



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING**
(2024-25)

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2025-26)
(DEMAND No. 44)**

ELEVENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
18th March, 2025 / 27 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 19.03.2025

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 19.03.2025



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
18th March, 2025 /27 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2024-25)

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI – CHAIRPERSON

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal
4. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
5. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
6. Shri Kuldeep Indora
7. Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav
8. Md. Abu Taher Khan
9. Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi
10. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
11. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
12. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
13. Shri Narayan Tatu Rane
14. Shri Murasoli S.
15. Shri Dharambir Singh
16. Shri Dushyant Singh
17. Shri Sudhakar Singh
18. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
19. Shri Tejasvi Surya
20. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor
21. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
24. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
25. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
26. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav-Patil
27. Shri Madan Rathore
28. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
29. Shri P. P. Suneer
30. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala
31. Vacant*

* Vacant *vice* Shri Krishan Lal Panwar resigned from Rajya Sabha on 14.10.2024.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Khakhai Zou - Director
3. Ms. Sonia Gupta - Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Committee, under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, considered the Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying which were laid on the table of the House on 11th February, 2025.

3. The Committee took evidence of the Representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at their Sitting held on 21st February, 2025. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 18th March, 2025.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the Recommendations / Observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officials of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

NEW DELHI;
18th March, 2025
27 Phalgun, 1946 (Saka)

CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal
Husbandry and Food Processing

ABBREVIATIONS

1. AHIDF - Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund
2. AAP -Annual Action Plans
3. AWBI - Animal Welfare Board of India
4. CPSC - Central Project Steering Committee
5. CEAH - Centre of Excellence for Animal Health
6. CSF - Classical Swine Fever
7. CPCSEA - Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals
8. CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate
9. DIDF - Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
10. DMS - Delhi Milk Scheme
11. EAT - Expenditure Advances and Transfer
12. ESVHD - Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries
13. EFC - Expenditure Finance Committee
14. FMD - Foot & Mouth Disease
15. HPC - High Power Committee
16. LHDCP - Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme
17. LH&DC - Livestock Health and Disease Control
18. MVU - Mobile Veterinary Units
19. MEP - Monthly Expenditure Plan
20. NADCP - National Animal Disease Control Programme
21. NDDDB - National Dairy Development Board
22. NLM - National Level Monitors
23. NPDD - National Programme for Dairy Development
24. NSC - National Steering Committee
25. PPR - Peste des Petits Ruminants
26. PCMC - Programme Coordination Management Cell
27. PSC - Project Sanctioning Committee
28. QEP - Quarterly Expenditure Plan
29. RGM - Rashtriya Gokul Mission
30. SMP - Skimmed Milk Powder
31. SPSRC - State Project Screening and Review Committee
32. SDC&FPO - Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations
33. WMP - Whole Milk Powder

CHAPTER – I

BUDGETARY OVERVIEW

The Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing held a detailed discussion with the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in their Nineteenth Sitting held on the 21st February, 2025 regarding examination of Demands for Grants 2025-26 (Demand No. 44) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying). The Standing Committee undertakes an evaluation of the financial and physical performance of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying up to the year 2024-25 and also analyses the budgetary allocations made towards the Department for the year 2023-24 under Demand No.44 in this Chapter.

A. STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DAHD)

1.2. Sectors and Schemes under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying are as under :

S. No.	Sector	Scheme
1.	Development Programmes	Rashtriya Gokul Mission; National Programme for Dairy Development; National Livestock Mission; and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey
2.	Disease Control	National Animal Disease Control Programme; and Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme
3.	Infrastructure Development Fund	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund; Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund; and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities

1.3. Non-Scheme heads under the Department :

- a. Secretariat Economic Services.
- b. Subordinate Offices under DAHD –

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

- c. Statutory / Autonomous Bodies under the Department –
 - i. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
 - ii. Veterinary Council of India (VCI)
 - iii. Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)

B. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS

1.4. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated Rs. 5055.40 crore at BE Stage for the financial year 2025-26 under Demand No.44 presented to the Lok Sabha on the 11.02.2025. Allocation of Funds to the Department under different Heads of Account along with Actuals for 2021-22, BE and RE for 2022-23 and BE for 2023-24 are as follows:-

			Revenue	Capital	Total	(In ₹ Crores)
Charged :			...	...	...
Voted :			4469.45	585.95	5055.40	
		Major Head	2023-2024 Actuals	2024-2025 Budget Estimates	2024-2025 Revised Estimates	2025-26 Budget Estimates
	REVENUE SECTION					
	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	55.67	49.69	64.33	78.05
	Animal Husbandry	2403	2065.44	2693.98	2210.33	2287.17
	Dairy Development	2404	733.26	787.00	639.90	912.75
	North Eastern Areas	2552	...	431.50	153.93	270.96
	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	446.78	696.30	693.98	875.59
	Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	9.68	35.10	24.64	44.93
	Total-Revenue Section		3310.83	4693.57	3787.11	4469.45
	CAPITAL SECTION					
	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4403	15.24	54.33	52.21	105.75
	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	4404	0.03	31.00	22.10	2.80
	Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	5475	2.09	1.34	1.83	1.95
	Loan for Dairy Development	6404	157.31	151.00	151.00	475.45
	Total-Capital Section		174.67	237.67	227.14	585.95
	GRAND TOTAL		3485.50	4931.24	4014.25	5055.40
Note: (a) The above estimates do not include the recoveries shown below which are adjusted in reduction of expenditure						
	Revenue Section					
	Animal Husbandry	2403	-83.43	...	...	...
	Dairy Development	2404	-3.58	...	...	...
	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	-0.02	...	...	...
	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	-57.43	...	...	...
	Grant-in-aids to Union Territories	3602	-3.77			
	Total-Revenue Section		-144.46	...	...	...
(b) The receipts shown below are netted for the purpose of exhibition in the Expenditure Budget:						
	Revenue Section					
	Dairy Development	0404	-141.94	-410.00	-175.00	-215.00
	Total-Revenue Section		-141.94	-410.00	-175.00	-215.00
The expenditure provisions, net of the above recoveries and receipts, will be as under:						
		Revenue	3024.43	4283.57	3612.11	4254.45
		Capital	174.67	237.67	227.14	585.95
		Total	3199.10	4521.24	3839.25	4840.40

C. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

1.5. Funds proposed, allocated and Expenditure incurred from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25 and allocations made at BE Stage for the year 2025-26 :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Allocation at BE stage	Allocation at RE stage	Actual Expenditure (AE)	Expenditure as % of RE
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13	3007.89	2967.55	98.7
2021-22	7368.55	3599.99	3053.75	3008.66	98.5
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84	3440.97	2660.82	77.33
2023-24	4913.26	4687.85	4183.93	3486.51	83.33
2024-25	6330.81	4931.24	4014.25	2541.59	63.31
2025-26	6086.83	5055.40			As on 14.02.2025

1.6. When asked about the reasons behind a progressive decline in the allocations proposed by the Department from the year 2024-25 up to 2025-26, despite a constant rise in the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in the national economy, the Department, in its written reply, informed the Committee that this decline in proposed allocation from the year 2024-25 to 2025-26 was due to reduction of outlay of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme by Expenditure Finance Committee for remaining period of 15th Finance Commission Cycle. This decrease is also a result of the underutilization of funds in previous years. Secondly, the Rashtriya Gokul Mission was approved by CCEA with an allocation of Rs 2400 crore and expenditure of Rs. 2132 crore was made upto 31.3.2024 and thus balance of Rs. 268 crore was available under the scheme. In view of this BE of Rs. 700 crore made available during 2024-25 has been reduced to Rs. 268 crores at RE stage.

1.7. Responding to the query regarding measures adopted to ensure that proposed allocations are duly prioritized rationally and realistically without compromising targets, the Department informed the Committee that most of the targets envisaged under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Dairy Development and National Livestock Mission etc. have already been achieved by prioritizing the activities and components of the scheme. Only under LHDGP, the targets envisaged could not be achieved due to issues of availability of quality vaccines. The proposed allocations are as per priorities of the sector.

Even though the exercise of pre-budgetary consultations and reviews is undertaken before sending budgetary proposals, there still remains a considerable gap between the funds proposed by the Department and those allocated at the BE Stage by the Ministry of Finance. Moreover, the allocations made at the BE Stage have been further revised downwards at the RE Stage from the year 2023-24 to 2024-25.

1.8. In its written replies submitted to the Committee, the Department has mentioned that although there is reduction in funds allocated at RE Stage during the year 2024-25, all the schemes except RGM have received funds as per projections. No such reduction of funds allocated require re-calculation of fund allocation to various schemes. For RGM also, the department is in process of obtaining the approval of the cabinet for allocation of additional outlay for the remaining period of 2024-25 and 2025-26.

1.9. They further detailed by stating that although the allocation of Rs.4931.24 Cr at BE stage was reduced to Rs.4014.25 Cr at RE stage, the department is in position to meet its expenditure mainly due to reduction of funds under LHDCP scheme due to downward revision of the outlay by EFC; and RGM scheme due to exhaustion of its outlay in the current FY. The savings resultant due to reduction of funds under these two schemes at RE stage could be utilized to meet the additional requirement under other schemes/non-scheme. As such, there was no financial constraints in discharging any of its responsibilities / functions.

1.10. In spite of the allocation of the Department at the RE Stage being reduced to Rs. 4014.25 Crore from BE Stage allocation of Rs. 4931.24 Crore, the Department was able to spend merely Rs. 2541.59 Crore (upto 14.02.2025), which amounts to only 63.31% of the RE allocation. The Committee enquired about the reasons behind the inability of the Department to spend the amount allocated at the RE Stage for the given year. The Department in its written reply stated as under:

“Department will be utilizing the allocated BE allocation of Rs.4931.24 Cr for the Financial Year 2024-25 and the utilization of funds till 3rd quarter of the Financial year 2024-25 is Rs. 2116.79 Cr against the BE of Rs. 4931.24 cr and RE of Rs. 4014.25 cr. As per ceiling for last quarter laid by DEA, not more than 33% of the

grant should be spent in last quarter of the financial year. It is submitted that under the RGM and NPDD scheme (utilized more than 85% of scheme allocation) the fund utilization pattern adheres to the SoP/Ceiling for last quarter. However, under all other major schemes the pattern shows that the expected expenditure during last quarter will be more than 33% of the allocated funds. The less expenditure under these schemes is mainly due to changes of procedure to release funds under CSS Scheme through SNA model, which later moved to SNA SPARSH model. The department is in process of seeking relaxation from DEA to spend more than 33% of the allocated funds under the grant.

