboratory as per the approval of ICMR. NRDDL, Jalandhar also got ISO 9001:2015 certification for Disease Diagnostic Services for Livestock and Poultry.
- 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)
- ERDDL introduced LSD and ASF testing by Real Time PCR as per SOP of NIHSAD, Bhopal. Also, detection of bovine MBM adulteration in cattle feed by PCR and single tube duplex PCR to differentiate Brucella Spp. field strain vs Brucella S19 Vaccine stain are standardized.
- CDDL (IVRI) is supporting in animal health activities in respect to training programmes to various stakeholders on handling of various pathogens of zoonotic importance and diagnosis by Molecular and serological assays. Samples are tested for diseases like Lumpy Skin Disease, Theileria, Anaplasma, Foot and Mouth Disease, Rabies, Bluetongue virus, Canine Distemper, Trichoepithelioma, Ancylostoma, Glomerulonephritis, Myocarditis, Interstitial Pneumonia, African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza along with BSE surveillance





The State-wise list of veterinary institutions is available at <https://dahd.nic.in/sites/default/files/BasicAnimalHusbandryStatistics2023.pdf>. 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.

## 6.8 'One Health' and Zoonosis Control Initiatives

This concept of one health is envisaged to understand & mitigate 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 worldwide risks to public health which increase with globalization, climate change and changes in human behavior, giving pathogens numerous opportunities to colonise new territories and evolve into new forms. The key initiatives and activities are as under:

### 6.8.1 Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR):

The key initiatives are as under:

- Training/workshop on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) and other programme like Antimicrobial Awareness Week for creating awareness and

sensitisation of various stakeholders and communities were conducted.

- Department nominated officers to attend the training and workshop on the use of validated protocol for estimation of antimicrobial usage (AMU) at farm level organized by FAO.
- Department nominated officers to attend regional training workshop organized by who regional office for south-east asia (WHO/searo) on 'strengthening leadership in multisectoral co-ordination' for implementation of national action plans on antimicrobial resistance.

### 6.8.2 World Bank Supported Animal Health System Support For One Health (AHSSOH)

Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala launched the "Animal Pandemic Preparedness Initiative" and Animal Health System Support for One Health" on 14th April 2023 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to enhance India's preparedness and response to potential animal pandemics, in line with the One Health approach. This initiative aims to enhance India's preparedness and response to animal pandemics, with a focus on zoonotic diseases that pose a threat to both animal and human health. This initiative will help to improve veterinary services and infrastructure, disease surveillance capabilities, early detection and response, build the capacity of animal health professionals, and awareness among farmers through community outreach.



Launch of APPI and AHSSOH

At the event Bulletin/Publication of One Health Support Unit were released and APPI and AHSSOH Videos were launched. The event saw the participation of nearly 200 key stakeholders from different cross sectors including representatives from the International Organizations (WHO, WB, FAO, WOAAH, UNEP), concerned Ministries, Animal Health experts from Research Institutes of ICAR and ICMR and other Government stakeholders.

### 6.8.3 Pandemic Fund Grant

7. The G20 Pandemic Fund has approved the \$25 million proposal submitted by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India on “Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response”. Established under Indonesia’s G20 Presidency, the Pandemic Fund finances critical investments to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response capacities at national, regional, and global levels, focusing on low- and middle-income countries.

8. The Pandemic Fund received around 350 Expressions of Interest (EoI) and 180 full proposals in the first call with grant requests totalling more than \$2.5 billion against an envelope of only \$338 million. The Pandemic Fund’s Governing Board has approved 19 grants under its first round of funding allocations aimed to boost resilience to future pandemics in 37 countries across six regions on 20th July 2023.

9. The major interventions under the proposal are strengthening and integrating disease surveillance and early warning system, upgrading, and expanding

the laboratory network, improving the inter-operable data systems and building capacity for data analytics for risk analysis and risk communication, strengthening health security for transboundary animal diseases and India’s role in regional cooperation through cross border collaboration. The project will be implemented in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the lead implementing entity with The World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

## 6.9 Major Events Organised

### 6.9.1 33rd Conference of the WOAAH (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific

India hosted the 33rd Conference of the WOAAH (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific from November 13 to 16, 2023 at Hotel Taj Mahal, New Delhi. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, MOFAHD at New Delhi, organized this 4-day event.

The inaugural session on November 13, 2023, was chaired by Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, in presence of Dr. L Murugan Hon’ble of Minister of State for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Smt. Alka Upadhyaya, Secretary, AHD & WOAAH delegate India, Dr Monique Eliot, Director General, WOAAH, Paris, Dr. Baoxu Huang, President, WOAAH Regional Commission of Asia and the Pacific; Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Dr. Hirofumi Kugita, WOAAH Regional Representative for Asia and Pacific, Japan.





### Inaugural Session of the 33rd Conference of the WOA (World Organisation for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2023

Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Smt. Alka Upadhyaya and the Indian delegate in WOA, was appointed as the Chairperson for the Regional Conference.

The delegates, chief veterinary officers and experts from 24 member countries, senior officers from regional and international organizations, and representatives from the private sector and private veterinary organizations in the region, participated physically, with others joining virtually. The conference aimed to bring together member countries and stakeholders to discuss pressing animal health issues such as bird flu/avian influenza, rabies, FMD (Foot-and-Mouth Disease), ASF (African Swine Fever), and LSD (Lumpy Skin Disease) as well as aquatic health. The overarching goal was to emphasize the importance of a collaborative regional approach due to the borderless nature of these diseases. The conference also sought to highlight the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health, aligning with the global

One Health movement. It also highlighted the need for information sharing, multi-sectoral coordination, robust policy frameworks, and equitable resource allocation for preventive measures, including vaccinations and skilled veterinary workforce.

Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala was the Chief Guest for the valedictory function of the event on 16th November 2023. He echoed the concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," meaning the world is one family, underscoring the importance of harmonious coexistence and interconnectedness among humans, animals, and the environment. He further added that the welfare of animals is integral to the ethos of Indian culture and sanskriti, which aligns seamlessly with the modern concept of global One Health movement, emphasizing the interdependence of human, animal, and environmental health and the importance of collective efforts for the welfare of all living beings.





**Participants of the 33rd Conference of the WOAH (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific with Hon'ble Minister, FAHD**



**Bilateral meeting of Hon'ble Minister, FAHD with Director General, WOAH**



Indonesia expressed its willingness to host the 34th WOHAI regional conference for Asia and the Pacific.

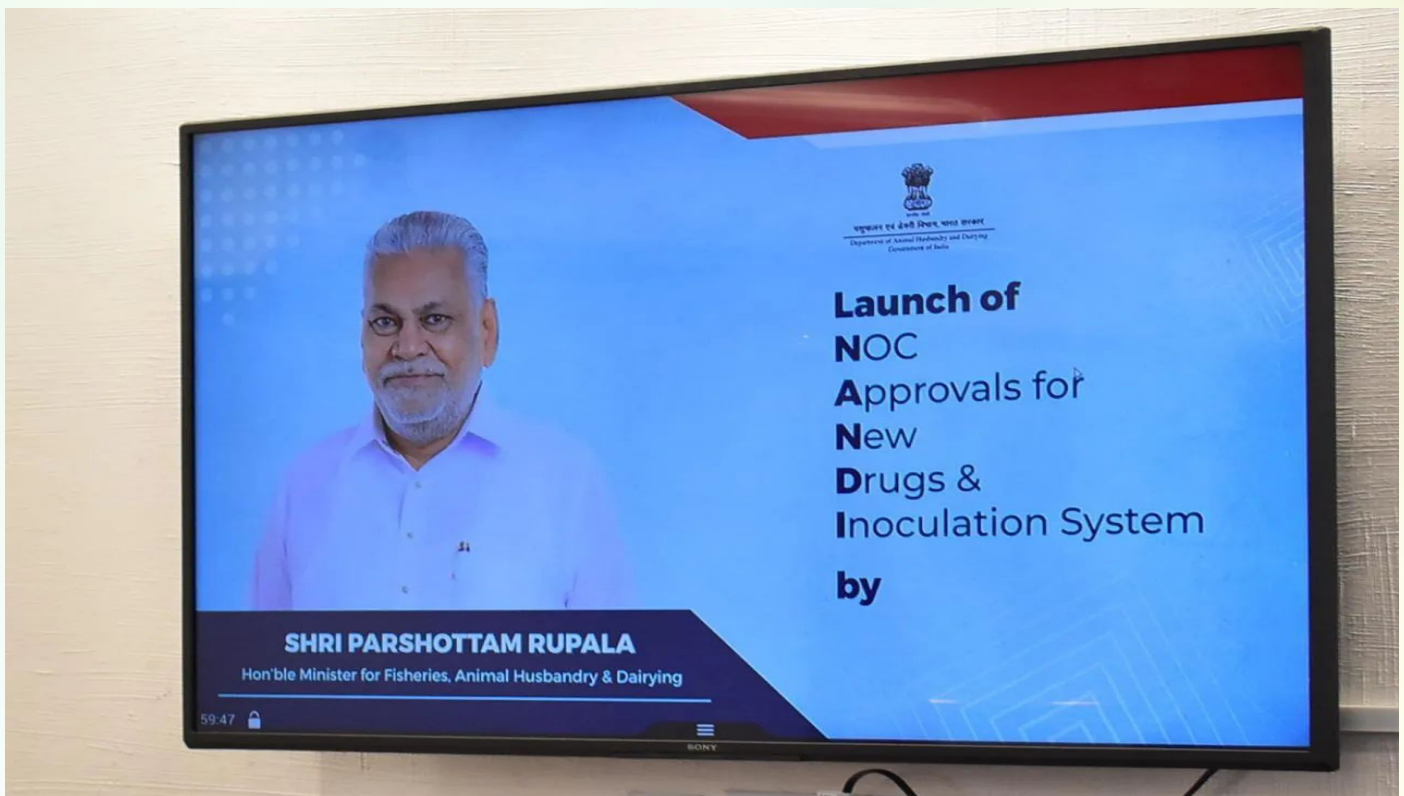
### 6.9.2 Launch of NANDI portal

The NANDI - NOC Approval for New Drug and Inoculation System portal was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala launched at Krishi Bhawan, on 26th June 2023 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi in presence of Hon'ble Minister of State for Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Dr Sanjeev Kumar Balyan. With this portal, DAHD will facilitate the regulatory approval process with transparency to assess and examine veterinary product proposals, which will be more streamlined through seamless

integration with the SUGAM portal of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization. This initiative will be a significant step towards advancing Digital India and promoting the well-being of livestock and the livestock industry. It will also provide valuable support to researchers and industries from a commercial perspective. By raising awareness among livestock rearers and improving logistical facilities, there would be an increase in the consumption of drugs. The portal was developed by C-DAC, i.e. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing.

With the launch of NANDI, DAHD continues to stride towards achieving the interventions laid out as part of its Animal Pandemic Preparedness Initiative (APPI).





### Launch of NANDI Portal

#### 6.9.3 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 the 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.
- Under ECAH, the regulatory subcommittee is dedicated to examine the proposal related to veterinary drugs, veterinary vaccines/biological etc. and to furnish technical comments/ advice on the proposals. A regular monthly meeting was organized. 15 meetings (January 2023 to March 2024) were held to assess and provide recommendations on veterinary vaccines, biologicals, and drugs for policy input. A total of 215 deliberations were made during these meetings
- Under ECAH, a Subcommittee was constituted to develop the clinical trial/field trial guidelines

for veterinary drugs and vaccines. The committee has finalized the Guidelines for conducting clinical/field trials for drugs and vaccines after stakeholder consultation, which have been uploaded on the website.

#### 6.9.4 Animal Health Conclave

7. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Indian Immunological Limited (IIL) jointly organized a conclave for shaping Animal Health sector with Innovative Vaccine and Precision diagnostics on 18th December 2023 at Hotel Taj Mahal, New Delhi. Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala inaugurated the "Animal Health Conclave "(Pashu Swasthya Sammelan) marked a pioneering exploration of cutting-edge vaccines and precision diagnostics in the animal health sector.

8. The conclave focused on fostering dialogue and collaboration among esteemed speakers and experts to enhance animal health. The technical sessions were the core of the event, featuring in-depth discussions on new vaccine technology, the decarbonization of vaccine manufacturing, AMR Management with the One Health Approach, AI applications in disease



surveillance, and modern approaches to diagnostics for field deployment.

9. This successful event brought together experts, policymakers, and stakeholders from DAHD, Office of Principal Scientific Advisor, National Dairy Development Board, State AH Department,

Vaccine Manufacturers, CDSCO and International organisations like FAO, UNDP etc charting a progressive path for the animal health sector. The exchange of knowledge and ideas holds promise for advancements in vaccine technology, diagnostics, and the overall well-being of animals.



Inaugural Session of the Animal Health Conclave



Closing Session of the 33rd Conference of the WOAHA (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2023



### 6.9.5 Workshop on Wildlife Spillover Events

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India, in partnership with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), organized a multi-sectoral workshop on “Risk-based management of spill over events in wildlife in India” at the Radisson Hyderabad Hitech City, Hyderabad from 11th to 12th September 2023.

The event brought together 25 participants from Animal Husbandry, Human Health, and Wildlife sectors representing six Indian states, namely Kerala, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Telangana. In addition to these, 13 experts from ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI), and the Centre for Wildlife IVRI participated, with observers from WHO, FAO, USAID Rise, and the One Health Support Unit (OHSU).



**Participants of the multi-sectoral workshop on “Risk-based management of spill over events in wildlife in India” at Hyderabad**

The workshop focused on four key objectives on enhancing stakeholder knowledge about wildlife-origin disease risk analysis, conducting a thorough gap analysis of India’s risk assessment and management, simulating disease spillover scenarios, and fostering communication and awareness among relevant stakeholders. The workshop concluded with

discussions on the way forward, emphasizing the importance of a One Health approach, cross-sectoral collaboration, and pandemic preparedness. WOAH and the Government of India’s joint efforts in this workshop exemplify the commitment to building a safer, healthier, and more sustainable world.



**6.9.6 India hosted the 44th Business Session of APHCA and 82nd APHCA Executive Committee nominated as Chair for APHCA**

10. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying hosted the 44th Business Session of APHCA

(Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and 82nd APHCA Executive Committee meeting at New Delhi, India back-to-back with the 33rd WOAHA Conference of Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific in New Delhi on 14th and 17th November 23.



**44th Business Session of APHCA (Animal Production and Health Commission at New Delhi, India**

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

related initiatives. APHCA works on the principle of collective self-reliance and mutual assistance among developing countries. For the year 2023-24, India (Animal Husbandry Commissioner) has been elected as the Chairperson for the Executive Committee of APHCA with Vice-chairperson as Australia and Members as Iran, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Ex-officio member as Malaysia. Animal Husbandry Commissioner is the Delegate from India to the APHCA.



**82nd APHCA Executive Committee meeting**

## **6.10 Participation in Major Events**

### **6.10.1 90th General Session of World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – 21st to 25th May 2023**

The 90th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) was held from 21 to 25 May 2023 at the Maison de la Chimie, in Paris (France), and was chaired by Dr Hugo Federico Idoyaga Benítez (Paraguay), President of the Assembly. Representatives from 141 Members countries participated in the General Session in person

and more than 600 participants attended online. Observers from three non-member countries or territories and representatives of 42 international and regional organisations having an agreement with WOAH also attended the General Session in person

Secretary, Animal Husbandry and WOAH delegate India and Animal Husbandry Commissioner participated in the India participated in the 90th General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).





**Indian delegation with WOAHA delegate of Nepal and Bhutan at the 90<sup>th</sup> General Session of WOAHA at Paris**

National Delegates adopted new Resolutions and made commitments to strengthen the global control of avian influenza, an animal disease that has affected all regions of the world over the past years. A dedicated Animal Health Forum was organised for the first time to explore risk management options for Avian Influenza, while providing a space to discuss strategies adapted to its current evolving situation.

During the General Session Indian, delegation had sideline meetings with Deputy Director General, WOAHA and Head of Capacity Building Department of WOAHA and other officials and discussed about the new initiatives of WOAHA including capacity building. Further, sideline meetings were also held with the Head of Animal Husbandry Department of the countries of UAE, Canada, France, Russia, Ukraine, USDA and New Zealand and Chief Veterinary Officers of SAARC countries.

**6.10.2 8th SAARC Chief Veterinary Officers Meeting at Dhaka, Bangladesh**

The 8th SAARC Chief Veterinary Officers Forum Meeting was held on 09 October 2023 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and attended by CVOs of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, as well as FAO and WOAHA. Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of India attended the 8th SAARC Chief Veterinary Officers Forum Meeting. During the meeting there were updates on transboundary animal diseases (TADs) situation in the region and presentation on the GF-TADs Regional Strategy 2023-2027 developed by the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee (RSC) for Asia and the Pacific, ensuring the alignment with the Global GF-TADs Strategy 2021- 2025. The five priority diseases in the Region were identified by

the RSC meeting, namely, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), African Swine Fever and other swine diseases (CSF, PRRS, PED), and Avian Influenza (AI). A presentation was made on situation of transboundary diseases in India and initiatives taken by the Department for prevention and control of such disease. It was decided to establish strong cross-border collaboration and harmonisation in the implementation of TADs control and eradication activities and develop a network comprising border control agencies of Members in the SAARC Sub-region.

### **6.10.3 The Status of Veterinary Hospital/Dispensaries, MVUs operational, species wise incidence of livestock disease State-wise:**

The status of Veterinary hospital/Dispensaries/Veterinary Aid centres (Annexure-VII), MVUs operational and disease incidence state wise as gathered from States/UTs during 2023 (January - December, 2023) are at **Annexure- X, XI**, respectively.

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## Chapter-7

# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS





Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) attributes critical importance to livestock and to the collection and availability of up-to-date and accurate data related to livestock, as they are the vital component of rural economy. For proper planning and formulation of any programme meant for bringing further improvement in this sector and its effective implementation and monitoring; validated data are required at every decision making, starting from Animal Health, Disease Control, Veterinary Services, Resource Allocation, Livestock Based Industries, Production of Feed & Fodder etc. Livestock Census (LC) and Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) are the two major source through which the animal husbandry statistics are produced.

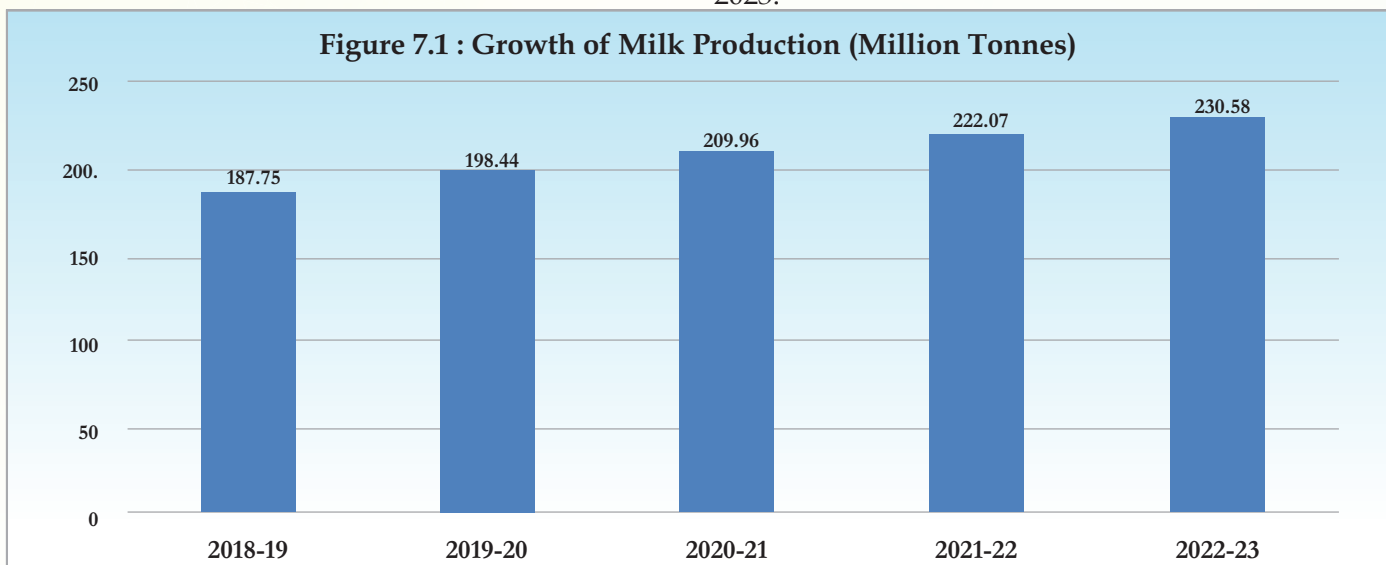
### 7.1 Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)

DAHD estimates annual production of four Major Livestock Products (MLP) namely Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool through Integrated Sample Survey (ISS). The scheme is implemented throughout the country to bring out estimates of Major Livestock Products (MLP) 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 2022-23 were brought out. The estimates are accordingly published in Annual Publication Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS). BAHS 2023 has published on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2023 and its major findings are -

#### 7.1.1 Milk Production

The milk production in India has grown by a CAGR of 5.27% during 2018-19 to 2022-23, achieving record number of 230.58 million Tonnes in the year 2022-2023.



Uttar Pradesh in the North, Rajasthan and Gujarat in the West, Madhya Pradesh in the Central and Andhra Pradesh in South India have been the top producers

followed by Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana and Tamil Nadu.

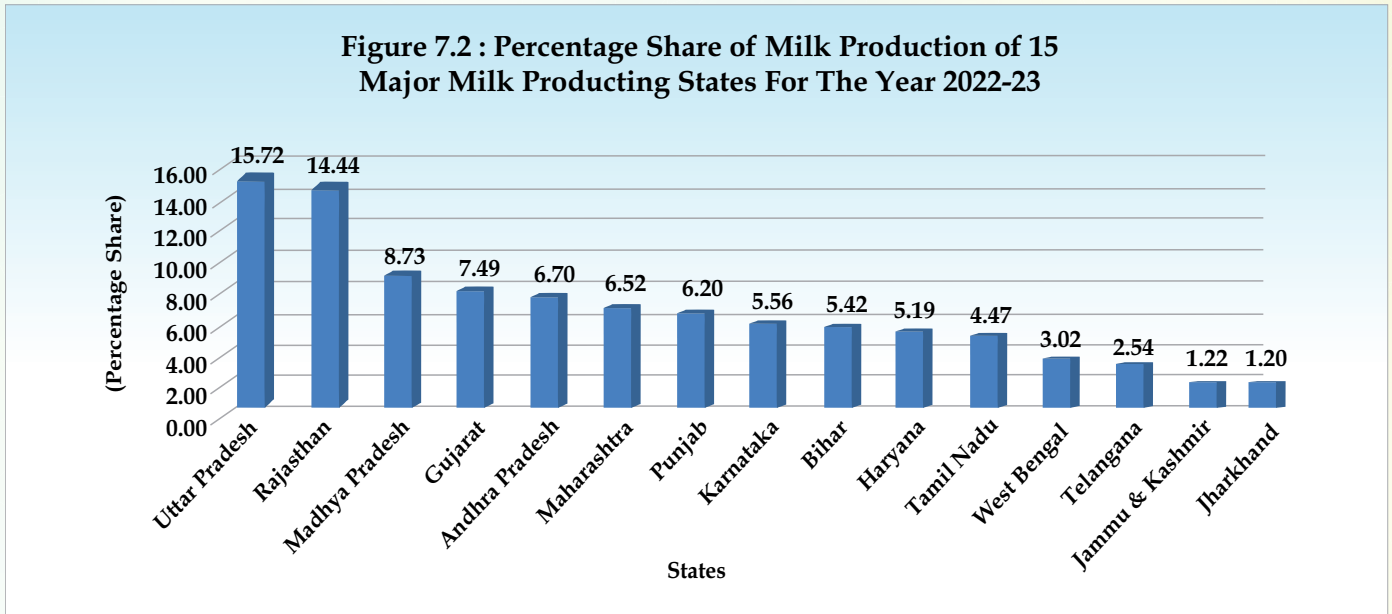
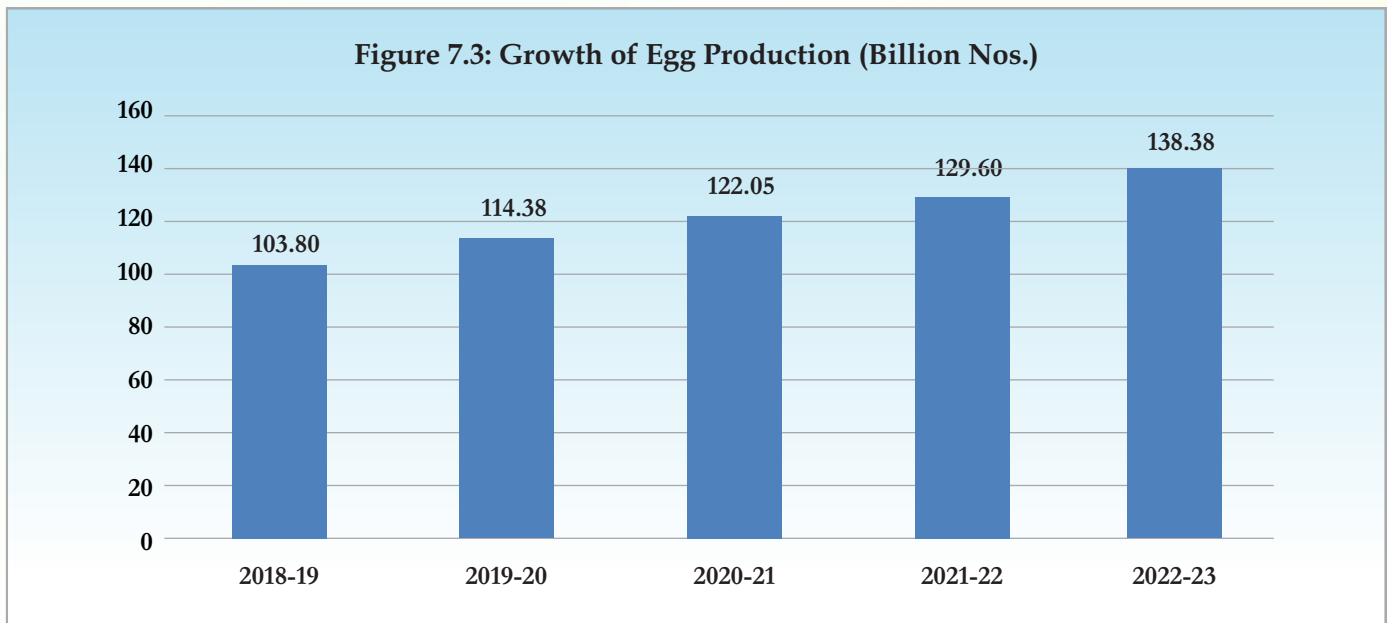


Figure 1: Percentage share of Milk Production of 15 major milk producing states for the year 2022-23

### 7.1.2 Egg Production

The Egg production in India has grown by a CAGR

of 7.45% during 2018-19 to 2022-23, achieving record number of 138.38 billion in the year 2022-23.

