



Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying



FRAMEWORK FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह
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पंचायती राज मंत्री
और मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Panchayati Raj and
Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

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Message

India, the world's largest milk producer, with an estimated production of 239.30 million tons in 2023-24, also has one of the largest bovine populations in the world, comprising 303 million cattle and 112 million buffaloes. The country has 53 indigenous cattle breeds and 21 buffalo breeds, with a significant focus on improving milk yield through the maintenance of high-yielding animals. The Breeders Association promote and develop indigenous breeds by setting breeding goals, maintaining accurate herd books, and enhancing the breed's value through product innovation, marketing, sales, and active collaboration with stakeholders.

It gives me immense pleasure to present the comprehensive "Framework for Establishment of Breeders Association", a crucial step towards the promotion, conservation, and enhancement of indigenous animal breeds in India. This initiative will play a pivotal role in fostering scientific breeding practices, improving genetic diversity, and ensuring the sustainable development of our livestock sector. By creating a structured platform for breeders to collaborate, exchange knowledge, and access vital resources, this framework aligns with the Government's vision to enhance animal productivity and improve the livelihoods of farmers engaged in animal husbandry.

I commend the collaborative efforts of the Department of Animal Husbandry, State Governments, Veterinary experts and breeders who have contributed to the formulation of this document. The proposed breeders associations will not only strengthen the conservation of indigenous breeds but also provide breeders with essential tools for growth ranging from technical support, identification of superior animals, training to market linkages and financial assistance. I assure all stakeholders of the Ministry's continued commitment in providing the necessary support and resources for the successful establishment and operation of Breeders associations across the country, ensuring long-term success of this transformative initiative for rural livestock farming in India.

(Rajiv Ranjan Singh)

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल
राज्य मंत्री
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी
एवं
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel
Minister of State
Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
and
Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of India



MESSAGE

I sincerely appreciate and commend the dedicated efforts invested in developing and disseminating this comprehensive framework for establishing breeders' associations. This document provides clear guidelines on registration procedures, governance, membership, and breed conservation strategies, which are essential for strengthening the livestock breeding sector. The detailed protocols for registration, including the issuance of a unique breeder society ID and integration into the Bharat Pashudhan portal, will facilitate transparency, accountability, and effective management of breeders' associations.

I commend the dedicated team of experts, government officials, and stakeholders who contributed to this initiative. Their work in aligning state and national policies, providing technical guidance, and supporting capacity building through extension services and training will significantly enhance breed conservation and development efforts.

The emphasis on collaboration among research institutions, NGOs, and industry players underscores the importance of a coordinated approach to sustainable livestock development. Moving forward, I am confident that the implementation of this framework will promote scientific breeding practices, breed preservation, and improved livelihoods for farmers and breeders across the country. The structured approach to governance, management, and funding will ensure that breeders' associations operate efficiently and effectively, ultimately contributing to the growth and sustainability of our livestock sector.

This framework reflects our collective commitment in safeguarding indigenous breeds and enhancing their value through robust breeder networks. I encourage all stakeholders, government bodies, researchers, farmers, and development partners to actively participate in realizing the goals outlined in this framework. This initiative is a significant stride towards making livestock rearing more profitable, sustainable, and dignified for every livestock farmer across the nation.

एस. पी. सिंह बघेल

(Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel)



MESSAGE

Livestock Sector is an important subsector of agriculture in the Indian economy. It grew at a CAGR of 9.82% during 2014-15 to 2022-23 and is one of the fastest growing sector of the country. The animal husbandry sector provides livelihood support to over 100 million rural households and plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security, enhancing rural livelihoods, and driving the overall economic development of the nation.

In this context, the establishment of Breeders' Associations represents a progressive step toward the genetic improvement, conservation, and sustainable utilization of India's rich diversity of indigenous livestock breeds. These associations act as organized platforms that bring together livestock keepers, scientists, and other stakeholders to collaborate on breed development, herd book management, capacity building and enhancing milk production of the country.

The Department of Animal Husbandry fully acknowledges the immense potential of Breeders Associations in driving forward the objectives of Rashtriya Gokul Mission. Their establishment will also contribute significantly to initiatives of genomic evaluation, National Milk Recording Program and enhanced productivity through scientific breeding practices.