Since, there is strong demand from States/IAs/beneficiaries in all the schemes and there are projects approved by the DAHD. The department is confident enough to utilize allocated budget by releasing the same on or before the end of current FY 2024-25.”

D. SHARE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE TOTAL CENTRAL OUTLAY

1.11. The proportion (in % terms) of Budgetary Allocation at BE Stage made in favour of the Department out of the total Budget of the Government of India since the year 2020-21 is as given below :-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total Central Outlay (BE)	Funds allocated to DAHD at BE Stage	% of the Total Outlay (BE)	Total Central Outlay (RE)	Funds allocated to DAHD at RE Stage	% of the Total Outlay (RE)
2020-21	30,42,230.09	3,704.13	0.12	34,50,305	3007.89	0.08
2021-22	3483235.63	3599.99	0.10	37,70,000	3053.75	0.08
2022-23	3944908.67	4288.85	0.11	41,87,232	3440.97	0.08
2023-24	4503097.45	4687.85	0.10	44,42,542	4183.93	0.09
2024-25	4820512	4931.24	0.10	47,16,487	4014.25	0.08
2025-26	5065345	5055.40	0.09			

1.12. As per Economic Survey 2024-25, the livestock sector has emerged as a significant engine of growth in agriculture, playing a vital role in the overall agricultural landscape. This importance is underscored by a remarkable increase in its contribution to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture and related sectors, which surged from 24.38 per cent in the

fiscal year FY15 to an impressive 30.23 per cent by FY23. In the latter year, the livestock sector alone represented 5.5 per cent of the total GVA, reflecting its dynamic growth trajectory, with a robust CAGR of 12.99 per cent.

1.13. However, the percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Total Central Outlay, at the BE and RE Stage, has declined from 0.10% in 2024-25 to 0.09% in 2025-26 and 0.09% in 2023-24 to 0.08% in 2024-25, respectively.

1.14. Further, when asked whether the funds allocated to the Department at the BE Stage for the year 2025-26 were sufficient to meet the requirements for that year, the Department in its written replies stated that the projections for BE 2025-26 was Rs.6086.63 Cr against which Rs.5055.40 Cr has been allocated to this Department. The main reduction is on the part of the projections for RGM which was Rs.700 Cr against which Rs.0.01 Cr has been allocated, due to exhaustion of total approved outlay for 2021-22 to 2025-26. As such, the allocation under rest of the schemes/non-schemes is more or less as per Department's projections. The department will be in position to discharge its responsibilities.

1.15. One being asked as to how does this decline in share of Department *vis-à-vis* Total Central Outlay to 0.09% in 2025-26 as compared to 0.12% in 2020-21 reflect on performance of the Department during past 05 years in terms of underutilization and surrender of funds, the Department submitted in their written reply as under:

“The expenditure under various schemes of the Department is in proportion with the central outlay approved by CCEA from 2021-22 to 2025-26. However, expenditure could not be incurred under LHDCP as per the total outlay approved for the scheme. After reviewing the progress of expenditure under the scheme, EFC in its meeting dated 12.08.2024 recommended to reduce the outlay for the scheme.

The main reasons for less expenditure under the LHDCP scheme are issues of non-availability of quality vaccines, cascading effects of COVID-19 situation, outbreak of diseases like African Swine Fever and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) leading to diversion of resources to tackling these diseases, which affected the ongoing programme of FMD control and eventual eradication etc.

However, even after underutilization and surrender of funds, strategic and focused efforts like harmonization of vaccine producing facilities, allowing concurrent application of LSD and FMD vaccines, strict monitoring through double-stratified seromonitoring plans, online uploading of vaccination data on Bharat Pashudhan Portal and follow-up with States etc. have led to a decreasing trend of outbreak of diseases and better seromonitoring results. These have also helped us retain our endorsement of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme with World Organization for Animal Health.”

1.16. Further, the Department was asked to elaborate on the steps it proposes to take performance wise to enhance the importance attached to the sector in Government allocation of budget. The Department stated as under:

“The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying plays a vital role in livestock health, dairy production and rural employment aligning with national priorities. As far as Livestock Health is concerned, it is imperative to allay the impending risks of zoonoses, Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) and to implement the programmes with One Health approach. Department has taken a number of initiatives and is working in close collaboration with other Ministries like MoHFW, MoEF&CC etc. in a wholesome Government approach and the Department has also received the Pandemic Fund for related activities. Livestock and poultry health management will help create an enabling environment for increasing farmers’ income and also exports of our products. Phase-wise approach is planned for creation of compartments and zones for specific diseases to control crucial diseases. These will require additional funding which can be placed before Ministry of Finance with adequate justification.

Further, keeping in view the importance attached to this sector, Department is in the process of revamping of its two flagship schemes namely Rashtriya Gokul Mission and Dairy Development with proposal to enhance the total outlay by adding activities like establishment of heifer rearing centre and loans under component B of NPPD under these two schemes for sustainable development.”

1.17. On question of plans of the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase its share in Budget *vis-a-vis* Total Central Outlay, the Committee were informed as under:

“The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying plays a vital role in livestock health, dairy production and rural employment aligning with national priorities. To enhance its effectiveness, increased funding will be required and department may project a targeted percentage increase over the current allocation for implementation in phased increments over the next 3–5 years.

Further, the Department may focus on continued supply of quality vaccine, better vaccine quality control testing framework, improved cold chain infrastructure and timely supply of the demanded quantity of the vaccines, increased vaccination coverage & all other related activities also like paying out of remuneration, accessory purchases, awareness etc. while making necessary budgetary provisions.

Overall, the key priority areas for increased funding include livestock health and disease control through vaccination programs under the LHDCP, dairy sector development through Co-operatives, breed improvement programs under RGM, feed and fodder improvement through the National Livestock Mission (NLM), Rural employment, increased farmer income and training components in various schemes. Augmented budgetary support will strengthen critical programs like LHDCP, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, and Infrastructure Development Fund, ultimately leading to increased milk yield, improved livestock productivity, enhanced feed resources, and better farmer welfare.”

E. SECTORAL ANALYSIS

1.18. Funds proposed, allocated (BE & RE) and Expenditure incurred from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 and allocations made at BE Stage for the year 2023-24 :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Proposed by the	Allocation at BE stage	Allocation at RE stage	Actual Expenditure	Expenditure as % of RE
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	Department			(AE)	
2020-21	8396.31	3704.13	3007.89	2967.55	98.7
2021-22	7368.55*	3599.99	3053.75	3008.66	98.5
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84	3440.97	2660.82 [#]	77.33
2023-24	4913.26	4687.85	4183.93	3486.51	83.33
2024-25	6330.81	4931.24	4014.25	2541.59	63.31
2025-26	6086.83	5055.40			As on 14.02.2025

As of 28.02.2025, the department has incurred an expenditure of ₹2923.24 crore, accounting for 72.82% of the Revised Estimates (RE) provision of ₹4014.25 crore for FY 2024-25. According to the Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP), ₹1232.81 crore (25% of the Budget Estimates for 2024-25) is to be spent in the fourth quarter. Up to the third quarter, ₹2116.79 crore had already been utilized, and an additional ₹806.45 crore (₹2923.24 crore - ₹2116.79 crore) has been spent in the fourth quarter to date. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), expenditure in the last quarter should not exceed 33% of the total budget grant. To ensure full utilization of the available funds, the department has sought relaxation from MoF to utilize the remaining ₹1897.46 crore in the fourth quarter of FY 2024-25. In response, the MoF has advised prioritizing the expenditure of the allocated amount for Q4 before considering any relaxation.

Scheme-wise major plan for expenditure of remaining balance in FY 2024-25:

Name of the Scheme	BE 2024-25 (Rs. In crore)	RE 2024-25 (Rs. In crore)	Plan for expenditure of remaining balance
Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2465	1980	Against the RE 2024-25 of Rs. 1980 crore, an amount of Rs. 1340.95 crore (67.72%) has been utilized and the remaining budget will be utilized by the end of the financial year.
Infrastructure Development Fund	370	395	Against the RE 2024-25 of Rs. 395 crore, an amount of Rs. 264.20 crore (66.89%) has been utilized and the remaining budget will be utilized by the end of the

			financial year to meet the committed liabilities under the scheme.
Dairy Development	371	450	Against the RE 2024-25 of Rs. 450 crore, an amount of Rs.400.91 crore (89.09%) has been utilized and the remaining budget will be utilized by the end of the financial year.
Rashtriya Gokul Mission	700	268	Against RE 2024-25 of Rs. 268 crore, an amount of Rs. 240.06 crore (89.57%) has been utilized and the remaining budget will be utilized by the end of the financial year.
Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	45	45	Against RE 2024-25 of Rs. 45 crore, Rs. 36.15 crore (80.13%) has been sanctioned to States & UTs and other implementing agencies. Remaining amount will be sanctioned shortly.
National Livestock Mission	324	450	Against RE 2024-25 of Rs. 450.00 Crore RE 2024-25 for NLM. Rs. 338.97 (75.33 %) have been utilized. Besides this, Rs. 29.26 crores have been released as Mother Sanction to the States remaining budget will be utilized by the end of the financial year.

[Post Evidence LoP Replies Q.2, pg 3-4]

1.19. Allocation and Expenditure details of Schemes and Non-Schemes for 2024-25 are placed as under:

(Rs. in crore)

44 -DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING							
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2023-24			2024-25		
		BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp up to 20.01.2025
Non-Scheme							
1	Secretariat Economic Service	56.40	62.90	57.76	51.03	66.16	45.86
2	Animal Health Institute	27.00	26.75	21.64	55.41	60.26	48.12
3	Breed Improvement Institute	60.00	39.54	37.20	37.72	38.00	22.70
4	Small Livestock Institute	45.00	44.00	33.35	40.10	38.00	23.76
5	Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)		25.73	19.06	34.13	26.00	15.27
7	Delhi Milk Scheme	360.00	270.00	195.72	410.00	175.00	101.23
8	Contribution to International Organization				2.50	3.25	2.43

9	Animal Welfare Board	12.00	12.00	10.23	10.00	9.84	3.93
10	Veterinary Council of India	30.30	10.00	4.00	13.74	8.13	5.05
11	Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CCSEA)	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.61	1.21
	Total - Non- Schemes	592.21	492.43	380.46	656.24	426.25	269.56

Scheme							
12	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2349.71	1500.00	1034.47	2465.00	1980.00	977.81
13	Infrastructure Development Fund	340.00	340.00	271.09	370.00	395.00	236.91
14	Dairy Development	326.93	371.00	370.82	371.00	450.00	239.48
15	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	600.00	869.54	869.13	700.00	268.00	232.07
16	National Livestock Mission	410.00	410.00	370.31	324.00	450.00	207.66
17	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	50.00	34.65	22.90	45.00	45.00	17.15
18	Dairying Through Cooperatives (EAP)	19.00	166.31	166.31			
	Total - Schemes	4095.64	3691.50	3105.03	4275.00	3588.00	1911.08
	GRAND TOTAL	4687.85	4183.93	3485.50	4931.24	4014.25	2180.64

1.20. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated Rs. 5055.40 crore for the current financial year 2025-26, which subsumes schemes and non-schemes. Sector-wise details for the last financial year and current financial year are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	BE-2024-25	BE-2025-26
Development Programmes	1440.00	2050.01
Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme including Veterinary Council of India	2478.74	1990.00
Infrastructure Development Fund	370.00	460.00
Animal Health, Small Livestock and Breed Improvement Institutes	167.36	244.89
Delhi Milk Scheme	410.00	215.00

Animal Welfare Board and National Institutes of Animal Welfare and Committee for the purpose of Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals	14.11	15.50
Secretariat Economic Service	51.03	80.00
Net Revenue Receipt for DMS	-410.00	-215.00
Total	4521.24	4840.40

Note: Taking into account the estimated revenue receipt of Rs. 215.00 crore of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS), the net budget estimate under schemes and non-schemes expenditure is Rs. 4840.40 crore for the FY 2025-26.

