



# Annual Report 2021-2022



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



सत्यमेव जयते

# **Annual Report 2021-22**

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





# CONTENTS

<b>MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>(i)</b>
<b>1. OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS</b>	<b>1-8</b>
Livestock Government's Initiative during 2021-22 Annual Plan 2020-21 & 2021-22	
<b>2. ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>9-14</b>
Structure Functions Subordinate Offices Statutory/ Autonomous Body Grievance Cell Liaison Officer for SC/ST/OBC/PWD/EWS Vigilance Unit Progressive use of Hindi Implementation of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and others Prevention of Harassment of Women Employees Minimum Government, Maximum Governance	
<b>3. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>15-48</b>
<b>4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>49-66</b>
<b>5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	<b>67-76</b>
<b>6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH</b>	<b>77-94</b>
<b>7. TRADE MATTERS</b>	<b>95-98</b>
<b>8. SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)</b>	<b>99-102</b>
<b>9. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN</b>	<b>103-106</b>
<b>10. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>	<b>107-110</b>
<b>11. ANIMAL WELFARE</b>	<b>111-120</b>
<b>12. CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY</b>	<b>121-126</b>
<b>13. DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>127-138</b>



## ANNEXURES

I. Total Number of Livestock & Poultry During 20th Livestock Census-2019-State wise	141-142
II. Production of Major Livestock Products - All India	143-144
III. Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2020-21 & 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)	145-146
IV. Organisational Chart and Work Allocation among Divisions in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	147-149
V. List of Subjects allocated to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	150-151
VI. List of Attached/Subordinate Offices of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	152-153
VII. Financial Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”(as on 31.12.2021)	154
VIII. Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”(as on 31.12.2021)	155-157
IX. State-wise Physical progress under “Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)” scheme (As on 30.11.2021)	158
X. State-wise number of Veterinary Institutions (as on 31.03.2021)	159-160
XI. Import/Export Report of Livestock & Livestock Products taken from all AQCS Centers	161-165
XII. Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2021 (January - December)	166
XIII. Accounting Organisation of The Department	167
XIV. SNA Agencies Mapping Status as on 31-12-2021 as per SNA-03	168-171

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

172-175

## MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

India has vast livestock resources including poultry. Livestock is an important source of income for landless and marginal farmers and plays an important role in national economy. Livestock Sector has continuously been growing at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.93% (at constant price) from 2014-15 to 2020-21, which is comparable to CAGR of manufacturing at 4.93%(at constant price) and Services at 4.82% (at constant price) and in contrast to Agriculture (Crop Sector) CAGR of 2.05% (at constant price) . Agriculture (crop sector) contributed 8.96 % (at constant prices) of total GVA, whereas livestock sector contributed 4.90% (at constant prices) of total GVA in 2020-21.

Agriculture diversification through animal husbandry is one of the primary drivers of growth in rural incomes and higher public investment in Livestock Sector is need of the hour for doubling farmers' income.

To further boost growth in livestock sector and thereby making animal husbandry more remunerative to 10 crore farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry Sector, recently, the Government has revised and realigned various components of Government of India's schemes for next 5 years starting from 2021-22 with the outlay of Rs.9800 crore for leveraging total investment of Rs. 54,618 crore for 5 years.

The revised and realigned scheme component related to Rashtriya Gokul Mission is crucial for development and conservation of indigenous breeds and would also contribute in improving the economic condition of the rural poor as most of the low producing indigenous breeds are with small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. The aim of RGM would be to deliver quality breeding inputs at the farmers' doorstep. Implementation of RGM is crucial to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines, thereby making dairying more remunerative to poor farmers of the country.

The realigned National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) will have two components. Component 'A' of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) will be implemented with emphasis on milk procurement, processing, marketing and quality of milk and milk products. The scheme is targeted towards installation of about 8900 bulk milk coolers, which is likely to cover about 26,700 villages and thus providing benefit to more than 8 lakh milk producers and 20 LLPD milk will be additionally procured. Component 'B' of NPDD will avail financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as per project agreement already signed with them and will strengthen or create fresh infrastructure in 4500 villages for dairy value chain with incremental procurement of about 14.20 LLPD from 1.5 Lakh additional milk producers.

To improve consumer confidence in dairy products manufactured and retailed in India and ensure consistency in implementation of food safety across the dairies, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying undertook initiatives for demonstrating quality and food-safety in the dairy sector by bringing about process improvement and a Unified Dairy Mark was got developed and notified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) with the help of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

under the Conformity Assessment Scheme (CAS) of milk products, which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh Narendra Modi.

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme focuses on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in rural poultry, sheep, goat and piggery including feed and fodder development, and also in creating better livelihood opportunity for unemployed youth and livestock farmers in the cattle, dairy, poultry, sheep, goat, piggery, feed and fodder sector paving the way towards AtmaNirbhar Bharat by giving 50% subsidy through hub and spoke model.

Livestock Health and Disease Control is being implemented with the aim to reduce risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of livestock and poultry, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Under the scheme, during the next five years, Mobile veterinary clinics will be established in the country to deliver animal health services at doorstep which will prevent annual loss to the farmers amounting to Rs 5000 crores due to FMD and Brucellosis, Rs. 8900 crore due to PPR in sheep and goats and Rs 200 crore due to classical swine fever in pigs.

Under Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, NDDDB has also been allowed to provide loan directly to the Eligible End Borrower/ End Implementing Agency. In addition to Dairy Co-operative, Multi state dairy Cooperative, Milk Producer Companies, SHGs and FPOs registered under cooperative and companies act are also eligible under DIDF for avail assistance.

Under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, recently, the activities for Breed Multiplication farm and Breed improvement technology, Manufacturing of milk testing equipments and Dairy equipments, manufacturing of feed supplements/ feed additives has been added. The end to end digital journey from application to disbursement of loan and interest subvention is online through [ahidf.udyamimitra.in](http://ahidf.udyamimitra.in) which is user friendly with all necessary documents. Portal is integrated with the all India network of common service centers for handholding the applicants from the rural parts of the country. NDDDB has been added as the hand holding agency on the portal. NCDC has also been added as the preferred lender on the portal. For a better outreach and awareness various audio video aids are being used for propagation of the scheme.

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# Chapter-1

## OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS



## OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

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

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

1.3 According to Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted during July 2019- June 2020, the percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged in Animal Production and Mixed Farming are in the table below:

**Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged in Animal Production and Mixed farming during 2019-20:**

Industry (Group as per NIC-2008)		Percentage of usually working persons (ps+ss) engaged during 2019-20 (all India)
Code	Description	
014	Animal Production	2.85
015	Mixed farming	1.58

### Explanatory Note:

**i. Definition of worker (employed persons):**

Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted workers.

**ii. Definition of usual status worker (ps+ss):** The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained

by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

1.4 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry, which play a vital role in improving the



socio-economic conditions of rural masses. There are about 303.76 million bovines (cattle, buffalo, mithun and yak), 74.26 million sheep, 148.88 million goats, 9.06 million pigs and about 851.81

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

**Table 1.1: Livestock and Poultry Population**

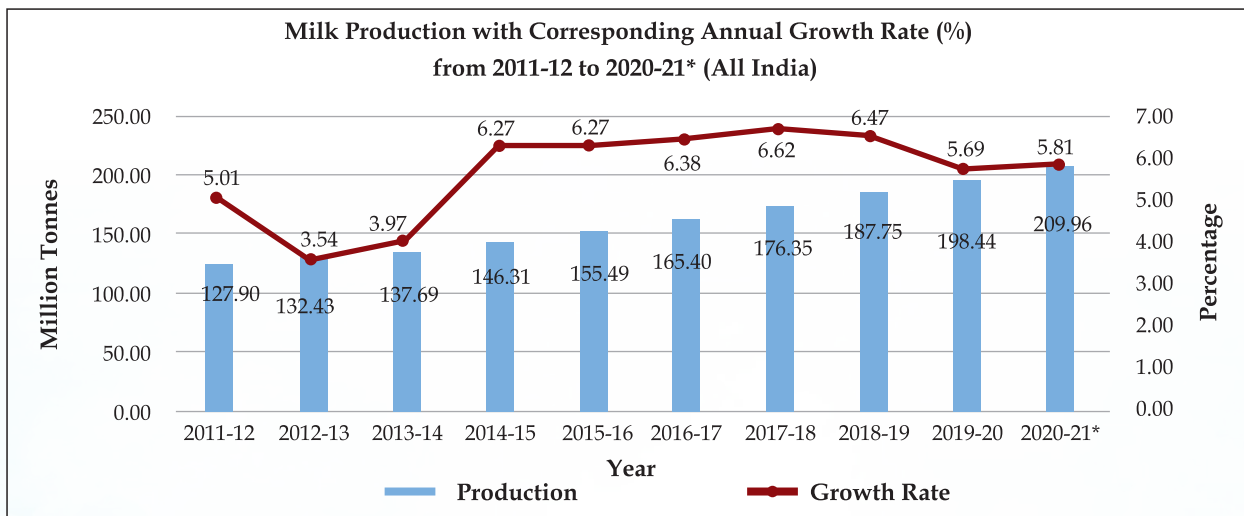
S. No.	Species	19 <sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2012 (no. in millions)	20 <sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019(no. in millions)	Growth Rate (%) 2012-19
1	Cattle	190.90	193.46	1.34
2	Buffalo	108.70	109.85	1.06
3	Yaks	0.08	0.06	-25.00
4	Mithun	0.30	0.39	30.00
<b>Total Bovines</b>		<b>299.98</b>	<b>303.76</b>	<b>1.26</b>
5	Sheep	65.07	74.26	14.12
6	Goat	135.17	148.88	10.14
7	Pigs	10.29	9.06	-11.95
8	Other animals	1.54	0.80	-48.05
<b>Total Livestock</b>		<b>512.06</b>	<b>536.76</b>	<b>4.82</b>
9	Poultry	729.21	851.81	16.81

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

### 1.3 Livestock Production

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

**1.3.2 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 2019-20 and 2020-21(Provisional) is 198.44 million tonnes and 209.96 million tonnes respectively showing an annual growth of 5.81%. The per capita availability of milk is around 427grams/day in 2020-21 (Provisional). The production of milk and corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year from 2011-12 to 2020-21(Provisional) is given below:



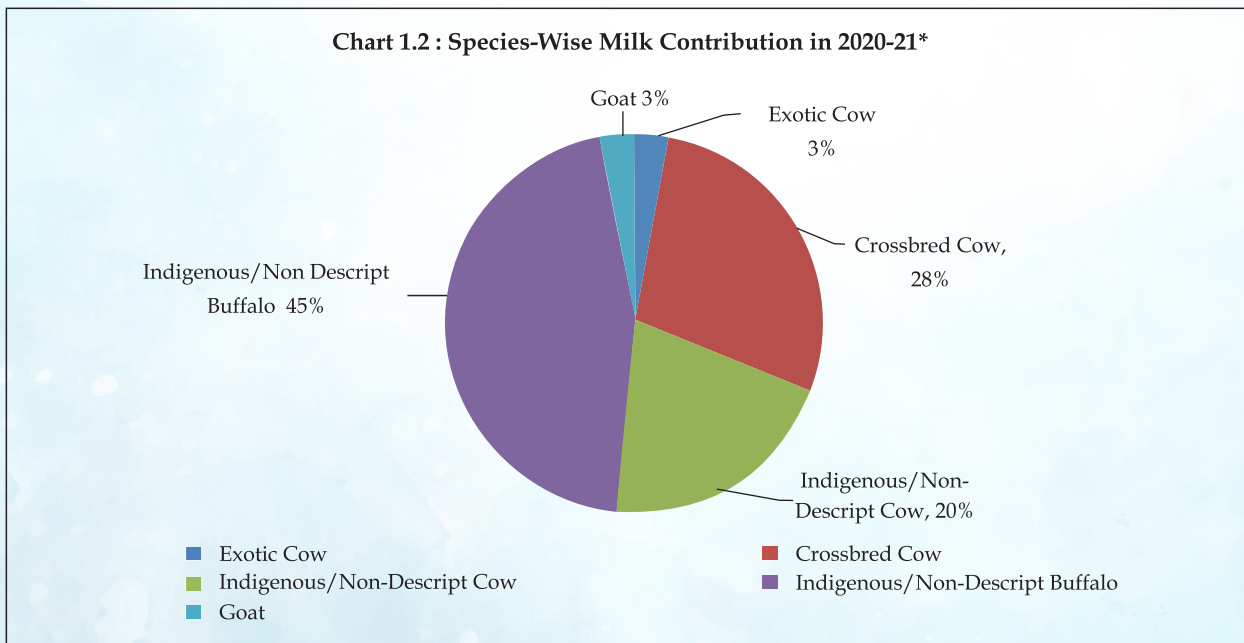
Note \* Provisional

**1.5.2.1 Average Yield Rate for Milk:** The National level from different species during 2020-21 (Provisional) is given below:

**Table 1.2: Average Yield Rate for Milk**

Exotic Cows (kg/day)	Crossbred Cows (kg/day)	Indigenous Cows(kg/day)	Non-Descript Cows (kg/day)	Indigenous Buffalo (kg/day)	Non-Descript Buffalo (kg/day)	Goat (kg/day)
9.15	7.22	3.34	2.71	6.41	4.13	0.47

**1.5.2.2 Percentage Share of Milk Production during 2020-21(Provisional)**



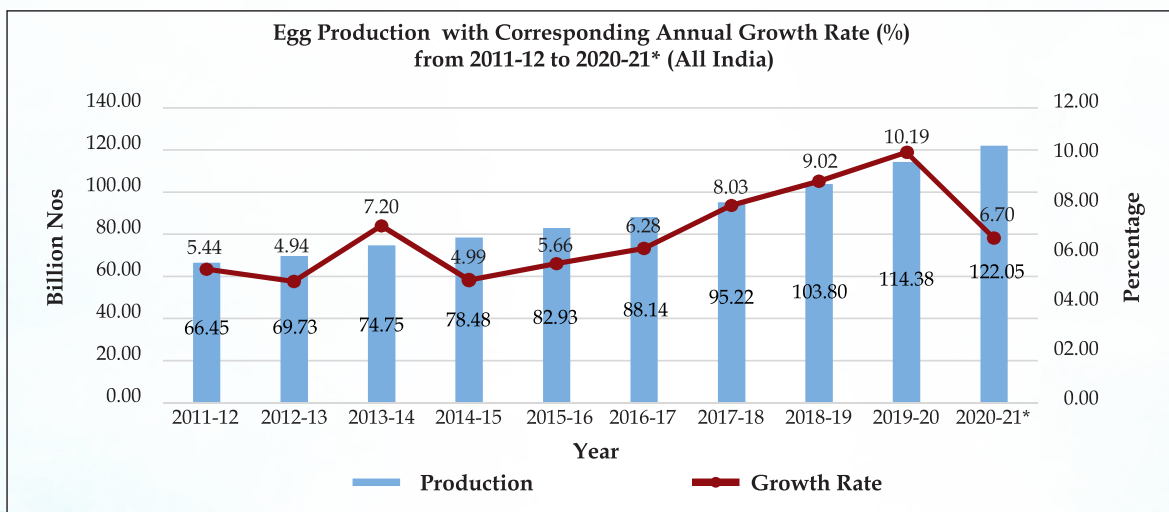
Note \*Provisional

The above Chart shows the contribution of milk production by Cow, Buffalo and Goat. The analysis shows nearly 45% of the milk production is contributed by Indigenous/

Non-Descript Buffaloes followed by 28% by crossbred cows. The Indigenous/Non-descript cows contribute 20% of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk shares a contribution of 3% in the total milk production across the Country. The contribution of exotic cows in total milk production is 3%.

**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

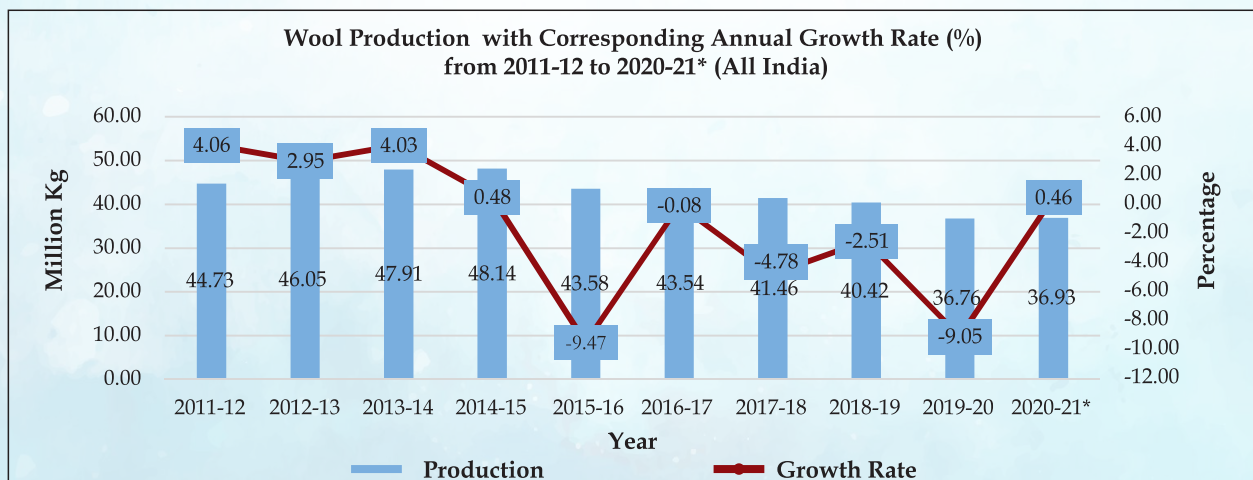
interventions. Currently the total Poultry population in our country is 851.81 million (as per 20th Livestock Census) and egg production is around 122.05 billion numbers during 2020-21 (Provisional). The per capita availability during 2020-21(Provisional) is around 90 eggs per annum. The Egg production has shown positive growth as 6.70% during 2020-21(Provisional). Egg production and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2020-21(Provisional) is shown in the graph given below:



Note \*Provisional

**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 36.93 million Kg in 2020-21 (Provisional). The wool production

has shown positive growth as 0.46% during 2020-21(Provisional). The production of wool and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2020-21(Provisional) is shown in graph given below:

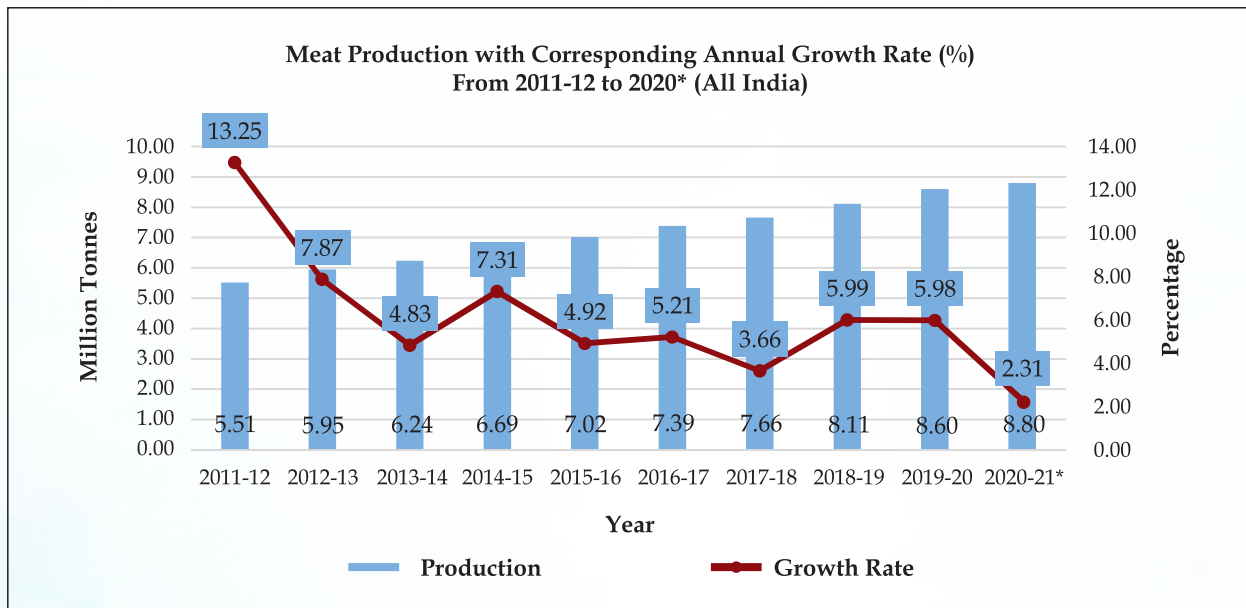


Note \* Provisional



**1.5.5 Meat Production:** Meat production during 2014-15 was 6.69 million tonnes which has been further increased to 8.80 million tonnes in 2020-21(Provisional). The Meat production has shown positive growth as 2.31% during

2020-21(Provisional). The production of meat and the corresponding annual growth rate (%) per year of the country from 2011-12 to 2020-21(Provisional) is shown in graph given below:



Note \*Provisional

The Production of Major Livestock Products (MLPs) since 2011-12 to 2020-21(Provisional) is given at **Annexure-II**.

## 1.6 Government's Initiative during 2021-22

On 14.07.2021, the Government approved implementation of a Livestock Sector Package consisting of several activities by revising and realigning various components of following existing schemes in order to have focused development of animal husbandry and dairying across the country for next 5 years starting from 2021-22 with the outlay of Rs.9800 crore over a duration of 5 years for leveraging total investment of Rs. 54,618 crore for 5 years.

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- II. National Programme for Dairy Development
- III. Support to Dairy Cooperatives and Farmers Production Organisation engaged in dairy activities

- IV. National Livestock Mission
- V. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey
- VI. Livestock Health & Disease Control

## 1.7 Annual Plan 2020-21 & 2021-22

**1.7.1** The Department was allocated Rs. 3704.13 crore at BE stage for the FY 2020-21, which was decreased at RE stage to Rs. 3007.89 crore. The actual expenditure for FY 2020-21 was Rs. 2967.56 crore. For the year 2021-22, the Department has been allocated Rs. 3599.98 crore at BE stage which has been decreased at RE stage to Rs. 3053.75 crore. By the end of December 2021, the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2377.44 crore out of the allocated fund for the financial year 2021-22.

**1.7.2** The scheme-wise BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for the FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) is given at **Annexure-III**.

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# Chapter-2

# ORGANIZATION





## ORGANIZATION

### 2.1 Structure

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

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

**2.1.3** Secretary of the Department is assisted by Animal Husbandry Commissioner, One Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and one Adviser (Statistics) in discharging the responsibilities assigned to this Department. The organizational chart of the Department

and work allocation among various Divisions is given at **Annexure-IV**.

### 2.2 Functions

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

**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 the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA).

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

### 2.3 Subordinate Offices

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

**Table 2.1: Subordinate Offices**

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

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

## 2.4 Statutory/Autonomous Body

### 2.4.1 National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

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

### 2.4.2 Veterinary Council of India

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

Veterinary Council of India consists of 27 Members-5 (five) Members nominated by the Government of India from amongst the Directors of Animal Husbandry of those States to which the Act extends, 4(four) Members from amongst the heads of Veterinary institutions in the States to which the Act extends, 1(one) Member nominated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR), 1 (one) Member to represent Government of India from Department of

Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 1 (one) Member nominated by Indian Veterinary Association, 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Councils of those States to which this Act extends and 1 (one) Member nominated from amongst the Presidents of the State Veterinary Associations of those States to which this Act extends. 11(eleven) members are elected from amongst the persons enrolled in the Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India and Secretary, Veterinary Council of India are ex-officio members of the Council.

To meet the shortage of trained veterinary manpower in the country, the number of recognized Veterinary Colleges has now increased to 54.

In order to regulate the standards of veterinary education in the country and to ensure implementation of the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education – Degree Course (BVSc & AH) Regulations, the Council carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges in respect of the facilities available for imparting veterinary education and examinations leading to the award of BVSc & AH Degree periodically under provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Total 70 inspections



of the Veterinary Colleges carried out during the year 2021 (01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021) by VCI.

The Council has directly registered 592 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 480 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 2021 conducted online counselling for filling up 15% All India quota seats and 572 seats for admission to BVSc & AH course were filled up.

### 2.4.3 Animal Welfare Board of India

The Animal Welfare Board of India is a statutory advisory body on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960), the Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of Late Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale, well known humanitarian. From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the face of the animal welfare movement in the country for the last 50 years.

### 2.5 Grievance Cell

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

2.6.1 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 processes/analyses vigilance cases pertaining to this Department and its subordinate offices. The Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department monitors the vigilance cases on a regular basis. The Department along with its field offices observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 to 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2021. The theme of observing Vigilance Awareness Week was “**Independent India @ 75: Self Reliance With Integrity**”. Secretary (AHD) administered the Integrity pledge to all the officers and staff of the Department on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 at 11:00 A.M.

### 2.8 Progressive use of Hindi

2.8.1 The Department has made concerted efforts during the year for promotion of Hindi in Official work. The Hindi Section was actively involved in translating various important documents like the Annual Report, Performance Budget, 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 2021, Parliamentary Official Language Committee inspected one subordinate office of the Department to review progressive of use of Hindi language in the office. The committee was assured that all the subordinate offices and officers/staff of the Department would maximize work in Hindi language.

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

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

2.8.5 All letters received in Hindi were replied in Hindi. Similarly letters originated from the Department to States located in region "A" and "B" were also 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 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021. Various competitions were held during this month. Offices and staff of the Department participated enthusiastically. JS(OL) distributed prizes among the winners of the competition.

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

## **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 2020-21.

## **2.12 Minimum Government, Maximum Governance**

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

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

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# **Chapter-3**

# **CATTLE DEVELOPMENT**





## CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.1 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

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

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 the scheme and other measures taken by Government of India, The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Milk production in the Country during 2013-14 to 2020-21 is 6.21%. Productivity of all category of animals including descript, non-descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 11.24% between 2013-14 and 2020-21. Productivity indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased from 913 kg per animal per year in 2013-14 to 992 kg per animal per year in 2020-21. Similarly, productivity of buffaloes has increased from 1792 kg per animal per year in 2013-14 to 2061 kg per animal per year in 2020-21. Number of animals in milk has increased from 84.09 million in 2013-14 to 116.07 million in 2020-21 that is by 38.03%. Indigenous cattle (descript and non-descript cattle) has increased by 36.47%

during the same period. Milk production from indigenous cattle has increased from 28.31 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 42.02 million tonnes in 2020-21 that is by 48.44%.