The systematic implementation of the guidelines outlined in this manual will not only aid in the conservation and genetic improvement of our bovine breeds but will also contribute significantly in enhancing the income of dairy farmers through the identification and distribution of high-genetic-merit germplasm and improved market linkages. I commend the dedication of all those involved in creating this essential resource. Their collaborative efforts will undoubtedly contribute to the sustainable development of our livestock sector. I am confident that this manual will be widely disseminated and utilized by all stakeholders, serving as an invaluable resource for farmers, field veterinarians, animal husbandry officers, and others involved in the dairy sector, promoting sustainable livestock development and improving the livelihoods of our farmers.

(Alka Upadhyaya)

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



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FOREWORD

India's livestock sector is a cornerstone of rural prosperity and agricultural resilience, providing livelihoods to millions of families across the country. The sector has played a vital role in ensuring nutritional security and economic empowerment, particularly in rural areas. India continues to be the world's leading milk producer, contributing nearly 25% of global milk production. Output of milk in the country has witnessed a remarkable growth of 63.56% over the past decade from 146.3 million tonnes in 2014–15 to 239.30 million metric tonnes in 2023–24 a testament to the potential and commitment of our livestock farmers.

Our country is richly endowed with genetic diversity in cattle and buffaloes, with 53 registered indigenous cattle breeds and 21 buffalo breeds, many of which exhibit unique traits such as disease resistance, heat tolerance, and adaptability to diverse agro-climatic conditions. However, the full potential of these genetic resources remains underutilized due to challenges like unorganized and unscientific breeding practices, lack of systematic performance recording, and weak market linkages.

In this context, the establishment of Breeders Societies in India marks a transformative step towards structured and scientific breed improvement. These societies will play a critical role in promoting breed-specific genetic enhancement programs, maintaining pedigree and performance records, building farmer capacity, and ensuring the conservation and development of our indigenous breeds. They will also foster collaboration among breeders, research institutions, and government agencies, creating a robust platform for sharing knowledge, best practices, and innovations in animal breeding.

I extend my full support from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying towards the establishment and growth of Breeders Associations for various breeds across the country. I urge all stakeholders, farmers and institutions to actively participate and take ownership of this important initiative. I also wish to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of my team in formulating this framework and express confidence that it will pave the way for substantial improvements in the quality, productivity, and sustainability of our livestock sector.



(Varsha Joshi)

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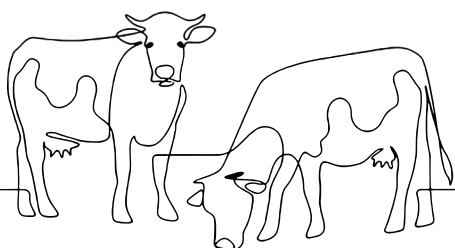
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1. Preamble

Breeders Associations as they may be known, are usually established to promote and develop a particular breed for specific purpose within a species and access and benefit sharing among their keepers and other stakeholders. Their mission statement will usually include development of a breeding goal, maintaining a herd book, and promotion and utilization of the breed through product developing, marketing, sales, media and events etc.

1.1 Globally, animal breeding has become highly structured with the establishment of breeders' associations for recognized breeds. These associations promote and regulate scientific breeding practices to ensure the conservation and genetic diversity of animals. They play a significant role in improving the quality and productivity of cattle breeding within their respective countries. Many nations have national or regional associations dedicated to cattle breeding. Holstein Association USA, Jersey Cattle Society of the United Kingdom, Australian Registered Cattle Breeders Association, Brazilian Association of Zebu Breeder, International Brangus Breeders Association in USA, Deutscher Holstein Verband e.V. (DHV) - the German Holstein Association are some of the prominent Breeders society established internationally. These organizations play a pivotal role in advancing both the genetic progress and economic sustainability of the cattle breeding worldwide. In addition international bodies mainly Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Federation of Animal Breeders (IFAB), World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Dairy Federation (IDF) also contribute in establishment and successful operation of breeders' societies, Their efforts foster sustainable livestock farming, genetic improvement, and the conservation of indigenous breeds globally.

1.2 In India, one of the early breed societies was formed for the Ongole cattle in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh while several horse societies have also been recognized in the country. In the last decade, a society formed for Chilika buffalo development in Odisha (in 2004) achieved recognition and registration of the Chilika buffalo breed. The methodology developed further led to the formation of Banni buffalo breeder's society in Kachchh during 2007, as well as a Berari Goat Society in Madhya Pradesh during 2015. Many states in India have established their own specialized breeder associations that collaborate closely with the government to promote proper breeding practices. These associations often offer training programs, technical support, and organize events to help farmers improve their livestock management. Some notable examples include the Maharashtra State Cattle and Buffalo Breeders Association, the Punjab State Dairy Farmers Welfare Association, and the Karnataka Goat Farmers Welfare Association. Progressive Dairy Farmers Associations, Punjab also provide invaluable support to farmers by offering training, access to resources, financial aid, and policy advocacy.