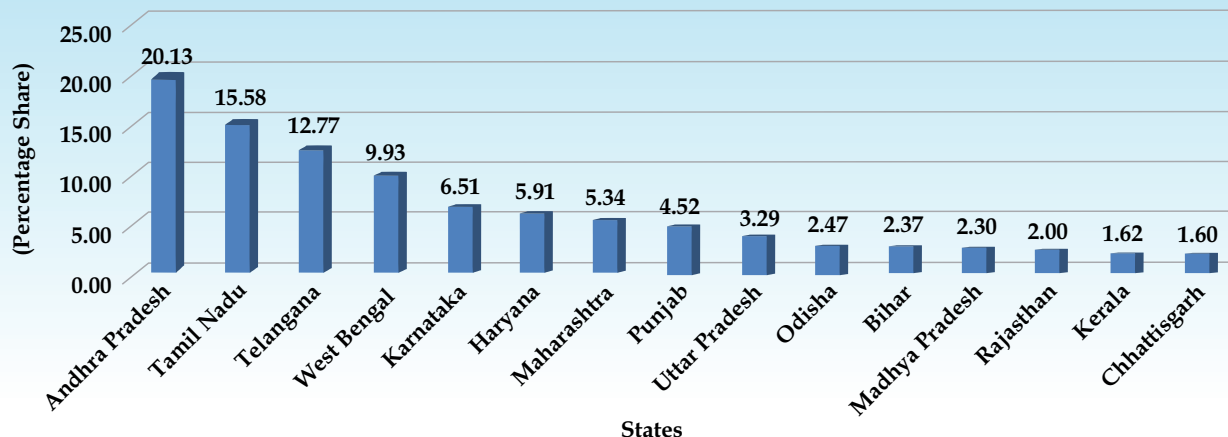


Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka in the South, West Bengal in the East, Haryana in the North and Maharashtra in the West India have been

the top producers followed by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.



**Figure 7.4 : Percentage Share of Egg Production of 15 Major Egg Producing for the year 2022-23**



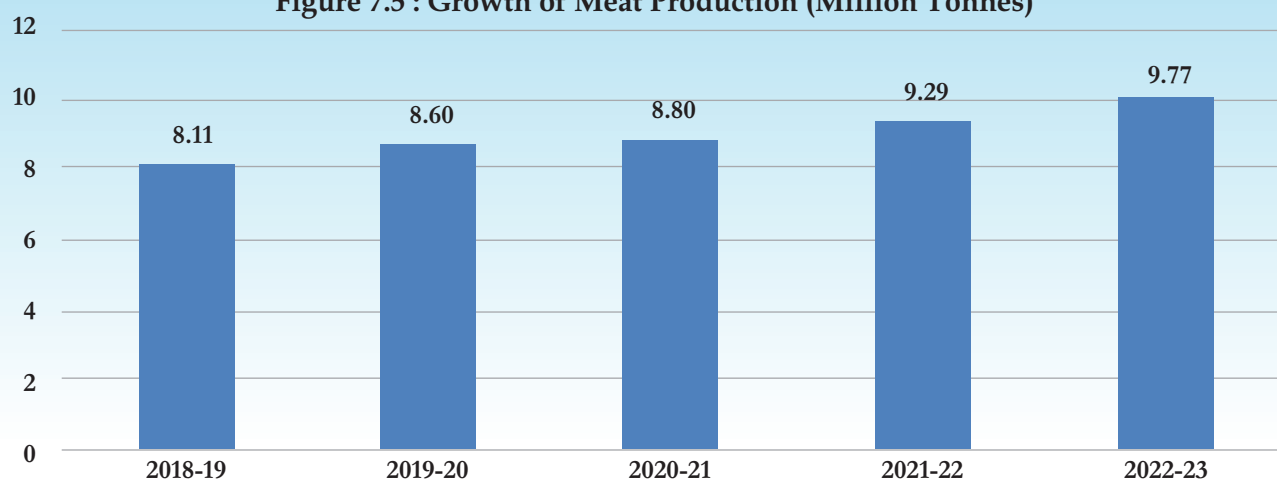
**Figure 2: Percentage share of Egg Production of 15 major egg producing states for the year 2022-23**

### 7.1.3 Meat Production

The meat production in India has grown by a CAGR

of 4.75% during 2018-19 to 2022-23, achieving record number of 9.77 million tonnes in the year 2022-2023.

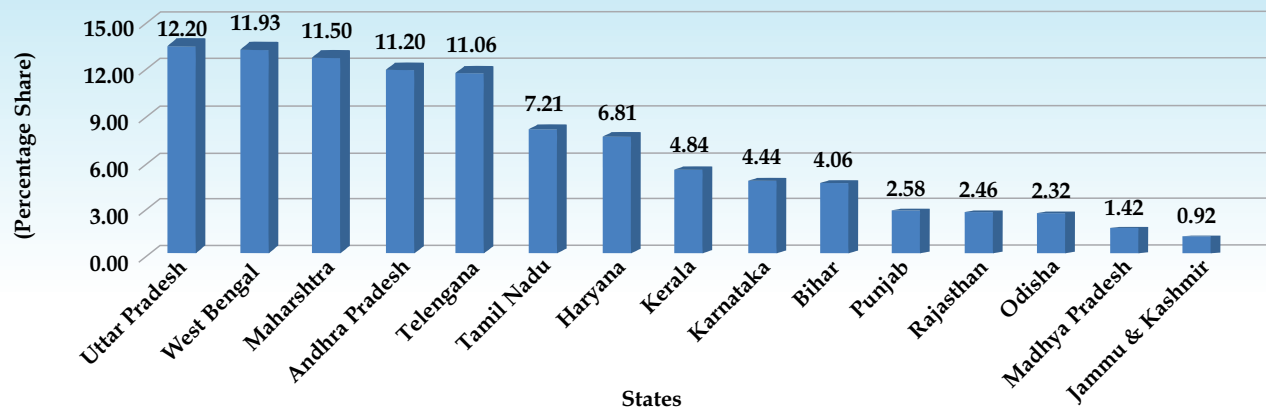
**Figure 7.5 : Growth of Meat Production (Million Tonnes)**



Andhra Pradesh, Telangana in the South, West Bengal in the East, Uttar Pradesh in the North and Maharashtra in the West India have been the top

producers followed by Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka and Bihar.

**Figure 7.6 : Percentage Share of 15 Major Meat Producing States In 2022-23**

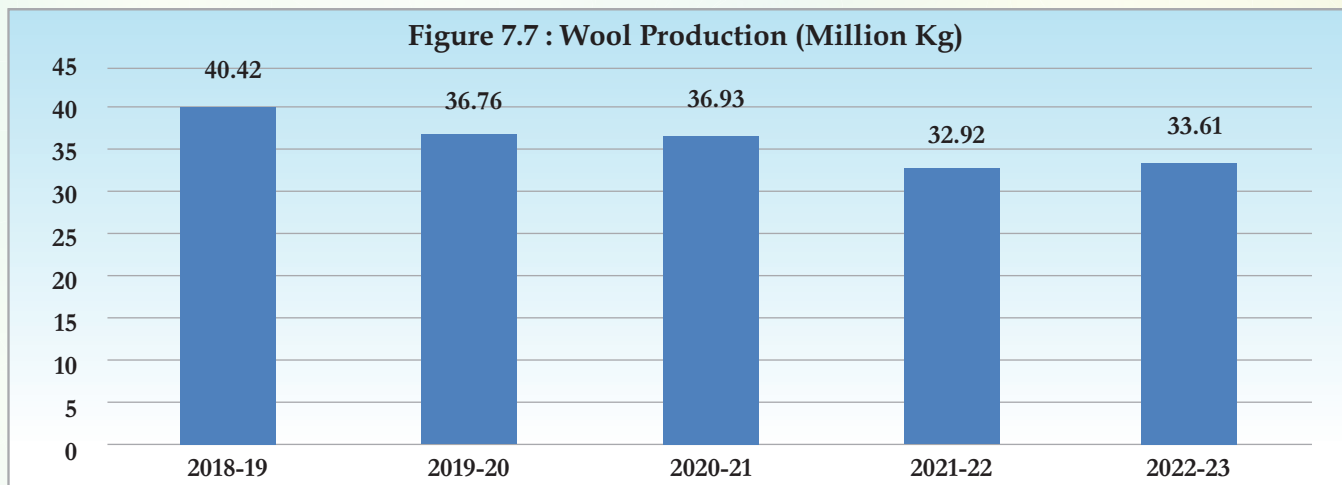


**Figure 3: Percentage share of Meat Production of 15 major meat producing states for the year 2022-23**

### 7.1.4 Wool Production

The wool production in India has declined by a CAGR

of 4.50% during 2018-19 to 2022-23, with production at 33.61 million Kgs in the year 2022-23.



Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh have been the top producers followed by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Haryana and Punjab.

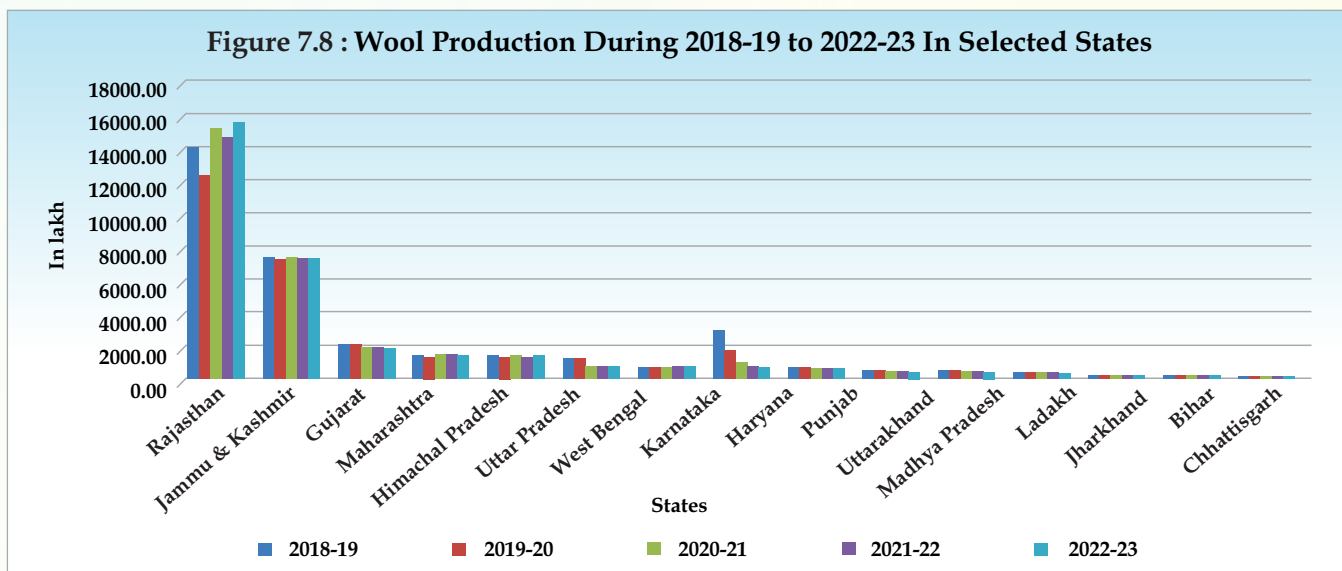


Figure 4: Wool production during 2018-19 to 2022-23 in selected states

Primary reason for declining trend in production of wool are competition with synthetic wool and increasing demand of meat.

The BAHS 2024 is under finalization and will be released by October, 2024.

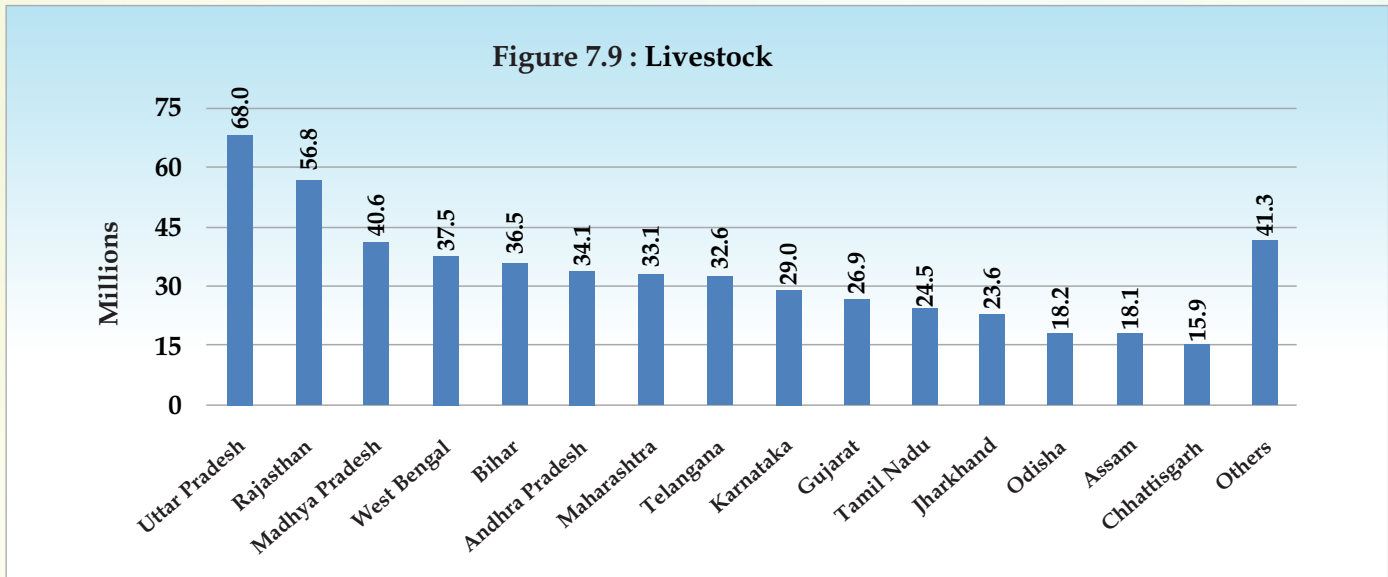
### 7.2 Livestock Census

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. 20<sup>th</sup> 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 '20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census-2019' containing Species-wise and State-wise population of livestock has been published and Breed-wise report of Livestock and Poultry (based on 20<sup>th</sup> livestock Census) also published.

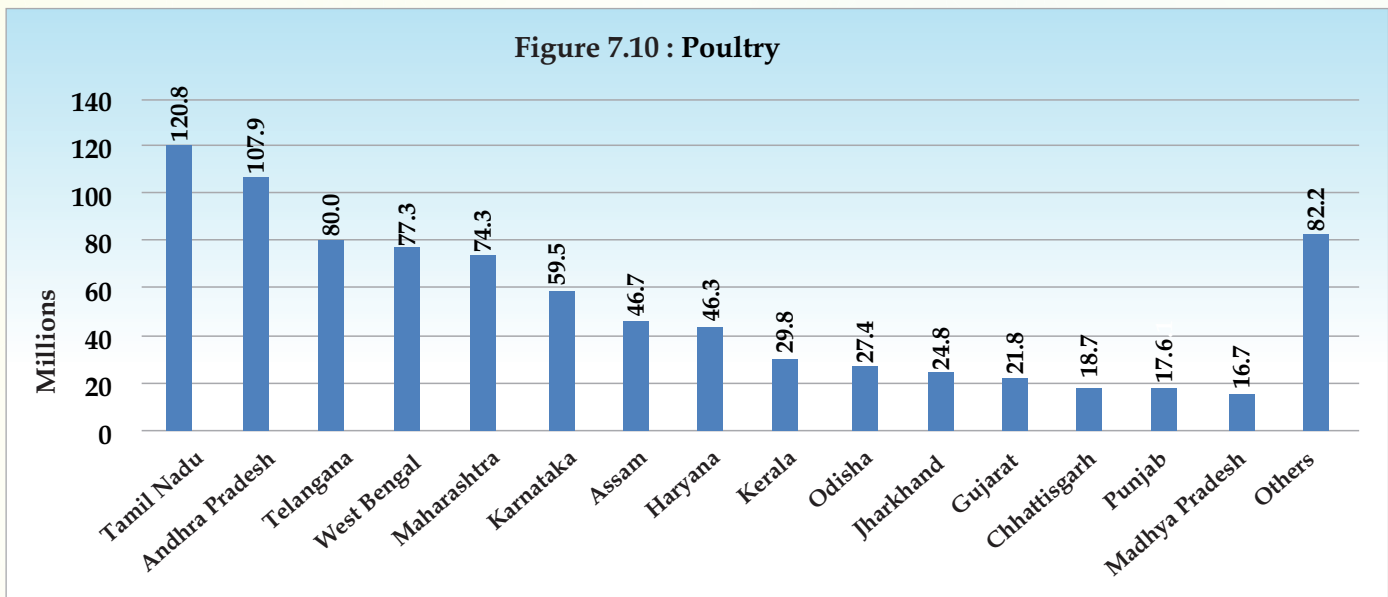


## Livestock



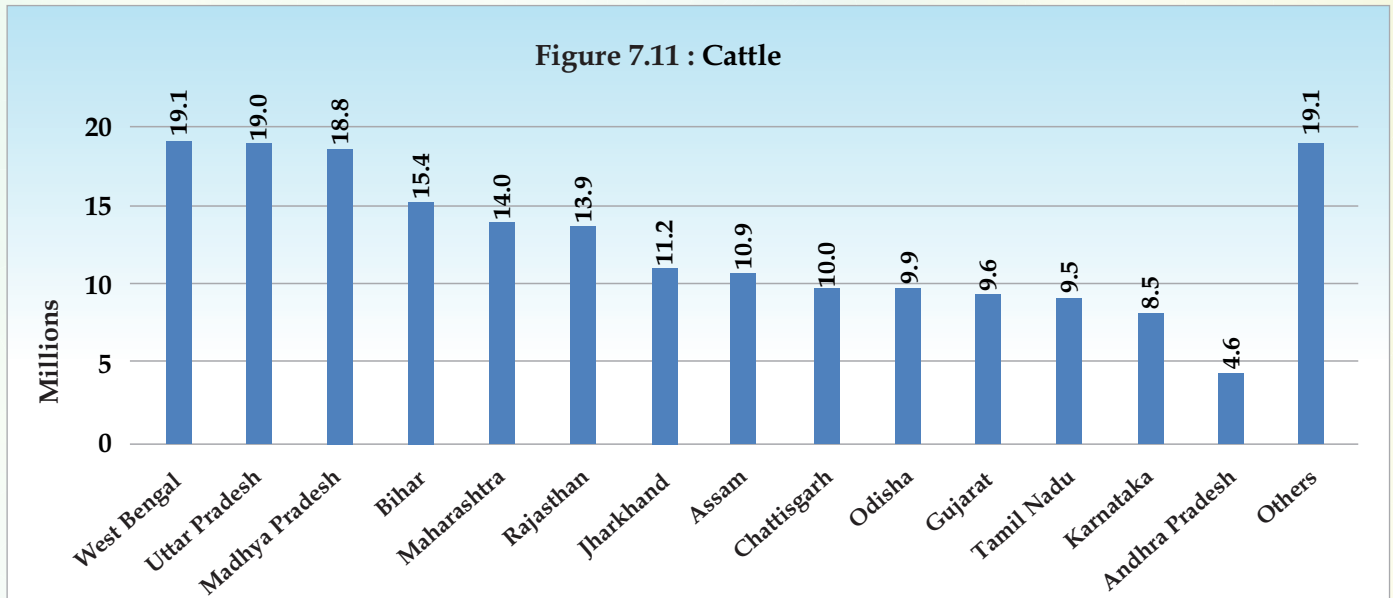
- The total Livestock population is 535.78 million in the country showing an increase of 4.6% over Livestock Census 2012
- Relative to previous census the percentage share of sheep and goat population has increased whereas the percentage share of cattle, buffalo and pig has marginally declined.

## Poultry



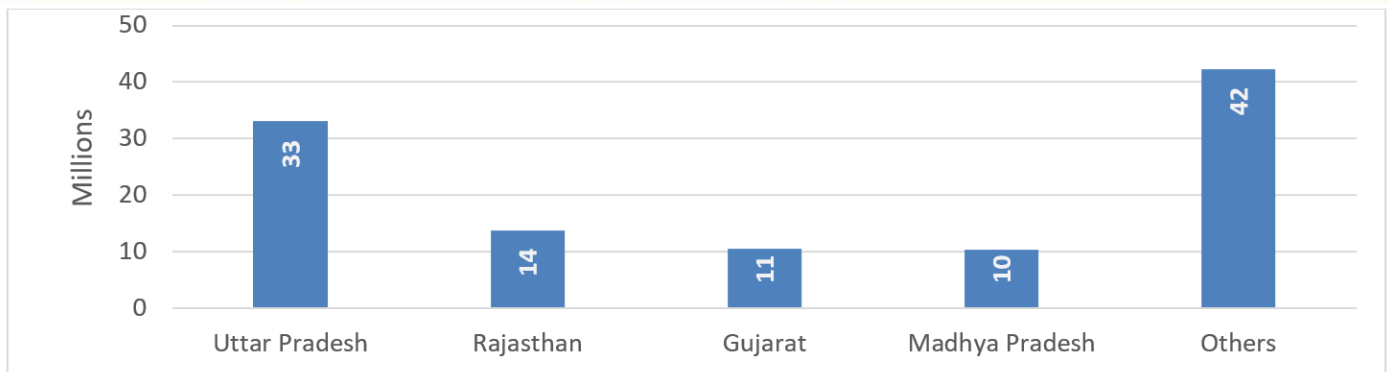
- The total poultry has increased by 16.81% and the total poultry is 851.81 million during 2019.
- Over 45.78% increase in backyard poultry and total backyard poultry is 317.07 Million in 2019.
- The commercial poultry has increased by 4.5% and the total commercial poultry is 534.74 million

## Cattle



- Total Cattle Population in the country is 192.49 Million during 2019.
- Total cattle have increased by 0.8% over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Female Cattle Population increased by 18.0% whereas Male cattles decreased by 30.2% over previous census.
- About 36% of the total livestock is contributed by cattle.

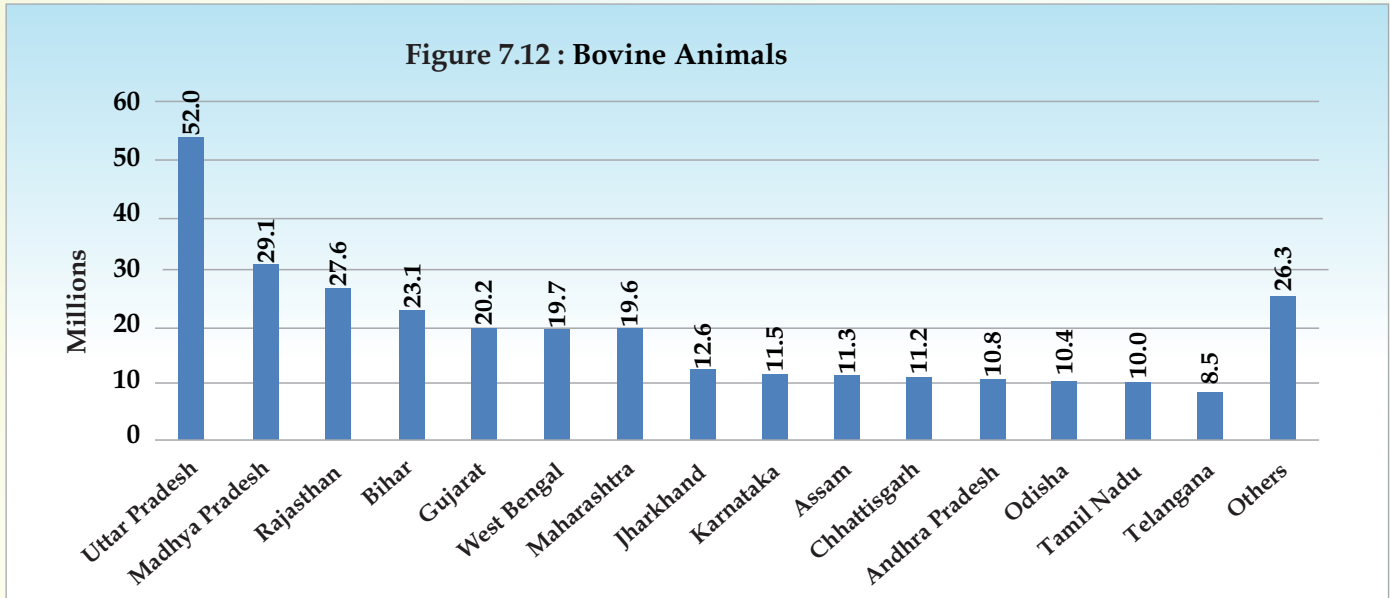
## Buffalo



- Total Buffalo Population in the country is 109.85 Million during 2019.
- Total Buffalo has increased by 1.1% over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Female Buffalo Population increased by 8.61% whereas Male Buffalo is declined by 42.35% over previous census.
- About 20.5% of the total livestock is contributed by buffaloes.