1.21. The Department was asked about the plans for utilisation of increased allocation of 42.36% towards the sector on Development Programmes. The Department stated as under:

“The Umbrella Scheme of Development Program consists of four sub schemes namely Rashtriya Gokul mission, Dairy Development, National Livestock Mission and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey against BE 2024-25 of Rs.1440 Cr, this year the allocation has been increased mainly under three schemes except RGM. Under NLM, the reason for this increase is requirement of more funds towards quality fodder seed production activities to make quality fodder available to dairy farmers. Under the NPDD scheme, the increase is primarily to meet the demands from dairy cooperatives in nine states under Component-B of this scheme. The increased demand under LC&ISS scheme is for conducting 21st Livestock Census.”

1.22. Elaborating on the reason for decline in the allocation towards the sector on Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) and Veterinary Council of India for the year 2024-25 to Rs. 2478.74crores, which is a decrease of 19.71% over Rs. 1900 crore allocated for this sector during 2025-26, the Department stated the following:

“The reduction in the allocation for LHDCP is due to the downward revision of the outlay by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) as per their meeting minutes dated 12.08.2024. This decrease is also a result of the underutilization of funds in previous years. Several expenditure items under the scheme, such as Ear Tags,

Cold Chain, and purchase of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs), are non-recurring in nature. Additionally, some vaccinations, like Brucellosis, are administered only once in a lifetime to female calves, while PPR is given annually, with each state's vaccination program at different stages and timelines. These factors contributed to the reduction, but they are not expected to hamper the scheme's implementation.

As far as the reduction on the part of Veterinary Council of India is concerned, the budget cut may affect training programs, research, and regulatory activities, affecting the quality of veterinary education and services."

1.23. The allocation towards the sector on Infrastructure Development Fund has increased by 24.32% during the year 2025-26 as compared to that of the previous year, which was explained by the Department as under:

"DIDF and AHIDF schemes were subsumed as per the CCEA decision dated 01.02.2024. However, the erstwhile DIDF projects continued with the provisions of DIDF guidelines. No increase in allocation is made for the FY 2025-26. The increase sought in allocation under Infrastructure Development Fund is mainly due to the committed liabilities on account of interest subvention to be passed on to the beneficiaries under the schemes AHIDF, DIDF and SDCFPO. Therefore, funds under scheme will be utilized fully."

1.24. The details of 46.3% increase in allocation for the Animal Health section, Small Livestock, Breed Improvement, and the Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH), along with the reasons for the increased allocation, as provided by the Department is stated below:

Allocation of Funds to different institutes under DAHD					
					(Rs. in crore)
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	% increase /decrease over previous year's BE	Objective targets to be achieved

1	Animal Health Institute	55.41	100.00	80.47%	Due to more demand for upgradation of biosecurity facilities for laboratories at NIAH-Bagpath
2	Small Livestock Institute	40.10	50.00	24.69%	Renovation of all CPDOs and Regional Fodder Stations
3	Breed Improvement Institute	37.72	50.00	32.56%	More infrastructure to be created for strengthening biosecurity at farms.
4	Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)	34.13	44.89	31.53%	Construction of farmer hostals, renovation of quarters at Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH), Bengaluru
Total		167.36	244.89	46.33%	

1.25. Net revenue receipts from DMS has been continuously declining over the years with latest figure of Rs. 215 crore during 2025-26 compared to Rs. 410 crore during 2024-25. On being asked about the plans of Department to strengthen DMS as source of robust revenue generation and fully exploiting its potential in retail segment the Department replied as under:

“

“Decline in proposed allocation under Budget Head which is due to the fact that no proposals were taken up for upgrading Plant & Machinery, Civil & Electrical Works and others in view of the License of DMS has been suspended by FSSAI vide suspension order dated 13-10-2023. Further, DMS is directed by FSSAI to stop all production related activities and not take food business activities at DMS premises or use license No. 10012011000266 for any food business activities or sell any product. This resulted into reduction in Budget.

DMS does not have autonomy to fix incentive/discount to retailer/concessionaries and due to this DMS is not in a position to compete with other milk suppliers because other competitors are giving more incentive/discount to their sellers for selling the milk and milk products. Thus, the sale of milk is low. Therefore, the capacity utilization of plant is also less since it is proportional to the sale of milk.

Since the license of DMS has been suspended by FSSAI, the plant is not operational, which accounts for the reduced allocation. Currently, DMS is selling milk received from Haryana Dairy after relabeling it under a relabeling license.”

F. FUNDS SURRENDERED

1.26. The details of funds surrendered by the Department from 2019-20 onwards is as follows :

Year	Amount of funds surrendered (Rs. in crore)
2019-20	227.18
2020-21	722.04
2021-22	596.56
2022-23	1580.89
2023-24	1307.75

1.27. The major reason stated by the Department for the surrender of funds as per Surrender Orders for the year 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 is receipt of less proposals from different State Governments/NER States/Implementing Agencies on account of unspent balances available with them from earlier releases.

1.28. Despite having surrendered such huge quantum of funds each year during the last three years, the Department has requested for an increase in budgetary allocation.

CHAPTER – II

ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE OF SCHEMES & NON –SCHEMES

In this chapter, analysis of the performance of some of the important Schemes and Non-Schemes under the Department shall be taken up.

A. ANALYSIS OF SCHEMES

2.1 Enhancement/ Reduction in BE Stage allocation during 2024-25 vis-a-vis BE Stage allocation in 2025-26 under various Schemes of the Department:

(Rs. In crores)

Sector	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	% increase / decrease over previous year's BE
Development Programmes*	1440	2050.01	42.36
Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme including Veterinary Council of India**	2478.74	1990	-19.71
Infrastructure Development Fund***	370	460	24.32

(*)Development Programmes comprises Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Programme for Dairy Development, Dairy through Cooperative (EAP), National Livestock Mission and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey;

(**) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DCP) includes Livestock Health and Disease Control & National Animal Disease Control Programme;

(***) Infrastructure Development Fund includes Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO).

(Rs. in Crore)

SCHEME	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	Enhancement /Reduction (in crore)	% increase / decrease
Development Programmes	1440	2050	42.36	42.36
Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2000	2349.71	349.71	-19.71
Infrastructure Development Fund	315	340	25.00	4.32

1. **Schemes under Development Programmes :**

- i. **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)** - Rashtriya Gokul Mission is implemented with focus on development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds and genetic upgradation of bovine population.

Financial performance under RGM:

2.2 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details under the Scheme (RGM) since the year 2020-21 are as follows –

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE		RE	Actuals	Shortfall/ Excess. w.r.t.RE	Utilization % w.r.t. RE
	Proposed	Accepted				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020-21	1548.86	310.00	400.00	399.91	0.09	99.9
2021-22	2243.87	502.04	663.00	662.84	0.16	99.8
2022-23	604.75	604.75	600.00	599.84	0.16	99.8
2023-24	659.50	600.00	869.13	869.54	-0.22	100
2024-25	907.90	700.00	268	239.72*		89.45
2025-26	700					

*as on 14.02.2023

2.3 In its written reply, the Department apprised the Committee the reason for such drastic reduction in RE stage allocation to the Scheme during 2024-25 as under:

“The reason behind reduction in RE stage allocation in scheme is primarily due to the fact that Rs.2132 Cr has been utilized till 31.03.2024 under the scheme against the approved outlay of Rs.2400 Crore for the period of 5 years wef. 2021-22 to 2025-26 leaving only Rs.268 Cr balance outlay for Fy 2024-25 and 205-26. outlay of Rs. approved for the scheme.

As directed by the EFC, the Department has prepared EFC memo for enhancing allocation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission from Rs 2400 crore to Rs 3400 crore during 2024-25 and 2025-26. EFC during its meeting held 20.11.2024 has recommended the proposal submitted by the Department. For taking approval of the Cabinet, the cabinet note has been prepared and submitted for consideration.”

2.4 On being asked about the impact on performance parameters of such delay in fund allocation to the Scheme, the Department submitted following reply:

“Expenditure Finance Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) consider the EFC memo on the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (revised) scheme with total outlay of Rs. 3400 Cr. (2021-22 to 2025-26) during its meeting held on 20.11.2024. Based on the recommendation of EFC, Cabinet note has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. After the approval of the Cabinet note, Administrative Approval and Operational Guidelines will be issued.”

2.5 On possibility of re-appropriation of funds to the Scheme of RGM, the Department stated that the Department has explored the possibility for re-appropriation of funds from other schemes part of umbrella scheme Development Programme and same is mentioned in the Cabinet Note submitted by the Department for consideration.