Progressive Dairy Farmers' Association

PDFA is a pioneer organization working for the overall development of dairy farmers. It was established in 1972 under the technical support of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and after bifurcation in 2006, still PDFA (Progressive Dairy Farmers Association) motive to work for the welfare of farmers is still on. A leaflet under the name of Dairy Sandesh was started in 1990 to disseminate the information to the dairy farmers which was converted into full fledged quarterly technical magazine "Dairy Sandesh" in 2006 which is distributed among the member farmers free of cost. Monthly seminars are organized by the association to keep the farmers in touch with new technologies. PDFA publishes technical books on dairy farming and animal nutrition to provide readymade information. It organizes International Dairy Show and Exhibition every year to motivate the farmers to keep good quality animals and to bring the scientists, companies and farmers at a single platform. Association imports semen of high genetic potential cattle bulls from USA. During 2008, about 9000 frozen semen doses were procured from CRI and during current year 12000 FSD imported by the association from World Wide Sires Ltd. USA. Association provides loans to the dairy farmers on low interest rate by tie up with UCO Bank. To provide better milk procurement price to the farmers association tie up with MILKFED Punjab. To provide better technical and medical support to the member farmers, mobile help van facility is being provided.

Activities

Publication of Literature

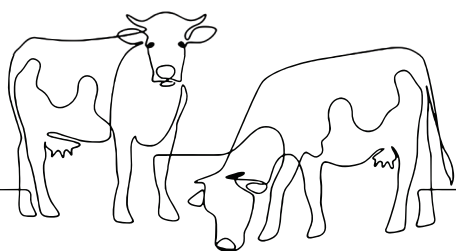
Publication of Literature Association publishes quarterly magazine "Dairy Sandesh" and a newsletter "PDFA Patrika" and send it to the farmers free of cost to provide technical information at their doorsteps. Association also publishes the books and booklets to provide readymade information.

Loan Facilities

Association has made various agreements and launched various financial schemes like "White Card" with Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, UCO Bank and State Bank of India to provide loans to the farmers at low interest rate.

Dairy Show

An International Dairy Show and Exhibition on annual basis is organized in the month of February to motivate the farmers to raise good breed of animals. In this show different breed competitions, milking competitions, exhibition and seminar.



Import of Semen

Frozen semen of High genetic merit bulls from USA is imported for improvement in breed of dairy cattle.

1.3 Breed societies play an important role in involving livestock keepers and other stakeholders in conservation and development of breeds and highlight the importance

Import of Semen

ABCZ the breeders society for Zebu cattle in Brazil. The ABCZ register more than 6,00,000 zebu cattle annually with more than 12 million animals registered. Through PMGZ programme it tracks more than 3,600 herds throughout the country. ABCZ also promotes scientific research, higher education and technological innovations. ABCZ has more than 22,000 members. The Brazilian association for Gir (ABCGIL) was also established under ABCZ in 1980.

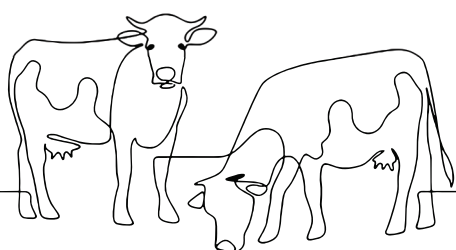
Promotion of local breeds, documenting their breed features, animal breeders and undertaking value addition leading to improvement of breeds.

2. Benefits of Breeders Associations

- a) Play important role in rearing, maintaining, promotion, development, conservation and efficient utilization of local breed.
- b) Propagation of genetic disorder free purebred animals of the local breed in the area.
- c) Creates awareness among farmers for rearing animals of indigenous breeds.
- d) Access and Benefit sharing among the stakeholders

3. Definitions

- (i) **Breed:** A homogenous population of domesticated animals within a species, sharing common identifiable characteristics and resulting from deliberate selection and breeding for the specific use(s).
- (ii) **Breed Association/ Breeders Association:** An organization established to promote and develop a breed of animals and support breeders.
- (iii) **Herd Book:** Another term for Breed Association specifically one that maintains a herd book. A herd book is a register of animals for the breed, conforming to the breed characteristics and/or standard.