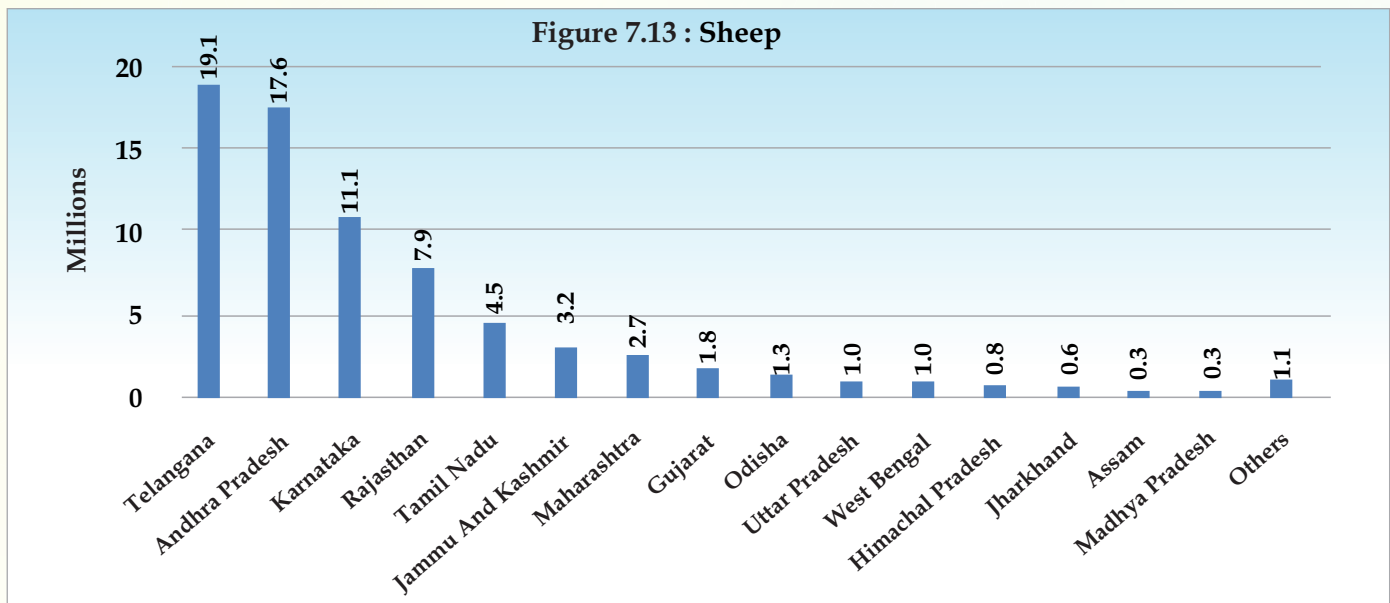


## Bovine Animals



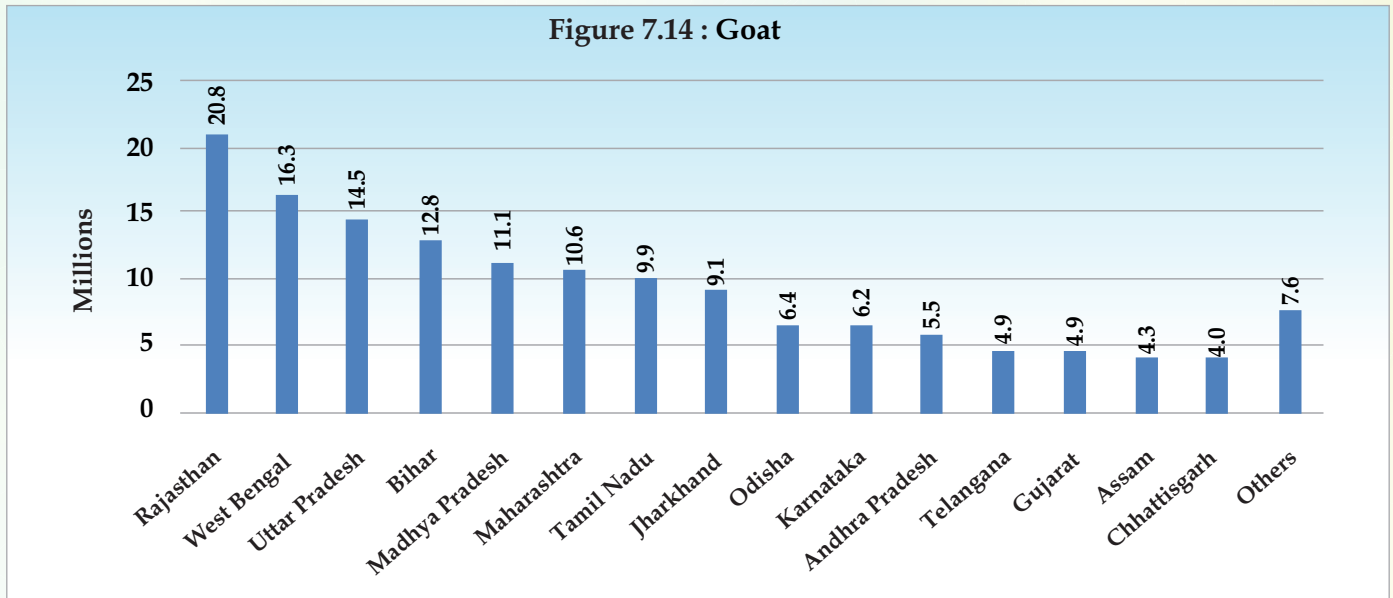
- Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 302.79 Million in 2019 which shows an increase of 1.0% over the previous census.

## Sheep



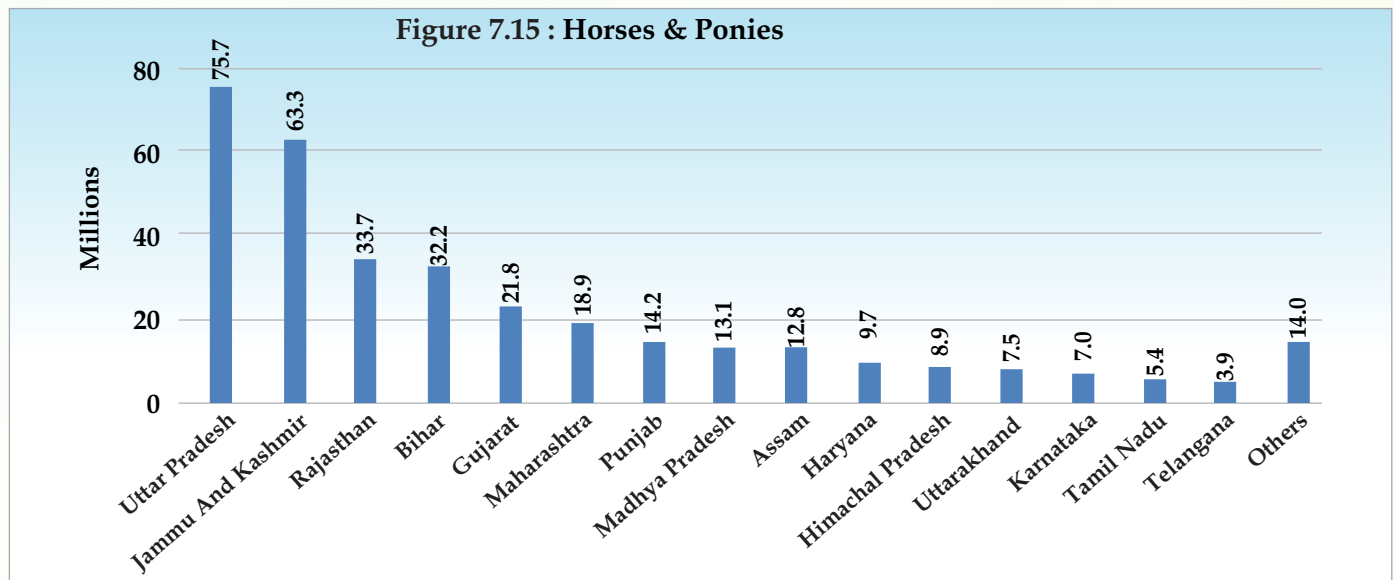
- Total Sheep Population in the country is 74.26 Million during 2019.
- Total Sheep has increased by 14.13% over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- About 13.8% of the total livestock contributed by Sheep.

## Goat



- Total Goat Population in the country is 148.88 Million during 2019.
- Total Goat has increased by 10.14% over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- About 27.8% of the total livestock is contributed by goats.

## Horses & Ponies



- Total Population of Horses, Ponies, Mules & Donkeys in the country is 0.55 Million during 2019.
- Total Population of Horses, Ponies, Mules & Donkeys has decreased by 51.9% over previous Livestock Census (2012).



## 7.2.1 Breed wise Report


Based on 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census a detailed Breed Report was also released covering 184 indigenous/exotic breeds of 19 selected species according to the breeds recognized by National bureau of Animal Genetic research (NBAGR). This report gives detailed information on breed-wise number animals like Indigenous Cattle Indigenous Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Pig etc. Livestock Census helps in the monitoring of the animal breed diversity in the country. Since 2012, DAHD is conducting Breed-wise Livestock Census on all the indigenous breeds registered by ICAR- NBAGR across the country.

## 7.2.2 Breed Watchlist 2022

Based on Breed wise Report of 20<sup>th</sup> Census published by the Department in 2022, NBAGR prepared the 'Breed Watchlist 2022' for assessing the risk status of

indigenous breeds. As per the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) guidelines, total 38 breeds were identified with various risk status like 14 breeds under 'vulnerable', 19 breeds under 'endangered' and 5 breeds under 'critical' category identified and listed in the Watchlist.

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




# Breed Watchlist 2022

The methodology used to rank the breeds analyses breeding males, breeding females, population size, effective population size, and inbreeding coefficient following FAO guidelines. (Data as per breed-wise report based on 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, DAHD, MoFAHD, GoI)

CATTLE	BUFFALO	SHEEP	GOAT	CAMEL	PIG	POULTRY (CHICKEN)	
<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	<b>CRITICAL</b>	<b>CRITICAL</b>	<b>CRITICAL</b>	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	
Belahi Kharar Krishna Valley Pulikulam	Chilka Toda	Tibetan	Teresa	Malvi Mewari Mewati	Argonda Goan Tenyi Vo	Kalasthi	
<b>VULNERABLE</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>	
Mewati Ponwar Punganur Siri Vechur	Banni Bhadawari Jaffarabadi Kalahandi Marathwadi Mehsana Murrab Nili ravi Nagpuri Pandharpuri Surti	Karnah Katchaikatty Black Nilgiri	Chegu Sumi-Ne	Jalori Kharal Marwari	Doom Ghoongroo Miang Megha Nicobari	Ankaleshwar Aseel Buzra Chittagong Danki Daothigir Ghagus Harringhata Black Hansil Kadakhath Kashmir Favorolla Kaunayen Mewari Miri Nicobari Punjab Brown Tellichery	
<b>NOT AT RISK</b>		<b>VULNERABLE</b>	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>			
Amritmahal Bachaur Badri Bargur Binjharpuri Dangi Deoni Gangatri Gaolao Ghumusari Gir Hallikar Hariana Kangayam Kankrej Kenkatha Kherigarh Khillar Kosali Lakhtimi Malnad Gidda Malvi Mottu Nagari Nimari Ongole Rathi Red Kandhari Red Sindhi Sahiwal Tharparkar Umbachery		Gurez Jalauni Kendrapada Poonchi Rampur Bushair	Konkan Kanyal	Bikaneri Jaisalmeri Kutchi			
		<b>NOT AT RISK</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>	<b>NOT AT RISK</b>			
		Balagir Bellary Bhakarwal Bongpala Changthangi Chevaadu Chokla Chotanagpuri Coimbatore Deccani Gaddi Ganjam Garole Hassan Jaisalmeri Kenguri Kilakarsal Madras Red Magra Malpura Mandya Marwari Mecheri Muzzafarnagri Nali Nellore Patanwadi Pugal Ramnad White Shahbadi Sonadi Tiruchi Black Vembur	Attagaddi Black Barbari Beotal Berari Black Bengal Changthangi Gaddi Ganjam Gohiwadi Jakhana Jamunapari Kanni Adu Kodi Adu Kutchi Malabari Marwari Mehsana Osmanabadi Pantja Salem Black Sangamneri Sirohi Surti Zalawadi	Attagaddi Black Barbari Beotal Berari Black Bengal Changthangi Gaddi Ganjam Gohiwadi Jakhana Jamunapari Kanni Adu Kodi Adu Kutchi Malabari Marwari Mehsana Osmanabadi Pantja Salem Black Sangamneri Sirohi Surti Zalawadi	<b>HORSE</b>		
				<b>ENDANGERED</b>			
				Bhulia Kachchhi-Sindhi Manjipuri Sipi Zanskari			
				<b>NOT AT RISK</b>			
				Kathiwari Marwari			

**AnGR in the critical category**



### 7.2.3 21st Livestock Census:

The 21<sup>st</sup> livestock census is going to conduct during Sept-Dec, 2024. The enumeration will be done in all villages and urban wards across the country. 16 species (cattle, buffalo, mithun, yak, sheep, goat, pig,

horse, pony, mule, donkey, camel, dog, rabbit and elephant) including poultry birds (fowl, duck and other poultry birds) possessed by the households, household enterprises & non-household enterprises & institutions will be counted at that site.

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# Chapter-8

## TRADE MATTERS





## 8.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

Joint Secretaries or representative as its members to consider the applications received for issuance of SIP to import various livestock products. After necessary amendment in the notification S.O. 2666 (E) dated 17.10.2014, the Department has launched the website, <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](http://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 41 meetings of the Committee have been held during the FY 2023-24. The Trade Unit of the Department has issued 3744 Sanitary Import Permits during the FY 2023-24 to various firms/organizations to enable them to import various livestock products, including fisheries products. Import/Export report of livestock & livestock products of all AQCS stations for the year 2023-24 is given at **Annexure XII**.

**8.1.5** This Department also processes the proposals of State Governments/firms/organizations for import and export of livestock and livestock related commodities and restricted category livestock and livestock products received from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The views of the Department on these proposals are communicated to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for issuance of necessary import license in favour of concerned State Governments/firms/ Organizations after considering the same by a Committee on Trade & Investment Matters. The Committee on Trade & Investment Matters also meets under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Trade) with all the Joint Secretaries or representative as its members. **During the FY 2023-24, a total of 41 meetings**

**of said Committee were held and 797 nos. of recommendations were issued in favour of various firms/Organizations/ as well as to various State Governments.**

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

i. Animal Quarantine and Certification Services - Import Clearance System (AQCS-ICS) has been launched and is being used by importers

throughout the country for online issuance of NOCs from AQCS for imported Livestock and Livestock products.

ii. The animal quarantine facility has been made available at Animal Quarantine and Certification Services, Bengaluru. Live animals (Horses) have been successfully Quarantined.

iii. The Risk-Based Selectivity for Animal Quarantine and Certification Services’ clearance of imported consignments has been implemented in line with Customs’ Risk Management System.

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## Chapter-9

# SCHEДУED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)





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

9.2 As per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission vide D.O. letter No.N-11016/12(1)/2009-PC dated 15.12.2010 to earmark 16.6% of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), the Department earmarked Rs. 616.62 crore

in 2022-23 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs.453.51 crore under different schemes / programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs.312.05 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2022-23. For the current financial year 2023-24, the Department earmarked Rs.699.07 crore at BE stage which is reduced at RE Stage to Rs.528.42 crore. Out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 408.96 crore has been incurred under different schemes / programmes under SCSP component in 2023-24.

9.3 Under TSP component, the Department earmarked Rs. 327.20 crore in 2022-23 at BE stage which was reduced at RE stage to Rs.244.40 crore under different schemes / programmes. Against this, Rs. 166.48 crore was incurred in 2022-23. For the current FY 2023-24, the Department earmarked Rs. 376.92 crore at BE stage which reduced at RE stage to Rs.268.69 crore. Out of which, Rs.209.16 crore has been incurred under different schemes / programmes under TSP component in 2023-24.

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# Chapter-10

## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN





### 10.1 Women in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector

#### 10.1.1 Women in Dairying

India is world's largest milk producers and the role of women in dairying is prominent. They look after most of the dairying activities such as, fodder collection, feeding, cleaning, milking, watering, management, health care, household level processing of milk and its marketing. Dairying has always been regarded as one of the activities that could contribute to poverty alleviation and employment generation, especially in drought-prone and rain-fed areas. Compared to other sectors, gender equity is more pronounced in livestock and animal husbandry sector where women constitute about 69 per cent of the workforce.

Women constitute about 70 percent of the labour force in livestock farming. As on March 2021, the total number of women members in dairy cooperatives across the country was 5.41 million representing almost 30 percent of the total membership. Active participation of women in all spheres of dairy cooperative business and governance is central to dairy development in the country. Women are encouraged to take up leadership role in the management committee of Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) and boards of the milk unions. Two milk unions, Ichhamati Cooperative Milk Union in West Bengal and Mulukanoor Women's Mutually Aided Milk Producers Cooperative Union in Andhra Pradesh have evolved as all women cooperative dairies managed and governed by women. Out of 22 Milk Producer Organisations (MPOs) facilitated by NDDDB (through NDS), 15 have an all-women membership and all the Producer Directors on their respective boards are women dairy farmers. Collectively, these MPOs have 8.7 lakh dairy farmers as producer members spread across 22,277 villages. Women represent 71 percent of these producers and 65 percent are smallholder milk producers.

Department extended support to dairy producer members through implementation of the following Dairy Development Schemes:

- i. **National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I):** a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) with an outlay of Rs. 2242 Crore was implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) during March 2012 to Nov 2019 across 18 major dairying states. The aim of the scheme was to increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk and to help to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector. Under the scheme, market access has been provided to more than 16.8 lakh additionally enrolled milk producers of which 7.65 lakh are women members.
- ii. **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS):** DEDS was implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from September 2010 to March 2020. Under the programme, back ended capital subsidy was provided to eligible end borrowers under bankable projects as per norms of the scheme (25% for General & 33.33% for SC/ ST). Under the scheme, 112733 women beneficiaries were provided with about Rs. 445.27 Crore back ended capital subsidy.
- iii. **Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF):** The scheme envisages provision of interest subvention of upto 2.5% p.a. for loan on eligible components to eligible borrowers as per the Operational Guidelines of the scheme by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB)/ National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Besides NABARD, NDDDB were also allowed to provide loan directly to the cooperatives and milk producer companies

from its own resources. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 01.02.2024 has subsumed the scheme with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF). Under DIDF, no direct benefits were provided to producer members. However, 1275110 number of women producers were indirectly benefitted.

Department will continue to focus on ensuring better inclusion of women by:

- Promoting formation of new Women Dairy Cooperative Societies
- Improving enrolment of women members in existing and new Dairy Cooperative
- Societies Improving involvement of women in leadership roles as members of management
- Committees and on boards of milk unions. Inclusion of more women as field functionaries
- Gender integration in all the training and capacity building programs
- Providing advisory services directly to women beneficiaries

Recently, under the aegis of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, a one-day event on Jan Bhagidari-Women-led Sustainable Development through Dairy Cooperatives under W20 at Anand, Gujarat on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2023. The event witnessed the active participation of esteemed guests, experts, and women leaders from the dairy sector. The role, importance and contribution of women in the dairy sector was highlighted. The new A-HELP (Accredited agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) initiative, which involved community-based women activists bridging the gap between local veterinary services and livestock owners and the significance of One Health concept and importance of prevention of diseases, was also highlighted.

## 10.2 Women empowerment through A-HELP project

In order to leverage SHG (Self-Help groups) platform for rural economic growth through convergence, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHD) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 1<sup>st</sup> 2021. As per the MoU, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) will leverage services of the members of Self-Help groups (SHGs) as livestock resource persons and primary service providers through a new accredited model named “A-HELP” (**Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production**).

This model will be implemented across the country by using the existing cadre developed under DAY-NRLM for livestock (Pashusakhis) by providing further training and accreditation as A-HELP worker. The selected pashusakhis or SHG member will be skilled and trained towards Animal Welfare, Scientific Breeding Management and Animal Health

In the rural village or panchayat level the A-HELP will be acting as a local livestock resource person and a connecting point between the livestock farmers and Veterinary Services. 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.

A-HELP programme itself stands for **women empowerment**. It covers empowerment of women like skill enhancement, adoption of new technologies, more social recognition through the accreditation status, economic empowerment through gaining additional income by performing A-HELP roles and responsibilities and social empowerment as Local Resource Persons (LRPs) at farmers doorsteps. Besides they are also being supported by providing various tools to create enabling environment during their field operations.

The new concept of “ASHA WORKER FOR LIVESTOCK SECTOR”, who will act as a change agent to her local community. The program was initiated in 2022, and since then the programme successfully implemented in 14 states and initiated in other States.

## 10.3 Women Entrepreneurship Development

### 10.3.1 National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development-



In the fiscal year 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) approved 293 women entrepreneurship proposals. Out of these proposals 17 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Rural Poultry breeding farms, 243 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Sheep/Goat breeding farms, 27 entrepreneurship proposals for establishment of Pig breeding farms, 06 proposals are for establishment of feed & Fodder Units. These proposals amounted to a total project cost of Rs 23975.40 Lakhs, with an approved subsidy of Rs 11034.16 Lakhs.

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

Samarala Shanusha's journey in the world of poultry farming began four years ago when she established her own backyard poultry farm. Like many aspiring entrepreneurs, she dreamed of expanding her business but faced significant challenges due to limited financial resources. However, her path took a transformative turn when she learned about the National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme initiated by the Government of India, designed to assist individuals like her striving to grow their enterprises.

With the support of the NLM scheme, Shanusha's aspirations became attainable. The subsidy she received proved instrumental in setting up a comprehensive poultry unit, featuring a variety of Grampriya and Asil breeds. Shanusha's success story began with the sale of 100 chicks. The substantial subsidy of Rs. 12,500,000 provided by the NLM scheme served as the foundation for Shanusha's entrepreneurial success. With increased capital and invaluable support from the scheme, she went on to employ members of her local community, generating job opportunities and contributing to the growth of the local economy.

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

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



**As part of entrepreneurship development under ruralpoultrybreed farm, a rural poultry farm of 1100 flock size is established at Andhra Pradesh by women entrepreneur.**

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

Kanchan Verma, a resilient and determined woman from Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, defied



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

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

By convincing farmers Kanchan has managed 200 acres of land dedicated to fodder cultivation, with plans for further expansion in the coming years. Her entrepreneurial spirit extends beyond farming; she established an e-commerce platform to market her produce, enhancing visibility and reaching a broader customer base. Kanchan's success has not only empowered her but has also created a ripple

effect, positively impacting over 100 farmers in her community. Her endeavor has provided an economic boost, generated job opportunities and fostering local development.



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

### **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)**

Gyandhara Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Previously known as SP Lab)

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

#### **Project Highlights:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>
Sector	Animal Feed Manufacturing Unit
Employment potential	30
Capacity of the plant	400 MT/day (after expansion)
New project/expansion project	Expansion
Investment catalysed (Project Cost)	INR 6.50 cr.
Term Loan & Cash Credit	INR 5.75 cr.



### Project details:

Gyandhara Industries Private Limited, previously known as S.P. Lab, was set up as a partnership firm set up in Feb 2018. The firm was converted to private limited company in October 2021 in the name of Gyandhara Industries Private Limited. The products being manufactured by the company firm are cattle feed and mineral mixture and unit is in setup in Lucknow with additional installed capacity of 200 MT per day. Mrs. Ritu Agarwal B. Tech (I.T.) graduate and Mrs. Jyotsna Singh Agarwal post-graduation in economics started with a Mission of Upliftment of farmers by providing them with best-in-class feed at affordable prices.

This project is generating employment opportunities for 30 people among them 6 are women. Promoters have invested INR 6.50 crore for the establishment of the project. They are primarily operating in Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. They are procuring raw material from Bihar and nearby areas of Sandila, Hardoi areas thus benefitting the 1 lakh 60 thousand farmers of the region.

Directors of firm started Gyandhara Mitra Initiative for supporting rural Woman by providing them employment and Manthan & Vet Camp as a part of CSR activity where Farmers are getting education about best cattle rearing practices. Till date 40112 Farmers got educated under this & 12585 no. of animals got treatment.