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 bring quality breeding services including artificial insemination services, IVF technology and sex sorted semen at farmer's doorstep. The scheme also focuses on facilitating private entrepreneurship to improve access and affordability.

#### 3.1.1 Objectives

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

#### 3.1.2 Funding Pattern

All the components of the Scheme is 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 will be 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 will be 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 will be made available to entrepreneurs.

### 3.1.3 Components of RGM

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

- a. Bull Production Programme
  - Progeny Testing
  - Pedigree Selection
  - Genomic Selection
  - Import of Germplasm
- b. Support to semen stations: Strengthening of existing semen stations.
- c. Implementation of IVF Technology
  - IVF Laboratories
  - Implementation of In Vitro Embryo Production Technology
  - Implementation of IVF technology for getting assured pregnancy
- d. Breed Multiplication Farms

#### 2. Extension of Artificial Insemination Network

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

#### 3. Development and Conservation of indigenous Breeds

- a. Assistance to Gaushalas, Gosadans and Pinjarapoles
- b. Administrative expenditure/ operation of Rashtriya KamdhenuAayog

## 4. Skill Development

## 5. Farmers Awareness

## 6. Research Development and Innovation in Bovine Breeding

### 3.1.4 New Components of Rashtriya Gokul Mission

#### i) Accelerated Breed Improvement programme:

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

Sex sorted semen production has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves upto 90% accuracy. Use sex sorted semen will be game changer not only enhancing milk production but also limiting stray cattle population. During the next five years 51 lakh pregnancies will be established and subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is 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) on capital cost (excluding land cost) is being provided to private entrepreneurs under this component for establishment of breed multiplication farms of minimum herd size of 200 heads of bovines. The entrepreneur will

obtain bank finance for the remaining capital cost and sale high quality heifers, conceived through sorted sex semen/ IVF, to farmers in the region.

### 3.1.5 Status of Implementation

Allocation of Rs 663 crore has been made available under the scheme during 2021-22 and expenditure of Rs 483.03 crore has been made upto December 2021. Year wise allocation and expenditure made under the scheme since inception is as under:

#### Allocation and expenditure made under RGM since 2014-15

Financial	Rs. in Crore							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Allocation	159.4	81.77	119.5	190	750.5	270	400	663
Expenditure	159.02	81.76	118.75	187.64	750.44	269.73	399.9	491.28 <sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup> Expenditure up to 31st December 2021

### 3.1.6 Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology

IVF is important tool for genetic upgradation of bovine population at rapid rate, because the work which is done in 7 generations (21 years in case of cattle and buffaloes) can now be done in 1 generation through IVF. IVF technology has huge potential in enhancing farmers' income through production of only female calves with high genetic potential of producing. Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, 20 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 five years. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 5000 per assured pregnancy will be made available to farmers.

All functional labs have been started producing embryos and up to December 2021, 12093 embryos from elite animals of indigenous breeds have been produced and out of this, 5725 embryos have been transferred and so far 962 elite calves born under the scheme. Present status of these labs is as under:

#### Status of Embryo Transfer Technology Labs

SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. lakh)
1	ULDB, Kalsi	Uttarakhand	20	915	561	195	261	463.2
2	SAG, Bidaj	Gujarat	30	2015	472	52	1522	469.14
3	MPLPDC, Bhopal	MP	41	641	624	190	0	394.5

SN	ETT lab	State	Donors Maintained	Embryos Produced	Embryos Transferred	Calves born	Embryos stored	Fund Released (Rs. lakh)
4	GADVASU, Ludhiana	Punjab	27	569	230	56	274	433
5	UPLDB, Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	15	313	277	59	59	329.06
6	BAIF, Pune	Maharashtra	40	1622	345	13	1277	507.48
7	HPLPDB, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	10	91	44	14	47	195
8	KLDB, Mattupatty	Kerala	52	773	210	28	569	248
9	PLDB, Patiala	Punjab	13	283	128	15	173	340.5
10	LAM Farm, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	12	213	130	8	83	239
11	DLF, Hosur	Tamil Nadu	23	476	309	28	167	454.87
12	MAFSU, Nagpur	Maharashtra	10	119	119	2	10	297
13	PBGSBS, Haringhatta	West Bengal	33	218	194	33	15	450.2
14	ETT, Shirpur, Pune	Maharashtra	20	3275	1838	262	1423	483
15	ETT Lab, Patna	Bihar	26	185	40	3	16	806
16	NKBC, Chintaladevi	Andhra Pradesh	160	0			0	330
17	TANUVAS, Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	17	172	84	4	25	151
18	CSLDA, Anjora	Chhattisgarh	12	Civil Work under progress				304
19	CoE, Motihari	Bihar	25	9	3		0	233.8
20	PVNR, Korutla	Telangana	50	89	60	0	10	583

21	LUVAS, Hissar	Haryana	14	115	57	0	44	583
22	NKBC, Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	Work under progress					250
23	Bareilly, UPLDB	Uttar Pradesh	15	313	277	59	59	329.06
24-30	CCBF-7 No.	Alamadhi	Site selection completed by NDDDB, Soil Survey analysis is being done.					4600
		Andesh-nagar						
		Dhamrod						
		Chiplima						
		Hasserghatta						
		Suratgarh						
	Sunabeda							
31	Harinand-goochar-bhoomi, Mathura, UP	Uttar Pradesh	Funds yet to be released					
<b>Total</b>			<b>650</b>	<b>12093</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>5975</b>	<b>13473.81</b>



**IVF lab at Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj, Gujarat**



**LAB AT GADVASU, LUDHIANA, PUNJAB**





**Calves born from single donor by IVF technology at, Ludhiana**

### **3.1.7 Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds:**

Centre of Excellence for Indigenous Breeds (CoEIB) has been established at Kalsi, Uttarakhand for providing training in IVF, Sexed

Semen production, Genomics and retraining of skilled manpower in latest developments in breeding technologies. Germplasm produced at this centres will be made available to all the States.



**Inauguration of Centre of Excellence at Kalsi, Dehradun by Hon'ble FAHD Minister**



### 3.1.8 Establishment of Sex Sorted Semen Production Facility

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

### 3.1.8.2 Present Status

Four semen stations in Government sector (Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) are operational. Each semen station has production capacity to produce 6 lakh to 10 lakh doses per annum. So far 12 lakh doses of sex sorted semen produced at Government semen stations assisted under Rashtriya Gokul Mission and 20 lakh doses from Milk Federation, NGO and private semen stations. During the next five years accelerated breed improvement programme using sex sorted semen will be 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 will be 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 Central Semen Station, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh**



**Artificial Insemination with Sex Sorted Semen in Gir Breed at GLDB, Gujarat**



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

In developed dairy countries genomic selection is used to enhance milk production and productivity for attaining faster genetic gain. In order to increase milk production and productivity of indigenous cattle, a National Bovine Genomic Centre has been established in the country. By using genomic selection indigenous breeds can be made viable within few generations. This centre will play crucial role in identification of disease free High genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.

**3.1.9.1** Projects from Indian Council of Agricultural Research -National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) were approved. Under the project, it was decided that genomic chip developed by NDDB and ICAR-NBAGR would be merged together so that more accurate and reliable genomic selection chip could be developed. The development of chip will lead to enhancement of milk production by increasing rate of genetic gain as animals with superior genetics can be selected at younger age whereas, in traditional methods genetic worth of the animals is proven after 6 to 7 years.

#### 3.1.9.2 Progress made

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

#### 3.1.10 Progeny Testing:

Milk production is a sex limited trait, therefore

genetic potential of the bull is estimated by the performance of the daughters. The scientific breeding method for estimating predicted transmitting ability of bulls on daughters' performance is termed as progeny testing. Organised Progeny Testing Programme (PTP) has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission mainly for indigenous breeds. Details of the projects implemented under RGM during the period of April to December 2021 are as under:

Parameter /Project	HGM bulls Procured upto October 2021
SAG Gir	35
GANGMUL Sahiwal	27
PLDB Sahiwal	35
HLDB Murrah	43
PLDB Murrah	93
ABRO Murrah	95
SAG Murrah	26
Banas - Mehsana	6
Mehsana -Mehsana	6
SAG HFCB	25
KLDB HFCB	27
APLDA JYCB	9
TCMPF JYCB	32
HPLDB JY	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>

#### 3.1.10.1 Pedigree Selection Programme:

Pedigree selection programme has been implemented under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for those indigenous breeds which have limited population and AI infrastructure is also not available in the area. Under the programme, male calves are selected on the basis of pedigree details and performance of dam, sire and other ancestors in the pedigree. The details of the pedigree selection programmes implemented under RGM for the period of April to October 2021 are as under:

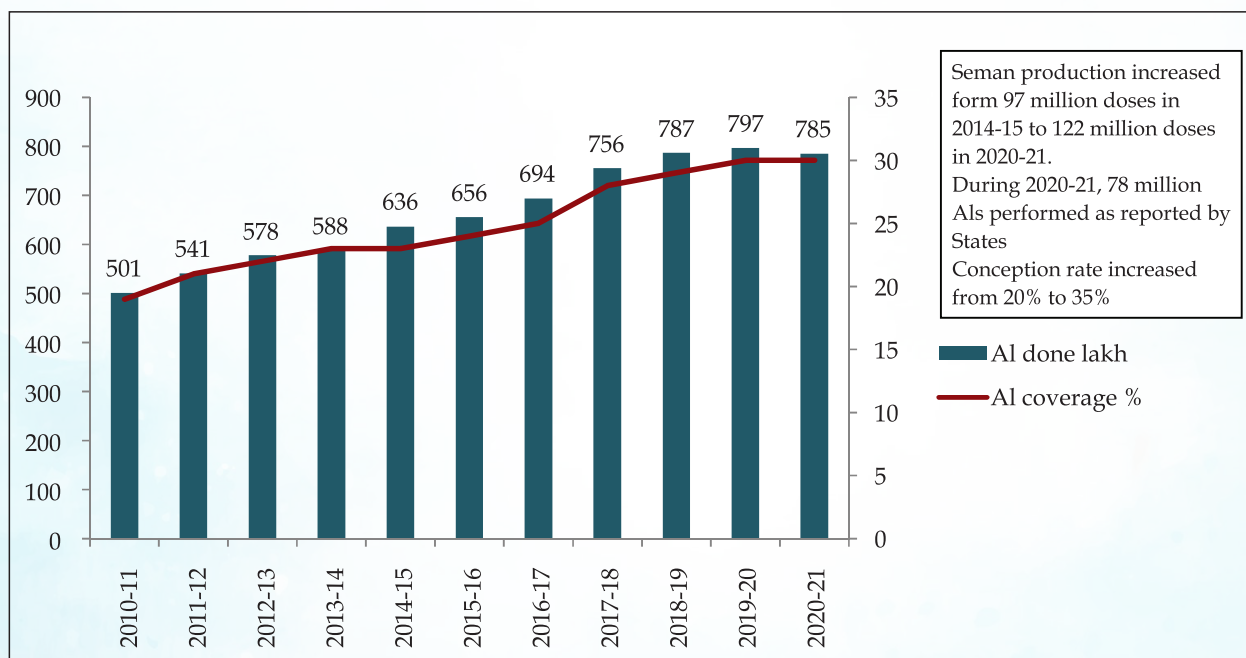
Parameter /Project	HGM bulls Procured upto October 2021
Rathi	4
Kankrej	1
Haryana	8
Tharparkar	19
Jaffarabadi	15
Nili Ravi	9
Pandharpuri	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>

### 3.1.11 EXTENSION OF AI COVERAGE

#### 3.1.11.1 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 30% of the breedable bovines and 70% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit.



The Performance of various agencies on AI coverage in the country during 2020-21 is given in the following table:

S. No	Agency	No of AI technicians	No of AI Conducted (in lakh)
1	State Animal Husbandry Dept. (Govt)	65249	403.97
2	Dairy Cooperatives	22483	156.16
3	Other Agencies	24629	224.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112361</b>	<b>784.64</b>

### 3.1.11.2 State-wise AI coverage:

Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh have the lowest AI coverage of 1% while in Kerala 100% of the

breedable bovine females is under AI coverage. State wise AI coverage in the country is given in the Table below.

A.I done during 2020-21 A.I coverage

S. No	State	Br. popln 20 LC (in lakh)	Dept.of AH		Other Agencies		Dairy Cooperatives		Total No. of A.I centres	Total A.I performed 2020-21 (in lakh)	A.I coverage %
			No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21	No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21	No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21			
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.42	6799	39.71	0	4.48	912	3.02	7711	47.21	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.96	50	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.01	1
3	Assam	37.63	1275	4.35	0	0.00	477	1.34	1752	5.69	7
4	Bihar	105.14	796	22.58	1007	8.64	3958	5.01	5761	36.23	16
5	Chhattisgarh	36.75	1155	3.67	1026	2.23	0	0.00	2181	5.90	8
6	Goa	0.43	79	0.20	0	0.00	19	0.13	98	0.33	36
7	Gujarat	100.60	2094	19.88	695	5.57	6283	62.89	9072	88.35	42
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.91	3298	8.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	3298	8.15	30
9	Haryana	29.79	2840	30.83	0	8.38	76	0.16	2916	39.37	63
10	J&K	16.06	1545	8.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	1545	8.51	25
11	Ladakh	1.18	78	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	78	0.02	1
12	Jharkhand	37.60	1605	6.85	156	1.58	0	0.00	1761	8.43	11
13	Karnataka	56.75	4212	34.87	0	0.00	2815	37.01	7027	71.88	60
14	Kerala	6.89	2503	13.08	284	1.48	202	1.47	2989	16.03	100
15	Madhya Pradesh	123.84	3527	23.81	2188	3.92	1125	5.98	6840	33.71	13
16	Maharashtra	89.04	4847	21.02	516	8.63	480	4.59	5843	34.25	18
17	Manipur	0.78	268	0.09	123	0.00	3	0.01	394	0.10	6
18	Meghalaya	3.15	77	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.02	78	0.20	3
19	Mizoram	0.21	58	0.04	0	0.00	12	0.00	70	0.04	9
20	Nagaland	0.22	52	0.02	65	0.05	60	0.02	177	0.09	20
21	Odisha	32.82	3324	12.29	841	2.90	966	1.18	5131	16.38	24
22	Punjab	37.62	3531	24.71	411	7.38	1216	6.52	5158	38.61	49
23	Rajasthan	136.28	6727	27.04	1686	10.00	452	2.39	8865	39.43	14



S. No	State	Br. popln 20 LC (in lakh)	Dept.of AH		Other Agencies		Dairy Cooperatives		Total No. of A.I centres	Total A.I performed 2020-21 (in lakh)	A.I coverage %
			No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21	No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21	No.of A.I centre	No.of A.I performed 2020-21			
25	Tamil-Nadu	49.78	3779	44.66	2508	8.13	2701	17.43	8988	70.22	67
26	Telangana	35.61	3476	17.85	111	1.01	14	0.02	3601	18.88	25
27	Tripura	3.00	436	0.49	207	0.48	0	0.00	643	0.97	15
28	UP	242.48	4409	33.78	5773	107.57	213	3.56	10395	144.91	28
29	Uttara-khand	13.04	1332	3.48	152	4.13	21	0.16	1505	7.77	28
30	West -Bengal	72.23	1046	1.77	6739	37.79	477	3.24	8262	42.80	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1332.9</b>	<b>65249</b>	<b>403.97</b>	<b>24629</b>	<b>224.51</b>	<b>22483</b>	<b>156.16</b>	<b>112361</b>	<b>784.64</b>	<b>30</b>

### 3.1.11.4 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 a duration of 3 months (90 days). Grant for equipments at the rate of Rs 50,000 per MAITRI is made available to the concerned States. After 3 years, MAITRIs are self-sustainable through recovery of cost of goods and services.

#### Establishment of MAITRIs to extend AI Coverage during 2020-21

S.No.	State	Targets (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)
1	Bihar	1000	530
2	Chhattisgarh	125	74
3	Gujarat	125	125
4	Haryana	119	0
5	Himachal Pradesh	25	25
6	Jammu & Kashmir	100	100
7	Jharkhand	125	183
8	Karnataka	125	1445
9	Madhya Pradesh	1100	1188
10	Maharashtra	250	0
11	Punjab	100	0
12	Rajasthan	500	131
13	Telangana	250	27

S.No.	State	Targets (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)
14	Uttar Pradesh	1250	860
15	Uttarakhand	125	131
16	West Bengal	250	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5569</b>	<b>4819</b>

### 3.1.11.5 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.

### 3.1.11.6 Strengthening of AI Training Infrastructure

At present, 91 AI training institutes are available in the country, which are imparting training to AI technicians and paravets. Central Monitoring Unit has been constituted by the Department for evaluation of AI training institutes. As per evaluation conducted during 2018-19, 48 AIT centres got accredited as per MSP and SOP formulated by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Funds have been released to the States for strengthening of AI training institutes and also for establishment of regional training institutes and upto 2021-22, 49 AI training institutes have been strengthened

as per MSP and SOP of GoI. Uniform training modules have also been developed and circulated among all the States. Funds have been released to the States for establishment of regional training institutes.

### 3.1.11.7 Strengthening of Liquid nitrogen (LN) 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.

### 3.1.11.8 Evaluation of Semen stations:

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

### Grading of semen stations over the years

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

### 3.1.11.9 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 BAIF, 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 2019 and made available to all the semen stations in the country.

### 3.1.11.10 ISO Certification of semen stations

At present, forty nine semen stations are ISO certified.

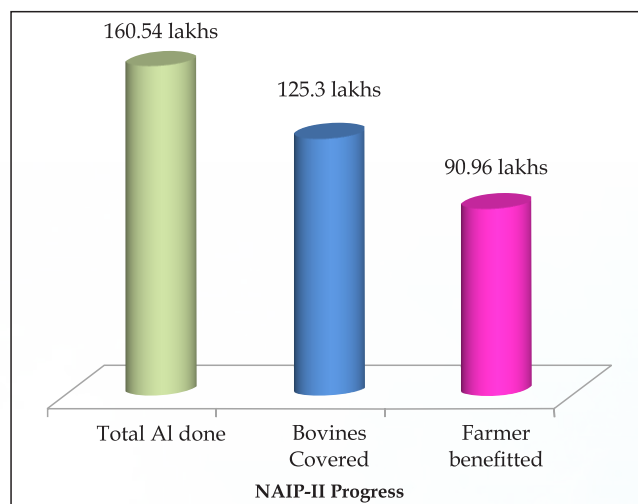
### 3.1.11.11 Manpower Development:

Under the scheme, 635 professionals have been trained in latest developments in frozen semen technology and database management/INAPH. Refresher training in artificial insemination has been imparted to 15635 existing AI technicians/MAITRIs. Basic training in AI has been given to 12500 Multi Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).

### 3.1.11.12 Awareness programme

#### 3.1.11.12.1 Nationwide A.I program

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme phase II has been implemented during 2020-21 in 604 districts having less than 50% A.I coverage from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2021 and was extended till 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021. The programme has achieved a significant success by covering 125 lakh bovines against a target of 1.88 crore bovines. Under the programme 1.6 crore Artificial Inseminations performed free of cost at farmers doorstep and 90.96 lakh farmers benefitted.



**3.1.11.12.2** Looking towards the success of the Nationwide Artificial Programme phase II (NAIP II), phase III has been initiated in 597 districts having less than 50% A.I coverage from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 covering around 300 lakh breedable bovine female populations. As on 31.01.2022, 64.32 lakh animals have been covered, 74.37 lakh AI performed and 50.43 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 597 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 7000 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.

**3.1.11.12.3** All the animals covered under the programme are being identified using Animal UID (AUID) and their data are being uploaded



on INAPH data base. After AI done, the animal is followed up and all the events are recorded on the data base till the birth of the calf.

#### 3.1.11.12.4 Expected Outcome

- (i) Due to this campaign mode approach, 1.5 Crore superior female calves will be produced which will yield 18 MMT of milk /annum after 3 years. Cows and buffaloes worth, Rs. 60,000 Crore (Rs. 40,000 per adult cow) will be added to the farmers household.
- (ii) Through sale of milk, dairy farmers will earn an additional income of Rs. 67500 Crore.
- (iii) There will be improvement in the indigenous breed population by the addition of more milch animals to the dairy herd of the country.

#### Twin calves born in chindwara district of madhya pradesh under naip II



#### Twin calves born in hoshangabad district of madhya pradesh under naip II



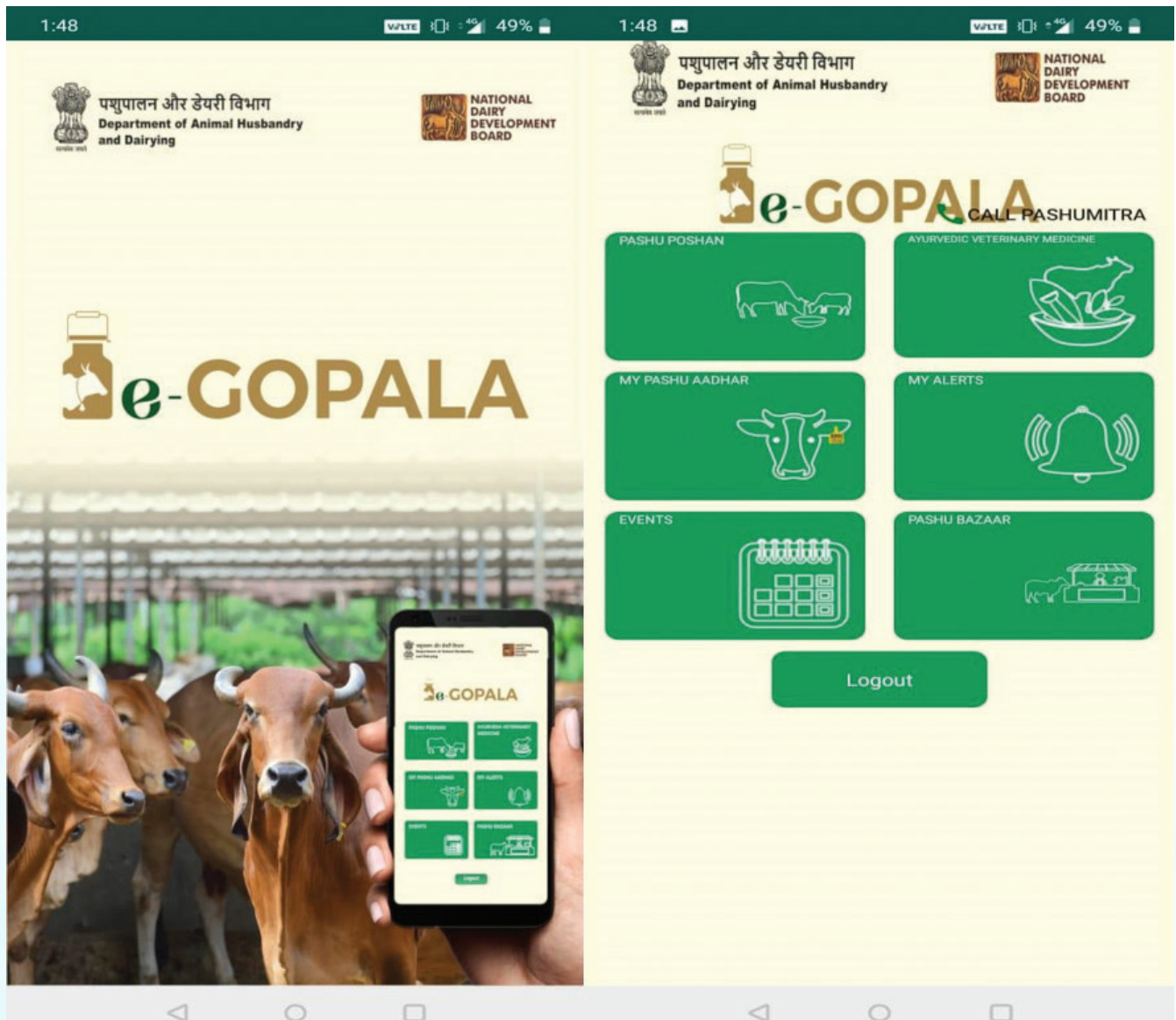
#### AI technician performing ai at farmer's doorstep under phase-II



#### 3.1.12 e-GOPALA APP (e - generation of wealth through productive livestock) for farmers

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





### 3.1.13 Gopal Ratna Awards

Gopal Ratna Award has been launched by the Department in 2021 and is one of the highest National Awards in the field of livestock and dairy sector. The objective of the award is to encourage all individual farmers, artificial insemination technicians and Dairy cooperative societies working in this sector. Awards are conferred in three categories, namely (i) Best Dairy Farmer Rearing Indigenous Cattle/buffalo Breeds; (ii) Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT) and (iii) best Dairy Cooperative. Award consists of a Certificate of merit, a memento and following cash amount

in each category: Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupee five lakh) for 1st rank holder; Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupee three lakh ) to 2nd rank holder and Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupee two lakh) to 3rd rank holder. For the first time, applications were invited on self nomination basis through online application portal <https://gopalratnaaward.qcin.org> from 15.07.2021 to 15.10.2021. Total 4401 applications were received and were evaluated by the Department and 4 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 2021. Details of the winners is as under:

S.No.	Category	Name of Awardees
1.	Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ buffalo breeds;	1st Sh. SurendraAwana, Jaipur Rajasthan
		2nd Smt. Resmiedathanal, Kottayam, Kerala
		3rd Smt. Rajput Modhibenvarhsinh, Banaskantha, Gujarat
		3rd Smt.Madhuri, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh
2.	Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT)	1st Sh. Rama RaoKarri, ,Andhra Pradesh
		2nd Sh.Dularu Ram SahuChhatisgarh
		3rd Sh.RajeshBagra Rajasthan
3.	Best Dairy Cooperative / Milk Producer Company / Dairy Farmer Producer Organization).	1st Kamdhenu Hitkari Manch ,Bilaspur,Himachal Pradesh
		2nd DeepthigiriksheerolpadakaSahakaranaSangam ,Wayanad, Kerala
		3rd Algur Milk Producer Cooperative Society Ltd, Jamkhandi, Karnataka

### 3.1.14 Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

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

#### 3.1.14.1 Problem Areas for Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

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

- Cost-effective, Long-term, and User-friendly Alternatives for Storage and Supply of Semen Doses
- Development of Cost-effective Animal Identification (RFID) and Traceability Technology
- Development of Heat Detection Kits and Development of Pregnancy Diagnosis Kits for Dairy Animals
- Improvement of existing Milk Supply-Chain from village collection centre to the dairy plant
- Development of Low-cost Cooling and Milk Preservation System and a Data Logger

#### 3.1.14.2 Incentives for Winners proposed under Animal Husbandry Startup Grand Challenge 2.0

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

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

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

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

**Showcase Opportunity:** The products/



solutions of the winners of the program would be showcased at Krishi Bhawan, in front of Hon'ble Minister's office and the Secretary office, in New Delhi to ensure maximum visibility.