Physical performance under RGM :

2.6 Parameter wise/ sub-component wise details of physical targets set and achieved are given below :

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Sub Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach (upto 11.2.2025)
Funds Released (Rs in crore)		399.91		662.84		599.84		869.54		237	
Rashtriya Gokul Mission											
1.	No. of Artificial Insemination Done (in million)	90	85	100	98.6	105	106	110	109	100	72
2.	No. of improved calves born (in million)	26	26.5	25.5	28	28	29	35	35	35	18
3.	No. of new MAIRTIS Inducted	2000	2000	5000	5000	7845	7973	8000	9031	6000	2100
4.	No. of Exiting MAITRIS Trained	2000	2000	15000	15000	20000	21672	25000	26003	20000	15276
5.	No. of semen doses produced (in million)	130	121.6	130	129.16	135	131.32	135	133.38	135	82.67
6.	No. of IB HGM Bulls produced	1000	1000	800	800	1200	1276	1200	1293	1000	447
7.	Doses of Sex Sorted Semen Production (in lakh)	10	10	10	10	10	24.36	15	28.15	18	17.35

2.7 When the Committee enquired about the productivity targets of bovine animals under Rashtriya Gokul Mission in terms of milk per annum to be achieved by 2025-26 and whether said targets will be achieved within the timeline of scheme duration, the Department stated as under:

“The Rashtriya Gokul Mission envisages to enhance average productivity of bovines from 1800kg/ animal /Year in 2021-22 to 2300 kg / animal per year in 2025-26. As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, average productivity of bovines in 2023-24 is 2079 kg/ animal/ year.”

2.8 The details of number of High Genetic Merit bulls of indigenous breeds of cattle supplied to various Semen Stations across India, Semen Station-wise, under RGM from 2021-22 till date is given at **Annexure- I.**

2.9 Further, in order to deliver Artificial Insemination (AI) Services at farmers doorstep community resource persons- Multi Purpose AI Technicians in rural India (MAITRIs) are trained and equipped, so far 38,736 MAITRIs have been inducted. Details of MAITRIs State-wise is given at **Annexure-II**

2.10 In its written replies, the Department has informed that targets for the number of Artificial Inseminations done, improved calves born, new MAITRIs inducted, existing MAITRIs trained, Semen doses produced, HGM Bulls produced and doses of sex sorted semen produced under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission have been continuously achieved from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25. The details of the same are placed at **Annexure - III.**

State-wise Financial Allocation & Physical Performance:

2.11 The Department informed that during the last 5 years amount of Rs 2758 crores was released to the States and out of this States have utilized Rs 2457 crore, which is 89.08% of the total assistance, made available under the scheme. All the UCs have been received and no utilization certificates are overdue from the State side.

2.12 The details of funds released to State, UT and NDDDB under RGM for the last five years is placed at **Annexure - IV.**

2.13 Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission, NDDDB has been allocated huge amount funds year after year. On being asked about details of utilization of funds by NDDDB State-wise along with purpose during the last five years, the Department provided the following tabular data:

S. No	Component	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	PT and PS Projects	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	30	90	0	30	15
2	Organization of Awareness Programme (OAP)	All States and Uts	9.526	0.08	0.34	0	0
3	Import of Bovine Germplasm	Bulls made available to semen stations with States, Dairy Cooperatives, NDDB	6.236	0	0	0	0
4	Implimentation of ETT/IVF Technologies for bovine breeding - SAG Bidaj	Gujarat	2.74	0	2.5	0	0
5	Implementation National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM)	For All States and UTs	25	26	0	0	0
6	Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme (ABIP) - IVF	For All States and UTs	50	0	0	0	0
7	Monitoring of Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme (ABIP) Sex sorted Semen	For all States anmd Uts	0	4.42	0	0	0
8	Sex Sorted Semen Technology	For all States anmd Uts	0	31.05	0	0	0
9	Strengthening of semen station Bidaj	Gujarat	0	0	37	0	0
9	Strengthening of semen station Rahuri	Maharashtra	0	0	5.73	0	0
10	Strengthening of semen station Alamadhi	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3.41	0	0
11	Project Gir Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	9.11	0	0
12	Vidharbha Marathwada Project	Maharashtra	0	0	12.12	24.25	12.12
13	Bapudham Project	Bihar	0	0	6.44	6.44	0
14	Breed Multiplication Farm	Across the country	0	0	6.33	20	19.24
15	Establishment of AI network in Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1.36	0	0
16	Establishment of AI network in Harit Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	7.37	0	0
17	A Help Training	All States and UTs	0	0	0	9.32	27.96
18	Streamlining LN transport and distribution system	All States and UTs	0	0	0	2.55	1.27
19	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	31.85	15.92
20	Establishment of AI network in Washim Yawatmal	Maharashtra	0	0	0	24.36	15.71
21	Establishment of AI network in Mayurbhanj	Odisha	0	0	0	19.05	9.52

2.14 On question of no funds released to States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana during the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 despite registering full utilization of funds over past years, the Department stated that funds could not be released to the States as duly countersigned UC as per GFR 2017 was not received. Complete UCs along with physical and financial progress report have been received during current financial year.

2.15 Further, the Committee observed that the States of Punjab and Rajasthan despite being States with many High Genetic Merit breeds of cows and buffaloes, have very less funds released under RGM as compared to other States over past five years from 2020-21 onwards. The Department submitted in this regard as under:

“Punjab and Rajasthan are participating in Progeny testing programme and pedigree selection programme for Sahiwal, Tharparkar, Rathi, Hariana, breeds of cattle and Murrah, and Nili Ravi breeds of buffaloes under Rashtriya Gokul Mission out of funds released to NDDB for implementation of these programmes. Further, Punjab is not participating under Nationwide AI programme as AI coverage in all the districts of the State is more than 50% and utilization certificate is still awaited from the State. Rajasthan has cleared utilization of previous released funds during current financial year.”

2.16 On being questioned about the criteria for release of funds to various States under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to ensure uniformity and fairness in fund distribution across States, the Department stated that Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is a demand driven scheme and funds are released for the detailed project report received from the States/UTs which are approved in National Steering Committee of RGM as per guidelines of the scheme.

“The Annual Action Plans are presented by the States in Regional Review Meeting (RRMs) under the Chairpersonship of secretary (AHD). The proposals are examined and approved keeping in view previous year's performance, availability of funds. Further, National Steering Committee (NSC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary again reviews approved AAP of the States/UTs and recommends release of funds after concurrence of Finance Division.”

ii **National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)**

National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) is being implemented with an objective of increasing sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and by enhancing the capacity of producer-owned institutions. The two Scheme Components A & B focus on:

Component A - Creation and strengthening of infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer such as cold chain infrastructure; and

Component B - Dairying through cooperatives wherein Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provides Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans to Dairy Cooperatives.

Financial performance under NPDD :

2.17 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details under the Scheme are as follows -

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE		RE	Actuals	Shortfall/ Excess. w.r.t.RE	Utilization % w.r.t.RE
	Proposed	Accepted				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020-21	1021.37	300	286	285.98	0.02	100
2021-22	661.47	255	403	402.91	0.09	100
2022-23	380	340.01	220.01	219.40	0.61	99.7
2023-24	370	326.93	371.00	370.82	0.18	99.9
2024-25	823.46	371	450	386.60	39.44	85.91 Upto 14.02.2025
2025-26	1000	1000				

*as on 20.02.2023

2.18 In its written replies, the Department informed the Committee that NPDD scheme has been restructured/ realigned in July 2021 for implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with the following two components:

- (i) The Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities.
- (ii) The Component 'B' of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure.

2.19 On being asked about the intended purposes/component requirements under the Scheme which caused the Department to propose an amount of Rs. 823.46 crores, the Department stated as under:

"The reason behind the increase is following: -

The actual pace of implementation of NPDD Component B started from the year 2023-24. At present, there is a committed liability of Rs.1316.75 crore (Component A- Rs.498.69 cr and Component B- Rs.818.06 cr) for release during 2024-25 and 2025-26. Some new proposal of balance amount of the project cost are under pipeline. The additional allocation will be utilized to meet the committed liabilities of approved projects and new activities of strengthening cooperative structure in line with White Revolution 2.0 launched jointly with Ministry of Cooperation.

In addition, EFC meeting for consideration of revised NPDD with new activities was held on 20.11.2024. CCEA Note is submitted for approval."

2.20 However, on question of whether drastic reduction in allocations at BE and RE stage led to downward revision in specific objectives/targets under the Scheme during the year 2024-25, the Department did not furnish any reply.

2.21 On being asked about the reason for delay in implementation of Component B of NPDD from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and its impact on performance of parameters under Component B of NPDD in terms of targets and achievements, the Department stated as below:

“Initially, the Comp B of NPDD was focused on only two States Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) have held several consultations and meetings with stakeholders in these states. However, the assessment revealed an insufficient demand from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Consequently, in accordance with the agreement, the Department has expanded the project implementation to include additional states: Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, and Uttarakhand. This proactive initiative facilitates a more rapid execution of the scheme. The project is now being implemented as planned and is expected to be completed on schedule in the fiscal year 2025-26.”

2.22 The Department has assured the Committee, in writing, that funds allocated at RE Stage for the year 2024-25 under the NPDD Scheme will be utilized completely by stating as follows:

“Out of Rs.450 crore allocated at RE Stage during the year 2024-25, Rs.386.60 crore has already been utilized (85% of RE allocation) and the remaining amount will also be utilized before the end of the current financial year. So, there is no underutilization of funds under NPDD.”

2.23 The department provided the following details of component wise fund released and utilized under NPDD from 2021-22 to 2024-25:

“An amount of Rs.1790 crore was allocated under NPDD during 2021-22 to 2025-26, against which Rs.1546.04 crore (86.37% of allocation) has already been utilised till 2024-25 (12.02.2025).

Details of component wise funds released and utilized is as under:

(Rs in crore)

NPDD Component	Fund released from 2021-25 to 2024-25 (as on 14.02.2025)	Fund utilized/refunded
Component A	980.43	843.15
Component B	565.28	304.28
Total	1545.71	1147.43

2.24 The details of Dairy Cooperative society established/reviewed & number of farmers enrolled during last five years under NPDD scheme is as attached at **Annexure-V**.

Physical performance under NPDD:

2.25 The Committee in their fourth report on Demand for Grants (2024-25) had expressed concern at the huge shortfalls seen in providing and setting up of Automatic Milk Collection units (AMCU) and Data Processor & Milk Collection Units (DPMCU) and also Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) and recommended appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest.

2.26 The Department in their written reply furnished following reply to the recommendation of the Committee:

“Under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme, projects are approved for implementation in 2-3 years and accordingly financial and physical targets are fixed. The physical targets mentioned in the note are the EOP (end of project) target and will be achieved by the end of financial year 2025-26 i.e. by 31.03.2026 (NPDD scheme implementation period).

The latest figure of achievements under the 03 category mentioned above is as follows:

S. No.	Parameter		Target (EOP) (Till 31.03.2026)	Achievement (Till 31.01.2025)	% Achievement
1.	Bulk Milk Coolers	No. of BMC	7039	5382	76.46
		Capacity of BMC	17014.50	13208.44	77.63
2.	Automatic Milk Collection units		48925	38398	78.48

- i. It may be seen from the above table that achievements against most of the EOP targets are more than 75%.