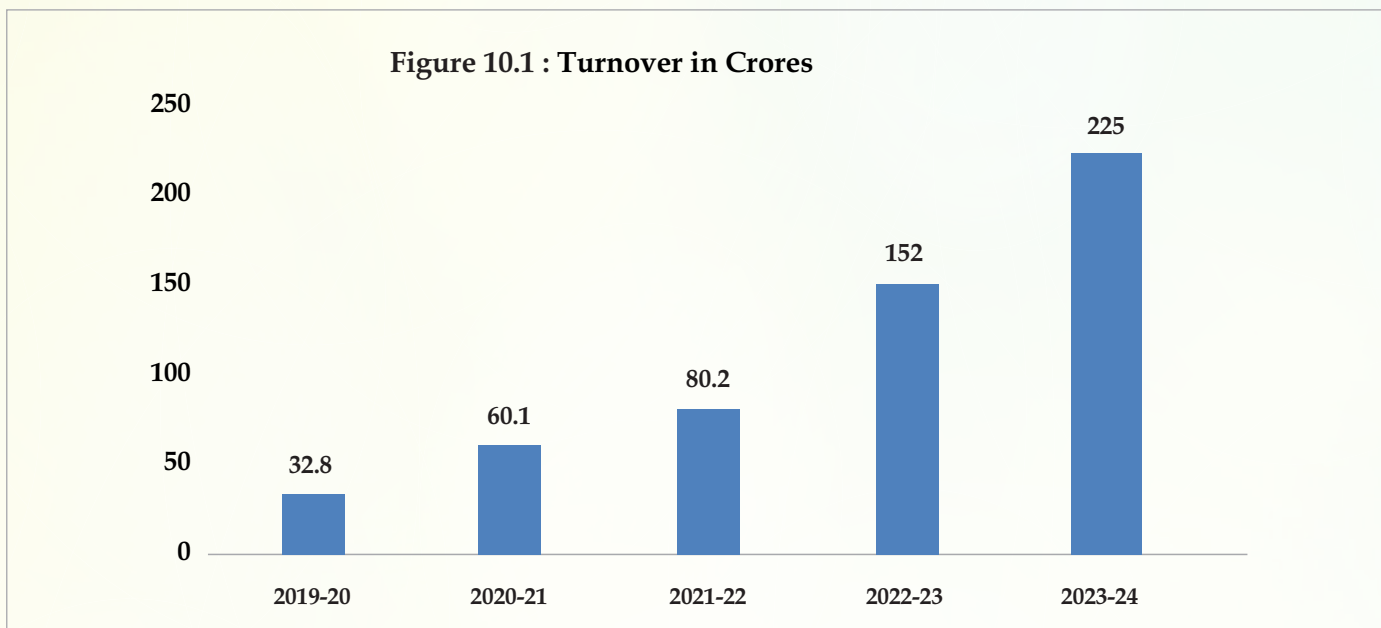


Figure: Revenue of the firm in last 5 financial years

Some products of the company:



Some photographs of the unit:



## Dishala Livelihood Producer Company Limited

Sehore, Madhya Pradesh

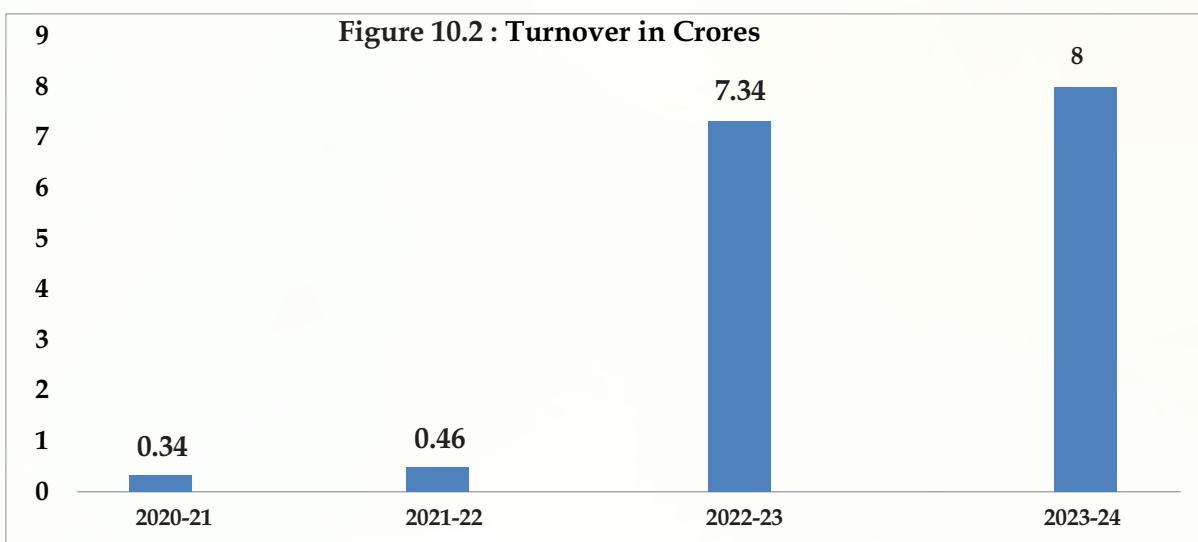
### Project Highlights:

Particulars	Details
Sector	Dairy Processing and value addition
Employment potential	510
Capacity of the plant	10000 ltr/day
New project/ expansion project	New
Investment catalysed (Project Cost)	72 Lakhs
Term Loan	50 lakhs

Dishala Milk Chilling Unit is partnership firm set up by Madhu Saxena, Disha Saxena, Rajat Saxena, Kamlesh Bhumarkar, Rajesh Verma and Abhinav Pratap Singh in Village- Amlaha, Dist- Sehore.

The products being manufactured by the company firm are Chilled Milk with a processing capacity of 10000 ltr/day.

This project is generating employment opportunities for 510 people (direct and indirect employment for both men and women). Promoters have invested INR 70 lakhs for the establishment of the project. Nearly 800 Farmers are directly getting benefited from this unit and nearly 1200 numbers of farmers are indirectly getting benefits from this unit. The project has been implemented and Commercial Production of the unit has begun.



Revenue of the firm in last 4 financial years



Some photographs of the unit:



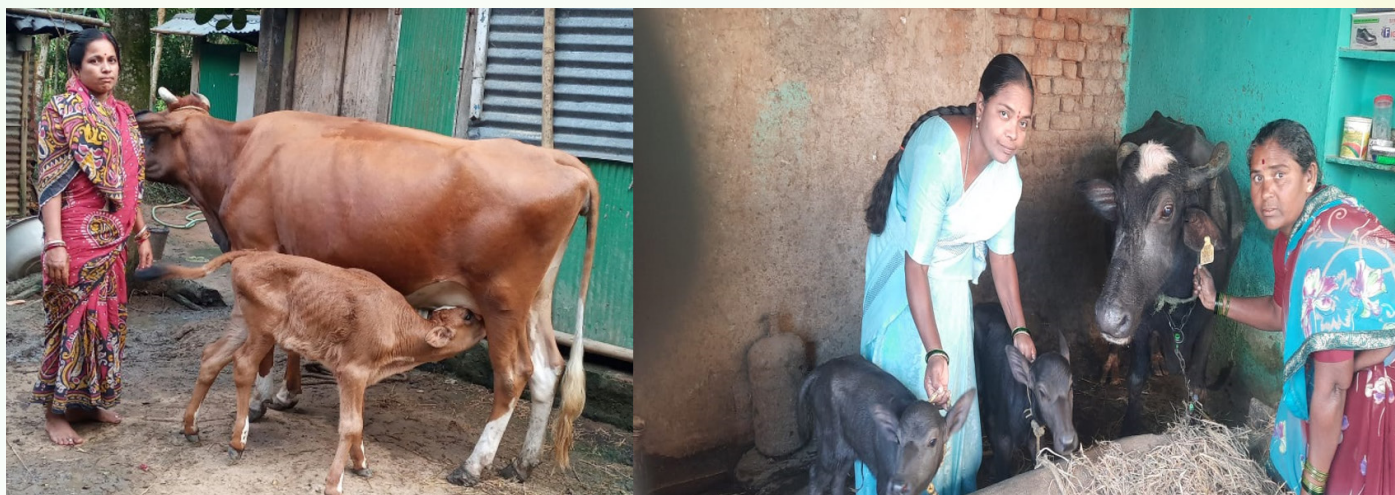


## 10.4 Brief on Women Empowerment under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

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

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

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



**Women farmers benefitted under Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme.**

2. Establishment of MAITRIs: The scheme focuses on training and skill development for women in areas of delivery of quality AI services at farmers doorstep. Under RGM assistance is for training and after training free AI kit is made available before MAITRIs are inducted in the field. MAITRIs delivers

artificial insemination services at farmer's doorstep on self-sustainable basis through collection of cost of goods and services. Further incentive admissible under Nationwide AI programme are also made available to these women MAITRIs.



**Women MAITRI worker performing AI in field**





### MAITRI Training and distribution of AI kits to MAITRIs

3. Breed multiplication farms: This component provides subsidies and financial assistance for establishment of Breed multiplication farms, which has a significant impact on empowering women entrepreneurs in the dairy sector. Under this component 50% capital subsidy upto Rs. 2 cr is provided to interested entrepreneurs for construction of cattle sheds, equipment and procurement of elite animals etc. Out of 142 Breed Multiplication Farms (BMF) sanctioned under the scheme 24 BMF are being established by women entrepreneur.

4. Gopal Ratna Award: RGM encourages the active participation of women in decision-making processes within the dairy sector, promoting leadership roles and ensuring their representation in various committees and cooperative societies. Gopal Ratna Award is highest National Awards in the field of livestock and dairy sector. On 26th November 2023 in best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ Buffalo breeds category one women farmer (Smt. Brinda Siddharth Shah, Gujarat) was felicitated with Gopal Ratna Award.



Gopal Ratna Awardee (Smt. Brinda Siddharth Shah, Gujarat)

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# Chapter-11

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION





### 11.1 International Membership

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

- a. World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), (erstwhile 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.

### 11.2 Document/s signed with foreign country

- i. A Joint Declaration of Intent was signed between Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Republic of India and Ministry of Agriculture of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying including the development of dairy industry in Sri Lanka on 21-07-2023.
- ii. The MoU signed between Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland on cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries was extended for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 17-04-2023 upto 16-04-2028.
- iii. The MoU signed between Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Ministry of Environment and Food, Denmark on cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in 2018 was extended for a period of five years w.e.f 16.04.2023 upto 15.04.2028.

### 11.3 Deputation/ Training/ abroad attended by Officers

During the financial year 2023-2024, 30 officials of DAHD/Subordinate offices were deputed abroad to attend a total of 22 Meetings/Seminars/Trainings/Workshops etc. A total of 47 meetings (both virtual/physical) of Hon'ble FAH&D Minister and Senior officers of DAHD with foreign delegations from countries like New Zealand, Nepal, UK, Netherlands, Iran, Australia, Singapore, Brazil, Russia, Canada etc. were organized during the period April, 2023 to March, 2024

### 11.4 International Conferences/events hosted by DAHD

- i. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying organized a 2-day International Symposium on Sustainable Livestock Transformation through NDDDB in association with FAO during India's G-20 Presidency at Anand, Gujarat from 18-19 July, 2023
- ii. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying organized a one-day event namely "W20 - Janbhagidari - Women led Sustainable Development through Dairy Cooperatives" through NDDDB during India's G-20 Presidency under the aegis of W-20 Working Group at Anand, Gujarat on 20-07-2023.
- iii. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying hosted the 33rd WOAHA (World Organization for Animal Health) Conference of Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific in New Delhi during 13-16 November, 2023.
- iv. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying hosted the 44th Business Session of Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA) on 14-11-2023 and 82nd APHCA Executive Committee meeting on 17-11-2023 in New Delhi.

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# Chapter-12

## ANIMAL WELFARE





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

## 12.1 ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

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

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

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

to animals.

## 12.2 ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-2024

### i. RECOGNITION:

The Board grants recognition to Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) that apply to the Board for recognition. The Board granted recognition to 3735 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to the year 2022-23. The Board has granted recognition to 51 Gaushalas / Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024. Thus, total 3786 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.03.2024.

### ii. GRANTS:

**a. Regular & Rescued Cattle Grant:** The Animal Welfare Board of India provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations as regular and rescued cattle grant towards maintenance of animal shelters, animals medicines, purchase of medical equipment and conducting of veterinary camps etc. and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation / slaughter houses. The regular grant is being given on the basis of number of animals sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department as per the criteria approved by the Board for the purpose. The Board provides financial assistance to the AWBI recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) only. During the year 2023-24, the AWBI has released the regular and rescued cattle grant amounting Rs.4,08,20,675/- to 273 AWOs from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 for maintenance of stray animals in the Animal Welfare Organizations.

### b. Scheme for Shelter House for looking after

**the animals:** The objective of the scheme is to establish and maintain shelter houses for distressed animals in the country. Primarily, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) are given grants for construction of boundary wall, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house Dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc. The maximum grant provided under the scheme is Rs.22.50 lakh excluding 10% of contribution from AWO. The Board has released Rs.42,22,048/- to 4 AWOs under the Shelter House Scheme for construction of Shelters from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.

- c. **Scheme for Animal Birth Control (ABC) & Immunization of Stray Dogs:** The scheme is meant for controlling the over population of stray (homeless / besahara) dogs by sterilization and reducing incidence of rabies by immunization. Non-Governmental Organizations, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Local Bodies are eligible for this grant. Under this scheme financial assistance is given @ Rs.370/- per dog for pre & post-operative care, including medicines and Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV); and Rs.75/- per dog for catching and relocation of the dog.
- d. **Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, the animal welfare organizations are given grants for purchase of suitable vehicles for transportation, rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress. Non-Governmental Organizations are provided grants to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle and equipment and fitting thereon. The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs.3.50 lakh for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakh for equipment and fittings thereon.
- e. **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities:** Every year, there are natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc. In such circumstances there is an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, adequate shelter, medical attention etc. for the affected animals. Funds for relief to

such animals are provided under this scheme through the AWOs.

### iii. Registration of performing animals

Under Rule 3 of the Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001, the Board is the prescribed authority to issue registration certificates. During the year 2023-24, 1095 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 688 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.

### iv. Registration of circuses

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

### v. Registration of horses used in Turf Clubs

The Board also registers the horses used in the Race Horses Club. The Board has registered 6326 horses for Horse races in various turf clubs under Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001 upto 31.03.2024.

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

Most compassionate citizens of the country extend animal welfare support by feeding stray animals in their respective local areas. The Board issues authorization letters to these citizens to feed the stray animals. The Board had issued the CACT authorization to approx. 8000 applicants. During the year 2023-24, the Board has issued 868 CACT authorizations.

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

The Board also nominates the Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives (after imparting due trainings to the nominated representatives) to look after all the animal welfare matters in their respective areas in co-ordination with the administration / law enforcement authorities on matter related to prevention of cruelty to animals. The Board has organized 02 training programmes wherein 59 participants have been trained and 50 individuals have been nominated as Honorary Animal Welfare



Representative (HAWR).

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

The Board has received many complaints regarding cruelty to animals from various parts of the country and the same were informed to the concerned officers of the State Governments, District Collectors / Magistrates / District Superintendent of police for conducting an enquiry and forwarding action taken report on the complaints. The Board has taken action / forwarded 1220 cruelty complaints received from various parts of the country to the concerned authorities for necessary action during the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.

#### **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 2023-24, the Board has treated 657 number of animals under the said programme.

#### **x. Court Cases:**

During the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, the Board is having 189 active court cases in the various courts of the country for the welfare cause of animals.

#### **xi. Meeting with State Government:**

The Board has conducted an online meeting on 12.03.2024 with the official of State Animal Welfare Boards & Animal Husbandry of all the State Govts. and UTs for effective implementation of the PCA Act and Rules made thereunder which have been attended by most of the officials of the States / UTs.

#### **xii. Humane Education**

- An International Workshop on Animal Welfare and One Health was organized by the Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University in collaboration with AWBI on 22.01.2024 at KVASU

- Livestock Research Station, Thiruvazhamkundu Palakkad, Kerala. The workshop was aimed to develop strategies to mitigate dog-human conflict by promoting coexistence through the proper application of science and for creating awareness about recent changes in national legal frameworks in this regard. The Hon'ble Minister of Animal Husbandry, Government of Kerala and Dr. O.P. Chaudhary, IFS, Chairman, AWBI had attended the workshop. Ms. Cathy Dwyer, eminent academician and Professor of Animal Welfare at the University of Edinburgh, delivered keynote address in one of the sessions. Students, researchers and animal welfare enthusiasts were also deliberate on these topics, including the ABC program. The Chairman, AWBI gave a brief address on the issues related to implementation of ABC programme and to mitigate the human-animal conflict.

- The Secretary, AWBI has attend one-day seminar organized by Tripura Animal Resources Development, Govt. of Tripura on the issues related to the Animal welfare laws wherein the key issues related to the implementation of the various Rules by the State Government was discussed. It was emphasized that the issues related to prevention of cruelty to animals and preventing diseases to the livestock to be addressed on priority. The Minister, officials of the Department of Animal Resources Development, Govt. of Tripura and various animal welfare lovers attended the programme.

#### **xiii. Awareness On Animal Welfare**

The Board in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Ministry of Youth Affairs launched themes on MY Bharat portal during the culminating event of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and AWBI Fortnight celebration held from 14th January, 2024 to 30th January, 2024. The digital platform proposes to connect youth with volunteering programmes in different sectors to enable them to engage with the community to participate in developmental tasks and also develop leadership skills. The 3 types of activities viz. small events and contests like painting/photography/article writing were invited from the youth and citizens as given under:

- Photography – theme: five principles of animal welfare - Freedom from hunger and thirst, Freedom from discomfort, Freedom from Pain, injury or disease, Freedom to express normal behavior, Freedom from fear and distress
- Poster making – theme: animal welfare and one health
- Story writing – theme: management of homeless animals with illustrative points and solutions.

#### **xiv. World Animal Day and Prani Mitra Award Celebration**

World Animal Day is celebrated globally on 4th October in each year, which provides an opportunity to recognize the remarkable diversity of life on Earth and the critical role that animals play in our ecosystems. The AWBI organized this significant day collectively working towards a world where animals are not just protected but also cherished. The celebration World Animal Day took place at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre. The Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Parshottam Rupala graced the Occasion and Hon'ble Minister of State of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Shri Sanjeev Balyan as guest of honour, Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Animal Husbandry Commissioner and Dr. O.P. Chaudhary, Chairman AWBI were also present.

The event also acknowledged the tireless efforts of individuals, organizations, and communities in the field of animal welfare through offering an award ceremony. The Board has conferred the award to 8 individuals / Animal Welfare Organizations to give fillip to the animal welfare workers and boost their morale to serve the cause of protection of animals and promotion of animal welfare. This event enlightened and inspired all attendees, featuring prominent speakers, awardees recognizing outstanding contributions to animal welfare in our society.

#### **xv. Online Portal of AWBI:**

The Board has developed its online portal ([www.awbi.gov.in](http://www.awbi.gov.in)) for online processing of the application for the recognition of the AWOs/Gaushala, for sanctioning of financial assistance under various

schemes, for nominating Honorary Animal Welfare Representative, for nominating Colony Animal Care Taker (CACT), for registration of performing animals, issuing pre-shoot permission, issuing no objection certificate, registration of horses performing in Race Horse Club and for reporting the cases of cruelty/grievances etc. This has reduced processing time for granting permission and also avoided in-personal interaction with the employees of the Board.

#### **xvi. Reconstitution of various committees of the Board:**

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

- One Annual General Meeting of the Board held on 22.11.2023.
- One General Meeting of the Board held on 04.07.2023.
- Three meetings of Executive Committee held on 19.07.2023, 22.11.2023 and 26.03.2024 respectively.
- Four meetings of the Recognition & Grants Committee held on 19.07.2023, 22.11.2023, 24.01.2024 and 11.03.2024 respectively.
- 93 Meetings of Performing Animals Committee held from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.
- One Meeting of Animal Act and Rules Reviewing and Legal Committee meeting of the Animal Welfare Board of India held on 29.08.2023.
- Five meetings of ABC Project Recognition Committee held on 20.07.2023, 12.09.2023, 23.11.2023, 09.02.2024 and 28.03.2024.
- Two meetings of Committee for Honorary Animal Welfare Officer held on 19.07.2023&22.11.2023 respectively.

#### **xvii. Steps towards self-sustainability of AWBI**

Efforts have been made to make AWBI self-sustainable. In this regard, the Board has revised its processing fees for the various services. The amount of processing fee collected by the Board from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 is Rs.304.98 Lakhs.



## 12.3 ACHIEVEMENTS (PHYSICAL / FINANCIAL)

The Animal Welfare Board of India has completed 62 years of dedicated service in the promotion of Animal Welfare and Prevention of Cruelty to them. The activities of the Board continue all over the country including Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and even in remote rural areas of the country. The achievements of the Board during the year are as under:

- i. The Board has recognized 3786 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to 31.03.2024. During the year 2023-24, the Board has granted recognition to 51 AWOs.
- ii. The Board has given grant-in-aid to 277 AWOs amounting Rs.450.43 lakh during the year 2023-24 under various schemes of AWBI.
- iii. During the year 2023-24, 1095 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 688 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.
- iv. During the year 2023-24, the Board has issued authorization to 868 applicants as CACT.
- v. During the year 2023-24, the Board has nominated 50 Honorary Animal Welfare Representatives who have attended the training programme conducted by the Board and obtained the qualifying marks.
- vi. During the year 2023-24, the Board has taken action / forwarded 1220 cruelty complaints received from various parts of the country to the concerned authorities for necessary action.
- vii. During the year 2023-24, the Board has treated 657 animals through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) program.
- viii. The amount of processing fee collected by the Board from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is Rs.304.98 Lakhs.
- ix. The Board has requested Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department of the States / UTs for activation of State Animal Welfare Board and District SPCAs to achieve the objectives of

the Board and to implement various Provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 and Rules framed thereunder to reduce unnecessary pain or suffering to animals.

- x. The Board has requested to all Animal Welfare Organizations, SPCAs, Animal Welfare Trainers, Honorary Animal Welfare Officers, Govt. Animal Husbandry Departments, Zoological Parks and Voluntary Organizations to celebrate World Animal Day (4<sup>th</sup> October, 2023). Animal Welfare Fortnight (14<sup>th</sup> January, 2024 till 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2024) and Jeev Jantu Kalyan Diwas (14<sup>th</sup> February, 2024) throughout the country with great interest, zeal and enthusiasm.

## 12.4 The Board has issued the following advisories to the States / UTs for the Report Period for preventing unnecessary pain and suffering to animals

- i. Request to avoid exposure of direct heat to draught and pack animal and to take care of animals during extreme hot weather during transportation on foot dated 01.06.2023
- ii. Rescue and rehabilitation of animals affected by Cyclone Biparjoy in Gujarat dated 14.06.2023
- iii. 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 21.06.2023
- iv. Message on World Rabies Day 2023 dated 12.09.2023
- v. दिवाली पर पंचगव्य सेबने उत्पादों के उपयोग करने का परामर्श
- vi. Advisory on International Meatless Day dated 24.11.2023
- vii. Advisory on Rescue and Rehabilitation of Animals Affected in Cyclone dated 04.12.2023
- viii. Advisory on providing bedding and cots to stray animals during the winter dated 26.12.2023
- ix. Celebration of Animal Welfare Fortnight 2024 and Jiv-Jantu Kalyan Diwas on the occasion of Vasant Panchami dated 02.01.2024
- x. Advisory on Assistance of State/UT Fire Services Department for Animal Rescue in

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

The Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) is a statutory Committee constituted under Section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960. There are 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.

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 31.03.2024, 1633 establishments are registered with CCSEA.

### 12.5.1 Objective:

- a. 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.
- b. to create awareness of ethics while conducting experiments on animals by way sponsoring and conducting conferences.
- c. conducting regional workshops cum training programmes for nominees of CCSEA.

### 12.5.2 Functions:

- a. registration of establishments engaged in breeding of animals and conducting experiments on animals and renewal of registered establishments.
- b. constitution, re-constitution and revision of the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee.
- c. approval of animal house facilities for small and large animals.
- d. examination of research protocols for experimentation on animals or pre-scrutinisation of research protocols on large animals and their approval.
- e. inspection of animal house facilities of establishments, institutes and centres where experimental animals are kept for research, production of Biopharmaceuticals and Breeding purpose.
- f. Conducting conference, seminar, workshops, nominee trainings and the like for the awareness of laboratory animal welfare and ethics and to promote the principles of the replacement, reduction and refinement with respect to use of animals for experiments and teaching or training purposes and to recognise the available non-animal methods and non-animal derived biological products as per the mandate of Committee.
- g. to advise the Government regarding the welfare of animals meant for experimentation in research institutions, pharmaceutical companies and educational institutions.
- h. to ensure implementation of rules and guidelines of the Committee made under the PCA Act, 1960 for welfare of animals.
- i. analyse inspection reports submitted by the nominee of Committee and scrutinise the minutes of the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee meeting submitted by the establishment.
- j. make efforts to tap more and more establishments housing laboratory animals and bring them under the ambit of the Committee.
- k. any other work related to Laboratory Animal Welfare as per the mandate of the Committee assigned as per the PCA Act, 1960.



- l. revision of the guidelines of Committee, their dissemination, implementation and monitoring.
- m. Grading of animal house facilities purpose wise categorically like that: -
  - (i) Medical college set up,
  - (ii) Pharmacy college set up,
  - (iii) Veterinary college set up,
  - (iv) Research Institute set up,
  - (v) Pharma industry set up,
  - (vi) Vaccine industry set up,
  - (vii) Life sciences University set up, and the like.
- n. maintenance of database on the available non-animal methods for experiments, teaching and training.

**12.5.3 Achievements (from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024):**

Registration and Constitution of IAEC	72
Renewal and Reconstitution of IAEC	275

Revision of IAEC	362
Amendment in registration	59
Meetings of the CCSEA	12
Research Protocols of large animals approved	634
Regional Training Programme for Nominees of CCSEA	2
Nominees of CCSEA trained	146
Financial Assistance to the establishments registered with the CCSEA for conducting Workshops/ Conferences/ Seminars on "Laboratory Animal Care/ Ethics to be followed during experiments on animals"	2
Mid Term Inspection of the establishments to check the Health Status of large animals and Status of Research Protocols which have been approved by the Committee.	7

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# Chapter-13

## CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY





- The “Credit, Extension and Publicity” Division is co-ordinating all the Department’s Extension and Publicity related matters. The Credit facilities under the “Kisan Credit Card” scheme also come under the division.
- The extension unit helps farmers to get information regarding financial and technical assistance, scientific research, and new knowledge in livestock production and Animal Husbandry practices. It assists and encourages the State Governments in organizing, maintaining, and operating professional Extension Services, through its various programs, schemes and activities,
- The Publicity unit amplifies the department’s activities through different means of communication. It coordinates with PIB, Prasar Bharati All India Radio and Central Bureau of Communication for the production and Campaign through Media. It also uses Social media effectively through DAHD handles.