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

- To pitch in front of an audience constituting officials from Ministries, Government Departments, Cooperatives, Corporate bodies, Investors, etc.
- Showcase their product/ services at the individual virtual booths provided to them
- Get access to pilot, gain procurement orders, and funding

### 3.1.15 New launches during 2021-22

#### 3.1.15.1 Launching of Breed Multiplication farm Portal

Breed Multiplication Farm Portal has been launched on 26th November 2021 to receive online application from interested private individuals/ Entrepreneurs, FPOs, SHGs, FCOs, JLGs, and Section 8 companies for breed multiplication farm.

#### 3.1.15.2 Launching of Dairy mark

Dairy mark has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2021, this unified logo is featuring the earlier respective logos BIS-ISI mark & NDDB-Quality Mark and Kamadhenu Cow, for 'Product-Food Safety Management System-Process' certification under one umbrella. With the dairy mark, our consumers will be ensured about the quality of milk and milk products and will be easy for milk producers/processor to obtain quality certification by applying online to BIS through portal.

## 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 have also been playing important role in training of manpower in frozen semen technology.

### 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.

**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 and Surti and crossbred bulls of Jersey X Red Sindhi and Holstein Friesian X Tharparkar.

#### **3.2.2.4 Objectives:**

Mandate of these farms is as under:

- (i) Progressive genetic improvement of herd for Milk Production and other important traits like calving interval, days open and days dry through scientific selection and organized breeding plan.
- (ii) Development and conservation of superior germplasm of various cattle and buffalo breeds.
- (iii) Production and distribution of high genetic merit (HGM) bulls to different Breeding Agencies for semen production.
- (iv) Demonstration of scientific breeding and farm management practices to the technical personnel extension workers and farmers.

#### **3.2.2.5 Functions:**

##### **3.2.2.5.1 Progressive Genetic improvement of stock:**

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

##### **3.2.2.5.2 Development & conservation of indigenous breeds**

Indigenous breeds like Red Sindhi and Tharparkar breed of cattle and Surti breed of buffalo are being developed and conserved at these farms. HGM bulls of these breeds are being made available to semen stations with the State Government and other agencies. CCBF Chiplima is important source of Red Sindhi germplasm for use in breeding programmes being implemented by the States and other agencies in the country.

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

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

##### **3.2.2.6 CCBF, Alamadhi:**

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm is located at (Avadi), Alamadhi, Chennai was established in 1973 with aim of promoting Murrah breed of buffalo in the southern region and to meet requirement of HGM bulls of Murrah breed in the region. The farm is spread over an area of 214.98 hectare. The farm houses Murrah buffaloes and present herd strength is 266 animals. During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 24 HGM Bull calves and sold 13 HGM bull calves to the states. Besides, 107 farmers have been trained during the period. The farm is proposed to be converted into Centre of Excellence with state-of-art IVF lab and training centre for training of professionals and scientists working the field for southern region. Civil works for establishment of IVF lab and training centre has been completed by NDDDB.





**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 217 animals. During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 13 Bull calves and sold 20 bull calves to the States. Besides, 110 farmers have been trained during the period. The farm is being maintained as a conservation farm for Surti breed of buffalo as limited population of this breed is available in the country. It has been decided to replace low productive Surti stock with the Gir breed of cattle which is in more demand and performs

optimally in this location. And on date 36 Gir animals are present in the farm. At this farm state-of- art VF lab and training centre has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying Minister on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2021. 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 Bull Calf at CCBF Dhamrod**



**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. The farm strength is 460 animals. During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 44 Bull calves. Besides, 289 farmers have been trained during the period. 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. The farm

strength is 180 animals. During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 15 Bull calves and sold 21 bull calves to the states. Civil work for establishment of state-of- art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed. Besides, 333 farmers have been trained during the period.



**Red Sindhi at CCBF Chiplima**

### **3.2.2.10 CCBF, Sunabeda**

The Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Sunabeda is located at Sunabeda, District Koraput in Odisha State. The farm was established during 1972 and houses exotic Jersey breed of cattle. The farm strength is 150 animals. During 2021-22

till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 15 Bull calves and sold 21 bull calves to the states. Besides, 193 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**

### **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. The farm strength is 106 animals. During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 04 Bull calves and sold 11 bull calves to the states. Besides, 9 farmers have been trained during the

period. Civil work for establishment of state-of-art IVF lab and training centre has already been completed.

### **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 361 animals.



During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, the farm produced 32 Bull calves and sold 50 bull calves to the states. Besides, the 351 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 Male Calf)



THARPARKAR BULL

(Tharparkar Bull)

### 3.2.3 Overall Physical Progress

These farms produced 147 nos. of bull calves, sold 136 bull calves to farmers and to State Breeding Farms and trained 1392 nos. of the farmers in

dairy farm management during the year 2021-22. Parameter wise physical progress made during 2021-22 is presented in the following table:



Sl No	Parameters	Alamadhi	Andesh Nagar	Chiplima	Dhamrod	Hessar-ghatta	Sunabeda	Suratgarh	Total
1	Bull calf Production	24	44	15	13	04	15	32	147
2	Bull Calf sold	13	0	21	20	11	21	50	136
3	No. of Farmers trained	107	289	333	110	09	193	351	1392

### 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 INAPH data base and animals are identified using 12 digit Animal Unique Identification (AUID) number. Guidelines of International Committee on Animal Recording are followed under the scheme.

#### 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.

#### 3.2.4.4 Achievements:

During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, 7512 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2021-22 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
2604	0	3	80

#### 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 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, 5425 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR.



Achievements made during 2021-22 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
2250	1811	58	93

### 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 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, 1688 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2021-22 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
587	639	30	40

### 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 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, 2822 elite Cows & Buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics were brought under the FPR. Achievements made during 2021-22 are as under:

Primary Registration	Animals Finally Registered	Breeders Awareness / Publicity Camps	No. of Person trained
1400	1080	38	70

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

**3.2.4.8.1** During 2021-22 till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, primary registration of 6841 cows and buffaloes was done, out of which 3580 were finally registered; 129 breeders awareness / publicity camps were held and 283 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.

#### 3.2.4.8.2 Revision in MSP:

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

S.No.	Breed	First Category	Second Category
1	Gir	3500 & above	3000-3499
2	Kankrej	3000 & above	2500-2999
3	Hariana	2500 & above	2000-2499

4	Murrah	3500 & above	3000-3499
5	Surti	2700 & above	2000-2699
6	Jaffarabadi	3500 & above	3000-3499
7	Sahiwal	3500 & above	3000-3499
8	Tharparkar	3000 & above	2500-2999
9	Rathi	3300 & above	2800-3299
10	Mehsana	3300 & above	2800-3299
11	Ongole	2400 & above	2000-2399
12	Red Sindhi	3500 & above	3000-3499
13	Nili Ravi	3500 & above	3000-3499
14	Pandharpuri	2000 & above	1600-1999



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

3.2.5.1 CFSP&TI is one of the Premier Institutes of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal

Husbandry and Dairying established in the year 1969.

3.2.5.2 The Institute is engaged mainly in production of Bovine Frozen Semen of Indigenous (Red Sindhi and Tharparkar), Exotic



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

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

**3.2.5.3** CFSP&TI is coordinated for revision of MSP, SOP and Score Card for evaluation of AI Training Centers and initiated actions for evaluation of AI Training Institutes in the year 2019-20.

**3.2.5.4** During 2021-22, around 5.48 lakh doses of frozen semen are produced and 5.03 lakh doses of frozen semen are distributed till 31.12.2021.

**3.2.5.5** CFSP&TI earned Revenue for Rs. 98.52 lakh till 31.12.2021 against the target of Rs. 100.00 lakh fixed for the year 2021-22.



**CFSP&TI laboratory**

**3.2.5.6.1 Procurement of HGM Bulls**

CFSP&TI has procured 3 Gir HGM bulls under NDP-I. It is also planned to procure 2 Sahiwal

HGM bulls which will be very shortly inducted into the herd.





### 3.2.5.6.2 Capacity Building

Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission capacity building of the staff at various levels was given due importance. As per the charted training program mentioned in the project, officers and staff of CFSP&TI underwent training in various

fields at reputed training centers empanelled under NDP-I. These trainings have helped the Officers and staff of CFSP&TI to improve their technical knowledge and update the recent developments in the field of semen processing.

Sl. No.	Program Name	Target	Achievement
1	Laboratory techniques... for GM	1	1
2	Laboratory techniques for QCO	1	1
3	Modern cryopreservation technology for QCO and VO	4	2
4	Bull breeding soundness and andrological examination for QCO and VO	4	2
5	Laboratory techniques for Lab technicians	3	1
<b>EIA Level Trainings:</b>			
6	Orientation of Lab attendant	3	3
7	Orientation of bull attendant	10	10
8	Orientation on ISO, First aid and safety of workers	13	13



**Orientation programme for Lab attendant, Bull attendant, ISO, First aid and safety of workers at CFSP&TI, Hessarghatta**

### 3.2.5.6.3 Social Awareness Camps (E & S Activities)

CFSP&TI appointed an Animal Health Officer (AHO) for effective health control mechanism and to create the social awareness on bio-security and zoonotic diseases to the rural folks living within 10 kilometers radius of CFSP&TI. There

was an overwhelming response from public and effective interaction was made with subject matter specialists. This has helped CFSP&TI to effectively monitor the movement of animals and their vaccination programme. This enabled CFSP&TI to maintain a disease-free zone.

Task	Target	Achievement
Awareness camps on Zoonotic Diseases (Number of Camps)	20	20
Training on Workers' Health and Safety (ESAP)	1	1



**Awareness camps on Zoonotic disease by CFSP&TI, Hessarghatta**

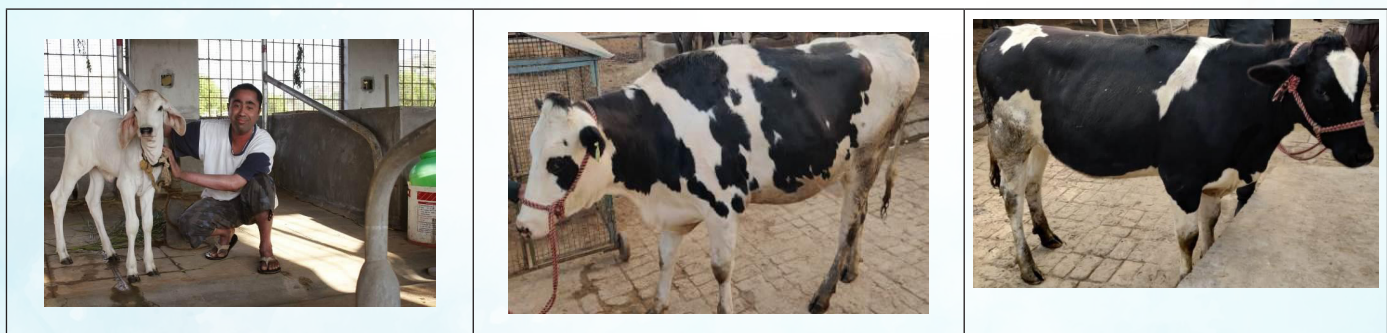
**3.2.5.6.4 Organized two days International e-Webinar**

CFSP&TI Organized two days International e-WEBINAR on 'Recent Trends in Quality Control of Bovine Semen' on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, 2021 and 172 Participants had participated in this e-

WEBINAR.

**3.2.5.6.5 Calves born from elite bulls of CFSP&TI-Hessarghatta**

The following calves are born from elite bulls maintained at CFSP&TI-Hessarghatta.



**Calves born from elite bulls maintained at CFSP&TI, Hessarghatta**

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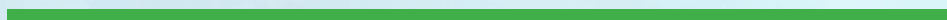




# Chapter-4

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT



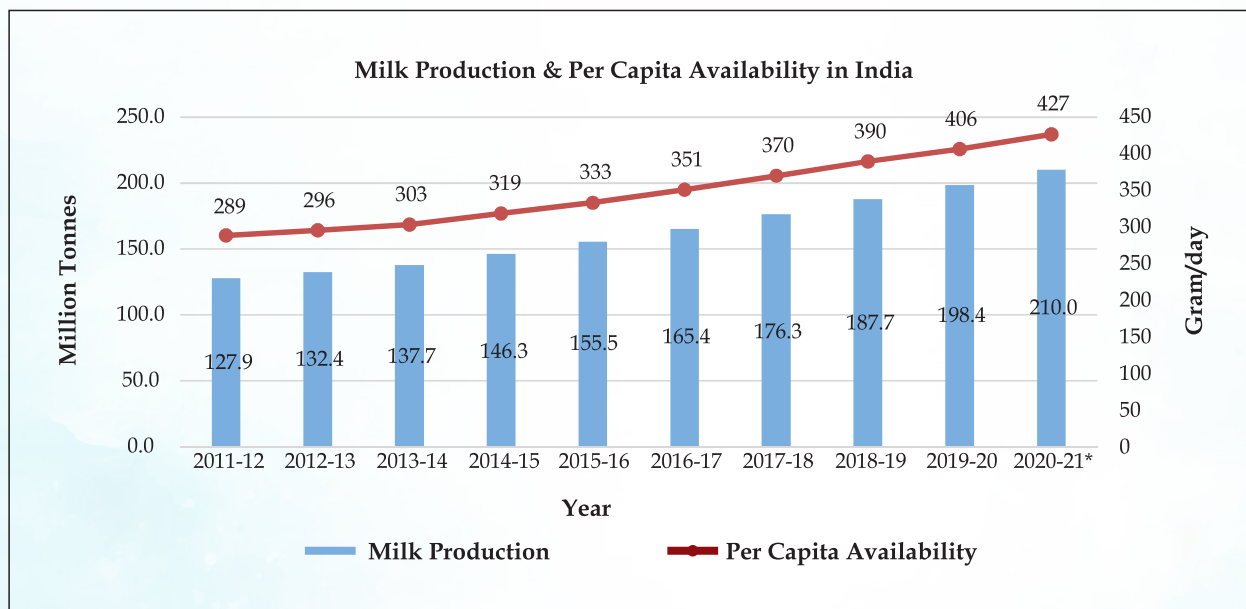


## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

### 4.1 Overview

The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy interventions, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual production of 209.96 million tonnes during the year 2020-21(Provisional) as compared to 198.44 million tonnes during 2019-20 recording

a growth rate of 5.80%. FAO Food Outlook (November 2021) reported 2.05% increase in world milk production from 895.9 million tonnes in 2019 to 914.3 million tonnes in 2020 (estimates). This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the growing population.



\*Provisional estimates

Note: Projected Population as on 1st March 2011-2020 based on census of India-2011 of RGI, India

Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 427 grams per day during the year 2020-21(Provisional), which is more than the world average of around 321 grams per day in 2020 (Food Outlook Nov'21). Most of the milk in the country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

#### 4.1.1 Economic Significance of Dairying

Livestock sub-sector plays a vital role in the Indian economy and also in the socio-economic development of millions of rural households. Livestock is a principal source of draught power in rural areas and provides milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides & skins, manure and fuel. It is accounted for about 6.17% of total GVA of India (at current prices<sup>1</sup>) and 30.87% of the GVA of Agriculture & allied sector. In real terms, the contribution of agriculture & allied sector to the national GVA has been falling from a level



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

#### 4.1.2 Share of milk production and supply

In India, about 46% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area, the balance 54% of the milk is available for sale to organised and unorganised players. Organised sector 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, urbanisation and increasing per capita income. The consumption of milk has been rising, commensurate with the increase in purchasing power of people, changing food habits & 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 organised retail chain are also driving this growth.

The milk consuming population has been consistently rising in the country both in rural and urban areas. According to Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES, 2011-12) of NSSO, about 78% and 85% of rural and urban population respectively reported consumption of milk in the country. The growth in above factors indicates that the demand for milk & milk products will rise consistently in future.

The total size of dairy market was about Rs. 11.35 lakh crore in 2020. 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. 26 lakh crore by 2026 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 organised sector has increased from 32 % to 41 % in last 3 years. It is estimated that the share of organised sector would reach to 54 % by 2026.

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

Milk production in the country in 2020-21 has been estimated at about 21 crore metric tonnes-registering a growth of 6.2% per annum during last 5 years. The per capita availability of milk has reached to 427 grams per day in 2020-21. 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 The Current status:** 228 dairy cooperative milk unions have covered about 172.63 lakh farmers under the ambit of 1.96 lakh village level dairy cooperative societies. The Cooperative Milk Unions have procured an average of 513.23 lakh Kg per day of milk during the year 2021-22 up to November 2021 as compared to 480 lakh per day during same period in the previous year

recording an increase of 7.96%. The sale of liquid milk by the Cooperative Dairies was about 361.46 lakh litres per day during the year 2020-21 up to November 2021 as compared to 371.26 lakh litres per day during last year same period registering a decline of 2.64%.

#### 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) During the year, NDDDB Dairy Services (NDS), facilitated operationalisation of Ujalaa Milk Producer Company (MPC) in Kota, Rajasthan. Ujalaa MPC was incorporated in October 2020. Ujalaa MPC has enrolled about 900 members in 53 villages and reached an average milk procurement of about 1,500 Kg per day. Thus, NDS has successfully set up 16 MPCs, out of which, five are being supported under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Ten of these MPCs have an all-women membership and all the producer directors on their respective boards are women. Together, these MPCs have around 0.67 million milk producers spread over about 15,980 villages. 63 per cent of these producers are women and 64 per cent are small holder milk producers. The members of these 16 companies raised around Rs.1,617 million towards share capital. The companies together procured about 29 lakh Kg of milk per day during 2020-21 and together achieved a gross turnover of about Rs.47,790 million during the year. In the MPCs technically supported by NDS, productivity enhancement activities such as Artificial Insemination and Ration Balancing Programmes were undertaken in addition to Capacity Building activities like Farmer Workshops, Dairy Farm Management training. To promote antibiotic-free milk, NDS has initiated the use of ethno-veterinary practices in these MPCs. During the year, more than 9 lakh AIs were carried out in the operational areas of these MPCs. Additionally, about 75,000 MT of



cattle feed and 480 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 with a capacity of 901.6 LLPD.

### 4.2 Role of Dairy Division

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

& financial targets, audit and inspection, scheme/project governance, signing of loan agreements with external/ domestic agencies, hedging liability, repayment of external loans etc.

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

### 4.3 Milk Scenario

#### 4.3.1 Domestic

The average milk procurement during the month of November 2021 was 6.7% and liquid milk sale was 7.54% which were higher when compared to November 2020. During November 2021, the stocks of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in cooperative sector is higher by about 12% to 1,81,310 metric tonnes (MT) and the stock of white butter increased by 2% to 66,369 MT (as against the stock of 1,62,508 MT of SMP and 65,307 MT of white butter respectively in November 2020). This scenario is mainly due to closure of shops and restaurants during first few months of Covid pandemic causing conversion of higher quantities of milk procured.

#### 4.3.2 Increasing Domestic Demand:

In order to protect Cooperatives from the COVID-19 pandemic situation & for regular & remunerative payment to Farmers the following interventions were undertaken:

- (i) 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. As on 27.12.2021, NDDB have conveyed

sanction of Interest Subvention amount of Rs 151.02 crore against working capital loan amount of Rs 10588.64 Cr @ 2% p.a and released Rs 147.75 Cr (Rs. 78.22 Cr as regular interest subvention and Rs 69.53 Cr as additional interest subvention amount) for the year 2020-21.

(ii) The Department has requested Ministry Women and Child development to consider to propagate supply of fresh milk/milk

powder preferably by cooperatives/ milk producer companies for 2 to 5 days in a week under mid day meal programme

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

India is the largest producer of milk and contributes 23% of the World's total milk production. The progress of dairying during the last two years viz. 2019-20 in comparison to 2020-21 is as follows:

Parameters	Year (2019-20)	Year (2020-21)	CAGR % Growth
India's milk production (MMT)	198.4	209.9	5.80
World milk production (MMT)*	895.9 (2019)	914.3 (2020)	2.05
India's Per capita Availability (grams/day)	406	427	5.17

\*Source- Food Outlook Nov ' 2021

- Milk production was 209.9 million tonnes (provisional) in the year 2020-21, whereas in 2019-20, 198.4 million tonnes of milk was produced
  - In 2020, the average per capita availability of milk in the World was about 321 grams per day, whereas in India it was 427 grams per day (provisional) in 2020-21, which is 33.02% more.
2. An average of Rs. 39.49 /-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 53.85 per litre.
  3. Stocks of SMP, White Butter and Ghee have increased as compared to that of the same period for previous year.

### 4.3.4 Milk Situation & Harmonisation of Standards

#### 4.3.4.1 Milk Situation during March 2021 to November 2021:

Intervention of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the COVID-19 pandemic led to consistent and efficient supply of milk and milk products throughout the country. The milk situation during the period March, 2021 to November, 2021 is as under:

1. Milk was procured at an average of 514.68 lakh Kilogram per Day and was sold at an average of 348.50 lakh Litre per Day.

#### 4.3.4.2 Harmonisation of Standards:

NDDDB and BIS have been involved in certification of Process and Products respectively. NDDDB has been awarding 'Quality Mark' to the dairy plants of cooperatives adhering to the process standards across the dairy value chain helping in building the brand identity for cooperative dairies and enhanced consumer confidence. On the other hand, BIS has a product certification scheme for manufacturers, including dairy product processors which also ensured food safety at product level allowing licensees to use 'ISI Mark' on their products.

However there was no unification of product



and process certification- making it difficult to dairy plants to avail end to end certification. Further the consumer awareness was also lacking towards quality of milk and products.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh Narendra Modi has launched a portal and logo dedicated to the Conformity Assessment Scheme (CAS) of milk products developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) with the help of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB ). The Unified Dairy Mark was launched under the CAS, which was notified by the BIS on December 8, 2021. The initiative undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying demonstrates quality and food-safety in the dairy sector by bringing about process improvement. It will help improve consumer confidence in dairy products manufactured and retailed in India and ensure consistency in implementation of food safety across the dairies.

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

#### 4.3.5 WORLD

World milk production is forecast to reach 928 million tonnes in 2021, 1.5 percent higher than in 2020, with anticipated output expansions in all regions, led by Asia and North America. Rising dairy cattle numbers, farm productivity improvements and investments are driving the increase in Asia, especially in India, China and Pakistan.

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity Exported (In MT)					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Dec)
Milk and cream (0401)	5,251.71	8857.33	10,183.40	13,818.60	11,309.58	8,594.99
Milk Powder (0402)	7,847.84	20,593.61	47,986.96	3,758.47	16,855.97	37,000.51
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	389.22	688.19	809.29	994.78	1,107.50	1,101.68
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	57.03	182.62	916.56	311.60	224.06	124.34
Butter/ Ghee/ Butter Oil (0405)	7,812.28	16,616.32	46,137.92	25,263.18	16,971.61	18,457.55
Cheese and Curd (0406)	6,138.91	6,935.35	7,691.29	7,323.82	8,458.60	5,442.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,496.99</b>	<b>53,873.42</b>	<b>113,725.42</b>	<b>51,470.45</b>	<b>54,927.32</b>	<b>70,721.64</b>

Commodity (HS Code)	Quantity Imported (In MT)					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22( Apr-Dec)
Milk and cream (0401)	138.77	711.12	1,623.86	450.37	233.79	190.59
Milk Powder (0402)	383.80	1,392.78	464.94	1,321.76	438.84	189.87
Fermented and Acidified Milk Products (0403)	34.22	707.68	221.06	1,127.91	20.03	1.82
Whey and Whey Products (0404)	11,131.31	17,087.30	7,985.78	12,733.43	14,088.29	9,197.62
Butter/ Ghee/ Butter Oil (0405)	3,266.01	1,205.55	423.52	401.98	598.20	107.76
Cheese and Curd (0406)	1,356.34	1,578.76	1,793.92	1,792.38	804.12	1,107.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,310.45</b>	<b>22,683.19</b>	<b>12,513.08</b>	<b>17,827.83</b>	<b>16,183.27</b>	<b>10,795.07</b>

#### 4.4 Dairy Development Schemes

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

##### 4.4.1 National Programme for Dairy Development

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

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

**Component 'A'** focuses towards creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary

chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/SHG run private dairy/ Milk Producer Companies/Farmer Producer Organisations. The scheme will be implemented throughout the country for the period of five year from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

##### Objective

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

##### Funding Pattern

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



Development, ICT networking, training, awareness and planning & monitoring the assistance would be 100%.

### Activity Components to be Funded

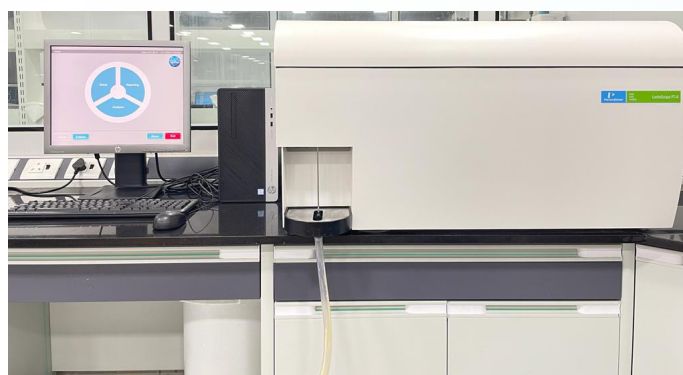
Milk Chilling facilities (including BMC) at primary level, Establishment of milk testing laboratories, Certification and accreditation, Information and Communication Technology Networking, Training & Farmer Awareness Programme, Planning & Monitoring and Research & Development.

### Achievement under NPDD

161 Projects in 28 States and 2 Union Territory have been approved with total cost of Rs 2196.07 crore (Central Share Rs 1725.61crore) from 2014-15 to 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021). A total sum of Rs 1410.16 lakh has been released for implementation of new project approved under the scheme up to 31.12.2021. The State-wise financial progress till December 2021 is at **Annexure-VII**.

### Physical Progress under NPDD

- 5.10 lakh new farmers were given benefit of membership of dairy co-operative societies.
- 21.20 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity has been established.
- 2110 Bulk Milk Coolers with 36.46 lakh litres chilling capacity installed, 15882 Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit installed at village level dairy cooperative societies.
- 2674 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipments and 537 Butyro Refractometer have been approved for checking adulteration in milk.
- State Central Laboratory has been approved in 18 States. However, 15 States agreed for its establishment.
- The State- wise physical progress (targets and achievements) is at **Annexure-VIII**.