Entries in a herd book typically include, for each animal, its identification, date of birth, sex, name, the identification of its parents, and its owner, address etc. To be registered in a herd book an animal must meet criteria as set out in the rules of the Breed Association that operates the herd book. These criteria typically include the parents being registered in the same herd book and that the animal has the characteristics that define the breed.

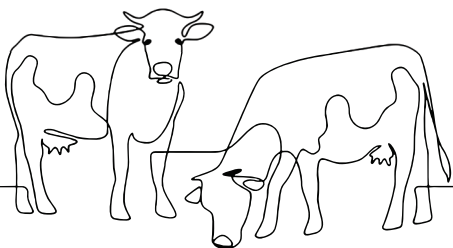
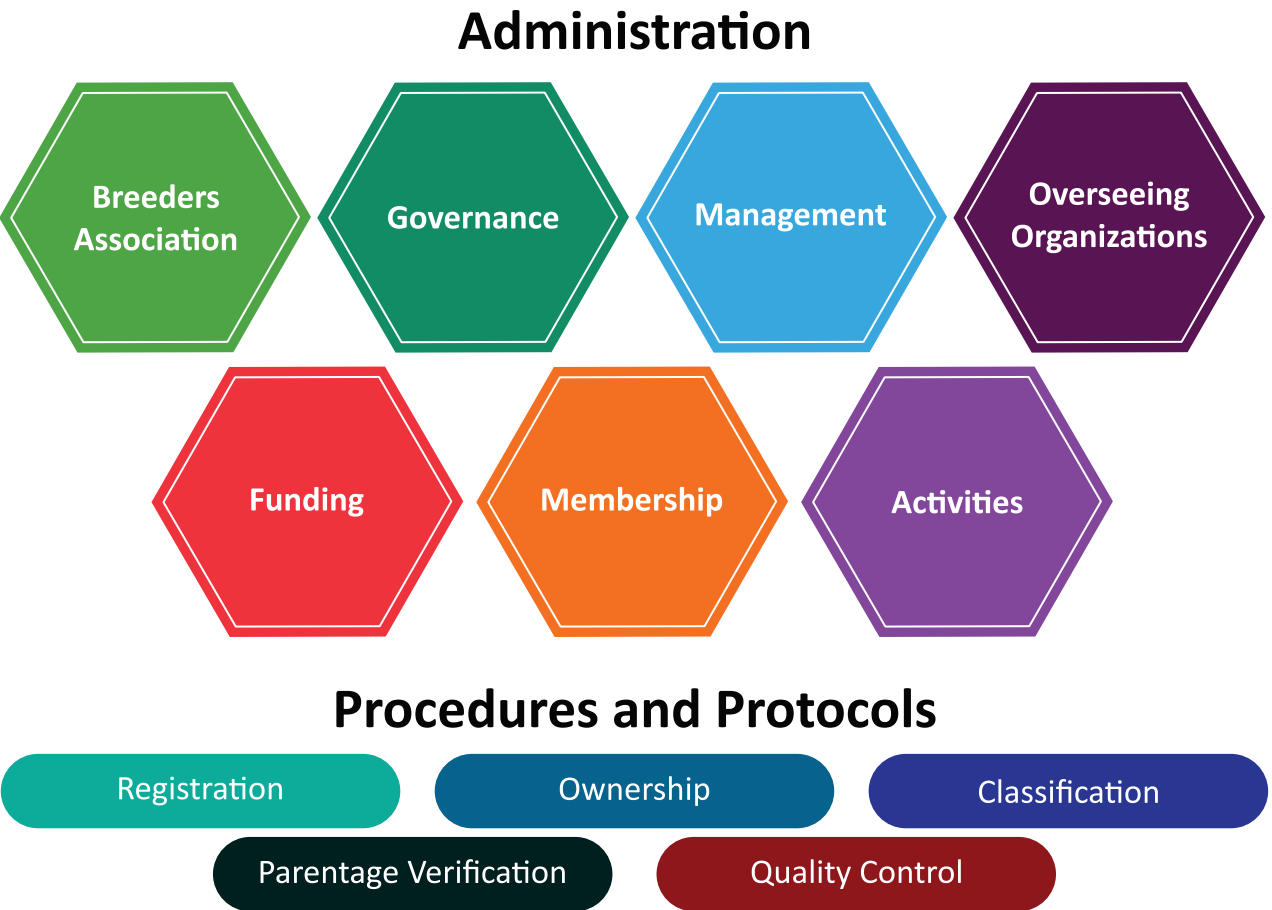
(iv) Pure-bred: An animal in a herd book whose parents and/or other ancestors for multiple generations are all registered in the same herd book.