- ii. Both at the National level and Regional level review meeting have been conducted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) to ensure speedy implementation of the projects. During the current financial year, till date, about 22 State Level Technical Management Committee meetings under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Pr Secretary of the State Animal Husbandry Department have been conducted to review the implementation of project under the scheme.

Department will continue monitoring the progress of the scheme and ensure achieving targets fixed before the end of the scheme implementation period.”

2.27 On question of steps been taken by the Department to fulfil shortfall in targets under both components of NPDD, the Department stated as under:

“Department is regularly following up with States to expedite the project implementation & to submit the pending fund utilization certificates under the scheme. Till date, about 22 State Level Technical Management Committee (SLTMC) meetings under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Pr Secretary of the State Animal Husbandry & Dairy Department have been conducted during the financial year 2024-25, to review and expedite the project implementation under the scheme. Both at the National level and Regional level review meeting have also been conducted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) to ensure speedy implementation of the projects and funds utilization.”

2.28 The Committee desired to know as to how the Department is collaborating with FSSAI in field milk adulteration prevention and checks and number of awareness camps have been conducted State-wise in this regard. The Government submitted as under in this regard:

“The Quality of milk to be sold in market is governed by Standards laid down in Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which is being enforced by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) through State/UT Administration’s Food Safety Commissioners. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection are undertaken by State/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006 to check compliance of the related Rules and Regulations.

However, to check the problems of adulteration in milk in the country, this Department requests the FSSAI time to time as recent as on 19.09.2024 from the

level of Secretary (AHD) to Secretary (Health) and also holds meetings time to time with the officers of FSSAI, to discuss the measures/steps taken or to be taken for effective surveillance and enforcement of the provisions of Food Safety and Standard Act (FSS Act) 2006. Department attends meeting of Central Advisory Committee of FSSAI as a special invitee regularly which is being held bimonthly in FSSAI. Therein the Department emphasizes on regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection of milk and milk products to be undertaken by State/UT Governments.

FSSAI has done surveillances in 2011, 2016, 2018, 2022 and 2023 on dairy products (including Milk). FSSAI conducted the Milk and Milk Product Surveillance Drive in 2023, in which 10,126 samples were collected covering 756 districts of 36 States/UTs. This survey revealed that 98% samples were safe for human consumption. Based on the inputs from surveillance report, FSSAI in FY 2024-25, carried out a enforcement drive in which 81% samples were found conforming. FSSAI introduced Mobile Food Testing Laboratory (MFTL) referred to as "Food Safety on wheels" (FSW) is a multipurpose vehicle that has helped in dissemination of information through training and awareness programs and perform food testing. These FSWs are equipped with basic infrastructure for on spot testing of adulteration in various food commodities. Currently, 285 FSWs are deployed across 35 States/UTs.

FSSAI has facilitated rapid food testing methods to reduce the screening time of the food products at the field level and accelerate surveillance as well as monitoring activities. RAPID Kits are advanced, easy to use, portable and handheld devices and they don't require any sophisticated equipment or conventional reagents to conduct the tests. Further, the Food Safety Magic Boxes, for reliable "quick screening tests" by common man to perform tests at the household level. There are 107 tests across 06 food categories which include detection of adulterants like starch, urea, detergent, cellulose, maltodextrin salicylic acid, glucose in Milk.

The details of Awareness Campaign conducted by the FSSAI through Mobile Food Testing Laboratory (MFTL)s, Eat Right Melas and Eat Right Walkathons etc, in the FY 2023-24 are given below:

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total Awareness Campaign
1	A&N Islands (AN)	220
2	Andhra Pradesh(AP)	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh(AR)	1
4	Assam(AS)	4
5	Bihar(38)	39
6	Chandigarh(CH)	219
7	Chhattisgarh(CG)	1790
8	Dadra NH & DD (DD)	39
9	Delhi(DL)	34

10	Goa(GA)	44
11	Gujarat(GJ)	2275
12	Haryana(HR)	165
13	Himachal Pradesh(HP)	98
14	J&K(JK)	145
15	Jharkhand(JH)	850
16	Karnataka(KA)	232
17	Kerala(KL)	1384
18	Ladakh(LA)	0
19	Lakshadweep(LD)	0
20	Madhya Pradesh(MP)	887
21	Maharashtra(MH)	32
22	Manipur(MN)	32
23	Meghalaya(ML)	25
24	Mizoram(MZ)	0
25	Nagaland(NL)	15
26	Odisha(OD)	25
27	Puducherry(PY)	5
28	Punjab(PB)	2
29	Rajasthan(RJ)	13
30	Sikkim(SK)	29
31	Tamil Nadu(TN)	333
32	Telangana(TS)	76
33	Tripura(TR)	27
34	Uttar Pradesh(UP)	1407
35	Uttarakhand(UK)	21
36	West Bengal(WB)	293
	TOTAL	10,764

State-wise Financial Allocation & Physical Performance:

2.29 The Committee desired to know the number of States covered by the implementation of NPDD under both its Components and the plans of the Department for further expansion of the scheme or its Components. The Department submitted as under:

“Component A is implemented across the country and Component B is initially implemented only in 2 states (Bihar & Uttar Pradesh) and latter expended to implemented in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).”

2.30 Total amount of funds released and utilized by States under NPDD from the year 2019-20 up to 2023-24:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total Funds released	Total Funds utilized	% utilization (excluding Savings)
Component A#			
2019-20	26616.80	25196.41	94.66
2020-21	28586	27707.68	96.92
2021-22	40290	38531.85	95.63
2022-23	20988.68	19747.87	94.08
2023-24	24213.72	16339.83	67.48
Component B*			
Funds released to NDBB			
2019-20	26630	25210	98.58
2020-21	28597	27719	96.92
2021-22	40291	38533	95.63
2022-23	21939	20700	94.35
2023-24	53713	45839	85.34

Under Component A, funds were released to State Implementing Agency of the scheme

* Under Component B, funds were released to NDBB for projects approved in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2.31 As may be seen from above, the percentage utilization of funds during 2023-24 is merely 67.48% and 85.34% by NDBB during the same year. The Department stated that under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme, projects are approved for implementation in 2-3 years and accordingly finances are utilized by States in approved project period.

2.32 As per State wise data provided on physical progress on various parameters under NPDD from 2019 to 2023-24 the details of target and achievements are as under:

(As on 14.02.2025)

S.No.	Parameters	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000')			
		Target		Achievements	
		No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)
1	Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)	4575	12856.50	3402	9644.88
2	Functional Dairy Cooperative Societies (No.)	27850		11932	
3	Enrollment of Farmer Member (No.s)	1371410		1244639	
4	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000')	13640.00		7763.51	
5	Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU)& Data Processing & Milk Collection Unit	32017		21853	
6	Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	10501		4364	

2.33 The Statewise details of physical progress on various parameters during last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 have been placed at **Annexure - VI**.

2.34 It may be seen from the table that there is more than 50% shortfall under parameters of Electronic Adulteration Testing Units, Average Daily Milk Procurements, Functional Dairy Cooperative Societies while other parameters are also lagging behind.

2.35 On asked about whether the Department has conducted a State wise assessment of effectiveness and outcome of implementation of Scheme of NPDD under both components, the Department stated as under:

“Physical progress of output and outcomes are received regularly from the States and data is maintained by the division. In addition to Central and Regional Level monitoring of project implementation, State-wise assessment of outcome of implementation is being monitored through State Level Technical Management Committee meeting chaired by Pr. Secretary/Secretary of the Department of AH & Dairying of the State concerned. Field visits are also conducted by officers of the division on case to case basis. In addition, all the schemes of Department including NPDD scheme is reviewed by National Levels Monitors (NLMs) engaged by the Department through conducting State wise field visits.”

2.36 The Department has submitted that against a release of Rs. 854.92 crores for the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24, the unspent balance or pending Utilization Certificates under NPDD Scheme amount to a total of Rs. 103.34Crore, which is 12.08% of the released amount.

2.37 State-wise and year-wise details of funds released and utilized under the Scheme on National Programme for Dairy development (NPDD) from the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 is given at **Annexure –VII**.

2.38 The Committee observed that many States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala Pondicherry Telangana have zero Electronic Adulteration Testing Units installed by the Department. Further population dense States like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal have single testing Units. On enquiring about the plans of the Department to ensure uniform distribution of Electronic Adulteration Testing Units across States especially States with non-existing facility, the Department replied as under:

“National Programme for Dairy Development Scheme is a demand driven scheme. Projects are received from States based on their field level requirement and existing gaps. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala Pondicherry and Telangana States have not submitted projects/requirement for installation of Electronic Adulteration Testing Units at village level milk collection centers. However, during the current financial year, Assam has submitted a project for installation of 15 Electronic Adulteration Testing Units which has been approved for installation.

In addition to electronic testing method, adulteration testing in raw milk is ensured also through other methods like chemical analysis or through adulteration testing kits.”

2.39 When asked about the measures adopted to pursue with States for expenditure of released funds, the Department stated it is regularly following up with States to expedite the project implementation & to submit the pending fund utilization certificates under the scheme. Till date, about 22 State Level Technical Management Committee (SLTMC) meetings under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Pr Secretary of the State Animal Husbandry & Dairy Department have been conducted during the financial year 2024-25, to review and expedite the project implementation under the scheme. Both at the National level and Regional level review meeting have also been conducted under the

Chairmanship of Secretary (AHD) to ensure speedy implementation of the projects and funds utilization. Due to these efforts, about 94% of the funds released till 2023-24 under NPDD have been utilized and UCs of the remaining is expected by March 2025.

Milk Prices

The Average milk price has increased from Rs. 30 in 2014 to Rs. 45.98 in December, 2024.

2.40 The Committee desired to know whether the Department considers the present prices of Milk as adequate compensation to the Milk Producing farmers with a view of ensuring robustness of Dairying sector. The Department submitted the following reply:

“Price of feed and fodder, labour engaged in the dairy activities, animal health and other expenditure etc. are major cost factors for a milk-producing farmer. Usually, the producer price of milk is increased by the milk procurement agencies in consonance with the increase in price of inputs. Further, different State Governments also announces additional support for dairy farmers from time to time based on local prevailing situation. Consistent increase in milk production indicates robustness of dairy sector in this regard.”

2.41 On question of whether anybody or organization is dedicated to ensuring fairness of prices of milk to the milk farmers in terms of sustenance of their dairy livelihood in the Country and/or State specific, the Department stated as under:

“

- i. DAHD monitors the milk situation in the country at regular intervals in consultation with State Milk Federations, Private Dairies and concerned stakeholders to review the situation and take policy interventions in the interest of farmers.
- ii. Prices of milk to farmers are determined by the cooperative and private dairies based on market conditions. Usually, dairy cooperatives being the farmer centric institutions provide year round milk procurement facility at remunerative prices to farmers, which becomes the benchmark even for the private players.

regulation of the prices of the milk by the Department , The Department stated that Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India does not regulate the procurement and sale prices of milk in the country. Prices are decided by the cooperative and private dairies based on their cost of production and market forces.”