Lactoscop and GC-MSMS, Amul Fed Dairy, Gandhinagar



## Component B- Dairying through Cooperative - JICA

**Objective** - "To increase sales of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producers owned institutions, thereby contributing to increase in returns to milk producers in the project area".

### Funding Source -

Total Project cost:	Rs.1568.28 Cr
Central share approved by EFC:	Rs.475.54 Cr. (30.3%)
JICA Loan :	Rs.924.56 Cr (59.0%)
End Implementing Agency Contribution:	Rs168.18 Cr (10.7%)

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

**Eligible States** - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

The scheme envisages expanding the number of States up to five States from these identified States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Punjab) in the JICA document.

**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

### Monitoring & policy review Mechanism

Central Project Steering Committee (CPSC)

- At the apex level, CPSC to be headed by Secretary (AHD), GoI,
- Provide policy and strategic directions
- Monitor the execution and implementation

### Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC)

- Authority to sanction projects
- Re-appropriation of funds within the components/within the approved sub projects

### State Level Technical Management Committee (SLTMC)

- Headed by Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/ Secretary/ Commissioner of the State
- Recommend projects from States to GOI, provide progress reports and UCs Audited Statements to GOI
- SLTMC to oversee State-level monitoring of the projects

### 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 storage and 96 insulated van of 5KL capacity under cold chain infrastructure.
- VI. Fodder development and animal nutrition advisory services in 3000 villages.
- VII. Creation of feed and feed supplement manufacturing capacity of 724 MTPD.

#### 4.4.2 Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities:

A Scheme named "Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities" was approved to provide working capital loan to State Cooperatives and Federations. An amount of Rs. 303 crore has been released to National Dairy Development Board till December 2021 for implementation of the scheme.

#### Objectives

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

On account of economic difficulties faced by the dairy cooperatives and Producer Owned Institutions due to Covid-19 lockdown, it was decided to incorporate the component of "Interest

Subvention on working capital loans" with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore during the year 2020-21 under the scheme. Meanwhile, the component of working capital loans under the scheme has been kept in suspension during 2020-21. Based on the demand, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) has increased the outlay to Rs. 203 crore for "interest subvention on working capital loan". The "working capital loan component" was kept in suspension for 2021-22 also in order to provide interest subvention on working capital loan.

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

Union Cabinet approved implementation of **Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)** as a part of Umbrella Scheme " **Infrastructure Development Fund** " from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs 500 Cr.

As on 27<sup>th</sup> December 2021, aggregate sanctions for Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 151.02 crore @ 2% p.a. have been conveyed to 55 PAs in 14 States for the year 2020-21. Interest subvention of Rs. 147.75 crore has been released so far to eligible PAs.

For the year 2021-22, as on 27.12.2021, aggregate sanctions for Interest Subvention amount of Rs. 153.62 crore @ 2% p.a. have been conveyed to 34 PAs in 11 States. Interest subvention of Rs. 4.49 crore has been released so far to eligible PAs.

### 4.4.3 Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

Government of India (GoI) launched the Central Sector Scheme - Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) during 2017-18. The scheme has a total outlay of Rs 11,184 crore comprising Rs. 8,004 crore as a loan from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Rs. 2,001 crore as End Borrower's contribution, Rs. 1167 crore as GoI's Interest Subvention and Rs. 12 crore to be contributed by Implementing agencies (NDDDB and NCDC) towards project management and learning.

**Funding period:** 2018-19 to 2022-23

**Repayment period:** upto 2030-31 with spill over to first quarter of the FY 2031-32

**Objectives:** Creation/ strengthening of Milk Processing, Value addition & chilling facilities

**Implementing Agencies:** Dairy Co-operative, Multi State Dairy Cooperative, Milk Producer Companies (MPC), NDDDBs subsidiaries, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) registered under Cooperative and Companies Act.

**Funding pattern:** 2.5% interest subvention loan from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through NDDDB/ NCDC. NDDDB have been allowed for direct funding from its own resources.

**New Component included for funding:**

- Cattle feed / feed supplement plants
- Milk transportation system (Refrigerated van/insulated tankers etc)
- Marketing infrastructure (including e-market system, bulk vending system, Parlour, deep freezer, cold storage etc
- Commodity and Cattle feed go-downs

- ICT (e.g. block chain technology, servers, IT solutions, Near Real Time devices etc)
- R&D (lab & equipment, new technology, innovations, product development etc)
- Renewable energy infrastructure/ plants, trigene/ energy efficiency infrastructure. In all three cases, the energy generated or saved must be for the benefit of running cost of the existing plant/ BMC unit/ Milk collection unit etc.
- Pet bottle/ packaging material manufacturing units for dairy purposes etc.
- Training centre (complete with civil and other necessary infrastructure)
- Any other activity related to the dairy sector targeted to contribute to the objectives of DIDF and decided by Government of India in consultation with the stakeholders.

### Salient Features

- Under the Scheme, long term loans are provided to End Borrowers for a maximum period of 10 years including maximum 2 years moratorium on repayment of principal. The rate of interest for End Borrower is 1.4% p.a. lower than the rate at which NABARD borrows funds from markets, after providing interest subvention of 2.50% p.a. from Government of India to NABARD.
- With this investment, additional milk processing capacity of 126 lakh litre per day, value added products manufacturing capacity of 59.78 lakh litre per day of milk equivalent, milk drying capacity of 210 MT per day, milk chilling capacity of 140 lakh litre per day shall be created along with installation of 28,000 electronic milk testing equipment .



- About 95,00,000 farmers in about 50,000 villages would be benefitted under the scheme.

**Progress under DIDF:** As on 30.11.2021, under DIDF, 39 Projects from 13 States with a total outlay of Rs. 4708.75 Crore with a loan component of Rs. 3167.06 Crore have been approved by NDDDB & NCDC. Further, Rs. 1235.70 Crore of loan has been disbursed. Further, 45 LLPD Milk

Processing Capacity, 113 BMCs with 3.4 LLPD capacity, 165 MTPD Drying capacity and 6.76 LLPD VAP capacity has been established. State wise physical progress is at **Annexure -IX**.

**Release and unspent under DIDF:** DAHD, GoI has released Rs. 54.59 Crore to NABARD as interest subvention. As on 31.12.2021, NABARD has utilized Rs. 51.57 Crore and Rs. 3.02 Crore is remaining unspent with NABARD.

#### DIDF Financial (Rs in crore) as on 30.11.2021

S No	State	No of Projects	Project Cost		Loan disbursed
			Total	Loan	
<b>NDDDB sanctioned projects</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	97.75	78.20	34.73
2	Gujarat	3	1070.35	822.59	203.99
3	Haryana	3	162.93	130.34	0.00
4	Karnataka	8	1626.39	914.90	709.88
5	Kerala	1	15.25	12.20	0.00
6	Maharashtra	3	455.76	256.35	131.03
7	Punjab	4	316.91	249.78	122.20
8	Rajasthan	1	79.33	59.77	33.87
9	Telangana	3	261.51	156.70	0.00
10	West Bengal	1	130.00	104.00	0.00
11	Tamil Nadu	4	379.30	303.43	0.00
12	Bihar	1	113.27	78.80	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>4708.75</b>	<b>3167.06</b>	<b>1235.70</b>
<b>NCDC sanctioned projects</b>					
1	Tamil Nadu	5	307.44	245.96	0.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	1	83.85	50.00	0.00
	NCDC Total	6	391.29	295.96	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>5100.04</b>	<b>3463.02</b>	<b>1235.70</b>

In order to make the scheme more attractive and simple to End borrowers, recently, the Department has allowed National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) for direct funding to the end borrowers (end implementing agencies) under the scheme from their own resources.

#### 4.4.4 National Dairy Plan-II scheme

The 120th meeting of the Screening Committee

held on 17.09.2021 by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for consideration of proposal seeking financing from Multilateral Development Banks/Bilateral Agencies had approved the project proposal titled National Dairy Plan, Phase-II for posing to the World Bank for assistance of USD 77.8052 million (which is tentative and subject to finalization at the time of financing) subject to incorporation of comments of NITI Aayog, DoE and other Departments. (

Note: It is pertinent to mention that posing of project to MDB/BA is done after the approval by the Screening Committee. MBD/BA will do its own due diligence after posing to decide the loan amount).

## 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. In the first phase of the programme during 2019-20, approval has been granted for strengthening of 231 dairy plants under “National Programme for Dairy Development” scheme to equip them to detect adulterants in milk (urea, maltodextrin, ammonium sulphate, detergent, sugar, neutraliser etc.) FTIR technology based milk analyser (for accurate detection and estimation of milk composition and adulterants) to 139 dairy plants of 30,000 litre capacities and above and 92 Dairy Plants below 30,000 litres with Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipments. In addition, one State Central laboratory for 18 States has been approved against which 15 States have agreed for its establishment. Instant testing of chemical and microbiological quality of milk will be ensured before reaching the consumers. The total cost of the project was Rs. 271.64 crore. An amount of Rs 196.06 crore has been released to States till 31.12.2021. 95 FTIR technology based milk analyser and 38 Electronic Milk Analyser with adulteration testing equipments have already been installed under the programme.

## 4.6 DELHI MILK SCHEME

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

### 4.6.1 OBJECTIVES

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

Delhi Milk Scheme is processing, packaging and selling milk and milk products like Ghee, Table Butter, Yoghurt, Paneer and Chhachh. The initial installed capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme was for processing /packing of 2.55 lakh litres of milk per day. However, in order to meet increasing demand for milk in the city, the capacity was expanded in phases to the level of 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day, keeping in view the increased demand of the growing population of Delhi.

### 4.6.2 VISION:

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

### 4.6.3 QUALITY POLICY:

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

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



**4.6.4 CERTIFICATION:** DMS has ISO certification 22000:2005 for Food Safety Management System and ISO 14001:2015 for Environment Management System.

#### 4.6.5 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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

of managers and technical officers headed by General Manager.

#### 4.6.6 Procurement of Milk

Delhi Milk Scheme has been procuring raw/fresh milk from the State Dairy Federations of the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, MP, HP and Bihar. The total quantity of milk procured by DMS since 2016-17 is indicated below:

**Milk Procured by DMS (in Lakh Kgs)**

Year	Total Qty. of milk procured.	Average/per day
2016-17	765.97	2.10
2017-18	805.08	2.21
2018-19	607.86	1.67
2019-20	486.67	1.33
2020-21	545.49	1.49
2021-22 (Up to 31stDec, 2021)	370.45	1.35

During the current financial year, 2021-2022,(Up to 31stDecember, 2021) DMS procured 1.35 lakh Kg. milk per day compared to the last year i.e. 2020-21 as per demand of milk and milk products. DMS has procured entire requirement of raw milk, Skimmed Milk Powder, White Butter from State Dairy Federations/ Milk Unions namely Punjab state Co-op Milk Producers Fed Ltd., Haryana Dairy Dev. Co-op Fed Ltd, Rajasthan Co-op Dairy Fed, Pradeshik Co-op Dairy Fed, Ltd.,(UP), Himachal Pradesh State Co-op Milk Producers Fed. Ltd., Bihar State Milk Co-op Fed., Karnataka Co-op Milk Producers Fed; & Gujarat Co-op Milk Marketing Fed Ltd. DMS have been authorized to decide milk procurement rates at its own level.

#### Production and Distribution of Milk

Delhi Milk Scheme is processing and supplying milk (Toned, Double Toned and Full Cream) to its consumers. DMS is also manufacturing & marketing Dahi, Ghee, Butter, Paneer and Ch-

hachh for supply to the consumers of Delhi. DMS is supplying milk through its 492 booths and about 86 institutions such as Hospital, Parliament House, Annexes, Government Canteens, Hostels and Defence Units etc. in Delhi. In addition to this, DMS also supplies Milk to the consumers through milk distributors and private entrepreneurs. DMS is initiating sales of milk by engaging distributors in the new areas of NCT of Delhi. DMS is planning to shift the complete supply of milk and milk products by merging transporter & distributors through appointment of distributors by dividing the supply area of Delhi into 16 zones.

The milk booths are allotted to and manned by Ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, widows, unemployed persons etc.

#### Performance/capacity Utilization

The sales of DMS is 1.60 lakh liters per day (LLPD) during the financial year 2021-22.(Up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021). The capacity utilization in

term of sale of milk since 2016-17 is given in the table below: The custom packing of Sudha (Comfed Bihar) Milk 30.000(LLPD) discontinued by DMS with w.e.f. 21.03.2021.

### Performance of DMS

Year	Total quantity of sale of milk (In lakh litres)	Average sale of milk (LLPD)*	%age of average sale of milk with reference to installed capacity of 5 LLPD.*
2016-17	1035.24	2.84	56.8%
2017-18	954.21	2.61	52.2%
2018 -19	818.27	2.24	44.8%
2019-20	789.81	2.16	43.2%
2020-21	694.93	1.90	38.0%
2021-22 (Up to 31st Dec, 2021)	440.57	1.60	32.0%

Note: 1.\* LLPD (Lakh Litre per Day)

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

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

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

The funds provided/proposed and expenditure for the year 2020-21 (R.E.) and B.E. 2021-22 (up to 31st December, 2021) and BE for the year-2022-23 are given in table below.

### Expenditure of DMS (Rupees in Crores)

Head/ Scheme	2020-21 (R.E)		2021-22			2022-23
	R.E. (Approved)	Expenditure	B.E (Approved)	R.E.	Expenditure (tentative) (up to Dec, 2021)	B.E (Approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NON-PLAN	349.50	337.56	457.00	330.00	248.79	360.00
II. PLAN (including civil & electrical works)	12.00	-	41.00	10.00	-	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>361.50</b>	<b>337.56</b>	<b>498.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>248.79</b>	<b>370.00</b>



## STAFF STRENGTH OF DMS

DMS has made a payment of Rs. 30,27,20,803/- during financial year 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021) on account of Salary of the total staff strength which has come down from 489 (as on 01.04.2021) to 466 (as on 31.12.2021). Besides, this, DMS has made a payment of Rs.3,55,85,494/- towards 241 number of contractual employees during 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021).

## UPGRADATION AND MODERNIZATION OF DMS PLANT

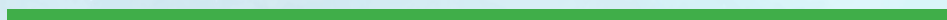
The DMS plant since its commissioning in 1959 has become old and required upgradation. The installed capacity (milk processing capacity) is 5.00 lakh litres of milk per day. Presently DMS is processing approx. 1.60 lakh litres of milk per day during the financial year, 2021-22 (upto 31st December, 2021), which is about 32% of the installed capacity. Efforts are being made to increase utilization of its capacity by increasing sale of milk and milk products so as to reduce losses.

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# Chapter-5

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**





## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### 5.1 National Livestock Mission

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

Recently, National Livestock Mission has been revised and realigned with an outlay of Rs.2300 crore for the five years i.e. starting from 2021-22. The re-aligned scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 14.07.2021. The focus of the scheme is towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development; increase in per animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool under the umbrella scheme Development Programmes. The excess production will help in the export earnings after meeting the domestic demands. The concept of NLM Scheme is to develop entrepreneur in order to create the forward and backward linkage for the produce available at the unorganized sector and to link with the organized sector.

The scheme is implemented with the following three Sub-Missions:

- (i) **Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock & Poultry:** Proposes to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery

by providing the incentivisation to the individual, FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure.

- (ii) **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/Hey Bailing/Silage Making Units through incentivisation.

- (iii) **Sub-Mission on Extension and Innovation:** 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.

#### 5.1.1 Poultry Development

Poultry Development in India has been a household activity. Through policy interventions by Government and enterprise of private players, poultry farming has transformed into a very scientific operation. Poultry continues to be one of the fastest growing subsectors of Animal Husbandry. The Government of India is implementing the National Livestock Mission (NLM) and following components related to Poultry development are covered under NLM:

##### 5.1.1.1 Modernization and Development of Breeding Infrastructure

**Central Farms: Central Poultry Development Organizations:** Central Poultry Development



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Central Poultry Performance Testing Center (CPPTC), located at Gurgaon is entrusted with responsibility of testing the performance of layer and broiler varieties. This Centre gives valuable information relating to different genetic stock available in the country. One layer and two broiler tests are usually initiated in a year.

During the year 2021-22, till December, 2021, around 0.57 lakh & 7.48 lakh no. of parent chicks and commercial chicks, respectively, have been supplied by the CPDOs to the different States/ Agencies/ Individuals. Similarly, this year 2021-22, 0.16 lakh & 6.93 lakh no. of parent hatching eggs and commercial hatching eggs respectively have been supplied by the CPDOs. Around 338 farmers and trainers have been trained and about 855 feed samples have been analyzed.

### 5.1.1.2 Strengthening of Breeding infrastructure of State/University farms

The Government of India is strategically bringing in technological interventions in the areas of bio-security, automation and modernization of Infrastructure in various Central / State Government poultry farms through the National Livestock Mission. This component of the NLM aims at strengthening existing State poultry farms so as to enable the flow of suitable germplasm from the Research Institutions / Laboratories to the grassroots level along with other technical services like capacity building, developing and implementing package of practices at the ground level for different types of poultry system including family poultry system for supplementary income generation and family nutrition.

### 5.1.1.3 Interventions towards Productivity enhancement

#### 5.1.1.3.1 Rural Backyard Poultry Development:

This component is envisaged to cover beneficiaries from BPL families to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. The SHGs/ NGOs, entrepreneurs may take up mother unit activity which will procure the day old chicks either from the State Poultry Farms or from the private hatchery and will rear the birds upto 4 weeks of age. This scheme component aims at supporting BPL beneficiary families wherein 4-week old chicks, suitable for rearing in the backyard, reared at the 'mother units' are further distributed to them in batches. Further, there is provision to raise the birds in a bio-secure manner for night-shelter etc. Under this programme, as on 31.03.2021, funding of Rs. 959.49 lakh has been done to cover around 42285 BPL beneficiaries. Eleven(11) Mother Units has been also established for raising day old chicks. This component has been discontinued in realigned National Livestock Mission.

### 5.1.1.3.2 Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP):

To encourage poultry entrepreneurship in rural educated and unemployed youth the following model are proposed to be introduced under Innovative Project of 'Productivity Enhancement' component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development under NLM in 15 identified Poultry Potential States viz. 400 low-input technology (LIT) birds (dual purpose: egg and meat : 50:50 ratio of hens and cock) in 2 batches with a gap of one and a half years (Batches of 200 each). To encourage Broiler Rearing by giving 600 broiler chicks in 4 batches (150 each every 2-3 months in a year- 4 batches). 6664 units were established in 2020-21 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021) under IPPP. This component has been discontinued in realigned National Livestock Mission.

### 5.1.2 Small Ruminants

Sheep and Goat, collectively known as small ruminants are multi-functional animal and play a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country. They contribute greatly to the agrarian economy, especially in areas where crop and dairy farming are not economical, and play an important role in the livelihood of a large proportion of landless as well as small and marginal farmers.

Nationally, total livestock population is 535.78 million, of which goat and sheep population stands at 223.14 million (42% of the country's total livestock population). Sheep/Goat rearing is an enterprise which has been practiced by a large section of population in rural areas. These are among the most indispensable of assets owned by resource-poor families.

Goat population in India is 148.88 million; the country stands first in the world in goat population. Sheep population in the country is 74.26 million. The country stands third in the world in sheep population.



## Population statistics of Sheep & Goats from the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019

Small Ruminant	Population as per 2019 census
Sheep	74.26 million
Goat	148.88 million

Keeping in mind the various challenges, Government of India has emphasized the technological advancement and growth of these sectors through the National Livestock Mission.

The components under National Livestock Mission to develop the Small Ruminant are as follows:

### 5.1.2.1 Central Farm : Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar (Haryana)

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

During 2021-22, the farm supplied 387 rams, 34 bucks to different State agencies and farmers. The farm also sold 6663 eggs and 24 rabbits. In addition, a total of 71 farmers were trained in machine shearing techniques, 624 farmers have been trained under one day Sheep Management training programme and 37 farmers have been trained under one day Sheep Management training programme till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.

### 5.1.2.2 Strengthening of breeding infrastructure of State / University farms

During 2021-22, one Goat farm at Songsak, Adugre and one rabbit farm at Nongpyuir in the

State of Meghalaya were assisted to strengthen and modernize their set-up and infrastructure and funds to the tune of Rs. 303.80 lakh and Rs. 95.05 lakh have been released to the State. This component has been discontinued in realigned National Livestock Mission.

### 5.1.2.3 Rural Backyard Development Programme for Sheep, Goat and Pigs

In 2018-19, the Department has introduced a scheme named Rural Backyard Development Programme for Sheep, Goat and Pigs to assist and encourage poor/marginal farmers for doing animal husbandry with improved breeds of animals, to enhance productivity of Sheep, Goat and Pigs, to increase farmer's income, to ensure better nutrition and also to utilize agriculture food waste. This project involves distribution of Sheep/Goat Unit involving 10 (ten) nos. of high yielding young female of age group 4-5 months and 1 (one) no. of high yielding young male of age group 5-6 months to farmers.

In 2021-22, 1217 farmers have been benefitted in Rural Backyard Sheep and Goat Development Schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh and funds to the tune of Rs. 482.015 lakh have been released to the State. This component has also been discontinued in realigned National Livestock Mission.

### 5.1.3 Establishment of State Semen Bank

During 2021-22, central assistance of Rs 20.00 lakh was released to the UT of Jammu & Kashmir for establishment of two State semen banks at Ranbirbagh, Srinagar and Hakkal, Jammu.

### 5.1.4 Propagation of AI in Sheep and Goat through existing Cattle & Buffalo A.I. Centers

During 2021-22, central assistance of Rs 64.26 lakh was released to the UT of Jammu & Kashmir for Propagation of AI in Sheep and Goat through existing Cattle & Buffalo A.I. Centers.

### 5.1.5 Feed and Fodder Development

NLM Scheme has a sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development. This Sub-Mission aims towards strengthening of fodder seed chain to improve availability of certified fodder seed required for fodder production and encouraging entrepreneurs for establishment of fodder Block/ Hay Bailing/Silage Making Units through incentivisation. The sub-mission of the feed and fodder development are having the following activities:

#### Activity (i): Assistance for quality Fodder seed production

Green fodder production has a direct co-relation in improving the livestock production and

productivity. For green fodder production, quality fodder seed is the basic input. Hence under the realigned NLM, efforts has been taken for the production of quality fodder seed and strengthening fodder seed chain i.e. breeder, foundation and certified seeds.

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

Under this, efforts has be taken for the value addition of fodder such as Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration (TMR)/ Fodder Block and storage of fodder by providing 50% percent subsidy towards project cost to the beneficiary. The physical and financial achievements made under Sub Mission Feed and Fodder Development as on 31.12.2021 are as follows:

Name of the Components	Physical Targets (MTs)	Funds released (Rs in crores)
Assistance for quality fodder seed production	77.0	68.71
i) Breeder seeds		
ii) Foundation seeds	997.56	
iii) Certified seeds	16287.70	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17362.26</b>	

#### 5.1.5.1 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 31.12.2021, these stations have produced 256.67 tons of fodder seeds, conducted 5250 no of demonstrations, and organized 86 training programmes and 69 farmers' fairs/field days.

#### 5.1.6 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 will be 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 will also be 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.

- (ii) **Activity II: Extension activities:** Under this activity assistance will be 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. 615.97 lakh and Rs 200.8 lakh have been released to the States/UTs for conducting training and organizing seminars, respectively during 2021-22 until December, 2021.

- (iii) **Activity III: Livestock Insurance:** The Risk Management & Insurance is to be 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.) will be 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 will be 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 to be restricted to 5 Cattle Unit per beneficiary per household. However, a beneficiary having less than 5 animals / 1 Cattle Unit can also avail the benefit of subsidy.

The funds under the scheme are being utilised for the payment of premium subsidy, honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners and publicity. An amount of Rs. 1584.73 lakh has been released to States/UTs for livestock insurance during 2021-22 until February 2022.

## 5.2 Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund

**5.2.1** The Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development (AHIDF) is being implemented for incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies to establish (i) the dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, (ii) meat processing and value addition infrastructure and (iii) Animal Feed Plant.(iv) Breed improvement Technology and Breed Multiplications farms for Cattle/ Buffalo/ Sheep/Goat/ Pig and technologically assisted Poultry farms.

**5.2.2** Objectives of the scheme are 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, price realization for the producer, availability of quality milk and meat products for the domestic consumer, generating entrepreneurs, promoting exports, quality and cheap animal feeds and to availability of quality protein rich food to the Indian consumer.

**5.2.3** Farmer Producer Organization(FPO), Private companies, Individual entrepreneurs, Section 8 companies, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises are the eligible entities who would take benefit under the scheme. The Central Government is providing 3% interest subvention. The Central Government has also set up Credit Guarantee Fund to provide credit guarantee of 25% of the borrowing to those projects which are

covered under MSME definition. 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. An online portal “**ahidf.udyamimitra.in**” has been developed by SIDBI for online submission of applications.

During the year 2021-22, the budget allocation for AHIDF was Rs 113.00 Crore. Rs 6.40 crore of Interest subvention has been provided for 28 projects. Since the inception of the scheme, 38 projects have been strengthened through AHIDF.

### **5.3 Animal Husbandry Statistics**

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

#### **5.3.1.1 Integrated Sample Survey**

The scheme is implemented throughout the country to bring out estimates of Major Livestock Products (MLP) such as Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool. Under the scheme the estimates are to be brought out annually which is used for policy and planning purposes. All the States and Union Territories are implementing the Scheme with Central Assistance to the tune of 50%, 90% and 100% to the States, NE States and UTs respectively for the expenditure on salary for the entitled posts. 100% Central Assistance is also provided for (i) TA/DA to Enumerators and Supervisor for the conduct of the survey at a prescribed rate; and (ii) refresher training on ISS methodology (iii) and for IT Solutions.

The sample survey is conducted from March to February on seasonal basis by dividing the survey year in 3 seasons; Summer, Rainy and Winter. The State/UT level seasonal estimates were compiled by the Department and annual estimates for the year 2019-20 were brought out. The estimates are accordingly published in Annual Publication Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS)-2020 of the Department and the Publication of basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS)-2021 for the period 2020-21 is in Progress.