### 13.1 Extension Activities

#### 13.1.1 A-HELP: Accredited Agent for Health and

#### Extension of Livestock Production

- In order to leverage SHG (Self-Help groups) platform for rural economic growth through convergence, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) under Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (M/o FAHD) and **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)** under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 1<sup>st</sup> 2021. As per the MoU, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) will leverage services of the members of Self-Help groups (SHGs) as livestock resource persons and primary service providers through a new accredited model named “A-HELP” (**Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production**).
- The program was initiated in 2022, and since then 36 number of training programme have been conducted and 703 Master Trainers were developed. Details of state wise Master trainers developed by NDDDB is given below:

Table 13.1 : Consolidated status of Master Trainers Programme (as on March 2023)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of programmes conducted	No. of Participants attended
			Total
1	Madhya Pradesh	5	60
2	Jammu & Kashmir	2	40
3	Uttarakhand	4	59
4	Jharkhand	4	59
5	Maharashtra	3	59
6	Bihar	3	60
7	Gujarat	4	99
8	Karnataka	4	96
9	Kerala	1	65
10	Assam	1	19
11	Rajasthan	1	47

12	Chhattisgarh	1	25
13	Mizoram	1	6
14	Sikkim	1	5
15	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	4
	Total	36	703

- A total of One Hundred and Forty Nine numbers of A-HELP field level training programmes have been conducted in Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand,

Karnataka, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra & Mizoram. In these training programmes 3773 participants have been trained.

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

Table 13.2 : Consolidated list of A-HELP 16 days training(as on March 2023)			
S. No.	State/UT	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants trained
1	Madhya Pradesh	37	937
2	Jammu & Kashmir	24	599
3	Bihar	40	1000
4	Gujarat	16	376
5	Karnataka	9	270
6	Jharkhand	6	145
7	Uttarakhand	7	177
8	Assam	3	75
9	Kerala	1	30
10	Maharashtra	5	139
11	Mizoram	1	25
	Total	149	3773





### 13.1.2 Specific awareness programme for Aspirational Districts

#### 13.1.2.1 "Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyaan"

"Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyaan Intensive Awareness Programme was organized on livestock disease, scientific management, and scheme awareness in 112 Aspirational Districts. This drive boosts production and help livestock farmer improves their livelihood through disease prevention of animals at farmer's doorstep.

**Fertility Camps:** This campaign/drive helped

livestock farmers with information and created awareness on the symptoms of livestock disease and its cure. Which will boost production and help livestock farmer improve their livelihood. A comprehensive assessment of animal health was conducted to address issues related to infertility, implement deworming measures, and enhance overall productivity. These initiatives collectively contribute to the overall well-being and productivity of the animal population. As on 31st March 172 Camp organized, more than 17,200 animals examined, more than 43,000 farmers participated in the camps.



पशुधन जागृति अभियान, नगरी, राँची

#### 13.1.2.2 Participation at NITI Aayog National Consultation workshop for Aspirational districts

This Department has participated the National Consultation Meeting for Aspirational Districts at Dr. Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi on 28th

April 2023, organized by Niti Aayog, by installing an exhibition stall. During the event, all the IEC materials of the department have been distributed to all the participants, including more than 300 District Collectors and 500 BDOs from Aspirational districts.



### 13.1.3 State level Farmers awareness seminar and health camps

This division has organized awareness seminars at 18 states. The programs implemented through the Livestock Development Boards. All the scheme information and IEC materials were distributed to thousands of farmers.

### 13.1.4 Virtual awareness programs through Common Service Centers(CSCs)

During the year 7000 numbers of virtual awareness camps have been organized across country and 3,50,000 livestock farmers participated in the virtual camps. Scientific information on various livestock production stages have been provided to educate the farmers. Scheme information along with success stories also shared to the participants. Various extensive awareness campaigns were conducted, focusing on Feed and Fodder, Entrepreneurship schemes and Doorstep Veterinary Services.



### 13.1.5 Mass Awareness Programms

**12.1.5.1 Sponsored Radio programme** - Sponsored Radio programme with 56 episodes of 15-minute duration have been made during this year. Each episode is dealing different subjects on livestock farming practices, innovative techniques and methods, One health etc. The programme envisaged to generate mass awareness to the rural farmers.

### 13.1.5.2 E- learning Modules to the School Children

In order to create social awareness on various animal husbandry activities, Zoonosis, Disease prevention, early warning and one health this division produced 30 e-learning modules which contains 30 videos of 5-minute duration. There will be questionnaire

session after each video and certificate will be generated at the end. The main target users are the children belongs to 5<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> classes. This will be a new initiative by this division to show the social responsibility of this department.

### 13.1.5.3 IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials:

- The “Booklet on 3Fs: Feed Fodder and Feeding” has been designed and disseminated, providing valuable information on livestock nutrition.
- The “Coffee Table Booklet on The Milky Way over the years” has been created, capturing the evolution and achievements of the dairy sector.
- The “Booklet on 9 years of Achievement”



highlights significant milestones reached in the organization's history.

- The brochure addressing "Lumpy Skin Disease" has been completed, offering insights into the prevention and management of the disease.
- Furthermore, a comprehensive translation effort has been undertaken, translating all scheme/program guidelines booklets, brochures, flyers, and one-pagers into 15 local languages, promoting accessibility and understanding.
- Videos on Ration Balancing Program, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Animal Nutrition, African Swine Fever, and Pastoralism in India.

- 13 videos showcasing success stories of the scheme beneficiaries.
- Ten videos featuring Gopal Ratna Awardees have been produced, contributing to a multimedia approach in sharing impactful narratives and achievements.

#### 13.1.5.4 Outdoor Campaign on NADCP

A month-long campaign targeting Tier 2 and 3 cities nationwide for the National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) has been implemented, on completion of Foot and Mouth (FMD) vaccination round two.

75  
आजादी का  
अमृत महोत्सव

G20  
भारत 2023  
भूमि सुवर्णमय  
ONE EARTH · ONE FAMILY · ONE FUTURE

स्वस्थ रहेगा पशुधन  
किसान बनेगा सम्पन्न  
लक्ष्य हुआ पूरा !

**24 करोड़ पशुओं को लगा टीका...**

सम्पूर्ण कवरेज के साथ  
पशुओं में खुरपका-मुंहपका  
(एफ एम डी) रोग  
के टीकाकरण अभियान में  
अभूतपूर्व सफलता की ओर

पशुपालक / किसान साथी निकटतम  
पशु चिकित्सा केंद्र से सम्पर्क करें

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग  
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार

## 13.2 Publicity

### 13.2.1 Startup Conclave

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India organized a grand start-up Conclave during february 2023 in order to promote the existing and emerging startups in the livestock, dairy and animal husbandry sectors at Marriott Convention

Center, Hyderabad in close collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board and Startup India.

The Conclave encompassed activities such as the showcasing of selected startups, a pitch fest, a buyer-seller meet, and a dedicated workshop tailored to train early-stage startups operating in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector.





### 13.2.2 Pashu Pradarshini & Krishi Mela

This department has organized the two days Pashu Pradarshini & Krishi Mela on 6th and 7th April 2023 at Muzaffarnagar Uttar Pradesh. The event was organized with a focus on fostering awareness and innovation, an exhibition featuring livestock products, services and cutting-edge technologies. The

event witnessed series of discussions and seminars on crucial topics such as livestock product processing, adulteration testing, cattle health management.

More than 30,000 participants, including farmers, entrepreneurs, veterinary officers, extension workers, agro-industry professionals, and scientists participated in the event.





### 13.2.3 World Veterinary Day 2023

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, in collaboration with the Veterinary Council of India, marked World Veterinary Day-2023 on April 29th, 2023, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

The event was organized with the theme, "Promoting Diversity, Equity, and Inclusiveness in the Veterinary Profession," and participated by more than 1500 Veterinarians across the country.



### 13.2.4 World Milk Day 2023

World Milk Day was celebrated on 1st June 2023 at SKICC, Srinagar, along with the "Summer Meet" wherein Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying interacted with Minister of Animal Husbandry and Dairying of various States/UTs.

The event witnessed the participation of all the States and UTs and graced with the presence of 15 Ministers of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and senior officers from all the states / UTs. More than 400 livestock farmers from various districts of Jammu and Kashmir participated in the event.



### 13.2.5 World Camel Day, 2023

This Department, in collaboration with ICAR-National Research Center on Camel, Bikaner, celebrated the 'World Camel Day' on June 22, 2023. Festivities included a camel decoration competition and camel race at the Camel Sports Complex, accompanied by a Camel Products Technology Exhibition. A "Stakeholder Meet" addressing the socio-economic facets of camel husbandry and livelihood security attracted participation from camel herders, farmers, entrepreneurs, students, and the general public/tourists. This event served as a platform for diverse stakeholders to engage in discussions regarding the economic and livelihood dimensions of camel-related activities.

### 13.2.6 World Zoonosis Day 2023

An awareness Programme across the country on World Zoonosis on 6th July 2023 was organized, aims to educate farmers about zoonotic diseases and the associated risks, emphasizing their impact on the livestock sector and the national economy. More than 1.5 lakh farmers participated the awareness programme across the country connected through CSC Network.

### 13.2.7 International Symposium on Sustainable Livestock Transformation under Agriculture Working Group of G20

This Department along with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, jointly organized the 2-day symposium from 18-19th July, 2023.

The symposium was aimed to foster insightful discussions and deliberations on the transformation to more efficient and sustainable agri-food systems, with a particular focus on the livestock sector. Distinguished experts, policymakers, and stakeholders from the G20 who participated in the event exchanged knowledge, shared experiences, and explored innovative approaches to ensure the sustainability of the livestock sector.

The symposium was highlighted as a milestone event, driving transformative change in the livestock sector and fostering collaborations for a sustainable future.





### 13.2.8 Run for Unity

Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Union Minister for FAHD flagged off a "Run for Unity", marking the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day), at New Delhi on October 31<sup>st</sup> 2023. The Ministers of State for FAHD, Secretaries from DoAHD and DoF over

150 officials from the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying participated the unity run. The 'Run for Unity' commenced with all the participants collectively reciting the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Pledge, committing to uphold and safeguard the unity, integrity, and internal security of our nation.





### 13.2.9 World Food India 2023

Department participated the World Food India event as a partnering department, which was organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, from 3rd to 5th November 2023 at Bharat Mandapam Pragati Maidan in New Delhi.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying showcased the major schemes, programs, new initiatives, and innovative technologies in the livestock and dairy sector by putting up an exclusive pavilion with 15 start-ups and companies.

The Department also organized a knowledge session titled **“Fostering Women Leadership: Advancing equality and empowerment for effective change in animal husbandry & dairy.”** The session aimed to emphasize the significance and the valuable contributions of women in the food processing industry, particularly in the primary production of milk, meat, and eggs.

### 13.2.10 The 33<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the WOAHA Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific

India hosted the 33rd Conference of the WOAHA (World Organization for Animal Health) Regional Commission for Asia and the Pacific from November 13 to 16, 2023 at New Delhi. The delegates, chief veterinary officers and experts from 24 member countries, senior officers from regional and international organizations, and representatives from the private sector and private veterinary organizations in the region, participated physically, with others joining virtually. Dignitaries included Dr. Monique Eloit, WOAHA Director General; Dr. Baoxu Huang, Delegate China & President, WOAHA Regional Commission of Asia and the Pacific; Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, GoI, and Dr. Hirofumi Kugita, WOAHA Regional Representative for Asia and Pacific, Japan. Emphasizing the importance of information sharing and establishing multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms involving veterinary services, public health, and environmental health, including wildlife conservation, discussions underscored the necessity for robust policy and legal frameworks.





### 13.2.11 National Milk Day- 2023

This Department has celebrated “National Milk Day 2023” on November 26<sup>th</sup> 2023, in Guwahati, commemorating the birth anniversary of Dr. Verghese Kurien, the “Father of the White Revolution in India, highlighting the achievement and importance of

the dairy sector in our country. During the event, the prestigious National Gopal Ratna Awards were conferred and winners were felicitated. An exhibition and technical session with a theme “Feed and fodder for sustainable Milk Production” was organized. More than 4000 farmers from Assam and other NER States participated in the event.







## Social Media

### Social Media Report (April 2023 to March 2024)

- **Twitter:** Total posts done on X (formerly known as Twitter) during the mentioned period counted 1,696. The platform has 1,16,000 followers. During the mentioned period, the platform gained 35,500 Likes and over 2.7 Mn impressions.
- **Facebook:** Total posts done on Facebook during the period counted 1600. These number of posts acquired 1,42,520 Likes and 2,59,600 Impressions during the mentioned period. The platform has over 1,34,060 followers.
- **Instagram:** A total of 1500 posts were done on Instagram during the above-mentioned period. These posts gained 9,500 Likes and 33,400 Impressions. The platform has 2,300 followers.
- **LinkedIn:** A total of 1500 posts were done on LinkedIn during the period of 01 April 2023 till March 2024. These posts acquired over 8,000 Likes and over 4,86,240 Impressions. The platform has 5,800 followers.

- **Public App:**

A total of 920 posts were done on Public App. The platform has 1,92,000 followers.

- **Social Campaigns:**

- Rabies Awareness:**

On World Rabies Day, the social media platforms were used to disseminate information about the deadly disease like Rabies through respective posts. The objective was to spread awareness and generate engagement. Basic information given through the posts were - How does rabies occur and how to avoid it? It can prove dangerous for humans as well as animals, hence it was told how to take precautions.

- Kisan credit Card:**

The campaign was started in the month of May 2023 with an objective to create awareness about KCC among the cattle farmers. The campaign was executed in 7 different languages where benefits of KCC were communicated through respective posts, reels and videos.



### iii. Pashuposhan:

This campaign was initiated to spread awareness about the importance of proper nutrition to the livestock. Through the post creatives and reels, information about balanced diet, protection from diseases, timely vaccination and other health related information were given.

### iv. World Egg Day:

A campaign was initiated to inform general public about India's growth as the world's second egg producer country as well as create awareness about the nutritional benefits of eggs. Creatives and reels were made and posted to let people know that eggs are suitable to every age group and complements the diet with its nutritional values.

### v. World Milk Day:

A campaign was initiated to celebrate World Milk Day on Nov 26. Posts and reels were made to highlight the nutritional values of milk and why it should be given at least once a day to children, elderly and pregnant women. This campaign was also utilized to inform general public about India's leading position in global dairy production.

## 13.3 Credit Unit:

### 13.3.1 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 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021

to 15<sup>th</sup> February 2022. This campaign was further extended up to 31.07.2022 and then upto 15.03.2023. During this Campaign, District Level KCC Camps were organized in every week by KCC Coordination Committee coordinated by Lead District Manager (LDM) for on-the-spot scrutiny of applications sourced. For the year 2023-24, KCC campaigns were organized from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. "National KCC Conference" was held under the Chairmanship of FAHD Minister on 04.09.2023 at Mumbai. Under these campaign as on 31.03.2024, total 45,08,612 applications received out of which 44,28,834 applications accepted and 30,56,223 were sanctioned in the country.



So far, more than 33.84 lakh fresh KCCs were sanctioned for AHD Farmers. The details of fresh KCC sanctioned as on 31.03.2024 to Animal Husbandry and Dairy farmers is as given below:

S. No.	Type	Fresh KCC Sanctioned
1	Crop loan with dairy	5,85,559
2.	Crop loan with other allied activities	1,11,525
3.	Dairy	24,28,103
4.	Poultry	70,644
5.	Others	2,59,455
	TOTAL	33,84,642

Source: D/o Financial Services

### 13.3.2 Ground Level Credit (GLC):

Due to consistent efforts of the Department, for the first-time working capital loan targets were fixed for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Sector along with term loan targets from 2022-23 onwards. This resulted in increase of sanctioning rate of KCC by Banks. The ground level credit target also showed an increasing trend in the previous years. GLC Target for agriculture raised to Rs20.00 lakh crore for the financial year 2023-24, from Rs 18.50 lakh crore in 2022-23.

In order to ensure increased credit flow to Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries, target of ₹ 2,93,000 crore for Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries is fixed within the overall term loan target of ₹ 20,00,000 Crore. Details of activities-wise breakup of ₹ 2,93,000 crore is as under;

(Rs in Crore)

Sr. No.	Activity	Working Capital Target	Term Loan Target	Total Target
i.	Dairy	39,000	66,000	1,05,000
ii.	Poultry	20,000	8,000	28,000
iii.	Sheep Goat, Piggery & Animal Husbandry- Others	63,000	72,000	1,35,000
iv.	Fisheries	18,000	7,000	25,000
	Total	1,40,000	1,53,000	2,93,000

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# Chapter-14

## DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION





### 14.1 Overview

The Secretary is the Chief Accounting Authority of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Secretary discharges his functions with the assistance of Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser (AS & FA) and Chief Controller of Accounts.

14.1.1 As per Para 1.2.3 of Civil Accounts Manual 2024, the Chief Controller of Accounts for and on behalf of the Chief Accounting Authority is responsible for:

- a. Arranging all payments through the Pay and Accounts Offices/Principal Accounts Office except where the Drawing and Disbursing Officers are authorized to make certain types of payments.
- b. Compilation and consolidation of accounts of the Ministry/Department and their submission in the form prescribed, to the Controller General of Accounts; preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts for the Demands for Grants of his Ministry/Department, getting them duly audited and submitting them to the CGA, duly signed by the Chief Accounting Authority.
- c. Arranging internal inspection of payment and accounts records maintained by the various subordinate formations and Pay and Accounts Offices of the Department and inspection of records pertaining to transaction of Government Ministries / Departments, maintained in Public Sector Banks.

14.1.2 The Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying performs his duties with the assistance of 2 Controller of Accounts, 1 Assistant Controller of Accounts and 8 Principal Accounts Officers (Admn. /Estt. Accounts, Treasury Payments; & IAW) at HQs with the help of 11 Pay & Account Offices of Ministry of Fisheries,

Animal husbandry & Dairying. Zonal Internal Audit Parties headed by Senior Accounts Officers is also stationed at Kochi who works under the control of IAW (HQ). The Organogram of Accounting Organization set-up in Ministry of Fisheries, Animal and Dairying Husbandry regarding distribution of work in the Office of Chief Controller of Accounts are given at **Annexure XIII**. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has 26 NCDDOs & 10 CDDOs attached with the PAOs. The Accounting Information flow chart is also given at **Annexure XIII**.

### 14.1.3 Role and Responsibilities of CCAs as Heads of Accounting Organization in Ministry/Department

In terms of 0/0 CGA 0M No. TA-2-01001/2/2020-TA-II (Comp 2001)/596 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2021, the Pr.CCAs /CCAs/CAs(IC) of the Ministries/Departments concerned are the Heads of the Accounting Organization in the respective Ministries/Departments. Their broad functions are prescribed as below-

- a. **Receipts, Payments and Accounts:**
  - i. Oversee that effective and efficient systems with necessary internal controls are in place for accounting of all receipts and payments of respective Ministry/Departments of the Central Government.
  - ii. Supervise payments and receipts through Pay and Accounts Offices and Cheque Drawing and Disbursing Offices (CDDOs) of various Central Civil Ministries/Departments in conformity with prescribed Rules and regulations.
  - iii. Supervise timely payment to claimants (Government servants, vendors, grantee and loanee institutions etc. including payment to suppliers w.r.t procurement through GeM) as per codal provisions.
  - iv. Ensure efficiency, accuracy and timely

submission of monthly and annual accounts to 0/0 of CGA.

- v. Ensure timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful Financial Reporting.
- vi. Ensure accuracy and timely submission of monthly reports to 0/0 CGA .
- vii. Monitor efficient service delivery to the Ministry/Department by the accredited/ authorized banks and monitor their system for timely realization of receipts into Government Accounts.
- viii. Monitor adherence to prescribed accounting standards, rules and principles.
- ix. Ensure timely submission of Audited Annual Appropriation Accounts duly signed by Chief Accounting Authority of the Ministry/ Department to 0/0 CGA.
- x. Ensure preparation of annual 'Accounts at a Glance' in r/o their Ministry/Department.
- xi. Examine the proposal of Ministries/ Departments for opening of a Personal Deposit Account or framing accounting procedure in respect of a newly created Fund in the Public Account of India for making it operational.
- xii. Review of payment sanctions (including GST refunds sanction) by Pr.CCA /CCA [CA as per the monetary limit prescribed by 0/0 CGA from time to time.
- xiii. Monitor the clearance of balances under Debt, Deposit, Suspense and Remittance (DDSR) heads and take timely corrective actions to clear adverse balances under the heads.
- xiv. Monitor opening of appropriate heads of account for new schemes as per Budget circular and LMMHA.
- xv. Monitor timely and accurate authorization of pension and other retirement benefits to retiring Government servants.
- xvi. Coordinate with GeM Standing Committee on the matters relating to procurement and related payments.
- xvii. Financial and technical advice specific to CBDT and CBIC on matters relating to accounting of

direct/indirect taxes.

In respect of the above responsibilities, the Pr.CCAs/ CCAs/CAs(IC) shall function under the direction, superintendence and control of the Controller General of Accounts.

**b. Budget formulation including Outcome Budget:**

- i. Pr.CCA/CCA/CA (IC) shall monitor and assist in preparation of budgetary proposals and assist the administrative Ministries Departments in better inter-se programme prioritization/ allocation within the budgetary ceilings, based on the analysis of expenditure and of each programme (sub-programme).
- ii. Provide necessary support to the administrative Ministries/Departments in preparation of Outcome Budgets/Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) in accordance with the time schedule/ guidelines laid down from time to time by Ministry of Finance.
- iii. Furnish the budget estimates in respect of Public Account transactions to Budget Division and Composite Demands controlled by Budget Division for their inclusion in the Budget.
- iv. Furnish budget estimates for interest on Provident Fund balances of employees and on various deposits in the Public Account including Reserve Funds.
- v. Monitor all reports and statements related to Budget documents.

**c. Estimation of Non- Tax Revenue Receipts:**

- i. Assist FA in periodical reviews of various non-tax revenue receipts of the Ministries/ Departments with the Administrative Divisions and furnish estimates of nontax Revenue Receipts to Budget Division, DEA.

**d. Internal Audit/Risk Based Audit:**

- i. Discharge the duties of Member Secretary of Internal Audit Committee headed by the administrative Secretary to review audit paras of PAC, C&AG and Internal Audit and concomitant compliance/course correction.
- ii. They are responsible to conduct special audit



in Ministries/Departments as per the direction of Chief Accounting Authority or CGA. The Internal Audit Wing working under the control and supervision of the Pr.CCAs/CCAs/CAs would move beyond the existing system of compliance /regulatory audit and would focus on.

- a. Assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls in general, and soundness of financial systems and reliability of financial and accounting reports in particular;
- b. Identification and monitoring of risk factors (including those contained in the Outcome Budget/OOMF Framework).
- c. Critical assessment of economy, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery mechanism to ensure value for money; and
- d. Providing an effective monitoring system to facilitate mid-course corrections.
- iii. Furnishes financial appraisal of schemes and monitors projects and schemes through regular Internal Audit.
- iv. Conducts audit of accredited banks, authorized/ other banks/CPPCs and Focal Point Bank branches including e-FPBS in respect of Government transactions in organizations where it has been required.
- v. Shall ensure to prepare the annual Audit Plan and Annual Internal Audit Review.

The above functions shall be carried out as per the guidelines issued by the CGA from time to time.

#### **e. Public Financial Management System & IT projects:**

- i. Monitor the usage of PFMS and its different modules including coordinating with Ministry and PFMS Division of 0/0 CGA for timely, accurate and useful financial reporting for the purpose of tracking flow of funds to the last level implementing agency/beneficiary and its utilization under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored/Direct Benefit Transfer schemes of Government of India.
- ii. Coordinate integration of data bases and

processes for establishing a Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS).

- iii. Render professional expertise in the functioning of the financial management system, from the system point of view and making it more effective.
- iv. Monitor the implementation of security guidelines issued for access control and other related security aspects of PFMS and ensuring data security by regular monitoring of the system.
- v. Ensure correct mapping of the accounting basket of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for accurate expenditure reporting.
- vi. Regular review of reports and information in PFMS and to present it to the Executive for decision making.
- vii. Monitor all reports and dashboard on regular basis to ensure accuracy of reports relating to performance of the schemes in their respective Ministries.
- viii. Ensure timely weeding out of dormant registration of Agencies and etc.

#### **f. Expenditure and Cash Management:**

Coordinate with Ministries/Departments for compliance of Cash Management system guidelines issued by Budget Division, MOF (Monthly Expenditure Plan [MEP]/Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP) limits, implementation of TSA system for release of funds to Autonomous bodies in 'Just-in-time'.

#### **g. Disclosure and reporting requirements under FRBM Act.**

Assist in preparation of the disclosure statements required under the FRBM Act in respect of their Ministry/Department for incorporation in the consolidated statement compiled by the Ministry of Finance for the Government as a whole.

#### **h. Monitoring of Assets and Liabilities:**

Assist Ministries/Departments for maintaining comprehensive record of Assets and Liabilities and

monitoring of Government Guarantees.

#### **i. Interaction between Ministry of Finance and the FA:**

The Pr.CCAs/CCAS/CAS (IC) shall provide required material and assistance for the quarterly meeting of FAS with Secretary (Expenditure) and other financial inputs as required by FA from time to time.

#### **j. General Administration and Coordination:**

- i. Exercise the powers of the Head of the Department for the Accounting Organization and is responsible for the Administration and Establishment related functions.
- ii. Discharge of responsibilities in terms of the statutory powers to be exercised being the Appointing Authority/Disciplinary Authority.

#### **Note:**

- a. In Ministries/ Departments which are headed by Pr. CCAs, these items of work may be delegated to CCAs/CAs as per their administrative convenience, subject to codal provisions.
- b. In addition to the above, Pr.CCAs/CCAS/CAS shall also be responsible for any other works assigned by Chief Accounting Authority/ Controller General of Accounts.
- c. In addition, Budget section of the ministry should ordinarily function under the control of CCA and CCAs are expected to act as Nodal Officer for PFMS inter alia in resolving issues relating to its smooth function and efficient running in terms of Para 43 and Para 44 of Charter for Financial Adviser issued vide FS& Secretary (Expenditure) DO. Letter .23(3)/E. Coord/2018 dated 13/06/2023.