(v) Animal Breeding: The practice of mating selected animals with the intention of producing specific qualities and traits in their offspring, such as improved productivity, disease resistance, or specific physical characteristics.

(vi) Performance Recording: The process of recording an animal's performance data(e.g., milk yield, growth rate, fertility, etc.), used by breeders' societies to assess the quality of animals and make informed breeding decisions.

4. Institutional Framework for breeders associations

Institutional framework for breeders association is given in the following table:



5. Structure of Breeders Association

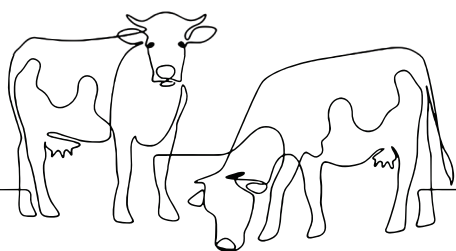
- a. The Breed Association may be set up as not for profit, a charity, an incorporated body or a limited company.
- b. The Memorandum of Association (MoA) determine the membership structure, membership rules and operation of the organisation, including office holders, committees, meetings and voting requirements plus rights of members. They provide a foundation and continuity for running the Organisation and have influence on governance, financial and legal responsibilities.
- c. By-laws, rules and regulations should cover operation and procedures around registration and traceability of animals for entry into the herd book.

6. Governance

- a. The ultimate responsibility of the Breed Association can be through a Board of Directors or Trustees, who are usually elected by the membership. The composition of this Board should be such that it includes a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. A documented election process should be available.
- b. Most Breed Associations will have an Annual General Body Meeting where the members receive a report on the previous years' work and they can question the Management and Directors of the Organisation.
- c. By-laws, rules and regulations should be available for employees and membership, these relate to operational issues.
- d. There should be an executive committee compose of Chief Executive Officer of State Livestock Development Board, representative of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Herd Book Manager, Breeders / Farmers of the breed, Local governance persons, Veterinarians, representative from Veterinary University. This committee is responsible for making key decisions such as ensuring breed purity, selecting elite animals for breeding, conducting conservation strategies, and facilitating market linkages etc.

7. Management

- a. The management team running the Organisation may compose of Herd Book Manager, together with officials responsible for areas such as finance, personnel, events and marketing.



8. Overseeing Organisation

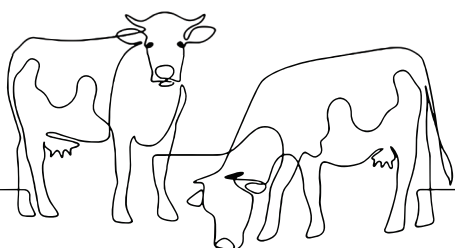
Departments of Animal Husbandry of State Governments are responsible for defining and regulating breed specific goals and resolving breed specific issues. There will be regular monitoring and evaluation of Breeders societies. DAHD, GoI may grade Breeder Society based on their performances.

9. Funding

Membership subscriptions, commercial funding and cost of goods & services will be source of funding for the breeders associations. The concerned State Government, Milk Federation, State Animal Husbandry Department and milk producer organizations may support breeders association during initial period of their establishment. DAHD will support breeders associations in genomic breeding value (GEBV) estimation of animals included under National Milk Recording Programme.

10. Membership

- a. The main membership of the Organisation is the breeders/ farmers. The Breed Association should maintain a list of members and associated data, while adhering to the National and International data protection legislation as appropriate.
- b. Breeders seeking membership in the association must meet several eligibility criteria. They must be of legal age (typically 18 years or older) and be the registered owner or breeder of specific livestock breeds, with proof of ownership (e.g., registration documents or certificates). A commitment to ethical breeding practices is essential, including the use of scientifically-based breeding techniques, adherence to animal welfare regulations, and the avoidance of unscientific mating and genetic disorders. Breeders must maintain veterinary records and follow health management protocols, including vaccinations and disease prevention, in compliance with local and national health standards. Additionally, breeders may have experience in animal breeding or hold relevant certifications in animal husbandry or veterinary care. The format of Application is enclosed in Annexure I.
- c. Each Breeders association may have minimum 50 Breeders for registering as Breeder Society/ association. Membership Fee should be minimum Rs.100/-
- d. Grades of membership may include 'full', 'associate', 'life', 'youth'.
- e. In Breeder Associations, members can choose a prefix to use as branding for their herd. In most instances the prefix is used as part of the animals' name when registered. The prefix should be unique to one breeder within the Association.