2.42 Further, as regards link between the increase in milk prices and the rate of inflation, the Department stated that the price of milk is included in calculation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for milk representing inflation. However, the milk inflation has remained much below the average food inflation. During last one year while the WPI inflation in food was recorded around 6 per cent, it was just 1.6 per cent in milk and milk products. The price of milk to be paid to the farmer is determined on the basis of Fat and Solids Not Fat (SNF) content in the milk.

2.43 The Department has stated in their written reply that about 70-80% of the consumer rupee is paid back to milk producer farmers.

2.44 On question of feasibility of stipulating a minimum support price for the milk in the Country, the Department stated that it does not support the Minimum Support Price for the milk in the country. Unlike other crops, implementation of Minimum Support Price is not recommended for milk due to multiple factors- Milk is a highly perishable commodity, which needs to be chilled to 4°C immediately after milking and processed within a few hours. Implementing a minimum support price would require establishment of a large network of milk handling/ processing facilities for handling the milk offered by the producers if they decide to supply it to the agency implementing a minimum support price. Prices of milk are fairly determined by the procurement agencies with dairy cooperatives setting the price benchmarks. Also, the milk producers are periodically compensated for increase in input costs through increase in the milk procurement price by the institutional networks to which they are affiliated to. Also, in the case of quite a few cooperatives and some private dairies, milk producers receive technical inputs in the form of cattle feed, Artificial Insemination (AI) delivery services, animal health care services etc. There would be significant practical difficulties in implementing a nation-wide minimum support price for milk and it would also introduce an element of distortion in the market.

iii National Livestock Mission (NLM)

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India is implementing the scheme of National Livestock Mission since the financial year 2014-15. In view of the present need of the sector the NLM scheme has been revised and realigned from F/Y 2021-22. The revised scheme of National Livestock Mission (NLM) aims 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 Programme. The excess production will help in the export earnings after meeting the domestic demands. The concept of NLM Scheme is to develop the 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 NLM will be implemented throughout India

Financial performance under NLM :

2.45 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details in respect of NLM are as follows :

2.46 On question of reason for underutilization of funds under the scheme during the year 2024-25, the Department stated as under:

“There is no underutilization of funds under the scheme National Livestock Mission during the year 2024-25. Under the NLM Scheme, the DAHD have already utilized 75.50% w.r.t. RE 2024-25 (till 14.02.2025). The scheme is Demand Driven and the department will be able to utilize the total allocated funds under the scheme.

The funds will be utilized during 2024-25. The necessary proposals are already in place. The Department is going to disburse subsidy under Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Quality Fodder Seed Production, Livestock insurance as well as advertisement and publicity to ensure complete utilization of RE stage allocation during the remaining part of the current financial year.”

2.47 The component-wise fund released and utilized under NLM during 2024-25 is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the components	Planned	Fund released	Fund utilized
1	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	80.00	80.00	58.00
2	Assistance to Quality Fodder Seed production	213.61	213.61	124.00
3	Research and Innovation	26.96	19.11	1.00
4	State Government release	88.00	46.14	19.00
5	Advertisement and Publicity	14.50	67.53	67.53
6	Other funds	3.25	3.00	3.00
	Total	426.32	429.39	272

2.48 The Committee desired to know the reasons for increase in proposed BE stage allocation to Rs.800 crores as compared to BE stage allocation of Rs.324.00 crore during 2024-25 and plans of the Department to utilize the same. The Department submitted as under:

“The scheme is a Demand oriented. As the NLM scheme is being successfully implemented. The number of beneficiaries under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme is increasing. Further, the Department has given thrust on the Fodder production and the number of applications under Assistance to Quality Fodder seed production are increasing. Also demand for Research and Innovations have increased. Further, due to inclusion of new activities, it is expected more number of proposals will be received. Hence, increase in BE, 2025-26 has been proposed.

The available budget during the year 2025-26 will be utilized to disburse subsidy under Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Quality Fodder Seed Production, Livestock insurance as well as advertisement and publicity to ensure complete utilization of RE stage allocation during the remaining part of the current financial year 2025-26.”

2.49 The Department has stated that there is no pendency of Utilization Certificate for funds released to various States under NLM from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25. Details of funds released and utilized are placed at **Annexure - VIII**.

Physical progress under NLM

2.50 Sub-component wise details of achievements made under NLM from the year 2022-23 onwards is as below:

Parameters	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		Reasons for shortfall / excess, if
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Entrepreneurship programme *	200	337	1000	1312	1200	1107	The Target was initially fixed lower because the scheme got approved on 14.07.2021 and needed promotion. Hence, the target was fixed lower. However, due to extensive efforts made by the Department, the scheme is now popular, hence, the target is fixed in higher side depending on the availability of fund.
Livestock Insurance	1257544	1185740	1257544	967632	1886316	663765	The target could not be achieved there was a shortage of fund, non-participation of insurance companies
Fodder Seed production (Tons)	45590	32508.6	50150	39212.40	55697	NIL	Kharif crop is under harvesting, grading and certification.
Establishment of Goat Semen Station	2	2	2	0	2	0	Target for the year 2022-23 was achieved. Two semen stations have been approved and fund to be released.

2.51 As per details of achievements of Physical Targets submitted by the Department under NLM from the year 2020-21 to 2022-24-25, all sub-components details are as below:

Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation continued till 14th July, 2021:

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	Demand Driven	10960	NIL
2021-22	Demand Driven	6660 (Till March, 2021)	NIL
2022-23	NIL	NIL	NIL
2023-24	NIL	NIL	NIL
2024-25	NIL	NIL	NIL

Entrepreneurship Development for Livestock and Poultry (Poultry, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Camel, Donkey entrepreneurship)

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22	100	92	Since the scheme was newly launched.
2022-23	150	327	No short fall
2023-24	950	1295	No short fall
2024-25	1140	1061	No short fall

Entrepreneurship Development for Feed and Fodder Development:

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22	50	10	The scheme was first launched.
2022-23	50	17	There were issues with regard to the approval of the proposal by the States and Banks.
2023-24	55	43	-Do-
2024-25	60	46	-Do-

Assistance to Quality Fodder Seed production:

Year	Target fixed (Tons)	Target Achieved (Ton)	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22	21896	11150.32	The programme being started in the middle of the year in the month of July, 2021. Being the first year it was difficult to mobilize the agencies to get the source of seeds.
2022-23	45590	32508.6	The target could not be achieved due to less participation of farmers in fodder production diverting from the cash crops.
2023-24	50150	42318.74	The programme is slowly taking up and efforts are being made to invite more and more agencies.
2024-25	55697	17221	Kharif Crop is under harvesting.

Livestock Insurance:

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	6,62,967	8,84,418	
2021-22	1,74,061	4,63,046	
2022-23	12,23,570	11,85,740	
2023-24	4,87,848	9,67,632	
2024-25	16,98,942	12,51,463	

Research and Development:

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22	136	09	The proposals were not as per the guidelines. Hence, the Targets could not be achieved.
2022-23	61	23	
2023-24	111	20	
2024-25	101	08	

Establishment of Goat Frozen Semen Station:

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22	2	0	The proposal was not received from the States.
2022-23	2	2	Target Achieved
2023-24	2	0	The proposal was received from two states but not approved as the same was not upto the scheme guidelines.
2024-25	2	1	One proposal received from Maharashtra approved but fund is yet to release due to unspent balance.

2.52 The Committee desired to know the steps taken in improving its performance on parameter of Livestock Insurance where it was falling short continuously for last three years. The Department submitted as under:

“The Department has taken several steps to address the slow performance gap in livestock insurance over the past three years. The steps taken by the DAHD in this regard are as under: -

- i. **Reduction in beneficiary share of Premium:** Farmers will now have to contribute **15%** of the premium irrespective of the category. The remaining amount of share of premium will be shared between the Centre and the State at **60:40** for all states, **90:10** for Northeastern and Himalayan states, and **100% covered by the Centre** for Union Territories.
- ii. **State-Level Consultations:** Conducting continuous virtual meetings with all states to identify non-penetration areas and assess the status of livestock insurance. The Department has requested all the States to cover at least 2% of the Milch Cattle population.
- iii. **Targeted Awareness Campaigns:** Regular virtual meetings were held with states to plan targeted campaigns aimed at educating farmers on the benefits of livestock insurance and improving enrolment rates.
- iv. **Insurance Portal Development:** A livestock insurance portal is under development stage to streamline claim settlements, reduce documentation requirements, and enhance processing speed and transparency through digital platforms.
- v. **Strengthened Partnerships:** Enhanced collaboration with insurance companies and stakeholders to promote greater participation and provide better support for farmers.
- vi. **Enhanced number of animals per household and beneficiaries:** The number of animals to be insured has been increased from 5 cattle unit (one cattle unit +10

sheep and goat) to 10 cattle for large and sheep and goat. But for pig and rabbit the cattle unit has been kept unchanged.”

2.53 The Department during examination of Demand for Grant for 2024-25 had submitted reason as shortage of fund, non-participation of insurance companies for non-achievement of targets under Livestock Insurance. The Committee enquired as to why sufficient funds were not available. The Department replied as under:

“The non-achievement of targets under livestock insurance was primarily due to the following factors:

- i. **Shortage of Funds:** Huge amount of funds will be required for covering large number of animals under the insurance. The Budgetary allocations for the entire department will not be sufficient for covering large number of animals. It is pertinent mention that some States are implementing the insurance programme from their own fund.
- ii. **Low Insurance Company Participation:** Insurance companies are appointed by the state through a tender process. However, many states have their own norms that do not align with insurance company requirements, leading to reluctance in participation. Additionally, insurance companies are hesitant to operate in high-risk areas such as the North Eastern and Himalayan regions. However, due to efforts taken by the Department, now the insurances are participating in the programme.”

2.54 The details of Statewise data on Financial allocations and physical performance of Livestock Insurance in terms of target and achievements for last five years is placed at **Annexure -IX.**

2.55 It may be seen from above that many States viz. Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan etc. have nil to very marginal allocation of funds under Livestock Insurance.

2. Schemes under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) (other than Development Programmes):

Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) implemented by the Department is ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) as revised/modified over the years for prevention of ingress and spread of animal diseases and aims to improve animal

health by way of implementation of prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, enhancing delivery of quality Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure.