### **14.2 Banking Arrangements**

State Bank of India is the accredited bank for PAOs and its field offices in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. e-Payments processed by the PAOs/CDDOs are settled through CMP, SBI, Hyderabad in favor of the bank account of vendors/beneficiaries. In some cases, cheques issued by the

PAOs/CDDOs are presented to the nominated branch of the accredited bank for payment. The receipts are also remitted to the accredited banks by the respective PAOs/CDDOs apart from Non-Tax-Receipt Portal (NTRP). Any change in accredited bank requires specific approval of Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Principal Accounts Office has 11 (Eleven) Pay and Accounts Offices. Five PAOs are located in Delhi/NCR, One each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Nagpur and Two in Mumbai. 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 Government of India from time to time.

### **14.3 Internal Audit Wing**

Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It basically aims at helping the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. It is also an effective tool for providing objective assurance and advice that adds value, influences change that enhances governance, assists risk management and control processes and improves accountability for results. Internal Audit Committee has been constituted in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Animal Husbandry & Dairying. There are 36 Auditee Units / DDOs in the

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying excluding Autonomous Bodies & other Grantee Institutions.

### **14.4 Public Financial Management System (PFMS)**

Public Financial Management System (PFMS)



initially started as a Plan Scheme named CPSMS of the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2008- 09.

i. Employees Information System (EIS) Module:

This module has been implemented in the Drawing and Disbursing Office of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

ii. EAT Module of PFMS:

All Autonomous Bodies of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying have been on-boarded on Expenditure Advance Transfer (EAT) module of PFMS.

iii. Online Portal (Bharat Kosh) for collection of Non-Tax Revenue

NTRP Portal in Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying is functional from April, 2017. The collection of Non-Tax revenue of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying during the Financial Year 2023-24 is Rs. 122.16 Crores which has been collected through Bharat Kosh on NTR e-Portal.

FAQs on NTRP are available at website link <http://cga.nic.in//Page/FAQs.aspx>.

## 14.5 New Initiatives by Ministry of Finance and Controller General of Accounts

### A. 'e-Bill system'

a. The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the e-Bill system for Central Government Ministries on the 46<sup>th</sup> Civil Accounts Day. New e-Bill system to enable paperless submission and end to end digital processing of bills.

b. In a phased manner, the new system will make the entire process of submission and backend processing of bills completely paperless and transparent. Thus, it is a major step forward in realizing the vision of 'Digital India' and promoting ease of doing business.

c. The objectives of the system are to:

i. Provide convenience to all vendors/suppliers of the government to submit their bills/claims at any time, from anywhere.

ii. Eliminate physical interface between suppliers

and government officers.

iii. Enhance efficiency in processing of bills/claims.

iv. Reduce discretion in processing of bills through "First-In-First-Out"(FIFO) method.

d. Currently, the suppliers of various goods and services to the Government have to submit physical, ink signed copies of their bills to the respective Ministries/Departments/offices of the Government of India. Similarly, the government employees also need to submit hard copies of their claims. At the backend too, the processing of bills is done through a mixed system of physical and digital modes. So, the suppliers/vendors or their representatives need to visit the offices to deliver bills. Moreover, they are able to track the status of processing of their bills.

e. Under the newly launched e-Bill system, vendors/suppliers can upload their bills online along with supporting documents from the convenience of their homes/offices at any time through digital signature. For those not having a digital signature, the facility of e-sign using Aadhaar has also been provided. So, the suppliers will no longer be required to visit the offices concerned for this purpose.

f. At the backend too, the electronic bill received will be processed by the authorities digitally at every stage and finally, the payments will be credited digitally to the bank account of the vendor. The vendor/supplier would be able to track the status of processing of their bills online. Thus, the new system will bring in lot of efficiency and transparency in the system and is a big citizen-centric decision of the Government of India.

g. The e-Bill system has been developed by the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Division in the office of the Controller General of Accounts in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The bills will be processed by First-in-First-Out (FIFO) method.

h. In addition to promoting ease of doing business and bringing convenience to lakhs of vendors/suppliers, the e-Bill system will be environment

friendly, eliminating the need to submit crores of paper bills annually and will thus save tonnes of paper every year. The e-Bill system has an elaborate digital storage facility for retrieval of documents and a robust audit trail.

### **B. Revised procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes:**

For better monitoring of availability and utilization of funds released to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and to reduce float. The Department of Expenditure has modified the procedure for release of funds under CSS and Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS.

Brief on Process Flow for SNA Model:

- a. Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS. The SNA will open a Single Nodal Account for each CSS at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank.
- b. After opening of Single Nodal Account of the scheme and before opening zero balance subsidiary account of IAS or assigning them drawing rights from SNA's account, the IAs at all levels shall return all unspent amounts lying in their accounts to the Single Nodal Account of the SNA.
- c. The SNAs shall ensure that the interest earned from the funds released should be mandatorily remitted to the respective Consolidated Funds on pro-rata basis in terms of Rule 230(8) of GFR, 2017.
- d. Funds available in the bank account of SNA should not be more than 25% of the amount likely to be released (including state share) under a CSS to a State for 2022-23.
- e. SNAs and IAs will mandatorily use the EAT module of PFMS or integrate their systems with the PFMS to ensure that information on PFMS is updated by each IA at least once every day.
- f. In case of CSS having no State share and where as per the scheme guidelines, funds are released by the Central Ministry/Department directly to the districts/blocks/Gram Panchayats/

Implementing agencies, the requirement of notifying a single Nodal Agency and opening of a Single Nodal Account at the State level may be waived by the Secretary of the Central Ministry/ Department concerned in consultation with the Financial Adviser.

### **C. Revised procedure for release of funds under Central Sector Schemes:**

In supersession of all previous issued orders, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has issued an OM. No. F.No.1(18)/PFMS/FCD/2021 dated 09th March 2022 mentioning Guidelines/Procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes by designating Central Nodal Agency (CNA) regarding release of funds under the Central Sector Schemes. The procedure effective from 1st April, 2022 by the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for flow of funds under the Central Sector Schemes have been divided in two Models: -

I) Implementation through Treasury Single Account (TSA) Model I- This model will be applicable in case of Central Sector Schemes having annual outlay of more than Rs.500 Crores and implemented without involvement of State agencies. It shall be mandatory to implement such schemes through the Treasury Single Account (TSA) Model.

II) Implementation through Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) Model II- This model will be applicable in case of Central Sector Schemes having

- (A) annual outlay of less than Rs.500 crores.
- (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-I.

Brief on Process Flow for Central Sector Schemes.

- a. Identification of Central Sector Schemes for Implementation through Model I or Model-II.
- b. Notification of ABs/CPSEs/implementing Agencies as Central Nodal Agencies (CNA).
- c. Open Assignment Account with RBI (e-Kuber) for each scheme under Model I.
- d. Open an Account for each scheme in scheduled



commercial banks (SCB) under model II.

- e. Listing & Closure of existing Bank Accounts of CNA & SAS.
- f. Balance in Account must be transferred to Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) under Model I and Unspent amount of the scheme is returned by all the Sub Agencies (SA's) to the CNA account under Model II.
- g. Interest earned from the funds is remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) under Model
- h. Mandatorily use of EAT module of PFMS or integration of their systems with the PFMS.

#### **D. Consolidated instruction on various aspects of Security while using PFMS:**

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Office of the Controller General of Accounts vide OM 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.

##### **b. Password Policy in PFMS:**

- i. Password should be of length of minimum 8

characters.

- ii. Password mandatorily should include both special as well as Alpha Numeric Characters.
- iii. Password should not have similarity with user name or part of the user name.

#### **C. Processing of Payments:**

- i. The I Key/DSC of the Pr. AO has to be invariably approved by the CCA level user, whereas I Key/DSC of PAOs by the Pr. Accounts Officer level user and that of the CDDOs by the PAO level user. The Timeout procedure for inserting the I Key/DSC for every session has been made in PFMS.
- ii. PAOs may be advised strictly not to access the PAO/DDO module and not use digital signatures for making payment from the computers installed outside their office locations.
- iii. All guidelines stipulated to be followed for making payments should be strictly adhered to and verification against physical documents should be done at all levels unless stipulated by explicit directions for user of electronic mediums.
- iv. All Pay and Accounts Officers authorized for making payments shall verify each payment file of a batch with the corresponding physical bill/e-bill without fail before putting the digital signature.

#### **D. Network Security:**

- i. Always user genuine software, install the latest updates/patches for operating system, Antivirus and Application Software.
- ii. Enable firewall, Limit user privileges on the computer, Check and verify email sender IDs and web links before opening file attachments.
- iii. Use strong passwords, Protect against social engineering attacks.
- iv. Use only official supplied USB storage media.
- v. Users should be periodically briefed about Cyber Security measures.
- vi. Avoid downloading and installing pirated software.

vii. Internet-connected computers should not be used for drafting/storing sensitive official documents/correspondences.

### E. Some Other New Initiatives

- Implementation of DOE guidelines on TSA/SNA/CNA in letter and spirit.
- The statement of scheme-wise expenditure, unspent balances, outstanding UCS, scheme wise and state wise MIS of excess/deficit transfer from treasury to SNA, fund available in SNA account, interest remitted to CFI, status of legacy data are being shared with the program division on weekly basis for monitoring of fund flow and helping them in just in time (JIT) release.
- A series of training has been organized by Principal Accounts Office on e-bill and TSA module of PFMS to all the stake holder including divisional heads.
- A special drive was launched for settlement of outstanding MEA debit claims.
- Delay in payment to seller/supplier in government e-market place (GeM) and status of pending bill with reference to block budget as per PFMS are being informed to respective Head of Department with a copy to PPS to Secretary and AS & FA so that payment could be released within stipulated timeline prescribed by DOE.
- Internal Audit Committee headed by Chief Accounting Authority i.e. Secretary (Animal Husbandry & Dairying) have been set up in terms of 0/0 CGA 0M. A special drive for liquidation of outstanding internal audit paras have been launched in 2022-23 and periodical review of outstanding paras has taken place in SOM chaired by Secretary on weekly basis. • Setting up of committee for NPS oversight mechanism and uploading of quarterly report in NPS dashboard along with comments of Financial Advisor.
- Designation based e-mail has been opened for all officials of Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office.
- Special campaign 2.0 for disposal of pending matter including RT I, PG and VIP references. • Pan India training cum Roll-out plan for electronic bill system (e-bill) of PFMS in 2022-23.
- Operationalization of revised/new Object Heads

of Accounts under Rule (8) of DFPR issued vide DOE notification dated 12.12.2022 and 0/0 CGA 0M dated 15.12.2022 and a workshop was also organized by Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office in this regard.

- To improve the internal control and upgradation of skills, officers/officials working in Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office have been transferred as per CVC, DoP&T guidelines and instructions issued by 0/0 CGA.
- Implementation of 2nd factor biometric authentication through FIDO device to access PFMS.
- Opening of Scheme-wise bank account for release of 100% Central Financial Assistance to implementing Agencies and GIA (Salary, General & Creation of Capital Assets) to ABS other than TSA/SNA/CNA route.
- Celebration of Civil Accounts Week from 01.03.2023 to 07.03.2023.
- Enhancing efficiency of payment process by way of monitoring TM-02 report (under CAM report in payment tab) of PFMS on weekly & monthly basis.

Constitution of PFMS cell in Principal cum Pay & Accounts Office under the chairmanship of DCA as the first port of call for the PD and IFD for any PFMS related issue in pursuance of MOF, DOE, PFMS division 0M F.No. 8/(01)/PFMS/2023 dated 17.04.2023.

- Risk based audit of DAHD schemes in terms of 0/0 CGA guidelines.
- Implementation of new window based digital signing utility in place of existing Java based utility in the sanction module of PFMS.
- Special drive for issue of qualifying service certificate by Head of Office to government servant in consultation with PAOs on time in terms of Rule 32 of Central Civil Pension Rules, 2021 . Reconciliation of expenditure between PAO & DDO on monthly basis.
- Dealing with pension matters sensitively and on time.
- Special drive for liquidation of CGA and C&AG audit paras.



- Roll-out of processing of Electronic Inter Government Adjustment Advices (e-IGAA) in PFMS.
- Preventive measures at various level to avoid any financial irregularities in terms of 0/0 CGA 0M dated 19.07.2023..

9. The expenditure as on 31.03.2024 with reference to the B.E. 2023-24 is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme/ Description	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	Progressive Expenditure upto 31.03.2024	% age of expenditure, over BE	% age of expenditure, over RE
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1</b>	<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>					
1.1	Secretariat Economic Service	56.40	62.90	57.76	102.41%	91.83%
1.2	Animal Health Institute	27.00	26.75	21.64	80.15%	80.90%
1.3	Small Livestock Institute	45.00	44.00	33.34	74.09%	75.77%
1.4	Breed Improvement Institute	60.00	39.54	37.19	61.98%	94.06%
1.5	Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH)	-	25.73	19.06	-	74.08%
	<b>Total - Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>	<b>188.40</b>	<b>198.92</b>	<b>168.99</b>	<b>89.70%</b>	<b>84.95%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes / Projects</b>					
2.1	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2349.71	1500.00	1034.47	44.03%	68.96%
2.2	Infrastructure Development Fund	340.00	340.00	271.09	79.73%	79.73%
	<b>Total - Central Sector Schemes / Projects</b>	<b>2689.71</b>	<b>1840.00</b>	<b>1305.56</b>	<b>48.54%</b>	<b>70.95%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>					
3.1	Statutory and Autonomous Bodies					
(i)	Animal Welfare Board	12.00	12.00	10.23	85.25%	85.25%

(ii)	Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	1.51	1.51	1.51	100.00%	100.00%
(iii)	Veterinary Council of India	30.30	10.00	4.00	13.20%	40.00%
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Total Statutory and Autonomous Bodies</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>23.51</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>35.93%</b>	<b>66.95%</b>
	<b>Others</b>					
(i)	Delhi Milk Scheme(DMS)	360.00	270.00	195.72	54.37%	72.49%
	<b>Total Others</b>	<b>360.00</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>168.77</b>	<b>54.37%</b>	<b>72.49%</b>
	<b>Total - Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>	<b>403.81</b>	<b>293.51</b>	<b>211.46</b>	<b>52.37%</b>	<b>72.05%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
(i)	Development Programmes					
	Dairy Development	326.93	371.00	370.83	113.43	99.95%
(ii)	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	600.00	869.54	869.13	144.86%	99.95%
(iii)	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	50.00	34.65	22.90	45.80%	66.09%
(iv)	National Livestock Mission	410.00	410.00	370.31	90.32%	90.32%
(v)	Dairying through Cooperatives (EAP)	19.00	166.31	166.31	875.32%	100.00%
	<b>Total - Development Programmes</b>	<b>1405.93</b>	<b>1851.50</b>	<b>1799.48</b>	<b>127.99%</b>	<b>97.19%</b>
	<b>Total Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>	<b>1405.93</b>	<b>1851.50</b>	<b>1799.48</b>	<b>127.99%</b>	<b>97.19%</b>
	<b>Total (Grant No. 44)</b>	<b>4687.85</b>	<b>4183.93</b>	<b>3485.49</b>	<b>74.35%</b>	<b>83.31%</b>

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# Chapter-15

## ACTIVITIES OF PARLIAMENT SECTION





### 15.1 Introduction

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

### 15.2 Roles and Responsibility

The Major Roles and Responsibilities of the Parliament Section inter-alia handling of Parliament Questions Matters related to introduction of Government Bills/ Amendments, Private Member bills, Cut Motion

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

### 15.3 Details of Important activities undertaken in Parliament Unit from 01-01-2023 to 31-03-2024

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

Sl. No.	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1.	22-02-2023	Examination of Demand for Grants (2023-24) held in Room No. C, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe
2.	19-12-2013	National Dairy Development Board for Protection and Development Indigenous Cattle Breeds.

#### ii Meetings of Consultative Committee for DAHD: -

Sl.No.	Date	Meeting Subject/Venue
1	02.06.2023	Strengthening of Veterinary Service, through Mobile Veterinary Units and Implementation of Vaccination Programme" (Inter-session) held at Srinagar.
2.	03-08-2023	Livestock Insurance (In-Session) held in Parliament House Annexe.
3.	07-02-2024	Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) (In-Session) held in Parliament House Annexe.

**iii Parliament Questions dealt in last 3 Sessions i.e. Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session of 2022-23;-**

Sl. No.	Session	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Total
1.	Budget Session	121	47	168
2.	Monsoon Session	82	45	127
3.	Winter Session	84	47	131

**iv. Details of Annual Reports Audited Account laid in Parliament**

Sl. No.	Name of Autonomous Body/Organization	ARs/AAs for Financial Year	Details on which ARs/AAs laid in Parliament House	
			Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
1.	Veterinary Council of India (VCI)	2016-17	19-12-2023	09-02-2024
		2017-18		
		2018-19		
		2019-20		
		2020-21		
		2021-22		
2.	National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)	2022-23	05-12-2023	08-12-2023
3.	Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)	2022-23	19-12-2023	09-02-2024

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## Chapter-16

# CYBERSECURITY POSTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT





Status Report on Compliance of Cyber Security Guidelines

IT activities from the budgets and allocating at least 10% of IT budget for the cyber security.

### 16.1. Measures taken for improving cybersecurity posture of the department

#### 16.1.2 Nomination of CISO and the DCISO

#### 16.1.1 IT Budgets for the Cyber Security

Nomination of Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Deputy Chief Information Security Officer (DCISO) for IT Security is done and the details of CISO (Point of Contact) to CERT-In as per cyber security directions

The department has earmarked budget of Rs 70 Lakhs in BE and Rs 125 Lakhs in RE for the ICT/

S. No.	Designation	Organisation	Officer
1	Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)	DAHD	Ms. Varsha Joshi, IAS Additional Secretary
2	Deputy Chief Information Security Officer (DCISO)	NIC-DADF	Mr. Nagaraj Kulkarni HoD and Senior Director (IT), NIC

#### 16.1.3 Chief Information Officer (CIO)

of Chief Information Officers, department has nominated a CIO as follows

As per Office Memorandum no. O-1101311/9/2022 (E-23076) dated November 6, 2023 on the nomination

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Chief Information Officer (CIO)	DAHD	Ms. Varsha Joshi, IAS Additional Secretary

#### 16.1.4 Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) document

The Crisis Management Plan is for countering cyber terrorism. It describes the framework for cyber incident, response and coordination among the Divisions, attached/subordinate offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying A CCMP for the department is in place.

Government of India requires each Central Ministry to formulate its own CCMP that is the sectoral Cyber Crisis Management Plan. Although all possible security measures including physical to ensure security of ICT assets, with the increasing threats, vulnerabilities can be explored by potential enemies thereby creating misuse of services and/or denial of available services to the users. Therefore, there is a strong need to take all preventive measures to safeguard our ICT assets against those potential threats. It is also imperative to understand about the threats and best practices to be followed at individual and organization level and put procedures, processes in place so as to ensure uninterrupted functioning even under attacks.

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

The departmental website is up to date and running securely on HTTPS port having latest SSL and security audit certificate.

The SQTC/ GIGW 2.0 valid certificate till 12-04-2026 is issued for the website.

The Website Quality Manual (WQM) document for the management of the website is in place. The Web Information Manager (WIM) is nominated as

per details below and reviews fortnightly for the guidelines.india.gov.in/guidelines/  
GIGW compliance and updating status on <https://>

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Web Information Manager (WIM)	Department	Ms. Varsha Joshi, IAS Additional Secretary

### 16.1.6 End Point Security

A survey has been conducted in department and appropriate action is being taken from the security compliance point of view such as removal of obsolete items (H/W, S/W, unsupported OS, switch replacement, unsupported WIFI Devices), installation of Antivirus (AV)/ Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), MAC Binding, separate IP segmentation of department and functional level segmentation within department etc.

### 16.1.7 Cyber Security Awareness Program

Preparing the department-wide Cyber Security Awareness Program and regularly educate end users about security practices to deal with cyber threats as per CERT-in guidelines.

### 16.1.8 Department Network Connectivity

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

### 16.1.9 Delegated Admin (DA)

Delegated Administrator (DA) platform allows organizations/departments to perform all functions for the email users of the respective domains/departments. The DA can create, delete, activate, deactivate email accounts, can enable/disable IMAP and POP, can change the password, update mobile etc. as and when required without routing the request through E-mail support team. Department has nominated a Delegated Admin (DA) as follows. Ensured to have gov.in/ nic.in email ID for all the employees of the department and used Kavach as 2 factor authentication.

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Delegated Admin (DA)	DAHD	Dr. Badal Biswakarma, Director

### 16.1.10 eOffice

A nodal officer is nominated for eOffice administration in the department as below. All concern eOffice users of the department are using Parichay based 2 factor single sign on (SSO) feature. The department has become paperless office. The e-Office Advanced Analytics Dashboard has been launched by DARPG on 19th December, 2023. The Dashboard is an analytical instrument which presents in real

time the selected metrics of delayering, e-receipts, Inter-Ministerial file transfer, e-files/p-files, DSC/eSign usage & VPN usage through visualization of data and trends. These parameters have a direct impact on the speed and efficacy of processing in Central Secretariat. NIC, DAHD has provide access of the e-Office Advanced Analytics Dashboard to Secretary, AHD to help them monitor the overall e-Office environment in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Nodal Officer	DAHD	Shri S. C. Shrivastava Director, (Admin -I)

### 16.1.11 Biometric Attendance System (BAS)

A nodal officer is nominated for Biometric Attendance

System (BAS) administration in the department.

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Nodal Officer	DAHD	Shri Madhusudanan V.K. Under Secretary



### 16.1.12 SPARROW

10- A nodal officer is nominated for SPARROW in the department

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Nodal Officer	DAHD	Shri Ram Pratap Sinha, Under Secretary

### 16.1.13 Cloud account/ resources management

Cloud account and digital assets management in cloud is being carried out regularly.

### 16.1.14 Management of Gov.in related domain

A nodal officer is nominated for the management of domain names under gov.in (domain names) related activities (using registry.gov.in) in the department

Designation	Organisation	Officer
Nodal Officer	DAHD	Ms. Varsha Joshi, IAS Additional Secretary

### 16.1.15 Inventory

Department is maintaining inventory of authorised hardware and software.

Department will initiate to conduct an internal and external audit of the entire infrastructure and deploy appropriate security control based on the audit outcome. Services of CERT-In empanelled auditors will be utilised for the purpose of external audit.

### 16.1.16 Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP)

Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP) in process to manage the IT infrastructure management.

### 16.2.3 Automated scanning tools

Mechanism for automated scanning to detect presence of unauthorised devices and software. Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) tool will be utilized as per the guidelines.

## 16.2 Planned action:

### 16.2.1 Dedicated Cybersecurity Team

In order to assist the CISO a dedicated cybersecurity team, separate from IT operations and infrastructure team will be created. The team would be responsible for

### 16.2.4 Hiring of Manage Service Provider (MSP)

Department will engage NIC empanelled MSPs soon as per the guidelines to manage IT infrastructure. The MSP will manage the IT infrastructure in Krish Bhawan and Chandralok Building.

- i. monitoring network's security and responding to security alerts
- ii. conducting incident response
- iii. formulating, enforcing and reviewing IT security policies
- iv. conducting cybersecurity awareness drills and campaigns within the organisation
- v. liaising with CERT-In and other government and industry cybersecurity organisations

### 16.2.5 Network Segmentation/ Virtual LAN (VLAN)

Department will initiate the process of implementation of VLAN segregation to separate zone and restrict communication between VLANs using Network Access Control (NAC) and firewall rules. The department will also establish a Security Operation Center (SOC) and procure L3 and L2 switches to meet the cyber security guideline for network management. Firmware of the switches will be updated to the latest version

### 16.2.2 Internal and external audit of the entire infrastructure

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# ANNEXURES





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

S.No.	State/UT	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Horse + Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
1	A & N Islands	36438	3700	5	64761	40488	0	0	2	0	0	0	145394	1289160
2	Andhra Pradesh	4600087	6219499	17626971	5522133	91958	1884	240	4678	166	0	0	34067616	1078663152
3	Arunachal Pradesh	339221	6379	7345	159740	271463	3051	0	0	0	24075	350154	1161428	1599575
4	Assam	10909239	421715	332100	4315173	2099000	12783	724	900	567	0	0	18092201	46712341
5	Bihar	15397980	7719794	213377	12821216	343434	32176	1491	11264	88	0	0	36540820	16525349
6	Chandigarh	13440	12177	0	998	138	237	0	0	0	0	0	26990	48883
7	Chhattisgarh	9983954	1174722	180229	4005657	526901	675	21	142	1	0	0	15872302	18711824
8	D&N Haveli	39736	997	84	7548	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	48404	89671
9	Daman And Diu	1840	374	68	987	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	3284	18264
10	Delhi*	86433	162142	932	30470	76346	2694	136	1087	157	0	0	360397	43831
11	Goa	60247	27207	8	9446	35480	15	1	0	2	0	0	132406	349543
12	Gujarat	9633637	10543250	1787263	4867744	658	21811	5	11286	27620	0	0	26893274	21773392
13	Haryana	1928682	4368023	288370	334640	108240	9683	2499	800	5154	0	0	7046091	46294965
14	Himachal Pradesh	1828017	646565	791345	1108413	2477	8851	20415	4797	26	1940	0	4412846	1341951
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2539240	690829	3247503	1730218	1215	63335	16722	9563	466	26221	12	8325324	7366308
16	Jharkhand	11223052	1350313	641183	9121173	1276973	1378	73	400	0	0	0	23614545	24832906
17	Karnataka	8469004	2984560	11050728	6169392	323836	7018	51	8790	33	0	0	29013412	59494481
18	Kerala	1341996	101504	1482	1359161	103863	560	0	65	26	0	0	2908657	29771905
19	Lakshadweep	2493	16	0	43188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45697	226025
20	Madhya Pradesh	18750828	10307131	324585	11064524	164616	13260	2543	8135	1753	0	0	40637375	16659898
21	Maharashtra	13992304	5603692	2680329	10604883	161000	18892	681	17572	465	0	0	33079818	74297765



22	Manipur	224472	36230	5921	38697	235255	1083	0	2	0	0	9059	550719	5897637
23	Meghalaya	903570	15714	15679	397503	706364	273	0	0	0	0	0	2039103	5379532
24	Mizoram	45701	2109	485	14820	292465	159	8	0	0	0	3957	359704	2047810
25	Nagaland	78296	15654	361	31602	404695	70	0	2	0	0	23123	553803	2838944
26	Odisha	9903970	458324	1279149	6393452	135162	143	18	83	8	0	0	18170309	27439257
27	Puducherry	71984	2395	2445	73630	880	29	0	4	1	0	0	151368	235999
28	Punjab	2531460	4015947	85560	347949	52961	14243	1644	471	120	0	0	7050355	17649984
29	Rajasthan	13937630	13693316	7903857	20840203	154808	33679	1339	23374	212739	0	0	56800945	14622975
30	Sikkim	148010	1144	2016	90506	27320	115	0	2	0	5219	0	274332	580864
31	Tamil Nadu	9518660	518795	4500491	9888746	66772	5417	305	1428	7	0	0	24500621	120781100
32	Telangana	4232539	4226306	19063058	4934673	177992	3878	91	2031	71	0	0	32640639	79999404
33	Tripura	739031	7131	5460	360204	206035	17	2	10	2	0	0	1317892	4168246
34	Uttar Pradesh	19019641	33016785	984725	14480025	408678	75718	8933	16016	2424	0	0	68012945	12515704
35	Uttarakhand	1852123	866318	284615	1371971	17659	7452	26293	589	15	54	0	4427089	5018684
36	West Bengal	19077916	630921	952886	16279340	540356	1593	26	94	45	61	0	37483238	77322602
	<b>Total</b>	<b>193462871</b>	<b>109851678</b>	<b>74260615</b>	<b>148884786</b>	<b>9055488</b>	<b>342226</b>	<b>84261</b>	<b>123587</b>	<b>251956</b>	<b>57570</b>	<b>386305</b>	<b>536761343</b>	<b>851809931</b>

\*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	8599.97
2020-21	210.0	1,22,049	36.9	8797.91
2021-22	222.1	1,29,600	32.9	9292.13
2022-23	230.6	1,38,376	33.6	9768.64

“-” Not recieved/not available

Source: State/UTs Animal Husbanding Department.

**Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2022-23 & 2023-24 (till 31.03.2024)**  
(Rs. in crores)

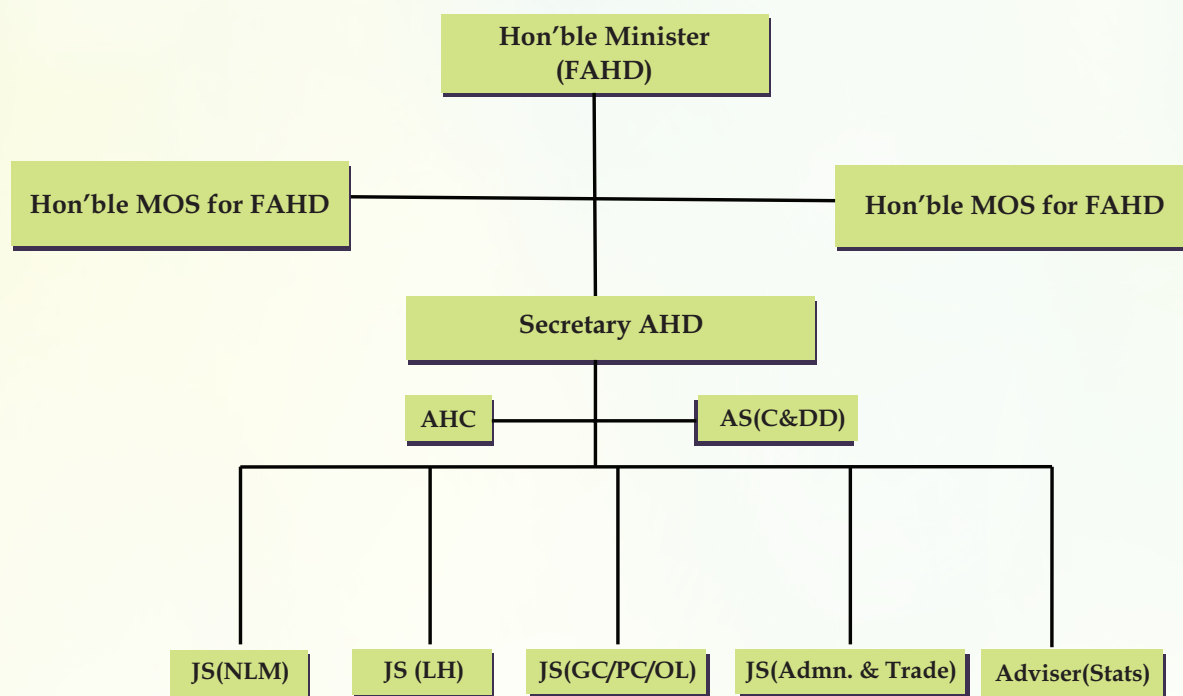
SI. No.	Name of the Scheme	2022-2023			2023-2024		
		BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure (as on 31.3.2024)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>NON SCHEMES</b>						
1	Secretariat Economic Service	57.33	55.00	49.74	56.40	62.90	57.76
2	Animal Welfare Board	11.73	10.00	9.25	12.00	12.00	10.23
3	Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animal (CPCESEA)	1.51	1.51	1.42	1.51	1.51	1.51
4	Animal Health Institutes	27.73	25.00	24.52	27.00	26.75	21.64
5	Small Livestock Institutes	44.09	39.66	40.23	45.00	44.00	33.34
6	Breed Improvement Institutes	66.69	59.00	49.96	60.00	39.54	37.19
7	Delhi Milk Scheme	370.00	335.80	357.82	360.00	270.00	195.72
8	Veterinary Council of India		9.98	5.66	30.30	10.00	4.00
9	Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH)				-	25.73	19.06
	<b>TOTAL NON-SCHEME</b>	<b>579.08</b>	<b>535.95</b>	<b>538.60</b>	<b>592.21</b>	<b>492.43</b>	<b>380.46</b>



9	National Programme for Dairy Development	340.01	220.00	219.40	326.93	371	370.83
10	Dairy through Cooperative (EAP)	0	0	0	19.00	166.31	166.31
11	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	40.00	30.00	16.51	50.00	34.65	22.66
12	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2000.00	1390.02	804.91	2349.71	1500.00	1034.41
13	National Livestock Mission	410.00	350.00	249.41	410.00	410.00	370.31
14	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	604.75	600.00	599.84	600.00	869.54	869.13
15	Infrastructure Development Fund	315.00	315.00	232.15	340.00	340.00	271.09
	<b>TOTAL SCHEME</b>	<b>3709.76</b>	<b>2905.02</b>	<b>2122.22</b>	<b>4095.64</b>	<b>3691.5</b>	<b>3104.75</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4288.84</b>	<b>3440.97</b>	<b>2660.82</b>	<b>4687.85</b>	<b>4183.93</b>	<b>3485.21</b>

## ORGANISATIONAL CHART

**Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)**



### WORK ALLOCATION

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

All technical matters pertaining to Animal Health and Production, Animal Genetic Resources, Animal Germplasm/Biodiversity, Animal Care & Welfare; technical matters relating to Bio-security and Quarantine issues; preparation of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Manuals for Production, Breeding, Animal Health and Bio-security for animal farms; technical matters related to Veterinary Council of India; technical matters related to trade and Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary issues; technical matters related to 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;

technical matters related to coordination with Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE)/Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and any other technical issue with Central Government/State Government Agencies; all technical matter relating to NIAH, All technical matters related to Avian influenza; all matters pertaining to OIE including reporting about listed diseases (six monthly and yearly); all technical matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same; all matters related to RDDDLs/CDDL; technical matters related to One Health matters (including World Bank project), AMR and residue monitoring; all matters related to ECAH and regulatory affairs; technical matters related to BMGF project and its effective implementation; technical matters related to Risk Management cases of trade



including market access matters related to LH Division; technical matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases- Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc; National Focal Point for Animal Diseases Notification and Veterinary Products OIE; all technical matters relating to One Health, AMR & residue monitoring and all matters relating to One Health support unit.

### **ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (C&DD)**

National Dairy Plans, Dairy Development Schemes, National Project for Bovine and Dairy Development, Administration (Cattle & Dairy Development) (Central Cattle Breeding Farms and Central Herd Registration Scheme); matters related to Information Technology and C&EP (Credit, Extension and Publicity); Establishment matters of Delhi Milk Scheme and National Dairy Development Board; all matters related to the credit including Kisan Credit Card; all matters pertaining to mass communication, Information Technology, media outreach and Investment Promotion Cell, IEC activities and publicity related activities through all mediums including social media across the country, Chief Vigilance Officer/ Probity Portal and coordination with States of Gujarat, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar and all Union Territories (except J&K and Ladakh), Coordination with Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and FSSAI.

### **JOINT SECRETARY (NLM)**

Mission Director, National Livestock Mission subsuming: Poultry Development, Goat and Sheep Development, Piggery Development, Development of Meat Animals, Rural Slaughter House Scheme, Feed and Fodder including

Testing, Livestock Insurance Schemes, Animal Husbandry Extension Schemes; Administration (NLM) (work relating to Regional Fodder Stations, Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Poultry Products Testing Centre, Gurgaon, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar); all matters related to RashtriyaKamdhenuAayog; Coordination with the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, UTsof J&K and Ladakh, Coordination with Ministry of Environment & Forest, MNRE, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Textiles; All matters relating to Equine Development and registration of Stud Farms of India; all matters relating to Animal Welfare Board and project Development Cell (involving Invest India and AHIDF team), All matters related to DPIIT.

### **JOINT SECRETARY (LH)**

All matters relating to livestock Health including administration of Central Sector scheme "Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)"; All matters related to Veterinary Council of India; Mission Director, National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis; Nodal Officer, Disaster Management; All administrative matters related to CCS-NIAH, Baghpat; All matters related to Parliament, VIP references, Website, Dashboard, Cabinet, Matters related to LH Division; All Administrative matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same; all administrative matters related to One Health (including World Bank project); Matters related to Risk Management cases of trade including market access matters related to LH Division; Administrative matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging disease- Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc; all matters related to RKVY proposals for Animal

Husbandry & Dairying Sector, Coordination with States- West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of Pharmaceuticals.

#### **JOINT SECRETARY (GC/PC/OL)**

All matters related to Plan Coordination of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Coordination with NITI Aayog, Nodal Officer-on-line Monitoring of Court Cases, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, e-Samiksha, RTI, Public Grievances, DBT, All matters relating to General Coordination, All matters relating to Official Language and Parliament, Coordination with States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Nagaland, Coordination with Department of Administrative Reforms and PG, Coordination of legal matters.

#### **JOINT SECRETARY (ADMN. & TRADE)**

Work relating to establishment matters of officers and staff posted in Headquarters (Establishment-HQs), Cash and General Administration-II,

Nodal Officer - ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS), Chief Liaison Officer in respect of SCs/STs/OBCs/EWSs/PWDs under the administrative control of the DAHD; All matters relating to International Cooperation and Trade, All matters of Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCSs), All matters relating to Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH), Bangalore, National Focal Point for Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) matters with WTO and FAO, Coordination with Department of Commerce and APEDA, DoP&T, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and DoNER.

#### **ADVISER (STATISTICS)**

All matters related to Livestock Census, Breed Census, All matters related to basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, Work relating to Staff posted in AHS Division, Quality Monitoring-National Level Monitors.



## List of Subjects Allocated to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### PART-I

The following subjects which fall within List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India:

1. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in public interest as far as these relate to development of livestock and birds feed and dairy and poultry products with the limitation that in regard to the development of livestock and birds feed and dairy and poultry products with the limitation that in regard to the development of industries. The functions of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying do not go further than the formulation of the demand and fixation of targets.
2. Promotion and development of livestock, dairy and poultry and its associated activities, including infrastructure development, marketing, exports and institutional arrangements etc.
3. Welfare of persons engaged in activities relating to livestock, dairy and Poultry.
4. Liaison and cooperation with international organizations in matters relating to livestock and poultry development.
5. Livestock Census.
6. Livestock Statistics.
7. Matters relating to loss of livestock due to natural calamities.
8. Regulation of livestock importation, animal quarantine and certification.
9. Gaushalas and Gausadans.
10. Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.
11. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

12. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960)

### PART-II

The following subjects which fall within List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (as regards legislation only):

13. Profession of veterinary practice.
14. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals and birds.
15. Conversion of indigenous breeds, introduction and maintenance of Central Herd Books for indigenous breeds of livestock.
16. Pattern of financial assistance to various State undertakings, Dairy Development Schemes through State agencies/ Co-operative Unions.

### PART-III

For the Union Territories the subjects mentioned in parts I and II above, so far as they exist in regard to those territories and, in addition, to the following subjects which fall within List II of the Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India.

17. Preservation, protection and improvement of stocks and prevention of disease of animals and birds, veterinary training and practice.
18. Courts of Wards.
19. Insurance of livestock and birds.

### PART-IV

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

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

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



## Number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and No. of Veterinary Aid Centre as on 31st March, 2023

Number of Veterinary Institutions (as on 31/03/2023)						
S. No.	States / UT	Veterinary Hospitals / Polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockman Centres / Mobile Dispensaries)	Total	Registered Veterinary Practitioners as on 31st March 2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	337	1577	1558	3472	5574
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	183	311	510	230
3	Assam	21	421	767	1209	3127
4	Bihar	1098	39	1595	2732	3511
5	Chhattisgarh	350	835	72	1257	1215
6	Goa	5	25	50	80	239
7	Gujarat	34	741	1057	1832	4447
8	Haryana	1048	1815	22	2885	2372
9	Himachal Pradesh	466	1762	1228	3456	1402
10	Jammu & Kashmir	19	1256	225	1500	1057
11	Jharkhand	35	424	433	892	927
12	Karnataka	697	2156	1381	4234	4786
13	Kerala	279	870	15	1164	5172
14	Madhya Pradesh	1064	1583	65	2712	3039
15	Maharashtra	39	1976	2841	4856	10899
16	Manipur	59	151	23	233	561
17	Meghalaya	4	126	121	251	433
18	Mizoram	11	67	69	147	357
19	Nagaland	11	55	100	166	350
20	Odisha	30	511	3553	4094	2791
21	Punjab	1389	1489	20	2898	4393
22	Rajasthan	2975	0	6434	9409	4850
23	Sikkim	23	68	63	154	189
24	Tamil Nadu	189	2741	3446	6376	6245
25	Telangana	107	909	1201	2217	2124
26	Tripura	16	65	459	540	490
27	Uttarakhand	330	10	779	1119	1156
28	Uttar Pradesh	2208	267	2575	5050	7107
29	West Bengal	113	613	2609	3335	2661
30	A&N Islands	10	13	49	72	59
31	Chandigarh	5	9	0	14	13
32	Ladakh	4	9	127	140	76
33	D&N Haveli and DD	1	2	14	17	05
34	Delhi	49	29	0	78	562
35	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	9	35
36	Puducherry	0	17	75	92	563
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13042</b>	<b>22823</b>	<b>33337</b>	<b>69202</b>	<b>83017</b>

## Annexure-VIII

Financial Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” as on 31.03.2024  
(Rs.in crore)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Approved Cost	Central Share	Total Releases	Funds Utilized	Unspent
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	235.05	162.25	95.54	54.28	41.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.91	11.26	8.84	3.72	3.46
3	Assam	2	34.36	32.65	4.55	0.83	0.00
4	Bihar	17	263.23	210.19	204.07	183.19	11.94
5	Chhattisgarh	3	23.39	20.96	11.14	8.61	2.53
6	Goa	2	16.90	13.93	8.74	1.78	6.95
7	Gujarat	8	552.82	337.52	207.04	107.88	88.38
8	Haryana	4	25.24	21.33	19.32	13.33	5.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	57.16	52.39	43.58	40.83	2.53
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	151.12	139.81	139.81	123.74	16.06
11	Jharkhand	3	31.54	25.02	12.55	9.76	2.14
12	Karnataka	16	408.39	281.72	183.91	137.93	44.59
13	Kerala	14	181.82	134.11	127.56	116.10	10.56
14	Madhya Pradesh	13	71.29	59.36	54.70	53.71	0.49
15	Maharashtra	4	51.77	46.46	45.42	36.92	7.54
16	Manipur	3	30.29	27.85	23.41	16.40	7.01
17	Meghalaya	6	63.94	57.80	49.84	47.13	2.71
18	Mizoram	3	11.01	10.31	10.31	10.31	0.00
19	Nagaland	4	13.06	12.15	12.15	12.15	0.00
20	Odisha	7	62.60	55.33	53.84	45.63	7.82
21	Puducherry	4	4.38	4.21	3.47	3.14	0.25
22	Punjab	9	251.21	167.19	146.23	128.42	17.80
23	Rajasthan	28	292.15	214.72	190.33	171.08	16.72
24	Sikkim	6	53.72	49.62	44.81	43.79	1.02
25	Tamil Nadu	9	259.23	182.10	159.44	159.44	0.00
26	Telangana	8	89.16	69.67	37.71	31.10	6.40
27	Tripura	3	22.92	20.26	20.26	17.09	3.13
28	Uttar Pradesh	7	81.84	68.43	45.56	7.93	0.56
29	Uttarakhand	4	75.04	64.12	47.82	41.03	6.79
30	West Bengal	3	4.03	3.93	3.63	3.56	0.00
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3430.57</b>	<b>2556.67</b>	<b>2015.56</b>	<b>1630.81</b>	<b>314.67</b>



## Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” as on 31.03.2024

S. No.	States/UTs	Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD)		Functional DCS (No.)		Functional DCS (No.)		Farmer Member (in '000Nos.)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	1049.6	264.2	9317	2315	322.69	95.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	79	0	2.17	0.00
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	201.0	0.0	790.5	407.5	6620	7902	309.33	486.09
5	Chhatisgarh	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	207	29	5.23	0.77
6	Goa	90.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	70	0	9.97	0.00
7	Gujarat	100.0	400.0	4572.7	3622.2	1873	476	2988.62	69.83
8	Haryana	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	297	0	13.06	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	100.0	140.9	45.3	432	164	18.68	1.61
10	Jammu & Kashmir	226.5	135.0	272.0	222.0	1941	1185	96.50	67.50
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	85.7	24.0	895	70	17.00	2.75
12	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	3850.0	1434.2	6113	1943	781.21	713.95
13	Kerala	1255.0	1105.0	1038.0	249.9	496	226	128.18	61.04
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.0	15.0	242.7	57.42	1040	-491	87.28	-8.33
15	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	330.6	192.9	141	369	38.15	35.36
16	Manipur	10.0	0.0	31.5	4.3	150	50	5.33	1.04
17	Meghalaya	70.0	60.0	61.0	0.00	103	21	1.94	0.74
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.8	15	3	0.41	0.06
19	Nagaland	7.0	2.0	11.1	3.2	69	49	1.73	1.22
20	Odisha	30.0	30.0	171.3	85.2	1071	524	58.11	33.17
21	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	49.0	9.0	12	3	1.74	0.00
22	Punjab	60.0	60.0	588.8	2199.1	984	834	57.61	48.34
23	Rajasthan	440.0	390.0	1433.6	723.1	3226	2126	149.68	115.91
24	Sikkim	55.0	45.0	61.7	50.4	175	287	9.03	6.94
25	Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	1724.3	317.2	2338	864	74.06	0.10
26	Telangana	0.0	0.0	508.8	162.4	1177	150	66.37	8.00
27	Tripura	16.0	0.0	9.0	0.00	55	6	4.80	0.53
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	452.4	15.1	2361	288	144.84	11.52
29	Uttarakhand	55.0	50.0	196.6	24.5	1292	138	51.27	7.57
30	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	95	70	5.17	3.53
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2865.5</b>	<b>2492.0</b>	<b>17839.0</b>	<b>10107.64</b>	<b>42644</b>	<b>19601</b>	<b>5450.12</b>	<b>1765.15</b>

## Annexure-IX (Contd..)

## Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” as on 31.03.2024

S. No.	Name of the State	Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)		Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)				FTIR Technology based Milk Analyzer (No.)	
		Target	Ach.	Target		Ach.		Target	Ach.
				No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	576.65	248.31	150	750.00	31	155.00	7	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	0.00	13	9.50	0	0.00	0	0
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1
4	Bihar	400.03	236.18	72	199.00	68	187.00	11	10
5	Chhatisgarh	6.86	12.78	29	58.00	29	58.00	2	1
6	Goa	49.00	0.00	57	43.50	0	0.00	1	1
7	Gujarat	1883.45	1965.23	2245	7967.50	1141	3785.00	5	5
8	Haryana	34.71	0.00	50	39.00	59	48.00	6	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	99.83	13.32	47	86.00	19	41.00	4	2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.00	228.00	66	267.00	58	275.00	5	5
11	Jharkhand	61.87	2.99	48	108.00	13	26.00	3	1
12	Karnataka	1555.86	479.62	760	2229.00	411	1182.00	46	18
13	Kerala	779.39	648.72	117	425.00	108	392.50	12	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	133.56	255.15	206	206.00	201	181.00	8	5
15	Maharashtra	251.39	21.61	95	199.50	69	149.00	24	22
16	Manipur	24.74	3.76	115	23.00	38	8.40	0	0
17	Meghalaya	59.75	0.00	153	76.50	61	28.94	1	1
18	Mizoram	10.42	0.84	23	11.50	9	4.50	0	0
19	Nagaland	13.86	3.80	31	16.00	25	13.50	0	0
20	Odisha	140.56	96.84	43	119.00	35	100.00	10	9
21	Pondicherry	42.00	0.00	20	29.50	15	14.50	1	1
22	Punjab	411.26	613.40	513	693.50	423	580.00	20	16
23	Rajasthan	630.46	393.85	1093	1335.00	706	773.50	19	16
24	Sikkim	69.24	27.22	231	73.50	225	73.10	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	695.58	104.12	485	1531.00	447	1351.00	23	23
26	Telangana	154.43	19.61	87	81.50	20	18.00	4	1
27	Tripura	27.66	0.00	11	11.50	11	11.50	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	237.69	2.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1
29	Uttarakhand	167.16	49.27	2	2.00	1	1.00	4	3
30	West Bengal	1.70	2.37	4	2.00	4	2.00	2	2
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8662.62</b>	<b>5415.70</b>	<b>6766</b>	<b>16592.50</b>	<b>4227</b>	<b>9459.44</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>168</b>



## Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” as on 31.03.2024

S. No.	Name of the State	Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU)		Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU)		Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	9690	2654	0	0	283	73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	626	626	5516	5703	617	620
5	Chhattisgarh	36	43	0	0	56	56
6	Goa	57	0	70	0	19	0
7	Gujarat	4776	2333	450	0	4389	0
8	Haryana	120	0	344	513	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	335	215	0	0	11	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1852	1586	0	0	96	96
11	Jharkhand	84	0	526	50	0	0
12	Karnataka	5798	5195	0	0	2180	968
13	Kerala	1055	1000	214	214	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	817	817	259	9	149	149
15	Maharashtra	561	561	7	7	75	75
16	Manipur	48	10	80	51	1	1
17	Meghalaya	123	41	41	40	105	3
18	Mizoram	71	46	0	0	3	3
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	3
20	Odisha	849	672	150	0	151	99
21	Pondicherry	15	15	80	80	0	0
22	Punjab	2072	1926	450	250	1265	1146
23	Rajasthan	2687	2424	100	0	2253	2170
24	Sikkim	546	588	0	0	2	2
25	Tamil Nadu	2094	2094	716	716	732	569
26	Telangana	943	323	994	1395	3	0
27	Tripura	150	150	0	0	9	9
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	210	196	8	8
29	Uttarakhand	5	0	2575	1566	36	19
30	West Bengal	100	100	0	0	3	1
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>35510</b>	<b>23419</b>	<b>12782</b>	<b>10790</b>	<b>12452</b>	<b>6082</b>

## Annexure X

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	4
28	Punjab	70
29	Rajasthan	536
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	245
32	Telangana	100
33	Tripura	13
34	Uttar Pradesh	520
35	Uttarakhand	60
36	West Bengal	218
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4335</b>



## Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2023 (January - December)

Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2023 (January - December)					
S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bovine	38	1978	159
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bovine	100	673	49
		Buffalo	6	18	5
		Ovine /Caprine	46	104	0
		<b>Total</b>	152	795	54
3	Black Quarter	Bovine	13	80	44
4	Anthrax	Bovine	7	64	64
		Ovine /Caprine	10	25	27
		<b>Total</b>	17	89	91
5	Fascioliasis	Bovine	1	15	1
6	Enterotoxaemia	Ovine /Caprine	7	34	20
7	Sheep & Goat Pox	Ovine /Caprine	36	1050	234
8	Blue Tongue	Ovine /Caprine	2	92	38
9	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia	Ovine /Caprine	10	117	46
10	Classical Swine Fever	Swine	23	772	239
11	Salmonellosis	Avian	1	5471	985
12	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	92	18046	7688
13	Fowl Pox	Avian	35	11296	2255
14	Fowl Cholera	Avian	9	1283	204
15	Marek's Disease	Avian	2	21	21
16	Infectious Bursal Disease	Avian	52	17701	3817
17	Chorionic Respiratory Disease	Avian	11	334	26
18	Rabies	Bovine	3	10	8
		Ovine /Caprine	1	3	3
		Canine	1	1	1
		<b>Total</b>	5	14	12
19	Babesiosis	Bovine	17	715	3

Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2023 (January - December)					
S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
20	Trypanosomosis	Bovine	6	365	6
		Buffalo	1	43	0
		<b>Total</b>	7	408	6
21	PPR	Ovine /Caprine	86	6921	695
22	Anaplasmosis	Bovine	2	2	0
23	Brucellosis	Bovine	8	22	0
24	Theileriosis	Bovine	4	25	18
25	African Swine Fever {1}	Swine	64	4046	3368
26	Glanders {2}	Equine	17	35	18
{1}2429 animal destroyed					
{2} 15 animals destroyed					