11. Services / sales / activitie

- a) Breed Associations can offer a range of sales and services pertinent to their Breed. Sales and Services may include, but are not limited to, the registration of pedigree animals, classification, youth activities, awards and competitions etc.
- b) The Breed Association should maintain a sales ledger for invoicing members for services and membership fees.
- c) There may be development of Youth activities including stock judging and calf shows.
- d) To enable the membership of a Breed Association to maintain communication with the Directors and management, a Club/Branch structure may be set up.

12. Breeders' associations Procedure and Protocols

12.1 Animal Registration

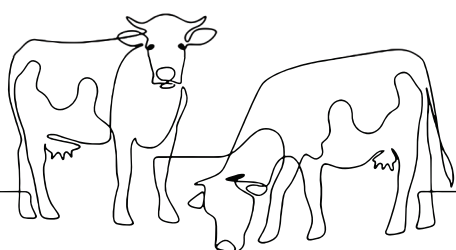
12.1.1 Registration Process

Animals, conforming to the breed characteristics /standards tendered for registration should be from members of the Breed Association, whether solely or jointly owned. Breed characteristics /standards may be developed on objective basis, based on identifiable features and /or performance traits, in consultation with ICAR-NBAGR. Animal purity may be ascertained based on the enlisted Breed characteristics /standards only.

Animals that are tendered for registration in the main and supplementary sections of the herd book should in general be bred by the member registering them, unless they are already registered in another herd book. The identity of the other herd book and the animal identifier from the other herd book should also be recorded (as a cross reference for data exchange)

All animals registered should also be put through the genomic testing through the genomic chips.

- If animals are registered in another herd book the manner of importation of genetics should be noted – animal, semen, embryo.
- If a member buys a non-registered animal then depending upon the constitution of the Breed Association, they may be able to register the animal under their own prefix.
- DNA parentage may be used to verify the parentage of animals tendered for registration, at the discretion of the individual Breed Association.



12.1.2 Supplementary Registrations / Recording

There may be a separate register for the animals that are grade of the breed or not pure bred. These animals may be improved for the purity by suitable breeding strategy.

12.1.3 Multiple Births

Animals born of a multiple birth should be notified to the Breed Association at the time of registration, stating the sex and identification number(s) of the other animal(s).

12.1.4 Embryo Transfers

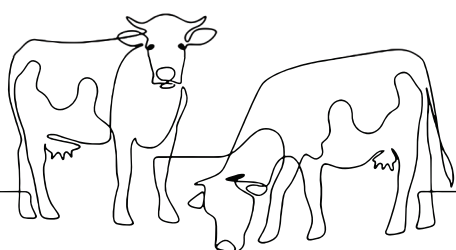
Animals born through IVF and embryo transfers should be recorded when a resulting animal is registered, and noted in the herd book. It is advised that animals resulting from Embryo transfer have parentage verification due to the risk of incorrect parentage, and the high genetic value of the resultant animal. Ideally a system for tracking embryo transfers should be implemented, including sire and dam, OPU dates, implantation dates, thus ensuring that the oocytes from a OPU can be tracked from dam insemination to young on the ground. Animals from split embryos may be registered and noted as such.

12.1.5 Genetic Traits

Genetic traits may be breed specific, may be recessive or dominant, and may have a deleterious or a desirable effect. All genetic disorders shall be recorded and animals with genetic disorders shall not allowed for further mating in order to keep animals free of genetic disorders.

13. Recording of Ownership

- a. Animals' change of ownership should be recorded, together with the date of transfer from one breeder to another in the herd book or as per data maintained in Bharat Pashudhan.
- b. Change of ownership is used when verifying birth events, leading to registration of animals.



14. Animal Inspection/Classification

Linear Type Classification is a widely used method to assess and compare bovine animals within breed. Linear scoring is found mostly in Dairy Breeds. Type evaluation proofs can be calculated from the linear traits scored on first calvers. These proofs can then be used in mating programs when choosing sires. Agencies undertaking progeny testing shall be allowed to design mating programme in progeny testing areas.