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

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# Chapter-6

## LIVESTOCK HEALTH





## LIVESTOCK HEALTH

### 6.1.1 Overview

**6.1.1** With improvement in the quality of livestock through cross-breeding programmes, the susceptibility of these livestock to various diseases including exotic diseases has increased. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are made by the State/Union Territory Governments to provide better healthcare through Polyclinics/Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and First-Aid Centres including Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries, available with them. The State-wise list of veterinary institutions is given at **Annexure-X** and also available at <https://dahd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Book%20BAHS%202020-Final.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.

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

## 6.2 ANIMAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

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

The purpose and scope of setting up of Animal Quarantine Stations is to prevent ingress of exotic

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

There are many infectious diseases of livestock which are prevalent in other countries but India is free from them. It is therefore necessary that such exotic diseases do not gain entry into our country through movement of livestock and livestock products from abroad. The entire procedure of keeping a watch on livestock disease is the responsibility of the World Organization of Animal Health, Office des International Epizooties (O.I.E.) through its Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes. OIE has a list of the prevalent diseases (aquatic and terrestrial). Zoonosis is also an important component of AQCS wherein human health is ensured by strict implementation of AQCS regulations.

An efficient Animal Quarantine Organization is necessary for conducting checks at international airports/seaports and land routes as livestock may covertly carry pathogens without any sign of clinical disease; they must be held in quarantine for observation and testing to establish their pathogen-free status before release into the country. There are six Animal Quarantine stations at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad.

All information related to AQCS is available in its official website: [www.aqcsindia.gov.in](http://www.aqcsindia.gov.in). The



import/export details of livestock & Livestock products are given at **Annexure- XI**.

### **6.2.2 Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat**

Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health an ISO 9001:2015 certified Institute has been established at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh to undertake the quality control and assurance of standard, efficient and safe veterinary biological in India and to act as a nodal institute to recommend licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country with a vision to promote healthy and productive livestock in Indian subcontinent using standard, efficient and safe veterinary biological. The institute has successfully completed the annual surveillance audit for certification in 2020. CCSNIAH, Baghpat has been entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out quality control testing of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccines under NADCP for FMD & Brucellosis. The institute has been recognized as Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL)

by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India for undertaking quality control testing of veterinary biological of two disease namely Hemorrhagic septicaemia and Ranikhet disease vide gazette notification no..G.S.R.213, (E) dated the 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. During the year the institute has completed testing of 04 batches of FMD vaccines against all the parameters and safety testing of 85 batches of Brucella vaccines under the NADCP program. The institute has also developed preparedness towards the QC testing of CSF and PPR vaccines under the National Control Program. The institute is a part of the India-UK collaborative research program of World Reference Laboratory, The Pirbright Institute, UK. The institute has also participated in a Proficiency Testing exercise of Virus Neutralization Assay for FMD conducted by World Reference Laboratory on FMD, The Pirbright Institute, UK.

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





### 6.2.3 Central / Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

In order to provide referral services over and above the 250 existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, a Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up by strengthening the existing facilities. The Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD) of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (ICAR-IVRI), Izatnagar is functioning as the Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL). The Disease Investigation Laboratory (Pune), Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals (Kolkata), Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals (Bengaluru), Animal Health Institute (Jalandhar) and Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara (Guwahati) are functioning as referral laboratories for Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and North-Eastern regions, respectively. The laboratories at NRDDL (Jalandhar), SRDDL (Bangalore), ERDDL (Kolkata) and CDDL (Izatnagar) have been strengthened with pre-fabricated BSL-III laboratories while a mobile BSL-III laboratory has been provided to NERDDL, Guwahati. These RDDDLs aid in surveillance and diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases, including Avian Influenza and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

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

- SRDDL, Bengaluru regularly provides 'Hands on' training for laboratory officers on diagnosis of economically important diseases as per OIE guidelines.
- SRDDL, Bengaluru conducted 42 disease outbreak investigations for various diseases and screened 983 bulls for sexually transmitted diseases.







- 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)

### 6.3 Livestock Health & Disease Control

In order to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health, the Department supplements the efforts of the State Governments / Union Territories by way of financial assistance through the 'Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme. The aim is reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. "Livestock Health & Disease Control" (LH&DC) includes three sub components (i) Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP) for eradication and control of two major diseases namely Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF); (ii) Establishment and strengthening of mobile veterinary units (ESVHD); and (iii) Assistance to States for control of other economically important, exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases (ASCAD). The LH&DC programme is implemented in all the States and Union Territories (UTs). The funding pattern is 100% central assistance for the CADCP and the non-recurring components of ESVHD, and 60:40 between Central and State for recurring

expenditure under ESVHD-MVU as well as for ASCAD, with 90:10 for hilly and NE States and 100% for UTs. The details of components are as under:

1. **PPR-EP:** This component covers the entire sheep and goat population in the country under carpet vaccination against PPR for 100% effective coverage of the entire eligible sheep and goat population. Migrants' flocks/animals are also covered under the vaccination programme. **Funding pattern:** 100% central assistance to States for vaccine, accessories for vaccination, remuneration for vaccinators, surveillance & monitoring and IEC / awareness campaigns.
2. **CSF-CP:** The control programme for control of Classical Swine Fever is expanded to include all the states / UTs for 100% effective coverage of the entire pig population along with a proposed 100% Central assistance. **Funding Pattern:** 100% central assistance to States for vaccines, accessories for vaccination, remuneration to vaccinators, strengthening of laboratories, recurring expenditure for laboratory consumables, surveillance and monitoring and IEC/Awareness campaigns.
3. **ESVHD-MVU:** This component provides establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units under LH&DC Scheme. MVUs will provide diagnosis treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services to farmers / animal owners at their doorstep. It is envisaged to support one MVU per 1 lakh livestock population in the country. **Funding pattern:** Under this component, 100% Central assistance is provided for the non-recurring expenditure on the customized mobile van / vehicle, fully equipped with equipment for diagnosis, treatment, sample collection, minor surgery

and audio- visual aids, etc. for extension activities. The recurring expenditure on running the mobile vans / vehicles, call centres and the outsourced manpower services shall however have a Central-State fund sharing pattern of 60-40/90-10 for NER & Himalayan States/100% for UTs. The amount of Rs. 55341.00 lakh has been released to different States during 2021-22 for 3531 MVUs.

4. **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.
5. **Funding Pattern:** 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. 10653.78 lakh has been released to different States during 2021-22.

#### 6.4 'ONE HEALTH' and ZONOSIS

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

Diseases of animal origin that can be transmitted to humans (zoonotic diseases) such as Avian Influenza, Rabies, Brucellosis, Glanders, NIPAH, etc. pose worldwide risks to public health. These risks increase with globalization, climate change and changes in human behaviour, giving pathogens numerous opportunities to colonise new territories and evolve into new forms. As per OIE (World Organization for Animal Health), 60% of existing human infectious diseases are zoonotic and at least 75% of emerging infectious diseases of humans have an animal origin. Controlling zoonotic pathogens at their animal source is the most effective and economic way of protecting people.

On confirmation of incidence of Human NIPAH case in Kerala Department requested MoHFW and State AH Department to cooperate in investigation and surveillance for mitigation strategies and for implementation of One Health concept in the true sense in the field as well as for better resolution of the problem in hand. Department also advised the state of Kerala to undertake the surveillance of fruit bats and pigs in cooperation with NIHSAD- Bhopal.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have signed a multi-year Memorandum of Understanding on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021 to work together on sustainably improving India's livestock sector



to support the nation's food and nutritional security, and protect the economic wellbeing of small-scale livestock producers. The event was organized as a part of ongoing celebrations of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', a commemoration of 75<sup>th</sup> year of India's Independence at Krishi Bhavan New Delhi. The event saw participation from various stakeholders from the Government of India, international organizations such as WHO, FAO, OIE and World Bank as well as researchers, academicians, State Animal Husbandry officials, key personnel from Health and Wildlife departments, subject matter experts, and others to discuss collaborative activities to implement the One Health initiative in India.

Under this collaboration, One Health Support Unit (OHSU) at the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is established for disease prevention, surveillance and response.

One Health Support Unit (OHSU) at the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is established for supporting the efforts of the Department in animal disease prevention, surveillance, and response. The unit is working to create a roadmap for One Health state platforms and institutional partnership and strengthening federal and international (regional, trans-boundary) coordination of OH policy and practices. One Health communication strategy development and implementation will be amongst the major objectives of the unit.

#### **Key activities of OHSU include:**

1. Institutionalizing the mechanism for the data collection on disease outbreak, prevalence, management, and development of targeted surveillance plan to enable early prediction, detection, and diagnosis of zoonotic diseases in wildlife, livestock and human populations.
2. Integrating network of laboratories with a focus on strengthening communication and lab

testing capacities around the zoonotic diseases.

3. Developing and implementing communication strategy across sectors with emphasis on livestock and animal health-related issues and utilizing effective communication tools and channels for delivering program objectives, coordination among relevant stakeholders, capturing data for establishing alert systems and track progress.

4. Integration of the data with the digital architecture of the National Digital Livestock Mission to enable the analytics needed for the development of One Health Program.

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

The Department is also is process to seek World Bank assistance to strengthen the core capacity of animal health management in India to better prevent, detect and control animal disease outbreaks, reduce risk of zoonotic disease outbreaks and improve overall animal health management in India. The project (Strengthening Animal Health Management for Effective One Health Implementation) envisages strengthening 'One Health' aspects focusing on animal health management capacity and outcomes. The major goals and objectives of projects are to strengthen animal health management using a One Health approach; build institutional, diagnostic and coordination capacity, strengthen disease surveillance and monitoring; improve veterinary service delivery and diagnostic capability; increase access to quality veterinary infrastructure at village, block & district and build community level awareness to better manage zoonoses.

The Department organized a stakeholder engagement panel discussion on the topic “One Health Concept to Practicality” on 22nd July, 2021, that brought together some of the key stakeholders from the One Health ecosystem in the country. It was a platform where stakeholders discussed the challenges, the opportunities, the gaps, the traditional inefficiencies, the next steps and the way forward towards the efficient and effective implementation of the One Health initiative in the country.

The Department organized a Stakeholder Forum on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2021 on the theme ‘Industry and One Health’ to celebrate the 6<sup>th</sup> International One Health Day as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav with aim to highlight interdisciplinary and trans disciplinary engagements as well as multi-sectoral collaboration as aspects crucial to the implementation of the One Health concept. The representatives from industry, Confederation of Indian Industry, World Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, senior officials from Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India and other experts were participated in the event.

- The Department nominated officers to attend G7 ‘Chief Veterinary Officers’ (CVO) meeting in respect to wildlife health surveillance, actionable intelligence and risk communication.
- The Department nominated officers of the Department and ICAR-IVRI and NIHSAD to attend OIE Virtual Sub-regional Meeting “Wildlife health networks in Asia & the Pacific” held during June, 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for the 25<sup>th</sup> session of Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification System (CCFICS25) during May-June, 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for WHO Bi-regional Advocacy Meeting

on Risk Mitigation in Traditional Food Markets in the Asia Pacific Region during September 2021.

- The Department nominated officers to participate in the regional Roundtable Meeting (virtual) to Advance Implementation of the Framework for Action on food Safety held during 25-28 October, 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for the 44<sup>th</sup> session of Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC44) held virtually during November, 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for the 9<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-sectoral Collaboration at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface held from 13 -14 December 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for Regional Tripartite Webinar on Neglected Parasitic Zoonoses organized by OIE for “Prevention and Control of Neglected Parasitic Zoonoses (NPZ) in the Asia Pacific Region” to promote One Health.

#### **6.4.1 Avian Influenza: Preparedness, Control and Containment**

Since 2006, the country has been reporting H5N1 Avian Influenza virus. The Government carried out control and containment operations immediately and contained the disease. The guidelines were further 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 till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 are as under-



**Table: Outbreaks of Avian Influenza during the year (up to 31<sup>st</sup>December, 2021)**

Episode	Period	State Affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)
1	December 2020- January 2021	Kerala	7	0.69
2	January & February 2021-	Haryana	4	1.74
3	February to April 2021	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0.008
4	January & February 2021	Gujarat	3	0.17
5	January to April 2021	Maharashtra	52	1.45
6	December 2020 and January 2021	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.031
7	January 2021	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.14
8	January to April 2021	Punjab	4	1.45
9	January 2021	Chhattisgarh	2	0.23
10	November and December 2021	Kerala	22	1.17

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.
- (viii) All the State governments are alerted from time to time to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease.
- (ix) Imports of poultry and poultry products are banned from HPAI positive countries.

- (x) Advisories are issued to the states for guidance of poultry farmers from time to time on various aspects of disease control, surveillance and importance of bio security.
- (xi) All the outbreaks of avian influenza reported in the State of Kerala, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh , Uttar Pradesh , Punjab and Chhattisgarh during January to April 2021 are under control.

#### 6.4.2 National Action Plan for control and containment of Glanders in equines:

Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines, viz., horses, donkeys and mules, caused by infection with the bacterium *Burkholderia mallei* (*B. mallei*). Control of Glanders requires testing of suspect clinical cases, screening of apparently normal equids, and elimination of reactors *B.mallei* has zoonotic potential and has been considered as a potential biological warfare or bioterrorism agent as it can cause highly fatal disease in humans.



The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has framed the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India with the objective of surveillance, control and eradication of glanders in equines from India.

- Incidence of Glanders are observed in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Telangana 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 2021 are as under:**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Incidence
1	Uttarakhand	6
2	Uttar Pradesh	35
3	Haryana	3
4	Himachal Pradesh	1
5	Gujarat	2
6	Maharashtra	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	2
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9	Punjab	2
10	Telangana	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55</b>

**6.4.3 National Action Plan for control and containment of African swine fever (ASF) in Pigs:**

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly infectious and contagious hemorrhagic viral disease of pigs, and wild boar/feral pigs and other pig species of all breeds and ages. Mortality rate is as high as 100%. ASF does not infect human or other livestock species. It is caused by DNA virus of the Asfariviridae family, genus Asfivirus. Incubation period varies from 4 to 19 days.

In India, African Swine Fever (ASF) has been confirmed by NIHSAD, Bhopal initially in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam during June, 2020 and then in the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Manipur.

The Department has framed the National Action Plan for Control, Containment and Eradication of African Swine Fever (ASF) in India and circulated to all stakeholders. States /UTs were urged for taking suitable actions as contained in the Action Plan so that African Swine Fever (ASF) is controlled, contained and eradicated from the country in a definite timeline.

- The Department nominated scientists

/ officers from laboratories, State AH Departments and DAHD to participate in OIE Workshop on ASF compartmentalization during April 2021.

- The Department nominated scientists / officers from laboratories, State AH Departments and DAHD to participate in Asian Region: African swine fever virus (ASFV) Virtual Workshop organized during May 2021 by USDA.
- The Department nominated Officers of the Department and NER states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland to attend the OIE live event during June, 21 in respect to Stop ASF: Public and Private partnering for success, their importance for the control of ASF.
- The Department nominated DAHD officers and scientists from ICAR-NIHSAD, NIVEDI, IVRI- CADRAD and NERDDL, Guwahati for Virtual meeting of the standing group of experts on African swine fever (SGE-ASF) for Asia Pacific – during September 2021.

#### 6.4.4 Guidelines and advisory on Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD):

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is an infectious viral disease of cattle and buffalo caused by capripox virus. It is transmitted by arthropod vectors such as mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks. The disease is characterized by mild fever for 2-3 days followed by development of stiff, round cutaneous nodules (2-5 cms in diameter). Animal often recovered within a period of 2-3 weeks. The morbidity rate is around 10-20% and mortality rate is around 1-5%.



In India, Lumpy Skin Disease was initially confirmed in the states of West Bengal and Odisha during September, 2019 by NIHSAD, Bhopal. The disease was later confirmed in the other States. Advisory developed by the Department in consultation with the ICAR institutes (ICAR-IVRI and ICAR-NIHSAD) also issued to all affected states/UTs for taking bio-security measures including ring vaccination using Goatpox vaccine (Uttarakhand strain) and clinical surveillance along with necessary advice and awareness to all stakeholders including farmers for effective control and containment of the disease.

- The Department nominated officers of the Department and scientists of IVRE-CADRAD, ICAR-NIHSAD and NIVEDI

for FAO/OIE GFTADs Lumpy Skin Disease regional update for Asia and the Pacific during July, 2021

- The Department nominated officers for FAO/OIE GFTADs Lumpy Skin Disease regional update for Asia and the Pacific to update the latest situation in the region on lumpy skin disease and address technical questions, regional coordination, capacity and support for LSD prevention and control during August, 2021
- The Department agreed for the project on collaborative research on the project entitled “Generation of multivalent vector vaccine against Lumpy Skin disease (LSD) in cattle and evaluation of its immunogenic potency” between NERDDL, Guwahati and Department of Animal Biotechnology, Assam Agriculture University.

#### 6.4.5 Eradication of Canine Rabies:

- As part of the global effort to eliminate dog mediated Rabies by 2030, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India and the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP), National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) under the aegis of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India in consultation with other stakeholders have collaboratively framed the ‘National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination from India by 2030 (NAPRE)’.
- On 28<sup>th</sup> 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.
- The Department nominated the scientists of Veterinary Universities and officers of the Department for OIE Virtual Training Series on Rabies Serology for SAARC Region held during 11-13<sup>th</sup> October 2021 to ensure continuity of training and skill development.



#### 6.4.6 Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR):

A Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India and Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India was signed on 7th April, 2021 to introduce the concept of Ayurveda and its allied disciplines into veterinary science by their promotion in

research and development including research on new formulations in quality drugs for veterinary science through medicinal herbs. The objective of this cooperation is to develop a regulatory mechanism for the use of Ayurveda in the veterinary sector for the benefit of animal health, livestock owners' community and the society at large. This would also help rationalize the use of drugs, especially antibiotics, and thereby stall the emergence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

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

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

- The Department represented in Second Consultation Meeting on Regional Monitoring and Surveillance Guideline Volume "Monitoring antimicrobial use at the farm level".
- The Department nominated officers to attend the Regional Tripartite webinar on AMR project going held during May, 2021 to introduce the project, seek interest from the nine countries for this project and potentially to agree on next steps to finalize the project design.
- The Department nominated officers of the Department and Scientist of ICAR-IVRI to attend OIE Webinar to introduce the future OIE AMU Data Collection and IT System to make them familiar on data entry.

- The Department nominated officers of Department and IVRI to attend “First Meeting of the AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of SAARC”, during July 2021.
- The Department nominated officers for 6<sup>th</sup> Indo-Dutch Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting on Agriculture in respect to One Health and AMR.
- The Department nominated officers of the Department along with scientists of RDDs for European Union’s antimicrobial resistance (AMR) high-level Conference held during October 2021, via videoconference/webinar.
- The Department, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, organized a National Stakeholder workshop to review and revise the AMR National Action Plan for 2022 to 2025 with special focus on AMR activities implementable through animal husbandry sector on 23 November 2021. A special issue of the Indian Journal of Comparative Microbiology, Immunology and Infectious Diseases focused on AMR was released at the workshop. The revised action plan for animal husbandry sector and other recommendations emerged out of deliberations were communicated to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for inclusion in the National Action Plan.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) through their Joint PPR Secretariat, organised a webinar webinar on 9th April, 2021 entitled ‘India effort to eradicate PPR’ with the aim to share the experience with other countries. Around 158 participants from different

part of world saw the event wherein the Department shared the efforts and achievement made with reference to PPR control and achievement.

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

The Department also plays an important role in dealing with disaster/crises and framing guidelines and advisory in respect of livestock sector. The guidelines/advisory in regard to heat wave, cold wave season and flood/monsoon has been framed and circulated to states/UTs for taking advance preparatory action to handle adverse climatic conditions during hot, cold and monsoon seasons.

#### **6.4.8 Department initiative during COVID 19 lockdown and after:**

- The Department advised the States/ UTs to consider veterinary services in the list of “Essential Services” to ensure continuous emergency services and normal vaccination in animal husbandry and veterinary sector.
- The Department issued advisory to all States and UTs regarding role of veterinarians and para-veterinarians in dealing with Veterinary health care in the present lockdown period. It was emphasized that as veterinarians and para-veterinarians are already aware of taking necessary protective measures and have the experience in control and containment of zoonotic disease through their experience in handling Avian influenza outbreaks can play a great role in spreading awareness as well as the preventive measures so as to break the cycle of COVID-19.
- The Department issued advisory to all Veterinary colleges, Veterinary/ Agriculture Universities to work



on constructive ways with effective use of technology so as to continue the educational process including conducting left over examinations. This also includes the advisory in respect of internship programme where the students can undertake internship programme anywhere in India near their residence as per MSVE regulations.

- The Department offered services of veterinary laboratories / RT PCR equipment to Ministry of Health & FW to support to the Public Health Response for COVID19.
- The Department circulated advisory to Animal Welfare Board and all State AH Departments and other stakeholders regarding SARS-Cov-2 in animals which include Risk assessment in respect of various animal categories, general prevention and control, risk pathway and risk reduction, disinfection, feed and feeding practice, waste management and key messages.
- On confirmation of SARS-Cov-2 Genome in 18 lions and lionesses at Anna Zoological Park, Chennai, the Department issued advisory to states and other stakeholders to prevent further spread of the disease to other livestock, and to apply control and preventive measures including the awareness to concerned stakeholders in cooperation with Anna Zoological Park authorities.
- The Department granted permission to ICAR-NIHSAD, Bhopal for publication of the manuscript prepared by Scientists of NIHSAD and veterinarians of Zoological park entitled, "Natural infection of SARS-COV-2 delta variant in Asiatic lion (panther leo leo) in India. This finding will be helpful for taking necessary action by stakeholders in

respect of surveillance in wild species, as well as to implement biosecurity measures to check sick/asymptomatic handlers/keepers/visitors from getting the infection.

- The Department keeping in view the delay in NEET due to COVID-19 pandemic extended the date of admission to BVSc & AH course in the recognized Veterinary Colleges from 30.9.21 to 28.2.2022 (or till such date is notified by the Government).
- The Department nominated officers for FAO-OIE-WHO Global Technical Meeting on MERS-CoV and Other Emerging Corona viruses held during November 2021.

#### **6.4.9 National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis:**

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the "National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis (NADCP)", a new Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.13,343 Crore for five years (2019-24), on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. NADCP. The objective of the scheme is (i) to achieve control of FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030 and (ii) to control Brucellosis in livestock.

Foot and Mouth Disease is considered the most significant economically damaging disease which is estimated to cause economic loss up to Rs. 20,000 crore every year and affects the acceptability of Indian animal products outside India. The disease is globally recognized by World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as priority disease for control and eradication.

Similarly, Brucellosis is an economically important reproductive disease of cattle and buffaloes having an adverse impact on human health as it is zoonotic (transmissible to humans).

It is also a serious occupational hazard. Bovine brucellosis is endemic in India and appears to be on the increase in recent times, perhaps due to increased trade and rapid movement of livestock.

A Programme Management Agency has been engaged at the central level for effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme. A National level survey agency was engaged to conduct a third-party telephonic survey of animal owners vis-à-vis FMD vaccination to provide an independent feedback of on-ground performance of the program.

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

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

Keeping in view the importance of publicity and awareness in State/UTs the funds were released to Prashar Bharti (Doordarshan & All India Radio) for Communication Outreach Programme after the approval by NSC. The States/UTs were also released funds to carry

out awareness campaigns for FMD and Brucella vaccination at Block level @ of Rs 15,000/ Block.

Against a BE of Rs 1470 crore and RE of Rs 886 crore for 2021-22, funds to the tune of Rs 857.15 crore has been released till 31.12.2021. The amount of Rs. 20.10 crore has been released to different states during 2021-22 for setting up call centres and cold chain infrastructure under NADCP.

During 2021-22, advisories and guidelines on management of disease outbreak were sent to States/UTs. The vaccination of animals against FMD and Brucellosis using quality vaccines, covering 28 crore animals has been undertaken by the State/UTs across the country.

#### **6.4.10. Disease free status of the country:**

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

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

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

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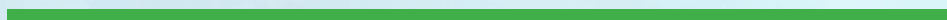




# Chapter-7

## TRADE MATTERS





## TRADE MATTERS

### 7.1 Introduction

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

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

**7.1.3** Further, notifications had also been issued vide S.O. 1495(E) and 1496(E) dated 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 under the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 wherein the Department has laid down the import and quarantine procedure of live animals

as per Section 3 and the definition of “Livestock” has been further extended to number of animals as per Section 2 (d) of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898.

**7.1.4 Procedure for Import:** The Department has constituted a Committee on Risk Analysis under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Trade) with all the Joint Secretaries or representatives as its members to consider the applications received for issuance of SIP to import various livestock products. After necessary amendment in the notification S.O. 2666 (E) dated 17.10.2014, the Department has launched the web portal, <https://sip.nic.in>, for online submission of SIP applications and issuance of Sanitary Import Permit to various firms/ Organizations engaged in activities of import of livestock products. The procedure for submission of on-line SIP application along with the relevant information regarding sanitary requirements is also available on Department’s website [www.dahd.nic.in](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 39 meetings of the Committee have been held till December 2021. The Trade Unit of the Department has issued 3,687 Sanitary Import Permits till December 2021 to various firms/ organizations to enable them to import various livestock products, including fisheries products.

**7.1.5** This Department also processes the proposals of State Governments/firms/ organizations for import/export/manufacturing



/marketing of livestock and livestock related commodities including vaccines, drugs, biological and restricted category livestock and livestock products received from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)/Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI). The views of the Department on these proposals are communicated to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)/Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) for issuance of necessary import license in favour of concerned State Governments/firms/ Organizations after considering the same by a Committee on Trade & Investment Matters. The Committee on Trade & Investment Matters also meets under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Trade) with all the Joint Secretaries or representative as its members. Till December 2021, a total of 31 meetings of said Committee were held and 502 nos. of recommendations were issued in favour of various firms/Organizations/ as well as to various State Governments.

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

- In supersession of the Pet Food Products of Animal Origin (Import into India) Order, 2008, vide Notification S.O. 3926 (E), dated 22nd September, 2021, the Veterinary Health Certificate

requirements for dog and cat food products (containing animal origin material) imported into India has been notified to facilitate trade.