The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF).

During 2021-22, LH&DC scheme was also revised and realigned to 3 components:

- (i) Critical Animal Disease Control Programme for control of PPR and CSF -100% Central Sector
- (ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) and
- (iii) Establishments & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals – Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU) – Centrally Sponsored components except procurement of MVUs which is 100%.

The NADCP and LHDC were merged as components under LHDCP during 2021-22.

For mobile Veterinary Units, established with an aim to deliver last mile delivery of Veterinary Health Services at the farmers' doorstep, the Central Government provides 100% financial assistance to the States/UTs towards procurement and customization of MVUs to strengthen veterinary health services in far flung areas.

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

Financial performance:

2.56 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure details under NADCP are as follows :

(Rs. in Crore)					
Year	BE proposed	BE allocated	RE allocated	Actual Expenditure	% Under-Utilization w.r.t. RE allocated
2021-22	2469.39	1470	886	910	-
2022-23	3162.90	2000.00	1390.02	801.48	57
2023-24	2380.01	2349.71	1500	1037.20	69
2024-25	3000	2465	1980	1133.42 Up to 14.02.2025	57.24
2025-26	1980	1980			

2.57 Components wise Release of Funds under LHDCP for FY 2024-25 till 17th February 2025:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
SI No.	Components of LHDCP	Funds Released FY 2024-25 (till 15-02-2025)
1	National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP)	976.89
2	Mobile Veterinary Unites (MVUs)	148.08
3	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)	79.57
	Total	1204.54

Funds are reduced in RE because of Introduction of New Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA SPARSH and TSA hybrid) in mid-year and delayed on boarding by the States/UTs hampered release of funds through Mother Sanctions under LHDCP Scheme. States are taking substantial time in on boarding on SNA SPARSH and TSA Hybrid.

2.58 When asked about huge underutilization of funds under the scheme year after with only 57% funds utilized in the year 2022-23, 69% of funds during the year 2023-24 and 49% funds utilized in the year 2024-25 vis-à-vis RE stage allocations, the Department stated as under:

Year	NADCP - Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure over scheme allocation	LH&DC – Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure
2022-23	<p>Revised procedure of release the fund under CNA model.</p> <p>States were having huge unspent balance including funds for MVU procurement from previous releases under NADCP & ESVHD-MVU.</p> <p>Non-availability of sufficient quantity of quality FMD & PPR vaccine up to November 2023 & August 2023 respectively.</p> <p>Due to emergence and spread of exotic diseases like LSD & ASF, priority was given for vaccination & control measures against these diseases.</p>	<p>Introduction of New Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliances by the States/UTs hampered release of funds in instalments.</p> <p>Substantial time was taken by the states in procurement process, thus recurring expenses were not demanded.</p>

Year	NADCP - Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure over scheme allocation	LH&DC – Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure
2023-24	<p>Unspent balances of Rs.700 Cr. (Yr. 2022-23) were utilized in the FY 2023-24.</p> <p>Supply of quality vaccine increased from 20.24 Cr. in 2022-23 to 36.05 Cr. in 2023-24.</p> <p>Application of vaccine increased from 16.18 Cr. in 2022-23 to 30.64 Cr. in 2023-24.</p>	<p>Due to issues in the 4123 code and unspent balances lying with the states limited funds were released to MVUs.</p> <p>All MVUs were not operational.</p>

2.59 The Committee enquired about the steps taken by the Department to avoid recurrent issue of underutilization of funds under Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme and the Department enumerated the following steps:

“To address the issue of underutilization of funds under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme Scheme, the Department has taken the following steps:

- i. Ensuring accurate budget allocations based on realistic need assessments.
- ii. Streamlining the process for quicker disbursement to prevent delays.
- iii. Enhancing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track fund usage.
- iv. Training staff and stakeholders to manage and utilize the funds effectively.”

2.60 The Department in response to another question stated as under about the planned reduction in expenditure under the scheme due to trend of underutilization over years:

“The expenditure under various schemes of the Department is in proportion with the central outlay approved by CCEA from 2021-22 to 2025-26. However, expenditure could not be incurred under LHDCP as per the total outlay approved for the scheme. After reviewing the progress of expenditure under the scheme, EFC in its meeting dated 12.08.2024 recommended to reduce the outlay for the scheme.

The main reasons for less expenditure under the LHDCP scheme are issues of non-availability of quality vaccines, cascading effects of COVID-19 situation, outbreak of diseases like African Swine Fever and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) leading to diversion of resources to tackling these diseases, which affected the ongoing programme of FMD control and eventual eradication etc.

However, even after underutilization and surrender of funds, strategic and focused efforts like harmonization of vaccine producing facilities, allowing concurrent application of LSD and FMD vaccines, strict monitoring through double-stratified seromonitoring plans, online uploading of vaccination data on Bharat Pashudhan Portal and follow-up with States etc. have led to a decreasing trend of outbreak of diseases and better seromonitoring results. These have also helped us retain our endorsement of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control programme with World Organization for Animal Health”

Physical performance:

2.61 The details of targets and achievements under various components of the scheme have been placed at **Annexure - X**. It may be seen that targets for Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) have still not achieved with 2472 operational against 3332 units with reasons ranging from delayed procurement and fabrication of MVUs, delayed on boarding of Service Providers etc. Similarly, data on vaccinations of FMD, Brucella, PPR and CSF are well short of targets year after year with reasons ranging from batches failing quality test, decline in pig population due to outbreak.

2.62 The target and achievement of State wise number of Mobile Veterinary Units operationalized under LH&DC programmes from 2022-23 to 2024- 25 are as under:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No of Sanctioned MVUs (B)	No of MVUs Operational as on 11.11.2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	340
2	Assam	159	159
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25
4	Haryana	70	70
5	Karnataka	275	275
6	Kerala	29	29
7	Madhya Pradesh	406	406
8	Meghalaya	17	17
9	Nagaland	16	16
10	Rajasthan	536	536
11	Tamil Nadu	245	245
12	Tripura	13	13
13	Uttar Pradesh	520	520
14	Uttarakhand	60	60
15	West Bengal	218	218

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No of Sanctioned MVUs (B)	No of MVUs Operational as on 11.11.2024
16	Ladakh	9	9
17	Mizoram	26	26
18	Gujarat	127	127
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6	50
20	Maharashtra	80	80
21	Sikkim	6	6
22	Chhattisgarh	163	163
23	Goa	2	2
24	Bihar	307	307
25	Jharkhand	236	236
26	Punjab	70	0
27	Telangana	100	0
28	Himachal Pradesh	44	44
29	Puducherry	4	4
30	Delhi	3	0
31	Odisha	181	0
32	Lakshadweep	9	0
33	Manipur	33	33
34	A&N Islands	5	0
35	DD&DNH	0	0
36	Chandigarh	0	0
	Total	4340	4016

2.63 As regards, performance of aforesaid MVUs, the details regarding number of calls received, no. of farmers provided doorstep veterinary services, no. of animals treated are placed at **Annexure - XI**. It may be seen from the data that said MVUs appear deficient in diagnostic facilities as numbers of preliminary diagnosis are less relative to veterinary services provided to farmers and animals treated.

2.64 State and UT-wise details of vaccinations undertaken for FMD, Brucellosis and PPR and CSF are placed at **Annexure – XII**.

State-wise Financial Allocation:

2.65 Total amount of funds released and utilized by States under ASCAD(Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases and MVUs from the year 2019-20 up to 2023-24 :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Total Funds released	Total Funds utilized
ASCAD	706.35.20	664.30.58
MVUs	942.36.01	709.74.97

2.66 The State-wise data on fund allocation and utilisation in respect of ASCAD(Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases) and MVUs from the year 2019-20 up to 2023-24 are placed at **Annexure – XIII**.

2.67 When asked about the reasons behind under-utilization of funds, the Department stated that the less expenditure under these schemes is mainly due to changes of procedure to release funds under CSS Scheme through SNA model, which later moved to SNA SPARSH model, States/UTs are encountering difficulties in fully utilizing the allocated funds.

B. ANALYSIS OF NON-SCHEMES

i. Animal Welfare Board –

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AW) was set up in 1962 in accordance with Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. The Animal Welfare Board of India and Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying w.e.f. 4th April, 2019.

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.

The Board has granted recognition to 17 Gaushalas /Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) (from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024). Thus, total 3807 AWOs have been granted recognition by the Board till 31.12.2024.

Among various grants the Animal Welfare Board of India provides financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations as regular and rescued cattle grant towards maintenance of animal shelters, animals medicines, purchase of medical equipment and conducting of veterinary camps etc .and rescued cattle maintenance grant for maintenance of the animals rescued from illegal transportation /slaughter houses .The regular grant is being given on the basis of number of animals sheltered /treated /rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department as per the criteria approved by the Board for the purpose .The Board provides financial assistance to the AWBI recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) only .During the year 2024-25 upto 31.12.2024, the AWBI has released the regular and rescued cattle grant amounting Rs.42,03,275-/to 23AWOs from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 for maintenance of stray animals in the Animal Welfare Organizations.

2.68 Details of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure of Animal Welfare Board from the year 2021-22 up to 2024-25 is as under :

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure / GIA
2021-22	8.49	8.49	8.49
2022-23	11.73	10	9.25
2023-24	12	12	10.23
2024-25	10	9.84	3.93*

*upto 20.01.2025

2.69 The Committee desired to know distribution of Gaushalas across various States in the Country and the plans of the Department for their further expansion to non-existing states and districts. The Department submitted the following reply:

“Gaushalas are registered by the State Governments. However, as per information captured in the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS), 2023-24, State-wise number of gaushalas in both Government and Non-Government sector is as attached at **Annexure - XIV**.

Further, the Animal Welfare Board of India is recognizing the Animal Welfare Organizations including Gaushala. As on 28.02.2025, the Animal Welfare Board of

India has recognized 3810 Animal Welfare Organizations across the Country including Gaushalas.

As per Article 48 of Constitution, the State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle is a State subject.

Further, as per Article 243(W) of Constitution of India, the legislature of a State may endow, the local bodies for the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule. The 12th Schedule includes cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals (15th entry) and Regulation of slaughterhouses and tanneries (16th entry). Therefore, the State may also endow panchayats to establish and run Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses)/ Gaushala Shelters (community assets) to keep stray cattle. Many States have already established Gaushalas and Shelter houses for stray cattle. In view of the constitutional arrangement, the Central Government cannot establish gaushalas. Presently, the no scheme is under implementation for expansion of Gaushala to the non-existing States and Districts.”