## Annexure XII

<b>IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK &amp; LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2023-24</b>			
SL.NO	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (numbers)	IMPORT (numbers)
1	Horses for Polo	-	116
2	Horses	23	86
3	Other-Goats	72	
4	Other	-	-
5	Pet cat	1253	977
6	Pet dog	3407	2897
7	Parrots		03
8	Bulls	775	07
9	Weighing less than 50 kg.	-	21
10	Live ornamental Fish	2615398	12439782
11	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	1596	-
12	Drosophila	0	283
13	Other (African Grey Parrots)		01
14	Other (pureline stock)- Rats/mice	60	6392
15	Other ( RED PANDA)	02	
16	Laboratory Animals (Mice)	0	151 no.
17	Freshwater, Ornamental Fish	150400 No.	2417516 No.
18	P.Mondodon	0	41642 no.
19	Live Lug worms	0	378 kg
20	Other (Brood stock SPF L. Vannamei and PPL of Brood stock	0	340855 No.
21	Live Polychaetes	0	26579.6 kg
22	Other ( Chimpanzee, Gorilla, Zoo Animals)		7083
23	Camels and other camelids (Camelidae)	-	-
24	Rabbits and hares	-	01
25	Other (Rabbit)	2	2
26	Drosophilla fly		37 Vials
27	Other (Rabbit and hares)	11	-
28	Day old Chicks	40656	
29	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus(Live Chicks,GrandParents day old chicks)	12800 number	23948 number
30	Other ( Chimpanzee)	-	-
31	Other (SIBERIAN TIGER)	00	02
32	Other (pureline stock)	-	-
33	Other ( Southern White Rhinocers)	-	-
34	Other ( Gaur Bos Frontalis Gaurus)	-	-

35	G.P Chicks	44251	44381
36	Other (Scarlet Macaw) (Ara Macao)	-	-
37	Other( Common Marmoset) ( Callithrix Jacchus)	-	-
38	Other( Nilgai Black Buck)	-	-
39	Other (Laboratory Animals)	--	56863
40	Other ( Hamadryas Baboons)	0	6
41	Alpaka		30
42	Birds	4	58
<b>SL.NO</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXPORT (kg)</b>	<b>IMPORT (kg)</b>
01	Boneless	6	122691
02	Cuts and offal, frozen	329118	140409
03	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and Danube salmon (Huchohucho)	—	449024.59
04	Fish Meat(Salmon)	—	124954.6
05	Fish Meat	5602.00	1509982.9
06	Lamb Meat	0	997.42
07	Halibut	0	362.3
08	Turbot	-	34.3
09	Japanese Hamchi	-	61.2
10	Fish Meat -Crabs	520	0
11	Fish Millet	0	0
12	Fish Fillet	-	6615668
13	Fish Scales, fish ossein	0	72001.5
14	Artemia	0	76757
15	Frozen	487170	5889867
16	Others (dry fish)		2576207
17	Freeze Dried Green shell Mussel Powder	0	210
18	Skimmed Milk	7590	842146
19	Milk Powder	27216	-
20	Other (Animal By-products)		
21	Whey, dry, blocks and powdered	30000	14015613
22	Other		104
23	Other	134	4900000
24	Other (Egg)	7140	00
25	Eggs	3640509	0
26	Other (Animal By-products)-eggs	1273850	0
27	Ghee	359017.56	56838.36
28	Hatching Eggs	261156	14640
29	Of Fowls of the Species Gallus domesticus (Table Eggs, White shell eggs, hatching eggs)	90006550	0



30	Eggs powder	0	9800
31	Crushed bone, bone chips, bone grist	810000	1907294
32	Horn & Hooves (Including Crushed Hooves)	6616500	0
33	Cattle fish bone, chitin	743770	5340
34	Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese and curd		190507
35	Processed Cheese not grated or powdered		419923
36	Other cheese	435	1173434
37	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	10355.5	127878
38	Coral		667218.71
39	Chunks	0	403773.72
40	Shells		79578
41	Others	1427.3	0
42	Human Hair unworked	0	0
43	Bile	19995.00	0
44	Bile Paste (Bovine Bile, Chicken bile, Concentrated bile acid)	0	650257.5
45	Raw Seashells cowry	0	258983
46	Raw sea shells	0	238447
47	Dried decorative plant Material	0	11946
48	River shells	0	148380
49	Other (omega A3 fatty acid),fish Lipid oil, Icosapent ethyl, fish body oil	0	2470
50	Chicken Sausages	0	24982
51	Pork Sausages	0	9907
52	Frozen Breaded fish Fillets & Fish Finger & Frozen Breaded shrimps	0	15101
53	Frozen Squid, Frozen surimi brab swuid	0	13170
54	Paasteurised Frozen crab meat (Re-Import)	0	29276
55	Frozen Shrimps	0	255649
56	Frozen Shrimp patty, seapak shrimp scampi kirkland (Sample), Frozen shrimps, Popcorn Shrimp	0	79323
57	Batter mix, Spring roll Pastry	0	65796
58	Parota	39162	0
59	Food Items (Pasta, Rice straws, macroni, nodles)	0	5802
60	Breadcrumbs	0	116610
61	Fish meal	0	1350700
62	Orange cocktail Sauce, Soy sauce powder, garlic & Herb, pasta sauce, seasoning powder	304001	

	503627.9		
63	chicken Stock Clarified concentrate, tomto soup	0	225
64	Ice cream	0	306398
65	Textured soya protein,hydrolyzed protein powder, sprouts vitnamin base premix	71	145138
66	Flavoured infusion apple icetea	0	150
67	Coffeemate cold soluble powder, non dairy creamar, flavored Herbal Tea, Veggie slices, Emulpals, dha rich algal oil powder, foames, microencapsulated powder, veg soya ball, Curamin Forte, fat Powder	0	245427
68	Actipal HPI-SI Shrimp Powder hydrolysate/ fish meal, tuna fish meal	0	582000
69	Kril meal	408675	4933300
70	Feather Meal	0	23071.5
71	Bird food	3162	0
72			
73	Dry yeast powder	0	30
74	Fish scale	0	32200
75	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	10355.5	125128
76	Ossein and bones treated with acid (Other)	508970	0
77	Horn Products	1908089.604	0
78	Horn Products	234770.5	0
79	Other (Horn)	5114316.51	233519
80	Others (Infant formula)	0	25706
81	Other (Buffalo Horn)	2805	
82	Other (Seasoning powder)	0	37759
83	Cuttle Fish Bone	257565.5	0
84	Mouse Sperms	0	20
85	Masala Mixture	36087.44	-
86	Chunks	0	0
87	Frozen semen, other than bovine	0	0
88	Fish Lipid Oil	0	27636
89	Lanolin Fatty Acid	99952	145159
90	Hams and cuts thereof	0	170529
91	Shoulders and cuts thereof	0	10028
92	Other, including mixtures	28607	145354
93	Others (Infusion)	0	12501.15
94	Mussel Powder	105.5	21050
95	Extracts of Meat	0	0



96	Octopus	0	0
98	Sweets	2626840	0
99	Mixes and dough for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905	0	1774804.6
100	Malt Extract	453.6	
101	Others (Noodles)	0	132212.36
102	Chilli sauce	0	547842
103	Other (Noodles, Food Stuff)	0	1072117.88
104	Food Stuff	0	47627
105	Homogenised composite food preparations (Sweets)	419402.26	143
106	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	21336	1727806.05
107	Others (Food Stuff and Food Supplement)	16403041.8	13759093.4
108	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	14152117.1	54711774.8
109	Compounded animal feed	14230547	238423751
110	Concentrates for compound animal feed	7239706.2	3682437.1
111	Prawn and shrimps feed,Frozen polychaetes,aquaculture feed Spirulina powder	2635533	12071052
112	Prawn Feed Gamma/Shrimp larval feed	0	253066
113	Prawn Feed Gamma/Shrimp larval feed	1022578	1346770
114	Other (Animal Feed)	6527317.4	41315
115	Calcium Pidolate	6000	-
116	Chondroitin Sulphate	950	
117	Other (Fish Feed or Prawns feed)	3478510.33	403792
118	Fish food, life hc feed	1022578	1346770
119	Other(Finase enzyme, flakes feed, actipal shrimp s15,pigipro milk, pigpro p3s, novilam w plus	0	3657
120	Monocalcium phosphate	0	234
121	DL methionine 99%	0	106000
122	L lysine monohydrous chloride 98.5% feed grade	0	72000
123	L-threonine 98.5% feed grade	0	70000
124	Human Biological Samples, Chondriotin Sulfate sodium	0	5070
125	Bovine serum, glycohaemoglobin (kochi)	0	152930
126	Other (Fish Feed and Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal)	9384255.03	37940591.179
127	Diagnostic kits, Gluimpubse system Sodalime, Alk-Ret-RNA kit,vat set culture	0	895072
128	Vitamin D3	14098.15	41655

129	Vita	0	40
130	Other (Liquid extract of liver )	-	7.863
131	Mixed vaccines for.....Cultures of Micro-Organisms(excluding Yeast)	-	3181.68
132	Cell Culture, whether or not modified other	-	186.9226
133	Butri BSL+ Probiotech LGG, Culture, Powder Organic sludge Digester, feed treat probiotic	0	250197
134	Elisa kits, human Peripheral blood Mononuclear cells,Dairy culture	0	10076
135	SCD probio balance plus,nutir farm p	0	111304
136	Isosorbitol dinitrate mixture 25% Lactose	0	73020
137	Others(krones colfix, jelly glue, calcium caseinate	0	9548
138	Whey protein, Lactomine 80e	0	4236901
139	Glues derives from hides, technical gelatin	1324120	0
140	Farmaceutical Gelatin Bone Gelatin	0	8351
141	Other(gelatin)	-	31505.5
142	Other (peptons/ derivatives)	-	1073.65
143	Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair on tanned or dressed	0	140.1
144	Casein concentrate powder , kelto ferin feed grade, hydrolyzed marine collagen, pea protein	0	78155
145	Isolated soya protein	0	11040
146	Gelatin	0	725164
147	Silk waste	1813596.6	-
148	Other	0463361.421	8238968
149	Other (Kits, Antibodies)	0	63716
150	Other (cushions, table pad)	-	148679.049
151	Other (Diagnostic Kits)	0	166081
152	Lab consumables	0	0
153	Cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeast)	0	382561
154	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses (FBS)	0	232430.5
155	Other (Pharmaceutical products)	177764	41943.73
156	Magnesium tablets	0	32837
157	Other (Organic fertilizer)	0	9267560.94
158	Other (Organic Fertilizer, Seaweed extract, Chitosan Powder, primacy alpha11)	20321	4359652
159	Pharma Gelatin	0	3355896
160	Isinglass	0	286363



161	Gelatin, edible grade and not elsewhere specified or included	11	701405
162	Glues derived from bones, hides and similar items; fish glues	0	133888
163	Other (Jelly Glue)	0	1585128
164	Other (Cynergy)	7400	202507.57
165	Other	617120	1208021.6
166	Of cow, including cow calf	0	2560428
167	Other	91751.4	3430487
168	Of cow, including cow calf	0	5985540
169	other (OX heifer hides)	0	2567814
170	Lamb skins other than pelts		50047
171	Sheep skins	0	1327841
172	Lamb Skins	0	279145
173	Lamb pelts	0	276583
174	Sheep skins and others, of cow, including cow calf (Wet salted, Raw, pickled, lamb, etc)	0	2339871
175	In the wet state (including wet-blue)	0	116387
176	Others	548121.99	1149775.76
177	In the wet state (including wet-blue)	3261.35	5723947
178	Grain splits	0	353755
179	Other (Finished Leather)	270113.39	1886008.12
180	Leather	0	216404.842
181	Of goats or kids	2235.5	446247
182	Other (Goat)	25	486803
183	Full gains, unsplit, grain splits	0	3907491
184	stock lot bovine tanned splits	0	5361592
185	other (cow, Goat, Composition leather with a basis fo leather or leather fiber, Finished Leather)	5516939	8610
186	In the wet state ( including wet-blue)	0	339535
187	In the wet state ( including wet-blue),leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment dressed leather, of sheep or lab, ful grains, unsplit.	0	2379643
188	textured leather	0	8185
189	Feather of Wild Birds (Others)	0	10263.51
190	Patent leather and patent laminated leather	0	27247.5

191	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber , in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	0	1161958.34
192	Goat suede leather	0	102
193	Fur lamb, calf	0	66
194	Hide of bovine leather	0	30677
195	Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair, on tanned or dressed	0	67034
196	Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	0	83525
197	Dog chews	02	0
198	Shrimp body scales	109146	0
199	Pillow, sofa cushion	0	100810
200	Mattress	0	132706
201	Fur leather	0	3025
202	Finished Leather	0	624865.142
203	other (finished Leather bovine, pig lining leather	0	152532
204	Genuine leather	0	32315
205	finished Leather Ostrich	0	23
206	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	0	212785
207	Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	0	69694
208	Heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, not assembled	0	123165
209	Whole skins and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled	0	257
210	Other	133653.3	110417
211	Other (Wool)	154405	50779748.906
212	Shorn wool	0	38548164.816
213	Other (Greasy Wool)	0	40297928.9
214	Other (excluding pig & boar bristles)	22383.5	0
215	Wool	21896079	262147
216	Wool Tops	506323.09	16850
217	Wool noil	34460	0
218	Shorn wool/scoured wool	0	12075
219	Other	0	461
220	Other (Fine animal hair)	0	9154



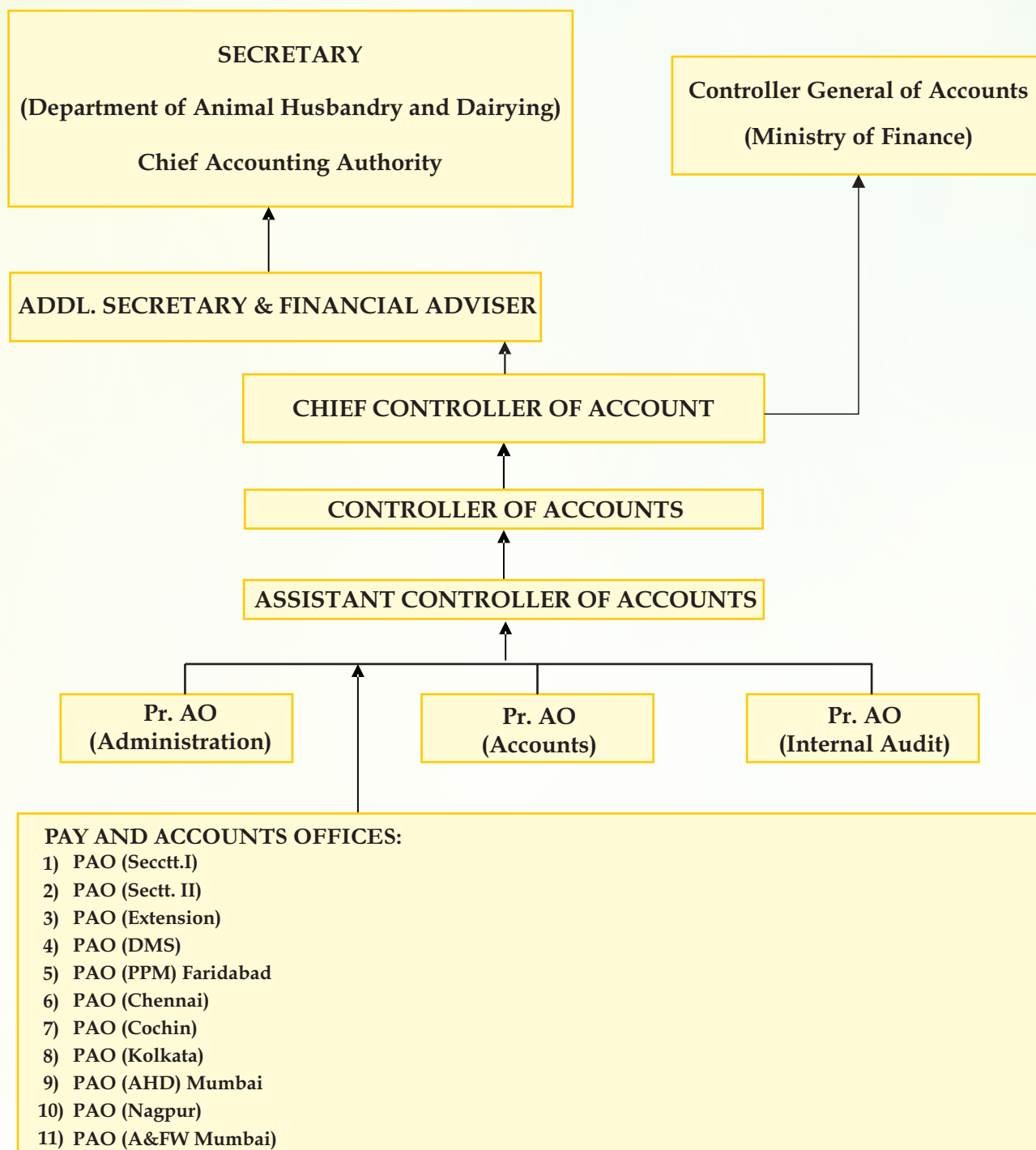
221	Bags filled with feather or down	0	188.6
222	Duck down Feather	0	11246
223	Badminton shuttle cocks	0	641733
224	Gelatin capsules, empty	1650264.45	116011
225	Meat Boneless, Pork Meat	0	5900
226	Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen	0	9851
227	Fresh fish, Dry fish	796892	15913803 kg
228	Fresh chilled lady fish	0	12 kg
229	Sardines	0	74000 kg
230	Ribbon Fish	0	27000 kg
231	Frozen Pangasius/basa Fillets	0	1074260 kg
232	Frozen Yellow fin Sole/Frozen fish	0	436151 kg
233	Frozen king,Shail, hilsa,sea bass	0	10487
234	Frozen mai fish	0	24181
235	Frozen Yellow Fin tuna	0	190936
236	Frozen salmon fish	0	217728
237	Frozen White tuna	0	26665
238	Frozen Mackerel	0	27012
239	Frozen Meat Products	0	73550
240	Frozen Fillet of flat fin fish	0	25355
241	Alaska Pollack(Theragra Chalcogramma)	0	44900
242	Frozen fish	0	73780
243	Seer Fish	0	24056
244	Frozen krill	0	89307 kg
245	Freeze dried Shrimps/Frozen PUD Shrimps	0	469494
246	Frozen Mussels	0	5000
247	Frozen Chicken Meat	54550	0
248	Frozen Squid	0	784334
249	Frozen Octopus	0	21792
250	Frozen Polychaetes	0	2016
251	Frozen Scampi Tails,Frozen hoso shrimps	0	317170
252	Frozen cooked Crabs	0	340904
253	Norway Lobsters	0	231956
254	Sweets Whey Powder	0	47950
255	Skimmed milk Powder	0	16000
256	Anchor milk powder	0	18432
257	Frozen Milk Powder	456000	0
258	Egg yolk	0	13680

259	Whey,concentrated,evaporated or condensed,liquid or semi-solid(SIP category),Sweet Whey powder, whey permeate powder	0	2021995
260	Whey Permeate powder	0	599675
261	Whole Egg Powder	0	2800
262	Unsalted Butter, Creamy Butter, Creamy IQF	0	9600
263			
264	Honey	23586	0
265	Ox Gallstone	1372.08	0
266	Other (Pig Bristle)	4600	0
267	Horn Products	234770.5	0
268	Horn and Hooves	67356	0
269	ANIMAL PRODUCTS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	65556.29	0
270	Bovine Serum	0	54433.45
271	Fetal Bovine Serum	0	15764.81
272	Horse Serum	0	118.6
273	New Born Calf Serum	0	6318.25
274	Adult Bovine Serum	0	4
275	BSA	0	17.73
276	Porcine Serum		6
277	Other (Antibodies, Antisera)	47.5	4820.156
278	Semen	0	243.7
279	Others (lab consumables)	0	24
280	Bovine Albumin and drugs of animals	0	40
281	Milk albumin, including concentrates of two or more whey proteins	0	10
282	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	0	243911.69
283	Others Ready to eat (Parota)	60354	0
284	Others Ready to eat	1521077.86	608
285	Others Ready to eat (Badam Drink)	1209.6	0
286	Others (Multivitamin)	3388	1670
287	Ice Cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	0	821.4
288	Food preparations	29632.76	0
289	Magnesium tablets	0	32837
290	Non steroidal drug, Gelatin capsule	49544	234000
291	Other (Jelly Glue)	0	158120
292	Lamb pelt	0	228583

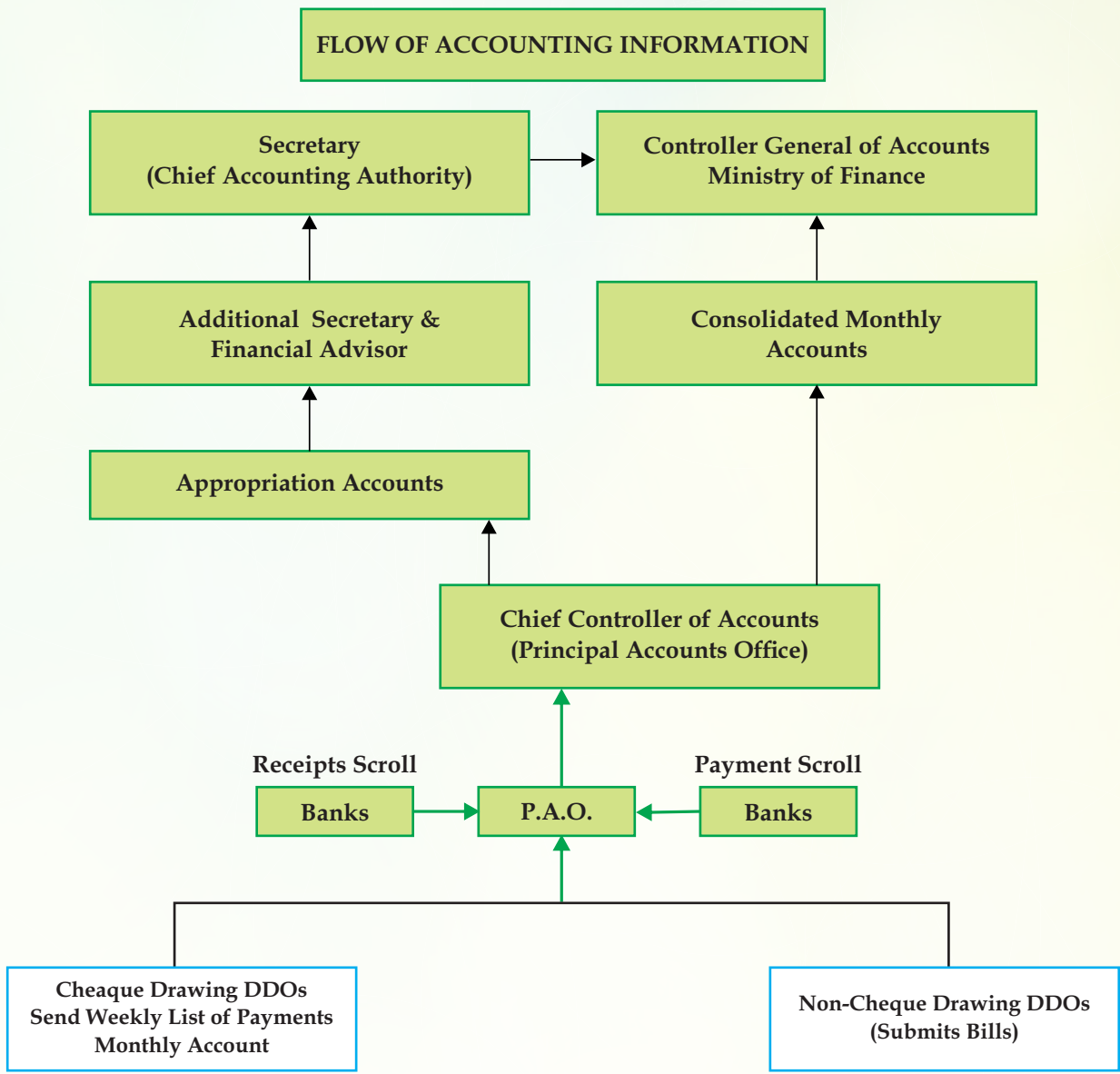


293	Other	0	2119
294	Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment-dressed leather, of sheep or lamp, without wool on, whether or not split, other than leather of heading 4114	0	106.5
295	Sea Shell	15177.36	0
296	Hides or skins of other bovine and equine animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	0	22441.68
297	Goat (Common) and kid skins with hair on, tanned or dressed	0	3756.2
298	Buffalo Horn	295447.4	0
299	Buffalo horn button blank	107424	0
300	Worked Coral	444507.02	6539.405
301	Button moulds and other parts of buttons; button blanks	494223	0
302	Button Blanks	388629.32	0
303	Button Blanks	388629.32	0

**ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION SETUP IN  
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
CFSPITI	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	Global Positioning System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
IASRI	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute
IBM	In Board Motor
IBR	Infectious Bovine Rhinotrachetis
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	Jonne's Disease
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MIS	Management Information System
MLP	Major Livestock Products
MMSRT	Mobile Satellite Service Reporting Terminals
MSP	Minimum Standard Protocol
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NDP	National Dairy Plan
NDRI	National Dairy Research Institute
NGC	New Generation Cooperatives
NIAH	National Institute of Animal Health
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NLDB	National Livestock
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NPBB	National Programme for Bovine Breeding
NPBB & DD	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NPRSM	National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring

NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OBM	Out Board Motor
OIE	Office International Des Epizooties
ONBS	Open Nucleus Breeding System
PED	Professional Efficiency Development
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PTP	Progency Testing Programmes
PVCF	Poultry Venture Capital Fund
QR	Quantitative Restriction
RDDL	Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
RE	Revised Estimate
RFD	Result Framework Document
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RTI	Right to Information
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	State Implementing Agency
SIP	Sanitary Import Permit
SIQ & CMP	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
SLBTC	State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre
SLCAnGR	State Level Committee on Animal Genetic Resources
SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
SMP	Skimmed Milk Powder
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSCC	State Semen Collection Centre
SSU	Second Stage unit
TCD	Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics
TCMPF	Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federations
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
TSU	Third stage unit
UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya
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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