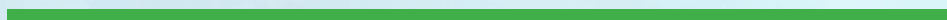
- Vide Notification S.O. 4953 (E), dated 2nd December, 2021, the 17 tariff lines (between HS 4104 to 4115) including wet blue leather under Chapter 41 {Raw Hides and Skin (Other than Furskins) and Leather} of Indian Import Policy, 2017 have been removed from purview of Animal Quarantine and Certifications Services (AQCS) towards “Ease of Doing Business”.
- Department was negotiating with United Arab Emirates (UAE) to consider lifting of ban on export of table eggs, hatching eggs and day old- chicks from India to United Arab Emirates. During the year, UAE confirmed the market access for Indian table eggs considering mutually agreed Model Health Certificate.
- To facilitate the passengers during COVID-19 pandemic, the Cochin International Airport which was earlier notified to allow the import of pet dog and cat till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, has been further extended till 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

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## **Chapter-8**

# **SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)**





## SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)

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

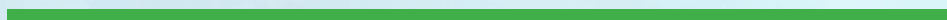
8.2 As per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission vide D.O. letter No.N-11016/12(1)/ 2009-PC dated 15.12.2010 to earmark 16.2% of funds under Scheduled Castes

Sub Plan (SCSP), the Department earmarked Rs. 489.14 crore in 2020-21 at RE stage under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component. Against this, Rs. 489.03 crore was incurred under different schemes in 2020-21. For the current financial year 2021-22, the Department earmarked Rs. 408.57 crore at RE Stage, out of which expenditure of Rs. 328.31 crore has been incurred (upto 31.12.2021) under different schemes/programmes under SCSP component.

8.3 The Department was exempted for earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) upto 2017-18. Since 2018-19, 8.60% has been fixed under TSP. Under TSP component, the Department earmarked Rs. 240.76 crore in 2020-21 at RE stage under different schemes/programmes. Against this, Rs. 241.34 crore was incurred in 2020-21. For the current FY 2021-22, the Department earmarked Rs. 225.37 crore at RE stage, out of which Rs. 177.26 crore has been incurred as on 31.12.2021.

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## **Chapter-9**

# **EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**





## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

### 9.1 Women in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector

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

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

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

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

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

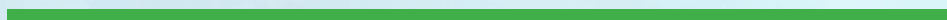
9.1.6 Schemes/Programmes implemented by the Department have been beneficial to women. All States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain record in this regard.

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

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

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## **Chapter-10**

# **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**





## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 10.1. International Membership:-

The Department is a regular member (paying annual membership contribution) to the following Regional/International Organizations related to Animal Health and Dairying.

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

### 10.2 Deputation/Trainings/Workshops abroad attended by Officers

Due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, no foreign visits were undertaken by the officials of DAHD/subordinate offices during January 2021- December 2021. However, there was active participation from the Department in the important virtual meetings organized, which inter alia included, third JWG meeting between India and Denmark in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, 3rd meeting of the EU India Technical Working Group on Animal Health and bilateral meetings with countries like Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, UK, Brazil, Azerbaijan etc.

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# Chapter-11

## **ANIMAL WELFARE**





## ANIMAL WELFARE

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

### 11.2 ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

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

The Board consists of 28 Members including six Members of Parliament (4 from Lok Sabha and 2 from Rajya Sabha - yet to be nominated in the present Board) and others from different walks of life, all nominated by the Government of India. The Board is reconstituted once in three years. The present Board was re-constituted for a period of three years by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India w.e.f. 01.03.2017 having 18 members and 4 members were nominated on 08.12.2017.

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.

### 11.3 ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN SO FAR DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

#### (i) RECOGNITION

The Board grants recognition to Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) that apply to the Board for recognition. The Board has granted recognition to 3651 Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) up to the year 2020-21. During the year 2021-22, the Board has granted recognition to 11 AWOs as on 13.01.2022. Thus, total 3662 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 13.01.2022.

#### (ii) GRANT:

(a) **Regular Grant:** The Animal Welfare Board of India provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organisations as regular grants towards maintenance of animal shelters, animals medicines, purchase of medical equipments and conducting of veterinary camps etc. and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation / slaughter houses. The regular grant is being given on the basis of no. of animals sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department. The Board provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs). During the year 2021-22, the AWBI



has released the grant amounting Rs. 150.00 lakh to 176 AWOs till 13.01.2022.

- (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 walls, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house Dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc. The maximum grant provided under the scheme is Rs. 22.50 lakh excluding 10% of contribution from AWO. During the year 2021-22, Rs. 150.00 lakh released for 16 shelter houses.
- (c) **Scheme for Animal Birth Control (ABC) & Immunization of Stray Dogs:** The scheme is meant for controlling the population of stray (homeless / besahara) dogs by sterilization and reducing incidence of rabies by immunization. Non-Governmental Organisations, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and local bodies are eligible for this grant. Under this scheme financial assistance is given @ Rs. 370/- per dog for pre & post-operative care, including medicines and Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV); and Rs. 75/- per dog for catching and relocation of the dog.
- (d) **Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, the animal welfare organizations are given grants for purchase of suitable vehicles for transportation, rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress. Non-Governmental Organizations are provided grants to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle and equipment and fitting thereon. The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs. 3.50 lakh for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakh for equipments and fittings thereon. During the year 2021-22, Rs. 44.66 lakh released to 10 organizations for Ambulance.

- (e) **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities:** Every year, there are natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc. In such circumstances there is an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, adequate shelter, medical attention etc. for the affected animals. Funds for relief to such animals are provided under this scheme through the AWOs.

### (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 2021-22 (up to 13.01.2022), 503 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 322 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.

### (iv) Registration of circuses

The Board has registered circuses under the Performing 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 had registered 6326 nos. of horses for race of different Race Horse Clubs. During the year 2021-22, the Board has registered 50 horses used as performing animals of Mysore turf clubs under Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001.

### (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 2021-22, the Board has issued 268 CACT authorizations.

**(vii) Nomination of Honorary Animal Welfare Officer**

The Board also nominates the Honorary Animal Welfare Officers (State/District) (after imparting due trainings to the nominated officers) to look after all the animal welfare matters in their State / District in co-ordination with the administration / law enforcement authorities on matter related to prevention of cruelty to animals. During the year 2021-22, the Board has conducted two training programmes on 27-28<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 and 7-8<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 in which 53 Honorary Animal Welfare Officers have been nominated as HAWO after obtaining the qualifying marks.

**(viii) Cruelty matters and action taken on the complaints**

The Board has received many complaints regarding cruelty to animals from various parts of the country and the same were 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. **During the year 2021-22, the Board has issued 510 nos. of letters to the concerned law enforcement authorities for taking necessary action.**

**(ix) Free Mobile Animal Clinic:**

The Board is providing free, on the spot veterinary treatment to sick and injured animals belonging to poor people through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) program operating from its regional office at Chennai. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Board visits the pre-determined localities in the city where the animal population is concentrated to treat the animals free of charge during fore-noon as per fixed schedule. During the year 2021-22, the Board has treated 442 nos. of animals under the said programme.

## **11.4 ACHIEVEMENTS (PHYSICAL / FINANCIAL)**

The Animal Welfare Board of India has completed 60 years of dedicated service in the promotion of Animal Welfare and Prevention of Cruelty to them. The activities of the Board continue all over the country including Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States and even in remote rural areas of the country. The achievements of the Board during the year are as under:

(i) The Board has granted recognition to 3651 Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) up to the year 2020-21. During the year 2021-22, the Board has granted recognition to 11AWOs as on 13.01.2022. Thus, total 3662 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 13.01.2022.

(ii) The Board has given grant-in-aid to 202 AWOs amounting Rs. 344.66 lakh during the year 2021-22 till 13.01.2022 under various schemes of AWBI.

(iii) During the year 2021-22 (up to 13.01.2022), 503 Films / Advertisement were considered for seeking No Objection Certificates and 322 Films / Advertisement have been considered for seeking pre-shoot permission for using animals in their Films / Advertisements.

(iv) During the year 2021-22, the Board has registered 50 horses used as performing animals of Mysore turf clubs under Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001.

(v) During the year 2021-22, the Board has issued authorization to 268 applicants as CACT.

(vi) During the year 2021-22, the Board has nominated 53 Honorary Animal Welfare Officer who have attended the training programme conducted by the Board and obtained the qualifying marks till 13.01.2022.

(vii) During the year 2021-22, the Board has taken action / forwarded 510 cruelty complaints received from various parts of the country to the concerned authorities for necessary action.



(viii) During the year 2021-22, the Board has treated 442 nos. of animals through its Mobile Animal Clinic (MAC) program.

(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 reconstituted Jallikattu Committee for monitoring the Jallikattu event to examine that no cruelty is inflicted to participating bulls in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xi) The Board has requested to all Animal Welfare Organisations, SPCAs, Animal Welfare Trainers, Honorary Animal Welfare Officers, Govt. Animal Husbandry Departments, Zoological Parks and Voluntary Organisations to celebrate World Animal Day (4th October), Animal Welfare Fortnight (14th January, 2022 till 30th January, 2022) and Jeev Jantu Kalyan Diwas (5th February, 2022) throughout the country with great interest, zeal and enthusiasm.

(xii) The Board has celebrated the World Animal Day on 4th October, 2021 in the Gaushala run by Nagar Nigam at Gurgaon in the auspicious presence of Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and renowned dignitaries of the Haryana Government and the officials of the local administration and hundreds of animal welfare lovers.

(xiii) The Board has resolved to celebrate "Jeev-Jantu Kalyan Divas" on Vasant Panchami Day every year across the country. The Board has also instituted national awards under various categories to foster animal welfare and reward person(s) and Organisation(s) to acknowledge their contribution towards the cause of animal

welfare and animal protection to be announced on 5th February, 2022.

(xiv) One of the main functions of the Board is propagation of Humane Education. During the current year, the Board has conducted the following training cum awareness programmes:

- a) The Board has conducted two training programmes for Honorary Animal Welfare Officer on 27-28<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 and 7-8<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 in which 69 Honorary Animal Welfare Officer have been trained.
- b) National Webinar "Cowpathy and Human Health": The AWBI has organised National Webinar on "Cowpathy and Human Health" on 15-16<sup>th</sup>, December, 2021 in which concerned scientists from India and abroad participated and discussed the beneficial effects of Panchgavya (Cowpathy) on human, animal and environmental health. The webinar is organised by the Society for Immunology and Immunopathology, Department of Veterinary Pathology, College of Veterinary Pathology, GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand. The training programme was attended online by more than 100 participants and it was made public through facebook, TV Channels for extensive coverage of the programme.

(xv) The Board is in the process of making all its activities online viz. for recognition of Gaushala/ AWO, processing/ release of Grants under various schemes of AWBI to AWO/ Gaushala/SPCA/local body, registration of performing animals for Film/ circuses/ events etc., registration of horses for Horse Race, issue of Colony Animal Care Taker authorization, Nomination of Honorary Animal Welfare Officer followed by Training, Disposal of Grievance / Cruelty matters etc. This has reduced processing

time for granting permission and also avoided in-personal interaction with the employees of the Board. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Hon'ble Minister, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has launched the web-portal of AWBI on 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 on the occasion of World Animal Day, 2021

### **11.5 THE BOARD HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING ADVISORIES TO THE STATES/UTS FOR THE REPORT PERIOD FOR PREVENTING UNNECESSARY PAIN AND SUFFERING TO ANIMALS:**

- i)** Letter to Chief Secretary / District Magistrate of all States/UTs requesting to issue strict directions to Ban completely the use of Nylon Manjha on the occasion of Makarasankranti vide letter dated 7.1.2021.
- ii)** Letter to District Collector / Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of all States/UTs requesting to sanction tenders or enter into MOU only with those AWOs/NGOs which are having permission from AWBI for carrying out ABC/AR programme to ensure that ABC/AR program is being carried out by the Competent AWOs/NGOs vide letter dated 25.2.2021
- iii)** Letter to all the Recognised AWOs who are willing to do ABC/AR programme to take permission from AWBI for carrying out ABC/AR programme vide letter dated 25.2.2021
- iv)** Letter to Chief Secretary, Delhi and Commissioner of Police, Delhi to identify sufficient number of feeding spots for stray dogs in every district and to properly implement the AWBI Revised Guidelines on Pet dogs and street dogs dated 26.02.2015 vide our letter dated 3.3.2021.
- v)** Letter to Chief Secretary of all States/UTs for allocation of funds for feeding community animals and recognition of veterinary service providers, animal activities and animal feeders as frontline workers vide letter dated 21.5.2021.
- vi)** Letter to Chief Secretary of all States/UTs requesting to ensure proper implementation of AWBI advisories /circulars issued to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering to animals amid Covid-19 pandemic vide letter dated 27.5.2021.
- vii)** Letter to Chief Secretary of all States/UTs requesting to implement the Guidelines for Birth Control and Immunization of stray cats vide letter dated 3.6.2021 and 11.08.2021
- viii)** Letter to District Collector / Director, Animal Husbandry Department requesting to implement the revised guidelines for Pet Owners and Care Givers to be followed during this period of Covid-19 Pandemic vide letter dated 14.6.2021.
- ix)** Letter to Chief Secretary and Director General of Police of all States/UTs requesting to ensure proper implementation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017 vide letter dated 15.06.2021.
- x)** Letter to the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and Director, Animal Husbandry Department of all States/UTs to stop illegal killing or sacrifices of animals during Bakrid vide letter dated 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.
- xi)** Letter to the Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary of all States / UTs of Animal Husbandry Department requesting to initiate necessary action for making effective utilisation of Veterinary hospitals and to provide 24 hours veterinary service vide letter dated 28.06.2021.
- xii)** Letter to the Director General of Police of all States/UTs requesting to initiate action on animal welfare issues and to issue circular to all police stations to ensure that Compassionate Citizens are not harassed unnecessarily and animal cruelty cases are investigated as per the provisions of the law vide letter dated 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.



xiii) Letter to the Collector/ Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary of all States / UTs of Animal Husbandry Department requesting to dog feeder, Police and RWA should work together for building positive conditioning of stray dog to reduce conflict in residential communities vide letter dated 28.06.2021.

xiv) Letter to the Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary of all States / UTs of Animal Husbandry Department requesting to activate the following of State Animal Welfare Board vide letter dated 28.06.2021.

xv) Letter to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of all States/UTs requesting for effective implementation of the provisions of the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 for sterilisation and immunization of the stray dogs vide letter dated 01.07.2021

xvi) Letter to the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of all States/UTs requesting to ensure ban on keeping the aerial birds in caged vide letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2021.

xvii) Letter to Director, AHD regarding establishment and functioning of SPCA as well as identify the private organization working in the name of SPCA dated 23.08.2021

xviii) Advisory to use artistic and technological means instead of live animals in films, advertisements, TV-shows and on digital content dated 22.11.2021.

xix) Advisory for implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme in regard to Organ Counting dated 17.12.2021.

xx) Advisory to ensure proper implementation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017 dated 27.12.2021.

## 11.6. Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)

11.6.1 The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) is a statutory Committee constituted under Section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. There are 19 members in the CPCSEA and Joint Secretary (Animal Welfare) is the Chairman of CPCSEA and Joint Commissioner (Animal Welfare) is the Member Secretary of CPCSEA. The term of the Committee is three years which is valid upto 01.11.2024.

11.6.2 CPCSEA 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 CPCSEA, constitute Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC), get their Animal House Facilities inspected, and also get specific projects for research cleared by CPCSEA before commencing the research on animals. Further, breeding and trade of animals for such experimentation are also regulated under these Rules. As on 20.01.2022, 1816 establishments are registered with CPCSEA.*

### Objective:

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

by way sponsoring and conducting conferences.

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

### Functions:

- Registration of establishments conducting experiments on animals.
- Registration of establishments engaged in Breeding of Laboratory animals.
- Constitution of Institutional Animals Ethics Committees (IAECs) in the establishments registered with CPCSEA.
- Approval of Animal House Facilities for Small and Large animals.
- Permission for conducting experiments on large animals.
- Conduct of Training Programmes for the Nominees of CPCSEA.
- Conduct/Support of Conference / workshop on Animal Ethics.

### 11.6.3 Achievements (from 01.04.2021 to 20.01.2022):

- i. Registration and Constitution of IAEC: 18
- ii. Renewal and Reconstitution of IAEC : 148
- iii. Revision of IAEC : 212
- iv. Meetings of the CPCSEA : 7
- v. Research Protocols of large animals approved : 257
- vi. Nominees of CPCSEA trained : 142
- vii. Framed and published the CPCSEA Guidelines for Experimentation on Fishes – 2021.

## 11.7. National Institute of Animal Welfare

**11.7.1** National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW) is a subordinate office of Government of India under the Department of Animal

Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying set up in a sprawling campus on 8 Acres of land at Ballabhgarh, Faridabad, Haryana.

**11.7.2** The mandate of the institute consists of providing basic courses in Animal Welfare to individual and organizations engaged in research, experimentation and industrial houses. The aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfilment of the statutory requirements as laid down in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

### 11.7.3. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN SO FAR DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-2022

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

**(i) Training programme on Cow Science and Technology for Gaushala managers and workers:** The Board has organised a five-day training programme on Cow Science and Technology for Gaushala managers and workers regarding the importance of the local breed, Gopalan, prominence of diseases in cattle, Feed and fodder requirement, Panchgavya, Housing and Management of Gaushala, Veterinary aspects and treatments, milk production, etc. The training was held from 8-12, November, 2021 and 16 persons participated in the training programme.

**(ii) Training programmes on Animal welfare rules and regulations and Vetro-legal issues, their handling for amicable solution:** The Board has organised a five day training programmes on Animal welfare rules and regulations and Vetro-legal issues, their handling for amicable solution from 17<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup>



January, 2021 in which the emphasis was given to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and its Rules. The programme has been attended by 45 persons including the officials from the department of Animal Husbandry from the States of Haryana, Delhi, Uttarkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka.

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## **Chapter-12**

# **CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY**





## CREDIT, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

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

### 12.2 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

**12.2.1** Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department has organized numerous webinars and events with stakeholders on animal husbandry & dairy sector keeping in view the COVID 19 protocols which are as follows:

- Easy credit availability to livestock and dairy farmers under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan through Dairy processing Infrastructure Development Fund, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and Kisan Credit Card.
- Role of Veterinarians in One Health on the occasion of World Veterinary Day
- Artificial Insemination in Goat-Importance, Present Status and Future Prospect
- Indian Dairy Industry during COVID 19 Pandemic: Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward
- Exports of Dairy products: Issues and Prospects
- Artificial Insemination in Goat-Importance, Present Status and Future Prospect
- World Milk Day- Webinar

- Launch of Digital Import Clearance System (Pilot Phase) for Animal Quarantine and Certification Services (AQCS)
- Stakeholder Engagement - Panel Discussion on Feed and Fodder sector and One Health

**12.2.2** The Department has signed MoU with MoRD, MoFPI and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for Leveraging SHG platform for rural economic growth, Extension of benefits to Dairy Entrepreneurs/ Dairy industries through the convergence of various schemes of DAHD and to work together on sustainably improving India’s livestock sector to support the nation’s food and nutritional security and protect the economic wellbeing of small-scale livestock producers respectively through convergence.





**12.2.3** Under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Department has celebrated the Iconic week from 22-26 November, 2021 and National Milk Day celebrated on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 commemorating the birth centenary of Dr. Varghese Kurien at NDDB, Anand. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying virtually inaugurated the IVF labs at Hessarghata, Karnataka and Dhamrod, Gujarat and launched the Grand Start up Challenge 2.0 and web portal for breed multiplication farm. He also felicitated the winners of Gopal Ratna Awards for the categories of the best dairy farmer, best artificial insemination technician and best dairy cooperative society (DCS).



### 12.3 Publicity and Awareness Creation

Awareness Programmes on Re-aligned Entrepreneurship schemes / Infrastructure Development and other Flagship schemes of the Department were conducted through Common

Service Centres network at village level camps across the country. Also, Department has created various IEC materials through National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) and their agencies. Brochures, short films etc. are circulated to States / UTs Governments, Hon'ble Member of Parliaments and disseminated through various social media platforms.

### 12.4 Training to Livestock Farmers

Realizing the scope and importance of integrated working of research, education and extension functions, the Department has extended capacity building among farmers through training programs on Dairying and Livestock Management. 80000 farmers have been trained through 2000 three-day training programs through 400 KVKs across the country by the ICAR established Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

### 12.5 State/UT Ranking Framework for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector

The Department has formulated a State/UT ranking framework in consultation with States / UTs. This will help in identifying the possible areas of improvements and prioritizing the components of schemes and its fund flow towards meeting national livestock development objectives for better performance among the States / UTs.

#### 12.6.1 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for Animal Husbandry Farmers

After the announcement of the Atmanirbhar Package to cover new farmers (agricultural as well as allied) under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, a Special Drive was organized from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) in association with Department of Financial Services (DFS) for providing KCC to eligible dairy farmers of Milk Cooperatives and Milk Producer Companies.

As a result of the Special Drive, over 15.00 lakh fresh KCC were sanctioned for AHD Farmers as per table below:

S No.	Type	Fresh KCC Sanctioned
1	Crop loan with dairy	3,74,857
2.	Crop loan with other allied activities	87,821
3.	Dairy	9,53,827
4.	Poultry	19,702
5.	Others	85,821
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,22,028</b>

Source: D/o Financial Services

Furthermore, in order to expand the benefit of Kisan Credit Card to all eligible animal husbandry and fishery farmers in the country, DAHD, DOF and DFS are jointly organizing a “Nationwide AHDF KCC Campaign” from 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021 to 15<sup>th</sup> February 2022. In this campaign, the target for DAHD is to cover all eligible farmers who are involved in various Animal Husbandry Activities like rearing of bovines, goat, pig, poultry and other allied activities. This campaign will attempt to saturate all eligible dairy farmers associated with Milk Unions/Milk Producer Companies (MPCs) who have not yet been covered in the previous campaign.

Under this campaign, weekly “District-level KCC camps” are being organized by the

District Coordination Committee for scrutiny of sourced applications. As on 28.01.2022 a total of 7,81,684 applications received, of which 7,45,608 application accepted and 2,25,768 have been sanctioned for animal husbandry farmers.

#### 12.6.2 Ground Level Credit (GLC):

In order to ensure increased credit flow to Animal Husbandry & Dairy (Including Fisheries) as announced in Hon’ble Finance Minister’s Budget Speech 2021-22, a target of Rs 61,650 crore for Animal Husbandry & Dairy (Including Fisheries) is fixed within the overall term loan target of Rs 6,85,000 crore for agriculture. The proposed target for Animal Husbandry & Dairy for 2021-22 is as under;

(Rs in Crore)

Dairy	35,141
Poultry	13,563
Sheep Goat & Piggery	6781
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,485</b>

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## **Chapter-13**

# **DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION**





## DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

### 13.1 Overview

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

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

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

transactions and adopts systems and procedures that shall at all time afford internal controls;

(viii) Ensure that the Ministry/Department follows the Government procurement procedure for execution of works, as well as for procurement of services and supplies, and implements it in a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective manner;

(ix) Take effective and appropriate steps to ensure the Ministry/Department: -

- (a) Collects all moneys due to the Government and
- (b) Avoids unauthorized, irregular and wasteful expenditure.

**13.1.2** As per Para 1.3 of Civil Accounts Manual, the Chief Controller of Accounts for and on behalf of the Chief Accounting Authority is responsible for: -

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



and Accounts Offices of the Department and inspection of records pertaining to transaction of Government Ministries / Departments, maintained in Public Sector Banks.

**13.1.3** The Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying performs his duties with the assistance of Controller/ Assistant Controller of Accounts, three Pr. Accounts Officers at HQ and 10 Pay and Accounts Offices. Five Pay and Accounts Offices are located in Delhi/NCR, One each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Mumbai and Nagpur. All payments pertaining to the Department / Ministry are made through PAOs/CDDOs attached with respective PAOs. DDOs present their claims /bills to the designated PAOs/ CDDOs, who issue cheques/releases e-payment after exercising the necessary scrutiny as per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Receipt and Payment Rules and other order issued by Government from time to time. The Accounting organization chart of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is given at **Annexure-XIII**.

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

- a. Consolidation of the accounts of the Ministry/Department in the manner prescribed by CGA;
- b. Preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts of the Demands for Grants controlled by Ministry/Department, submission of Statement of Central Transactions and material for the Finance Account of the Union Government(Civil) to the Controller General of Accounts;
- c. Payment of loans and grants to State Government through Reserve Bank of India and wherever this office has a drawing account, payment therefrom to Union

Territory Government/ Administrations;

- d. Preparation of manuals keeping in view the objective of management accounting system if any, and for rendition of technical advice to Pay and Accounts Offices, maintaining necessary liaison with CGA's Office and to effect overall coordination and control in accounting matters;
- e. Maintaining Appropriation Audit Registers for the Ministry/ Department as a whole to watch the progress of expenditure under the various Grants operated on by the Ministry/Department;

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

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

- a. Pre-check and payment of all bills, including those of loans and grants-in-aid, submitted by Non-Cheque Drawing DDOs.
- b. Accurate and timely payments in conformity with prescribed rules and regulations.
- c. Timely realization of receipts.
- d. Issue of quarterly letter of credit to Cheque Drawing DDOs and post check of their Vouchers/bills.
- e. Compilation of monthly accounts of receipts and expenditures made by them incorporating there with the accounts of the cheque Drawing DDOs.
- f. Maintenance of GPF accounts other than merged DDO and authorization of retirement benefits.
- g. Maintenance of all DDR Heads.
- h. Efficient service delivery to the Ministry/ Department through banking arrangement by way of e-payment.
- i. Adherence to the prescribed Accounting Standards, rules and principles.
- j. Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.

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

- a. Consolidation of monthly accounts of Ministry and its submission to the CGA.
- b. Annual Appropriation Accounts.
- c. Statement of Central Transactions.
- d. Preparation of "Accounts at a Glance".
- e. Union Finance accounts which are submitted to the CGA, Ministry of Finance and Principal Director of Audit.
- f. Payments of grants-in-aid to Grantee Institutions/Autonomous Bodies etc.
- g. Rendering technical advice to all PAOs and Ministry; if necessary in consultation with other organizations like DoPT, Ministry of Finance and CGA etc.
- h. Preparation of Receipt Budget.
- i. Preparation of Pension Budget.
- j. Procuring and supplying of Cheque books for and on behalf of PAOs/Cheque Drawing DDOs.
- k. To maintain necessary liaison with Controller General of Accounts office and to effect overall co-ordination and control in accounting matters and accredited Bank.
- l. To verify and reconcile all receipts and payments made on behalf of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying through the accredited Bank i.e. State Bank of India.
- m. To maintain accounts with Reserve Bank of India relating to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and to reconcile the cash balances.
- n. To ensure prompt payments.
- o. Speedy settlement of Pension/Provident fund and other retirement benefits.
- p. Internal Audit of the Ministry, subordinate and attached offices under Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and its Grantee institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.
- q. To make available accounting information to all concerned Authorities/Divisions.
- r. Budget co-ordination works Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- s. Monitoring of New Pension Scheme and revision of pension cases from time to time.
- t. Computerization of Accounts and e-payment.
- u. Administrative and co-ordination function of the accounting organization.
- v. Roll out of PFMS under Other Central Expenditure and Central Sector Schemes in Implementing Agencies/Grantee Institutions/Autonomous Bodies.
- w. Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) in Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.