15. Parentage Verification

For parentage verification, Breeder Society can use, NDDDB parentage testing lab- Centre for Analysis and Learning in Livestock and Food (CALF), Centre for Applied Livestock Genomic Laboratory, KLDB Kerala, ICAR NBAGR etc.

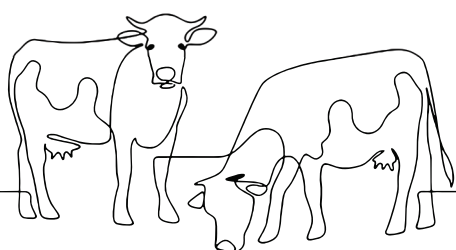
16. Registration in Bharat Pashudhan Portal

All Breeders Associations will be registered as an organization on Bharat Pashudhan and given ID & password for uploading data on the portal. Additional field for Breeder Societies will be created under Bharat Pashudhan Portal.

17. Role of State Governments and Registration of Breeder Association

17.1 State governments can also play pivotal role in supporting animal breeders' societies. Every Breed Associations may register with respective State Animal Husbandry Department. Livestock Breeding Services Authority (LBSA)/ Bovine Breeding Authority already constituted by the States implementing bovine breeding act may be designated as authority for registration of breeders' society. Other States may designate suitable agency for registration of breeders' societies established in their jurisdiction.

17.2 State may provide support to breeder societies and allow breeder societies to undertake breed development activities like distribution of semen doses among members, maintaining pedigree information, conducting breed purity tests, identification of high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds, collection of royalty from semen stations for distribution semen doses of bulls identified by breeder society.



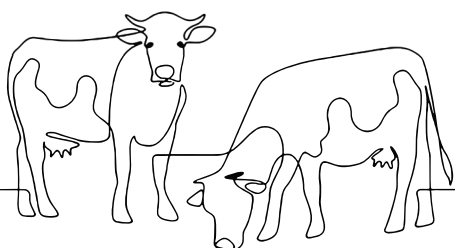
17.3 State can align state policies with national frameworks, enact state-specific regulations, and can identify and prioritize the conservation of indigenous breeds that are unique to their region. Furthermore, they may facilitate establishment by providing infrastructure, financial aid and partnership with research institutes or organizations. Technical guidance and capacity building are offered via extension services, training, and expert advice. States may also monitor performance, ensure transparency, and foster collaboration between national bodies, other states, research institutions, and NGOs, ultimately bolstering the nation's livestock breeding sector.

17.4 Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) will be constituted by DAHD with following composition: (i) Director/ representative of NBAGR; (ii) Concerned CEO State Livestock Development Board; (iii) Representative of DAHD, GoI; and (iv) Representative from concerned Veterinary University for evaluation and grading of breeders societies and to overcome technical backstopping. Initially breeders Societies will be evaluated annually by the CMU

Registration Requirements

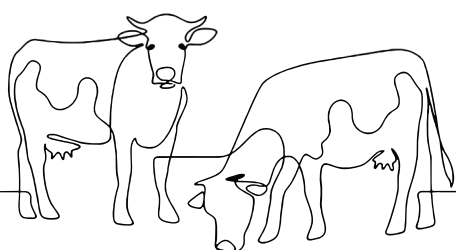
Each Breed Association seeking registration must submit a formal application to the concerned State Government as per the prescribed format (Annexure II), accompanied by the following supporting documents:

1. Memorandum of Association – outlining the objectives, roles, and scope of activities of the association.
2. List of Members – with a minimum of 50 active members, including their names, addresses, contact details, and breeder identification (if available).
3. Governance Structure – details of the executive body, roles and responsibilities, and the decision-making hierarchy.
4. Management Structure – staffing plan, operational workflow, and implementation mechanisms.
5. Breed Conservation and Development Action Plan – outlining short-term and long-term strategies for the identification, registration, conservation, improvement, and sustainable utilization of the breed.



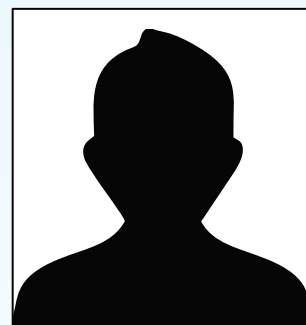
State-Level Registration and Unique ID

Upon verification of documents and due approval by the Department of Animal Husbandry of the State Government, the State Government shall issue a Unique Breeder Society ID, which will be used for registration and integration into the Bharat Pashudhan national livestock portal.