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

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

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

## 13.2 Internal Audit Wing

a) The Internal Audit Wing carries out audit of accounts of various offices of the Department to ensure that rules, regulations and procedures prescribed by the government are adhered to by these offices in their day to day functioning. Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations.

It basically aims at helping the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. It is also an effective tool for providing objective assurance and advice that adds values, influence change that enhances governance, assist risk management, control processes and improve accountability for results. It also provides valuable information to rectify the procedural mistakes/deficiencies and thus, acts as an aid to the management. The periodicity of audit of a unit is regulated by its nature, volume of work and quantum of funds.

- b) The Internal Audit Wing working under the overall guidance of Chief Accounting Authority and Financial Advisor has focused on strengthening governance structures, capacity building and leveraging technology in appropriate manner to ensure an efficient and effective Internal Audit practice.
- c) In pursuance of O/o Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, OM no. G.25014/33/2015-16/MF.CGA/IAD/306-53 dated 15.05.17 and as per provisions contained in Generic Internal Audit Manual (Version 1.0) issued by O/o CGA, Audit Committee has been constituted in this Department under the Chairmanship of Secretary (DAHD) and terms of reference of Internal Audit Committee has been defined in O/o CCA OM No. Agri/IAW/Audit Committee/DAHD/2020-21/229-250 dated 15.09.2020.
- d) During the financial year 2021-22, the focus of Audit was to detect errors in fixation of Pay paid in excess as well as in short.

Status of Outstanding Internal Audit paras in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as on 30.09.2021 are given below:-

Department	Outstanding Paras up to 31.03.2021	Paras Raised from 01.04.2021 to 30.06.2021	Paras Dropped from 01.04.2021 to 30.06.2021	Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.06.2021
AHD	346*	10	Nil	356
TOTAL	346	10	Nil	356

\* 30 paras transferred from DAC&FW to AHD (DDO DMS, Patel Nagar is part of AHD Department)

Department	Outstanding Paras up to 30.06.2021	Paras Raised from 01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	Paras Dropped from 01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.09.2021
AHD	356	NIL	37	319
TOTAL	356	NIL	37	319

Department	Outstanding Paras up to 30.09.2021	Paras Raised from 01.10.2021 to 31.12.2021	Paras Dropped from 01.10.2021 to 31.12.2021	Total Outstanding Paras as on 31.12.2021
AHD	319	NIL	11	308
TOTAL	319	NIL	11	308

### 13.3 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 10 (Ten) Pay & Accounts Offices. Five PAOs are located in Delhi/

NCR, One each in Chennai, Cochin, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Nagpur. All payments pertaining to the Department/Ministry are made through PAOs/CDDOs attached with respective PAOs. Drawing and Disbursing Officers present their claims/bills to the designated PAOs/CDDOs, who issue releases e-payment after exercising the necessary scrutiny as per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Receipt and Payment Rules and other orders issued by Govt. from time to time.

### 13.4 Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

13.4.1 Public Financial Management System (PFMS) initially started as a Plan Scheme named CPSMS of the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2008-09 as a pilot in four states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Mizoram for four



Flagship schemes e.g. MNREGA, NRHM, SSA and PMGSY. After the initial phase of establishing a network across Ministries / Departments, It has been decided to undertake National roll-out of CPSMS (PFMS) to link the financial networks of Central, State Governments and the agencies of State Governments. The scheme was included in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan initiatives of erstwhile Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Presently PFMS is the scheme of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and being implemented by O/o Controller General of Accounts across the country.

**13.4.2** As per MoF, DoE, OM No.66 (29) PF-II/2016 dated 15.07.2016, Hon'ble Prime Minister has emphasized the need for improved financial management in implementation of Central Plan Schemes so as to facilitate Just-in-Time releases and monitor the usage of funds including information on its ultimate utilization. The Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is administered by the O/o controller General of Accounts in the Department of Expenditure which is an end-to-end solution for processing payments, tracking, monitoring, accounting, reconciliation and reporting. It provides the scheme managers a unified platform for tracking releases and monitoring their last mile utilization.

**13.4.3** In order to abide by the directions to implement Just-in-time releases and monitor the end usage of funds, it has been decided by Ministry of Finance to universalize the use of PFMS to cover all transactions/payments under the Central Sector Schemes. The complete monitoring of these schemes require mandatory registration of all Implementing Agencies (IAs) on PFMS and mandatory use of Expenditure, Advances & Transfer (EAT) module of the PFMS by all IAs. The Implementation Plan covers the complete universe of Central Sector Schemes,

which inter-alia requires the following steps to be taken by each Ministry/Department:-

- a. All central schemes have to be mapped /configured and brought on the PFMS platform.
- b. All Implementing Agencies (IAs) receiving and utilizing funds needs to be mandatorily registered on PFMS.
- c. Usage of PFMS modules has to be made mandatory for all registered agencies for making payments, advances and transfers.
- d. All Departmental Agencies incurring expenditure in respect of Central Sector Schemes must register and compulsorily use the PFMS Modules.
- e. All Grantee Institutions have to adopt PFMS modules for making Payments/Transfers/ Advance from Grants received from the Central Govt. This will enable generation of on-line Utilization Certificates for claiming funds from the Central Government.
- f. Department has to take an action for integrating their respective systems/ applications with the PFMS.

#### **13.4.4 Module to implement the Mandate:-**

Modules developed/under developed by PFMS for stakeholders as per the Union Cabinet approval and mandates are as under:

#### **I. Fund Flow Monitoring [ EAT Modules ]**

- (a) Agency registration
- (b) Expenditure management and fund utilization through PFMS EAT module
- (c) Accounting Module for registered agencies
- (d) Treasury Interface
- (e) PFMS-PRI fund flow and utilization interface
- (f) Mechanism for State Governments towards fund tracking for State schemes
- (g) Monitoring of Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

## II. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) modules

- (a) PAO to beneficiaries
- (b) Agency to beneficiaries
- (c) State treasuries to beneficiaries

## III. Interfaces for Banking

- (a) CBS (Core Banking Solutions)
- (b) India Post
- (c) RBI (Reserve Bank of India)
- (d) NABARD & Cooperative Banks

### 13.4.5 Modules to Implement Enhanced mandate

#### 1. PAO Computerization-Online payments, receipts and accounting of Govt. of India

- (a) Programme Division module
- (b) DDO module
- (c) PAO module
- (d) Pension module
- (e) GPF & HR module
- (f) Receipts including GSTN
- (g) Annual Financial Statements
- (h) Cash Flow Management
- (i) Interface with non-civil ministries

#### 2. Non-Tax Receipt Portal.

#### 13.4.6 Other Departmental Initiatives

To leverage the capabilities of PFMS, several other Departments have approached PFMS for developing utilities for their Departmental need as follows:-

- (i) CBDT PAN Validation
- (ii) GSTN bank account validation

#### 13.4.7 Implementation Strategy

An Action Plan has been prepared and

approved by Ministry of Finance for phased implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

#### 13.4.8 Improved Financial Management through

- i. Just in Time(JIT) release of funds
- ii. Monitoring of use of funds including ultimate utilization

#### 13.4.9 Strategy

- a. Universal roll-out of PFMS which inter alia includes
- b. Mandatory registration of all Implementing Agencies (IA) on PFMS and
- c. Mandatory use of Expenditure Advance & Transfer (EAT) Module of PFMS by all IAs

#### 13.4.10 Implementation Strategy for Central Sector (CS) Schemes/transaction

Activities is to be completed:

- i. Mandatory registration and use of EAT module by IAs
- ii. Mapping of all relevant information of Schemes
- iii. Uploading of budget of each scheme on PFMS
- iv. Identify implementation hierarchy of each scheme
- v. Integration of System Interface of specific schemes with PFMS e.g. NREGASoft, AwasSoft
- vi. Deployment and training of trainers

#### 13.4.11 Implementation Strategy for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Activities is to be undertaken by States

- i. State Treasury Integration with PFMS
- ii. Registration of all SIAs on PFMS (1<sup>st</sup> level and below)



iii. Mapping of state schemes with corresponding central schemes

iv. Configuration of State schemes on PFMS

- Configuring State Schemes components
- Identify and configure hierarchy of each state scheme

v. Integration of PFMS with schemes specific software application

vi. Deployment and training of trainers

vii. Continuous support for implementation

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

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

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

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

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

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

other such payments by citizens / corporate/ other users.

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

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

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

f. The collection of Non-Tax revenue of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Financial Year 2021-22 up to 31.12.2021 is **Rs. 286.00 Crores**, and of it **Rs. 60.00 Crores** have been collected through Bharat Kosh on NTR e-Portal.

#### 13.4.12 New Development in the Accounting Organization

Enforcement of enhanced security layers in online payment process in Public Financial Management System (PFMS)

In order to ensure safety measures on PFMS platform, the following features are being enforced for treasury operations:

a) Verification of each payment request with physical bill without fail before putting the digital signature by Pay & Accounts Offices (PAOs).

b) Use of NIC/GOV domain e-mail IDs for user registration by the officials dealing with PAO and DDO module of PFMS.

c) Immediate deactivation of user(s) found to be no longer active

d) Deactivation of user ID/Digital key of PAO/

AAO user type at the time permanent transfer/ superannuation).

e) Implementation of OTP based log in system on PFMS in phased manner.

**13.5 The Status of the SNA Agencies Mapping as on 31-12-2021 as per SNA-03 is given at Annexure-XIV.**

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# ANNEXURES





## Total Number of Livestock &amp; Poultry During 20th Livestock Census-2019-State wise

S. No.	State/UT	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Horse + Ponies	Mules	Don-keys	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	107863152
3	Arunachal Pradesh	339221	6379	7345	159740	271463	3051	0	0	0	24075	350154	1161428	1599575
4	Assam	10909239	421715	332100	4315173	2099000	12783	724	900	567	0	0	18092201	46712341
5	Bihar	15397980	7719794	213377	12821216	343434	32176	1491	11264	88	0	0	36540820	16525349
6	Chandigarh	13440	12177	0	998	138	237	0	0	0	0	0	26990	48883
7	Chhattisgarh	9983954	1174722	180229	4005657	526901	675	21	142	1	0	0	15872302	18711824
8	D&N Haveli	39736	997	84	7548	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	48404	89671
9	Daman And Diu	1840	374	68	987	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	3284	18264
10	Delhi*	86433	162142	932	30470	76346	2694	136	1087	157	0	0	360397	43831
11	Goa	60247	27207	8	9446	35480	15	1	0	2	0	0	132406	349543
12	Gujarat	9633637	10543250	1787263	4867744	658	21811	5	11286	27620	0	0	26893274	21773392
13	Haryana	1928682	4368023	288370	334640	108240	9683	2499	800	5154	0	0	7046091	46294965
14	Himachal Pradesh	1828017	646565	791345	1108413	2477	8851	20415	4797	26	1940	0	4412846	1341951
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2539240	690829	3247503	1730218	1215	63335	16722	9563	466	26221	12	8325324	7366308
16	Jharkhand	11223052	1350313	641183	9121173	1276973	1378	73	400	0	0	0	23614545	24832906
17	Karnataka	8469004	2984560	11050728	6169392	323836	7018	51	8790	33	0	0	29013412	59494481
18	Kerala	1341996	101504	1482	1359161	103863	560	0	65	26	0	0	2908657	29771905
19	Lakshadweep	2493	16	0	43188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45697	226025



S. No.	State/UT	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Horse + Ponies	Mules	Don-keys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
20	M a d h y a 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>

\*19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census -2012 figures in case of Delhi

Source: 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (Million 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	1.9
1999-2000	78.3	30,447	47.9	1.9
2000-01	80.6	36,632	48.4	1.9
2001-02	84.4	38,729	49.5	1.9
2002-03	86.2	39,823	50.5	2.1
2003-04	88.1	40,403	48.5	2.1
2004-05	92.5	45,201	44.6	2.2
2005-06	97.1	46,235	44.9	2.3
2006-07	102.6	50,663	45.1	2.3
2007-08	107.9	53,583	43.9	4.0
2008-09	112.2	55,562	42.8	4.2



Year	Milk (Million Tonnes)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Wool (Million Kgs.)	Meat (Million Tonnes)
2009-10	116.4	60,267	43.1	4.5
2010-11	121.8	63,024	43.0	4.9
2011-12	127.8	66,449	44.7	5.5
2012-13	132.4	69,731	46.1	5.9
2013-14	137.7	73,438	47.9	6.2
2014-15	146.3	78,484	48.1	6.7
2015-16	155.5	82,929	43.6	7.0
2016-17	165.4	88,137	43.5	7.4
2017-18	176.3	95,217	41.5	7.7
2018-19	187.7	1,03,318	40.4	8.1
2019-20	198.4	1,14,383	36.8	8.6
2020-21*	209.9	1,22,049	36.9	8.8

\*-“ Not received/not available

“\*\*” Provisional Figures

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

## Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 2020-21 &amp; 2021-22 (till 31.12.2021)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2020-21			2021-22		
		BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2021)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Non-Scheme</b>						
1	Secretariat Economic Services	56.13	45.00	43.98	52.00	52.00	34.41
2	Animal Health institute	24.00	18.00	16.97	22.50	22.50	13.61
3	Small Livestock Institutes	50.00	39.00	37.49	46.00	45.80	29.74
4	Breed Improvement Institutes	44.00	36.39	38.56	41.44	41.44	26.58
5	Delhi Milk Scheme	415.00	361.50	337.41	498.00	340.00	248.15
6	Animal Welfare Board	7.00	6.00	6.00	8.49	8.49	7.00
7	National Institute of Animal Welfare	3.00	2.00	1.81			
8	Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)				1.51	1.51	1.51
	<b>Total- Non Scheme</b>	<b>599.13</b>	<b>507.89</b>	<b>482.22</b>	<b>669.94</b>	<b>511.74</b>	<b>361.00</b>
	<b>Scheme</b>						
9	National Programme for Dairy Development	300.00	286.00	285.98	255.00	403.00	249.53
10	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	0.02	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
11	National Dairy Plan-II	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
12	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	310.00	400.00	399.91	502.04	663.00	491.28
13	Dairying through Cooperatives(EAP)	0.01	0.00	0.00		0.01	0.00
14	National Livestock Mission-	370.00	425.00	424.83	350.00	288.00	201.45
15	Dairy Processing infrastructure Development Fund*	60.00	10.00	10.00	283.00	262.00	197.78
16	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities *	100.00	100.00	100.00			
17	Animal Husbandry infrastructure Development Fund*	126.96	77.00	63.36			



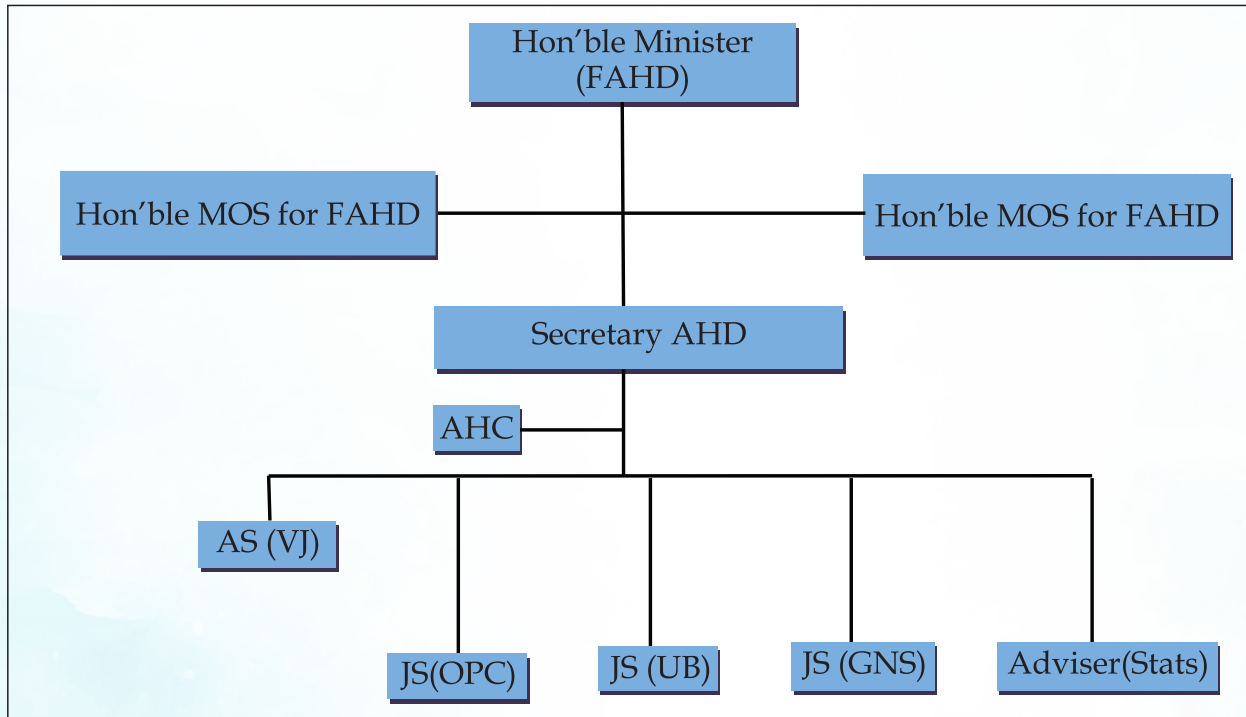
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2020-21			2021-22		
		BE	RE	Expenditure	BE	RE	Expenditure (as on 31.12.2021)
18	Livestock Health & Disease Control**	438.00	250.00	249.30	1470.00	886.00	855.15
19	National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis**	1300.00	858.00	857.99			
20	Livestock Census	100.00	94.00	93.98	70.00	40.00	21.26
21	Integrated Sample Survey						
22	<b>Total-Scheme</b>	<b>3105.00</b>	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>2485.35</b>	<b>2930.04</b>	<b>2542.01</b>	<b>2016.45</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3704.13</b>	<b>3007.89</b>	<b>2967.57</b>	<b>3599.98</b>	<b>3053.75</b>	<b>2377.45</b>

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

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

## ORGANISATIONAL CHART

### Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying)



# WORK ALLOCATION

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

All technical matters pertaining to Animal Health and Production, Animal Genetic Resources, Animal Germplasm/Biodiversity, Animal Care & Welfare, Technical matters related to Bio-security and quarantine issues, Preparation of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Manuals for Production, Breeding, Animal Health and Bio-security for animal farms, Technical matters related to Veterinary Council of India, Technical matters related to trade and Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary issues, Technical matters related to Preparation of Livestock and Dairy Development Work Plans and National Livestock Policy, Technical matters related to setting up of standards for Livestock Products as per Bureau of Indian Standards, Technical matters related to Monitoring of drugs and pesticides residues in livestock products, meat and dairy products, All matters related to coordination with Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE)/ Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and any other technical issue with Central Government/ State Government Agencies, all matters related to Avian Influenza and its publicity campaign, All matters pertaining to OIE including reporting about listed disease (six monthly and yearly), National Focal Point for Animal Diseases Notification and Veterinary Products OIE, All matters related to coordination for quality testing of vaccines under National programmes including timely availability of animals for the same, All matters related to RDDDs/ CDDL, One Health matters (including World Bank project), AMR and residue monitoring, ECAH and regulatory affairs, All matter related to BMGF project and its effective implementation, All matters related to Risk Management cases of trade including market access matters related to LH Division, All matters related to exotic, emerging and re-emerging diseases- Glanders, Rinderpest, ASF, LSD etc., Any other work assigned from time to time.

## ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (VJ)

National Dairy Plans, Dairy Development Schemes, National Project Bovine and Dairy Development, Administration (Cattle & Dairy Development) (Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta and Central Herd Registration Scheme). Establishment matters of Delhi Milk Scheme and National Dairy Development Board, all matters related to the credit including Kisan Credit Card, Coordination with States of Gujarat, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh Mizoram, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar and all Union Territories (except J&K and Ladakh), Coordination with Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and FSSAI.

## JOINT SECRETARY (OPC)

Poultry Development, Goat and Sheep Development, Piggery Development, Development of Meat Animals, Rural Slaughter House Scheme, Feed and Fodder including Testing, Livestock Insurance



Schemes, Animal Husbandry Extension Schemes. Administration (NLM) (work relating to 8 Regional Station of Forage Production & Demonstration Farms, 4 Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Poultry Products Testing Centre, Gurgaon, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar). All matters related to Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog and Plan Coordination of the Department, Coordination with States/UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, J&K and Ladakh, Coordination with NITI Aayog, Ministry of Environment & Forest, MNRE, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Textiles, all matters relating to Animal Welfare Board.

### **JOINT SECRETARY (UB)**

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

### **JOINT SECRETARY (GNS)**

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

### **ADVISER (Statistics)**

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

## List of Subjects allocated to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

### PART-I

The following subjects which fall within List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India:

1. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in public interest as far as these relate to development of livestock and birds feed and dairy and poultry products with the limitation that in regard to the development of industries. The functions of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying do not go further than the formulation of the demand and fixation of targets.
2. Promotion and development of livestock, dairy and poultry and its associated activities, including infrastructure development, marketing, exports and institutional arrangements etc.
3. Welfare of persons engaged in activities relating to livestock, dairy and Poultry.
4. Liaison and cooperation with international organizations in matters relating to livestock and poultry development.
5. Livestock Census.
6. Livestock Statistics.
7. Matters relating to loss of livestock due to natural calamities.
8. Regulation of livestock importation, animal quarantine and certification.
9. Gaushalas and Gausadans.
10. Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.
11. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
12. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960).

### PART-II

The following subjects which fall within List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (as regards legislation only):

13. Profession of veterinary practice.
14. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals and birds.
15. Conversion of indigenous breeds; introduction and maintenance of Central Herd Books for indigenous breeds of livestock.
16. Pattern of financial assistance to various State undertakings, Dairy Development Schemes through State agencies/Co-operative Unions.

### **PART III**

For the Union territories the subjects mentioned in parts I and II above, so far as they exist in regard to those territories and, in addition, to the following subjects which fall within List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India

17. Preservation, protection and improvement of stocks and prevention of diseases of animals and birds, veterinary training and practice.

18. Courts of Wards.

19. Insurance of livestock and birds.

### **PART-IV**

20. Matters relating to cattle utilization and slaughter.

21. Fodder development.



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

1. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Dhamrod, District Surat, Gujarat.
2. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Andesh Nagar, District Lakhimpur, (UP).
3. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Similiguda, Sunabada (Koraput), Odisha.
4. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
5. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Chiplima, Basantpur, District Sambalpur, (Odisha).
6. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Avadi, Alamadhi (Chennai).
7. Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta, Bengaluru North.
8. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta, Bengaluru North.
9. Central Herd Registration Unit, Rohtak (Haryana).
10. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ajmer.
11. Central Herd Registration Unit, Ahmedabad.
12. Central Herd Registration Unit, Santhapat, Ongole, District Prakasam (A.P.)
13. Regional Fodder Station Kalyani, District Nadia, (West Bengal).
14. Regional Fodder Station, Jammu (J&K).
15. Regional Fodder Station, Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
16. Regional Fodder Station Hisar (Haryana).
17. Regional Fodder Station, Dhamrod (Gujarat).
18. Regional Fodder Station, Avadi, Alamadhi, Chennai (Tamil Nadu).
19. Regional Fodder Station, Hyderabad.
20. Regional Fodder Station, Hessarghatta, Bengaluru North.
21. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh).
22. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Kapashera Village, New Delhi.
23. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Pallikarni Village, Chennai.

24. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Gopalpur, District 24 Parganas (West Bengal).
25. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Mumbai.
26. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Hyderabad.
27. Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Bengaluru.
28. Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar (Haryana).
29. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Southern Region, Hessarghatta, Bengaluru.
30. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar (Odisha).
31. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Western Region, Aarey Milk Colony, Mumbai.
32. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Northern Region, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.
33. Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana).
34. Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

**Financial Progress under “National PROGRAMME FOR Dairy Development”  
As on (31.12.2021)**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Approved Cost	Central Share	Total Releases	Funds Utilised	Unspent
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	3242.60	2883.97	2212.18	2211.74	0.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1191.33	1126.40	883.50	372.31	511.19
3	Assam	2	3435.90	3265.49	455.09	82.72	0.00
4	Bihar	17	26322.54	21019.23	20407.09	11501.43	8011.18
5	Chhattisgarh	3	2338.99	2096.11	1114.36	586.64	527.72
6	Goa	2	1689.97	1393.45	873.81	137.23	736.57
7	Gujarat	6	32776.94	20126.80	18929.80	5395.14	12478.48
8	Haryana	4	2523.99	2132.74	1516.65	1228.73	287.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	4297.12	3948.47	3244.70	1372.63	1872.07
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	15111.51	13980.77	7709.91	4131.14	3578.77
11	Jharkhand	2	2093.97	1765.97	718.90	330.98	323.78
12	Karnataka	7	17519.10	12552.30	7248.80	5796.50	1452.30
13	Kerala	9	13020.39	9750.71	9702.48	9066.21	636.26
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	6361.30	5473.98	5420.86	4407.38	1013.48
15	Maharashtra	3	4946.98	4507.17	3192.29	1086.60	2105.69
16	Manipur	3	3029.04	2784.90	2340.90	1435.04	905.86
17	Meghalaya	5	4566.49	4125.22	2757.27	1635.58	1121.69
18	Mizoram	3	1100.64	1031.13	1031.13	907.53	123.60
19	Nagaland	4	1306.44	1214.61	819.90	675.35	144.55
20	Odisha	6	5407.68	4981.94	4539.99	3404.18	1097.39
21	Puducherry	3	341.75	325.15	322.12	274.08	39.47
22	Punjab	7	12496.99	8357.81	8172.29	6281.67	1890.62
23	Rajasthan	19	17925.29	14444.80	12946.97	10246.83	2659.14
24	Sikkim	5	3282.80	3053.49	3047.87	2238.56	809.31
25	Tamil Nadu	7	14599.67	10580.76	9126.69	4532.77	4593.92
26	Telangana	5	3836.74	3197.56	2688.59	2210.26	478.33
27	Tripura	3	2292.10	2025.87	1421.73	187.02	1234.71
28	Uttar Pradesh	6	7985.03	6648.73	4459.18	709.19	131.69
29	Uttarakhand	3	4160.33	3371.88	3347.56	3169.26	178.30
30	West Bengal	3	403.47	393.47	363.16	284.91	71.47
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>219607.08</b>	<b>172560.87</b>	<b>141015.74</b>	<b>85899.59</b>	<b>49015.90</b>



**State-wise Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”  
As on (31.12.2021)**

S.No.	States/UTs	Dairy Plant Capacity (TLPD)		Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000 <sup>0</sup> )		Functional DCS (No.)		Farmer Member (No.s)	
		Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	49.5	14.7	350	355	10500	21620
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	79	0	2165	0
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	201.0	0.0	790.5	314.0	3594	3876	221330	195145
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	16.1	19.7	207	129	5229	4460
6	Goa	90.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	70	0	9970	0
7	Gujarat	100.0	400.0	2652.2	818.4	1087	434	2972585	74247
8	Haryana	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	297	0	13060	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	120.0	0.0	52.9	0.0	252	50	10907	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	226.5	95.0	72.0	67.0	1941	690	96500	39500
11	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	31.0	24.0	260	260	7000	2746
12	Karnataka	0.0	0.0	2300.9	17.9	5070	385	671104	22386
13	Kerala	1255.0	955.0	765.8	448.3	297	193	105525	45450
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.0	15.0	210.7	46.0	790	484	77781	16516
15	Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	293.6	0.0	123	0	35942	0
16	Manipur	10.0	0.0	31.5	4.3	150	50	5325	1043
17	Meghalaya	70.0	40.0	38.8	2.0	36	20	935	590
18	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.8	15	3	408	60
19	Nagaland	7.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	69	0	8725	2800
20	Odisha	30.0	90.0	145.3	60.7	708	398	45040	26434
21	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3	0	237	0
22	Punjab	60.0	60.0	253.6	174.1	519	97	32918	8301
23	Rajasthan	440.0	290.0	616.7	6.7	1470	-23	63354	10376
24	Sikkim	55.0	25.0	52.9	26.7	149	125	8928	2762
25	Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	856.0	317.2	1214	360	50730	100
26	Telangana	0.0	0.0	153.1	162.4	407	150	42865	8000
27	Tripura	16.0	0.0	14.5	1.4	55	25	4800	2550
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	29.8	15.1	355	288	15840	11520
29	Uttarakhand	55.0	50.0	167.9	100.6	1126	161	46320	9376
30	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	95	70	5170	3532
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2865.5</b>	<b>2120.0</b>	<b>9766.6</b>	<b>2645.7</b>	<b>20788</b>	<b>8580</b>	<b>4571193</b>	<b>509514</b>

**State-wise Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”  
As on (31.12.2021) (Contd..)**

S. No.	Name of the State	Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)		Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)				FTIR Technology based Milk Analyser	
		Project Target	Ach.	Project Target		Ach.		Project Target	Ach.
				No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.85	114.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	0.00	13	9.50	0	0.00	0	0
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1
4	Bihar	400.03	162.98	81	217.00	49	106.00	10	10
5	Chhattisgarh	6.86	0.74	29	58.00	13	26.00	1	1
6	Goa	49.00	0.00	57	43.50	0	0.00	1	1
7	Gujarat	1142.99	385.00	1205	3937.50	545	1681.00	5	5
8	Haryana	34.71	0.00	50	39.00	59	48.00	5	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	75.83	0.00	18	36.00	0	0.00	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	135.00	145.00	71	292.00	17	67.00	1	1
11	Jharkhand	11.00	2.99	48	108.00	13	26.00	1	0
12	Karnataka	1630.03	14.03	531	1530.00	130	339.00	17	15
13	Kerala	494.06	435.77	57	197.50	46	116.00	11	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	123.56	6.77	201	181.00	154	123.00	5	5
15	Maharashtra	214.39	0.00	91	178.00	4	4.00	23	0
16	Manipur	24.74	3.76	115	23.00	38	8.40	0	0
17	Meghalaya	38.22	0.76	51	25.50	26	12.10	1	1
18	Mizoram	10.42	0.84	23	11.50	9	4.50	0	0
19	Nagaland	13.86	0.00	14	20.00	8	8.50	0	0
20	Odisha	90.56	65.84	22	62.00	22	62.00	9	9
21	Pondicherry	19.00	0.00	15	14.50	15	14.50	1	1
22	Punjab	233.33	32.44	231	282.00	225	279.00	7	6
23	Rajasthan	280.24	28.79	489	480.50	415	419.00	14	12
24	Sikkim	50.45	9.28	133	42.30	92	30.00	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	513.00	0.00	364	946.00	225	269.00	21	0
26	Telangana	33.33	19.61	87	81.50	0	0.00	2	0
27	Tripura	27.66	0.00	13	15.50	0	0.00	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	16.30	2.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0
29	Uttarakhand	141.28	28.33	2	2.00	1	1.00	3	2
30	West Bengal	1.70	2.37	4	2.00	4	2.00	2	2
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>5831.90</b>	<b>1456.93</b>	<b>4015</b>	<b>8835.30</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>3646.00</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>95</b>

**State-wise Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development”  
As on (31.12.2021) (Contd.)**

S.No.	Name of the State	Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU)		Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU)		Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	
		Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.	Project Target	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	723	694	0	0	3	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	676	50	5466	2652	619	386
5	Chhattisgarh	36	0	0	0	56	4
6	Goa	57	0	70	0	19	0
7	Gujarat	1928	1076	0	0	3263	0
8	Haryana	120	0	344	513	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	80	40	0	0	11	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	292	223	0	0	1656	60
11	Jharkhand	44	0	130	50	0	0
12	Karnataka	5407	1791	0	0	1031	113
13	Kerala	555	500	214	214	280	246
14	Madhya Pradesh	817	779	9	9	259	253
15	Maharashtra	561	155	7	7	75	0
16	Manipur	48	10	80	51	1	1
17	Meghalaya	21	7	41	0	3	3
18	Mizoram	71	30	0	0	3	2
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	3
20	Odisha	672	672	0	0	288	54
21	Pondicherry	15	15	80	80	0	0
22	Punjab	774	1048	450	250	666	166
23	Rajasthan	1680	1585	0	0	2087	1263
24	Sikkim	261	214	0	0	2	1
25	Tamil Nadu	2094	1228	716	366	569	103
26	Telangana	345	0	994	0	3	0
27	Tripura	150	0	0	0	9	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	210	196	8	0
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	1324	1277	8	0
30	West Bengal	100	100	0	0	5	0
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>17527</b>	<b>10217</b>	<b>10135</b>	<b>5665</b>	<b>10930</b>	<b>2674</b>



## State-wise Physical progress under DIDF scheme (As on 30.11.2021)

S. No	State	Total Projects	Village Coverage (000)		Producer Members (000)		Milk Proc. (TKgPD)		Milk Process. Capacity (LLPD)	
			EOP	Ach.	EOP	Ach.	EOP	Ach.	EOP	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.91	0.85	122.00	119.00	504.00	400.00	4.00	0.00
2	Gujarat	3	9.14	8.57	783.44	749.13	11658.48	10361.44	42.50	0.00
3	Haryana	3	4.97	0.94	681.36	60.13	6743.00	240.35	0.00	0.00
4	Karnataka	8	9.13	6.43	1344.98	1119.19	5052.26	4004.42	39.50	37.50
5	Maharashtra	3	4.46	3.05	292.92	196.80	2431.11	1734.17	10.00	7.50
6	Punjab	4	3.46	2.46	230.44	142.57	1515.90	1166.87	9.95	0.00
7	West Bengal	1	0.28	0.00	36.00	0.00	3555.35	0.00	12.00	0.00
8	Kerala	1	0.93	0.00	302.00	0.00	370.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Telangana	3	1.10	0.00	73.30	0.00	214.54	0.00	5.50	0.00
10	Rajasthan	1	1.01	1.14	58.00	71.00	390.00	325.64	5.00	0.00
11	Tamil Nadu	4	2.57	0.00	705.90	0.00	1315.96	0.00	18.00	0.00
12	Bihar	1	1.40	0.00	212.60	0.00	660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>23.44</b>	<b>4842.94</b>	<b>2457.82</b>	<b>34410.60</b>	<b>18232.89</b>	<b>146.45</b>	<b>45.00</b>

S. No	State	BMC (nos)		Chilling (BMC) Capacity (LLPD)		Drying Capacity (MTPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)		EMAT (nos)	
		EOP	Achiev.	EOP	Achiev.	EOP	Ach.	EOP	Ach.	EOP	Ach.
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	2.50	0.00	10	0
2	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	10.63	0.00	0	0
3	Haryana	0	0	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0
4	Karnataka	118	113	3.54	3.40	165	165	8.71	5.72	0	0
5	Maharashtra	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	1.66	1.04	0	0
6	Punjab	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	4.98	0.00	250	0
7	West Bengal	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	5.57	0.00	0	0
8	Kerala	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.04	0.00	0	0
9	Telangana	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	1.63	0.00	0	0
10	Rajasthan	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0
11	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00	0.00	30	0	0.27	0.00	0	0
12	Bihar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	1.31	0.00	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>38.30</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>

## State-wise number of Veterinary Institutions (as on 31.03.2021)

S.No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/Poly clinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockmen Centers/ Mobile Dispensaries)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	337	1576	1275	3188
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	180	305	500
3	Assam	21	443	767	1231
4	Bihar	39	1098	1595	2732
5	Chhattisgarh	341	829	434	1604
6	Goa	5	25	50	80
7	Gujarat	34	702	1057	1793
8	Haryana	1053	1818	22	2893
9	Himachal Pradesh	465	1759	1234	3458
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	20	503	1301	1824
11	Jharkhand	35	424	433	892
12	Karnataka	695	2135	1382	4212
13	Kerala	278	865	20	1163
14	Madhya Pradesh	1063	1583	65	2711
15	Maharashtra	39	1908	2906	4853
16	Manipur*	56	109	34	199
17	Meghalaya	4	122	128	254
18	Mizoram	11	67	69	147
19	Nagaland	11	51	82	144
20	Odisha	541	3239	314	4094
21	Punjab	1398	1489	20	2907
22	Rajasthan	2530	198	5790	8518
23	Sikkim	18	52	57	127
24	Tamil Nadu	182	2741	896	3819
25	Telangana	107	909	1201	2217
26	Tripura	16	60	462	538
27	Uttarakhand	329	10	778	1117
28	Uttar Pradesh	2208	267	2575	5050
29	West Bengal	112	612	2606	3330
30	A & N Islands*	10	13	13	36
31	Chandigarh	5	9	0	14
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	-

S.No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/Poly clinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockmen Centers/ Mobile Dispensaries)	Total
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu*	1	2	3	6
34	Delhi*	50	26	0	76
35	Lakshadweep	0	9	1	10
36	Puducherry*	0	17	74	91
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11959</b>	<b>25850</b>	<b>27949</b>	<b>65828</b>

'-' Not available/not received

'\*' Previous year data used

Source : State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments



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

IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS			
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in number)	IMPORT (in number)
1	Horses for Polo	57	95
2	Other	34	742
3	Pet cat	507	369
4	Pet dog	1086	741
5	Live ornamental Fish	2842656	3172194
6	Weighing less than 50 kg.	100	355
9	Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	63689	24130
10	Camels and other camelids (Camelidae)	—	30
11	Rabbits and hares	2	2
12	Other (Rabbit and hares)	45	54793
13	Other (Chimpanzee)	—	1
14	Other (Bornean Orangutan)	—	1
15	Other (Gorilla)	—	2
16	Other (Drosophila)	—	2
17	Other (Elephant)	1	—
18	Other (Giraffe)	2	—
19	Other (Scarlet Macaw) (Ara Macao)	1	6
20	Other (Nilgai Black Buck)	—	6
21	Grandparent stock of poultry	20880	42080
22	Goat	42285	—
23	Psittaciformes (including parrots, parakeets, macaws and cockatoos, Albino budgerigars, African grey parrot)	1	—
24	Other (Brood stock, FL. Vanna Mei and PPL of Brood stock)	418908	—
	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in kg)	IMPORT (in kg)
25	Boneless	893300	853631.63
26	Cuts and offal, frozen	—	20477
27	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), Pacific salmon and Danube salmon (Hucho hucho)	—	166435.82
28	Fish Meat (Salmon)	—	158367
29	Fish Meat	—	36146
26	Fish Millet	—	18
27	Frozen	38545516.5	672301
28	Freeze Dried Green Shell Mussel Powder	—	104
29	Skimmed Milk	66074	394950

**IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS**

S. No.	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in number)	IMPORT (in number)
30	Milk Powder	—	60236.98
31	Other (Animal By-products)	4615423	1148579
32	Whey, dry, blocks and powdered	1740000	3111659
33	Other (fresh fish)	5364090	21096142.60
34	Other (dry fish)	5000	3041636
35	Ghee	169095.36	29463
36	Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese and curd	—	957759
37	Processed Cheese not grated or powdered	930	307715
38	Other cheese	14884	110956
39	Coral	—	238894.90
40	Chunks	—	1044899
41	Shells	1137270.72	5080
42	Other (fresh hilsa)	—	1784193
43	Human Hair unworked	4136	-
44	Polychaetas	11500	-
45	Halibut (Reinhardus Hippoglossoides hippoglossus stenolepis)	—	127.20
46	Code (Gadus Morhua, Gadus Gae)	—	138.42
47	Haddock (Melanogrammus Aeglefinus)	—	113.74
48	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair	—	1850
49	Frozen Octopus and crab	113117	—
50	Fowls of species gallus domesticus (table eggs, white shell egg, hatching egg)	2983355.96	10348992
51	Fish scales	400000	31500
52	Artemia	469862	—
53	Crushed bones, bones chips	1657090	178000
54	Horn Products	807975.95	1770494
55	Other (Horn)	123290.71	97438.10
56	Cuttle Fish Bone	1116932	32208
57	Chunks	—	58160
58	Frozen semen, other than bovine	—	2004
59	Fish Lipid Oil	1187661	591099.28
60	Lanolin Fatty Acid	24070	69669
61	Hams and cuts thereof	—	12
62	Other, including mixtures	—	7332
63	Sweets	3685876.49	—
64	Mixes and dough for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 1905	—	21733
65	Noodles	—	692665.69

IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS			
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in number)	IMPORT (in number)
66	Chili sauce	—	82165
67	Food Stuff	783392.8	271109.29
68	Other (Food Stuff)	—	271954.25
69	Homogenised composite food preparations (Sweets)	8280592.2	150396.48
70	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	—	9709.90
71	Food Supplements	22194277.07	2169161.57
72	Other (supplements)	2419544.76	873540
73	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	51914179.23	52348509.44
74	Compounded animal feed	62735920.53	31809652.07
75	Bile paste (bovine and chicken bile)	209720	—
76	Algal oil containing epa & dha	19000	—
77	Frozen shrimps	69144	—
78	Livers and roes of fish, dried, smoked salted or in brine	—	2
79	Live freshor chillea (scallops)	—	40
80	Dried silkworm pupa	124350.1	—
81	Egg albumen powder	60000	—
82	Fur lamb, calf	65903	—
83	Concentrates for compound animal feed	11963132.95	15675347.90
84	Other (Fish Feed or Prawns feed)	67158496	13116344.28
85	Other (Animal Feed, Pet chews, Buffalo Meal)	18941281.29	18448784.50
86	Vitamin D3	231374.10	25060
87	Other	11920	621.51
88	Kits and Antibodies	22527.5	40311.4
89	Diagnostic Kits	—	38285
90	Lab consumables	—	26963
91	Cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeast)	227016	64546.53
92	Animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses (FBS)	104	81353.70
93	Other (Pharmaceutical products)	2000	269927.13
94	Magnesium tablets	—	2145



**IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS**

S. No.	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in number)	IMPORT (in number)
95	Organic fertilizer	1530	1714066
96	Pharma Gelatin	288	4682046.1
97	Isinglass	—	135894
98	Gelatin, edible grade and not elsewhere specified or included	645970	2868996.10
99	Glues derived from bones, hides and similar items, fish glues	215653	2034019
100	Other (Jelly Glue)	15000	907346.42
101	Other (Cynergy)	—	41018.2
102	Other	2305235	
103	Of cow, including cow calf	883373	25110
104	Other	726352	75670
105	Of cow, including cow calf	4203709	23049
106	Lamb skins, other than pelts	74359	197250
107	Sheep skins	1643058	332180
108	Feather	—	3070
109	Adult Bovine Serum	—	67484.1
110	Bovine serum albumin	—	15.55
111	Other (peptone derivates)	—	3621.62
112	Other (egg albumin)	—	1.65
113	Other (Glucosamine hydrochloride)	12705.68	—
114	In the wet state (including wet-blue)	7734645	6776807.34
115	Others	121885	121706
116	Grain splits	—	510625
117	Full grain, unsplit	5972816	126921.48
118	Finished Leather	891511,75	314224.94
119	Of goats or kids	37986	17164.6
120	Other (Finished Leather)	1116321.31	897197.83
121	Patent leather and patent laminated leather	9352	17164.6
122	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fiber, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls	912363	2891256.63

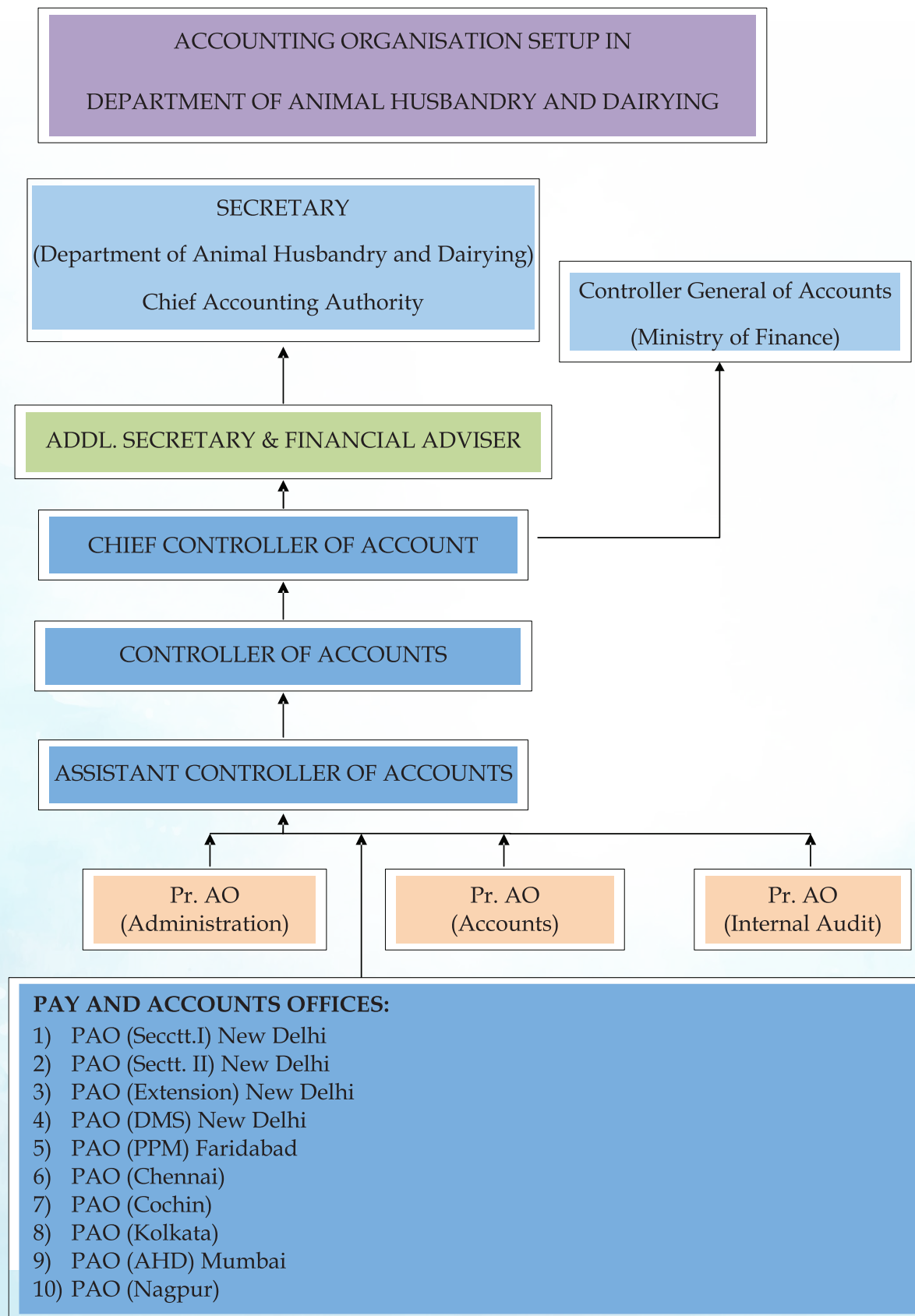
IMPORT/EXPORT REPORT OF LIVESTOCK & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF ALL AQCS STATIONS			
S. No.	DESCRIPTION	EXPORT (in number)	IMPORT (in number)
123	Of lamb, the following: Astrakhan, Broadtail, Caracul, Persian and Similar lamb, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian or Tibetan lamb, whole, with or without head, tail or paws	—	423687
124	Stock lot bovine tanned leather	8467890	—
125	Other (cusion, standard TBL pad)	—	34510.44
126	Hides and skins of other animals with hair on, tanned or dressed	104450	1326511.31
127	Whole skins and pieces or cuttings thereof, assembled	—	479123.58
128	Silk waste	1483954.25	59301.07
	Wool	256234.60	8478175.60
129	Other (Wool)	—	5906775
130	Shorn wool	—	1742553.84
131	Other (Greasy Wool)	—	26121400.80
132	Other (excluding pig & boar bristles)	21792	7553
133	Wool Tops	674721.20	—
134	Other	230303	1025.17
135	Bags filled with feather or down	17047.25	98398.89
136	Badminton shuttle cocks	56786	1271600.08
137	Gelatin capsules, empty	4424460.77	324797.61
138	Button moulds & other parts of buttons, button blanks	352065.27	—

## Species-wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during 2021 (January - December)

S. No.	Disease	Species	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot & Mouth Disease	Bov	176	47,429	2,558
		Swine	177	29,212	2,322
		<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>76,641</b>	<b>4880</b>
2	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Bov	73	871	91
		Buff	8	31	5
		O/C	27	161	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>98</b>
3	Anthrax*	Bov	3	82	82
		O/C	2	2	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>
4	Enterotoxaemia	O/C	2	14	3
5	Sheep & Goat Pox	O/C	9	226	52
6	C.C.P.P.	O/C	2	10	1
7	Swine Fever	Swi	6	65	51
8	Salmonellosis	Avi	64	264062	9163
9	Coccidiosis	Avian	6	7987	260
10	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	2	566	85
11	Fowl Pox	Avian	4	7685	264
12	I.B.D.	Avian	15	9150	5755
13	CRD	Avian	21	56496	2285
14	Trypanosomosis	Bov	4	212	6
		Buff	6	341	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>6</b>
15	PPR	O/C	25	784	268
16	Brucellosis	Bov	0	0	0
17	Theileriosis	Bov	1	3	0
18	Amphistomiasis	O/C	1	2536	1
19	Glanders	Equine	5	55	55



## ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT



## SNA Agencies Mapping Status as on 31-12-2021 as per SNA-03

S.No.	State-wise SNA Status of Schemes	Agencies Registered as SNA	Child Agencies Mapped with SNA Account	Child Agencies using Zero Balance Account	Total Agencies Mapped	Total Agencies Mapped in Hierarchy
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	0	27	29	29
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	14	15	15
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	13	14	14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATISGARH	6	0	167	173	173
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	28	29	29
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	2	0	55	57	57
	9979-Livestock Health and Disease Control	3	0	84	87	87
6	DELHI	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
7	GOA	3	0	0	3	1
	3033-Rashtriya Gokul Mission	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	2	0	0	2	1

S.No.	State-wise SNA Status of Schemes	Agencies Registered as SNA	Child Agencies Mapped with SNA Account	Child Agencies using Zero Balance Account	Total Agencies Mapped	Total Agencies Mapped in Hierarchy
8	GUJARAT	2	0	0	2	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
9	HARYANA	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	1	1
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2	0	1	3	2
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	1	2	2
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
12	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
13	KARNATAKA	3	0	0	3	2
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	2	0	0	2	1
14	KERALA	1	0	0	1	1
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
15	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
16	MAHARASHTRA	2	0	0	2	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	2	0	0	2	0



S.No.	State-wise SNA Status of Schemes	Agencies Registered as SNA	Child Agencies Mapped with SNA Account	Child Agencies using Zero Balance Account	Total Agencies Mapped	Total Agencies Mapped in Hierarchy
17	MANIPUR	1	0	0	1	1
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
18	MEGHALAYA	2	0	0	2	2
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	1
19	MIZORAM	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
20	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
21	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
24	RAJASTHAN	2	0	73	75	75
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	39	40	40
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	34	35	35
25	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0

S.No.	State-wise SNA Status of Schemes	Agencies Registered as SNA	Child Agencies Mapped with SNA Account	Child Agencies using Zero Balance Account	Total Agencies Mapped	Total Agencies Mapped in Hierarchy
26	TAMIL NADU	2	0	0	2	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
	9979-Livestock Health and Disease Control	1	0	0	1	0
27	TELANGANA	4	0	0	4	4
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	2	0	0	2	2
	9979-Livestock Health and Disease Control	1	0	0	1	1
28	TRIPURA	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
29	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0	0	0	0	0
30	UTTARAKHAND	1	0	0	1	0
	9008-National Livestock Mission	0	0	0	0	0
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	0
31	WEST BENGAL	2	0	0	2	2
	9008-National Livestock Mission	1	0	0	1	1
	9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	1	0	0	1	1
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>293</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

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



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

NPBB	National Programme for Bovine Breeding
NPBB&DD	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NPRSM	National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey Office
OBM	Out Board Motor
OIE	Office International Des Epizooties
ONBS	Open Nucleus Breeding System
PED	Professional Efficiency Development
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PTP	Progeny Testing Programmes
PVCF	Poultry Venture Capital Fund
QR	Quantitative Restriction
RDDL	Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
RE	Revised Estimate
RFD	Result Framework Document
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RTI	Right to Information
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	State Implementing Agency
SIP	Sanitary Import Permit
SIQ&CMP	Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production
SLBTC	State Livestock Breeding and Training Centre
SLCAnGR	State Level Committee on Animal Genetic Resources
SLSMC	State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
SMP	Skimmed Milk Powder
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSCC	State Semen Collection Centre
SSU	Second Stage unit
TCD	Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics
TCMPF	Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federations

TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
TSU	Third stage unit
UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya
VCI	Veterinary Council of India
VKGUY	Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System





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