Annexure I

Membership Application Form



Paste Photograph of Applicant

Personal Information	
Full Name	
Date of Birth	
Complete Address with Postal code	
Panchayat	
Phone Number	
Email ID	
Professional Information	
Species	a.Dairy Cattle
	b.buffalo
	c.Poultry
	d.Sheep
	e.Goat
	f.Others
Breed	Breed Name/ Non- Descript
Number of Animals Owned by Breeder (Breed wise details)	
Years of Breeding Experience	
Veterinarian Contact	
Certifications in connection with Livestock rearing	
Conservation Activities	
References	
Signature	
Date	
Office Use	
Application Status	a.Approved
	b.Pending
	c.Rejected
Processed by	
Date Processed	

Annexure II

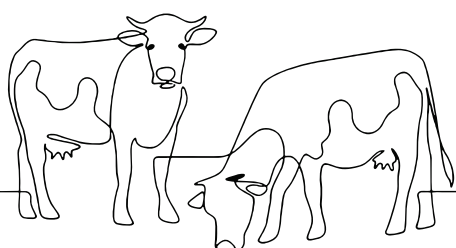
Breeder Society Registration Application Form

Part A: Society Details

Field	Information
Name of the Breeder Society	
Date of Establishment	
Complete Address with Postal Code	
State	
Phone Number	
Email ID	
Website (if any)	
Species Focus (mark ✓)	Dairy Cattle Buffalo Poultry Sheep Goat Horse Other (please specify): _____
Breed wise Number	

Part B: Governance Structure

Position	Details
Chairperson	
Vice Chairperson	
Manager	
Other Key Officials	
Election Process Summary	



Part C: Membership Details

Field	Information
Current Membership (No.)	
Joining Fee (Rs.)	
Annual Membership Fee (Rs.)	
Life Membership Fee (Rs.) (if applicable)	
Other Categories (please specify)	
Membership Types Offered (mark ✓)	Full Membership Associate Membership Life Membership Youth Membership Others (please specify): _____

Part D: Breed Characteristics And Standards

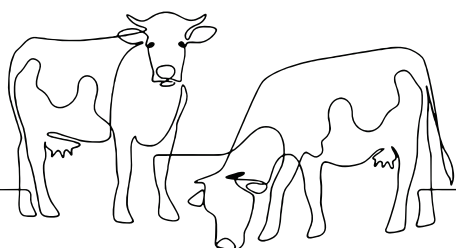
Field	Details
Breed Name	
Breed Standards for Registration	
Method used for Verifying Breed Purity	
Genomic Testing Partnership (if established)	

Part E: Activities And Plans

Field	Details
Core Activities of the Society	

Part F: Breed Conservation Action Plan (Please attach detailed plan with following details):

Field	Details
Current Status of the Breed	
Timeline for Implementation	
Conservation Strategies	
Expected Outcomes	

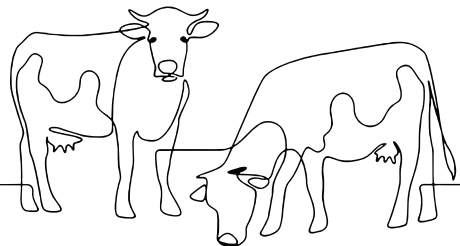


Attachments Checklist	Status (✓)
Memorandum of Association	
List of minimum 20 members with their details	
Governance Structure Documentation	
Management Structure Documentation	
Action Plan for Breed Conservation and Development	
Election Process Documentation	
Any Other (Please Specify): _____	

Part G: Declaration And Attachments

We hereby declare that all information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of our knowledge. We understand that any false information may result in rejection of our application or cancellation of registration.

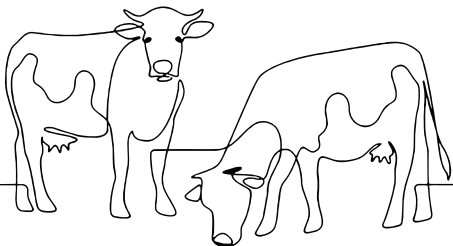
Position	Signature	Date
Chairperson		
Vice-Chairperson		
Herd Book Manager		



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Field	Information
Application Received on	
Application Status	Complete Incomplete (Additional Information Required): _____
Field Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date of Verification• Verification Officer• Verification Report Summary
NDLM Portal Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registration Date• Organization ID
Remarks	
Signature of Approving Authority	Date

Official Seal:





सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001