2.70 On being asked as to how the Department is funding Guashalas across country to take care of stray bovine animals in the country, the Department stated as under:

“The Department is not directly funding to the Gaushalas across various States in the Country. However, through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), the financial assistance is being provided to the Animal Welfare Organizations including Gaushalas under various schemes implemented by the AWBI.

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), a statutory body established under Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 under the Administrative control of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, provides funds under three schemes namely; (i) Regular & Rescue Cattle Grant (ii) Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animals, (iii) Provision of Ambulance for the animals in distress and (iv) Relief for Animals during Natural Calamities & unforeseen Circumstance to the various animal welfare organizations recognized by the Board including the gaushalas. These schemes are implemented by the Animal Welfare Board of India.

2.71 The details of fund provided by the Animal Welfare Board of India under the said Scheme in last five years is as under:

	Regular & Rescue Cattle Grant		Shelter Grant		Ambulance Grant		Natural Calamity Grant	
Particulars	Amount	No. of AWOs	Amount	No. of AWOs	Amount	No. of AWOs	Amount	No. of AWOs

2019-20	1,55,64,702	141	2,50,00,000	24	26,39,500	6	-	-
2020-21	1,30,00,000	182	1,50,00,000	15	49,41,800	11	2,00,000	3
2021-22	1,99,00,000	258	1,50,00,000	16	48,56,650	11	-	-
2022-23	4,45,00,000	296	70,03,535	7	48,65,594	11	50,000	1
2023-24	4,08,20,675	273	42,22,048	4	-	-	-	-

2.72 On question of the status of ear tagging the total population of cattle and buffaloes in the country, the Department stated that so far, 29.63 Cr. cattle and buffaloes have been tagged and registered on NDLM portal. The data is being maintained digitally on NDLM portal. A total of Rs. 394.39 Cr. has been allocated during last five years (From FY 2019-20 to 2023-24) ear tagging.

2.73 The details of State-wise summary of Grant released to recognized Animal Welfare Organization or Gaushala during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is placed at **Annexure – XV**.

ii POPULARIZATION OF SCHEMES

2.74 The Committee desired to know how various schemes of the Department being popularized amongst farmers and number of such awareness campaigns/programmes conducted, scheme-wise and State-wise, to increase Farmers' awareness about each of its schemes directly benefitting them across country during past 5 years. The Department replied as under:

“(i) The Credit, Extension and Publicity (CE&P) Division of the Department amplifies the Department's activities through different means of communication. It coordinates with Press Information Bureau (PIB), Prasar Bharati, All India Radio and Central Bureau of Communication for the production and runs Campaign through Media and social media. It also assists and encourages the State Governments in organizing, extension Services, through their various programs, schemes and activities.

(ii) Specific awareness campaigns including utilization of social media platform have been carried out which are as under:

- a) A specific awareness program for 112 Aspirational Districts under 'Pashudhan Jagrati Abhiyan' was conducted wherein in one district, two camps were organized. Under the programme, fertility camps are organized which offers comprehensive assessment of animal health was conducted to address issues related to infertility, implement deworming measures, and enhance overall productivity. In one fertility camp, about 100 animals were examined and

250 farmers participated. So far 56,000 farmers benefitted from the Fertility camp. This drive helped livestock farmers improve their livelihood through disease prevention in animals at their doorstep.

- b) Virtual Awareness programs have been conducted by the Department through Common Service Centers (CSCs). The main focus of awareness programs included awareness about schemes of the Department, Fodder Development, Cattle and Dairy farming and prevention and control of Livestock diseases. Under this campaign, so far more than 12 lakhs farmers attended the awareness programmes.

- c) Specific awareness camps for farmers regarding Animal health, Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) etc. have also been organized in 18 states. 18 such camps have been held in each state leading to outreach to more than 9,000 farmers.
- d) Awareness through A-HELP (Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production) – In order to leverage SHG (Self-Help groups) platform for rural economic growth through convergence, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on September 1st 2021. As per the MoU, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) will leverage services of the members of Self-Help groups (SHGs) as livestock resource persons and primary service providers through a new accredited model named “A-HELP” (Accredited Agent for Health and Extension of Livestock Production). This initiative is a significant step in promoting livestock health activities, extension services, and women empowerment, potentially leading to improved livestock productivity and rural development. So far, total of 5,506 A-HELP has been trained across 15 states under this program to handhold the farmers at the last mile.
- e) Under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) campaign during the period of 2021-23, awareness programs have also been organized for farmers which included webinars on easy credit availability through schemes like DIDF, AHIDF, and entrepreneurship avenues in ‘Feed and Fodder’ sector, panel discussion on One-Health. Further, an Awareness program of Mega two-day Pashu Pradarshani & Krishi Mela was organized in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh. The objective of exhibition in Pashu Pradarshani & Krishi Mela was to create awareness among livestock farmers, breeders about new and innovative approaches to farming, and animal husbandry. The event saw participation of around 30,000 farmers, entrepreneurs, scientists etc.
- f) The Department annually organized specific programs like National Milk Day, World Egg Day, International One Health Day, etc. in which exhibitions, physical events and webinars conducted for awareness of the farmers. Further awareness amongst farmers about various Departments’ schemes has been carried out by participation of the Department through various exhibitions.
- g) Social Media Campaigns – The Division also utilizes Social media campaigns to effectively to promote the Department’s scheme.

(iii) Further, in addition to the information above, awareness campaigns/programmes are also being conducted under various schemes of the department. Scheme-wise details of the awareness campaign are as under:-

- a) **Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) Scheme:-** A total of 9.37 Cr. Farmers have benefitted under Vaccination programs (viz. FMD, Brucellosis, PPR, CSF) during last five years. LHDCP scheme is being popularized among farmers through awareness campaigns, along with vaccination programs.
- b) **National Livestock Mission:-** For scheme awareness National and state-level promotional events and seminars, like Entrepreneurship Development Conclave, Pune; Dialogue for Holistic Development of Livestock Sectors in the Northeastern Region, Shillong; have been conducted periodically. Further, scheme has been duly represented across various events like World Food India; Monsoon Meet; National milk Day, World Egg Day etc. are being conducted by the various departments from time to time to spread awareness regarding the scheme, its initiatives, innovative practices being used by AHIDF funded projects.
- c) **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) scheme:-** It focusses on wealth creation with involvement of modern technology across livestock sector through involvement of private/MSMEs/cooperatives for an overall development of the sector by strengthening animal husbandry and dairy infrastructure, fostering entrepreneurship, and generating sustainable employment. Scheme has empowered livelihood by creating over 51,000 jobs and benefiting ~18 lakh farmers indirectly. The scheme portal is also linked to common service centers to ensure the participation across village/regional level across the country. Further, for effective coordination with the Banks, Central Level Banker's Committee and branch level meetings are also being conducted."

2.75 On enquiring about the plans of the Department to enhance awareness and accessibility of farmers to its schemes and facilities and how much budget allocation is done for this purpose annually since past five years and under which scheme head, the Department stated as under:

"Details regarding plan of the department to enhance awareness and accessibility of farmers to the schemes and facilities are as under:-

- i. The Department will continue to organize awareness campaigns through CSCs, participation in exhibition and melas, holding seminars/webinars at state level, review meetings, increasing the coverage of A-HELP in remaining states to reach out to the last mile livestock farmer for awareness about the schemes of the Department. As stated above, social media platform, electronic media, shall be effectively utilized for creating awareness amongst the farmers about the

Department's schemes and showcasing success stories. Funds for these awareness programs will be utilized as per the budget allocation under various schemes of the Department for advertisement and publicity.

- ii. **Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) Scheme:-** The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) enhances awareness and accessibility to its schemes through nationwide awareness campaigns. It also offers online portals and mobile apps for easy access to scheme details and applications. The State departments organize training programs and workshops in collaboration with various institutions, while local veterinary officers and extension services provide direct support to farmers. Partnerships with NGOs and farmer groups extend the reach of schemes to rural areas. Additionally, mobile veterinary units play a crucial role by offering on-site veterinary care, guidance on animal health, and information about schemes directly to farmers in remote areas. These combined efforts aim to increase farmer participation and ensure better access to resources. Separate budget is not allocated for training and awareness. However, training and awareness are covered under activities of the scheme under ASCAD and NADCP. Under the 100% central sector components of the ASCAD scheme, a total allocation of **Rs. 13.28Cr.** has been made for the period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24. This allocation is intended to enhance the awareness and accessibility of farmers to the scheme's facilities and benefits. For vaccination programs under 100% central sector components of LHDCP, a total of **Rs. 100.39 Cr.** has been allocated towards enhancing the awareness and publicity efforts aimed vaccinations and vaccination camps through various channels such as electronic media platforms (including electronic media, radio, and television broadcasts), public address systems in key locations, distribution of informative leaflets, flex banners, and the creation of wall painting during last five years (From FY 2019-20 to 2023-24).
- iii. **National Livestock Mission:** The Department creates awareness through organizing conclave, workshops, training programmes for farmers, and other stake holders, and field demonstrations. Awareness will also be created through print and electronic media. There is no fixed budget as it is demand driven.”

2.76 On question of using Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) to the benefit of farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector, the Department elaborated as under:

“(i)The Department utilizes the vast network available under KVKs for conducting capacity building of farmers through training programmes on profitable dairy farming and livestock management etc. There is no specific fund allocation for the KVKs for awareness program of farmers. However, during financial year 2021-22, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) had released funds to the

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for carrying out such 2000 training programs for conducting capacity building of farmers through KVKs.

(ii) Under NLM Scheme, KVKs play a key role in regularly providing training on various aspects of Animal husbandry viz., dairy, poultry, goatery, sheep production and fodder production to different stake holders viz. State department fodder production and animal husbandry staff, forest rangers, seed producers, goat rears, commercial dairy owners, livestock farmers, gaushalas etc. Input in the form of high quality fodder seeds, saplings, breeds which are being produced in KVK's farm can be provided to the farming community to improve the livestock productivity. Front line demonstrations on different high yielding varieties of fodder crops as per feasibility of the respective district can also be carried out through KVKs. Extension activities for various animal husbandry activities mentioned above can also be implemented in the form of Field day, Technology week, Krishi Mela, Scientists visit to farmers field and vice versa. There is no budgetary allocation for the KVKs under National Livestock Mission.”

PART II

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

1. QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE PLANNING

The Committee observe that the Department was allocated Rs. 4014 cr at Revised Estimate (RE) Stage for the financial year 2024-25. According to the Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP), ₹1232.81 crores (25% of the Budget Estimates for 2024-25) is to be spent in each quarter. However, the Department was able to spend only Rs. 2116.79 crores (52.73%) up until third quarter. Thus the Department needs to spend Rs.1898 Crore (47.28%) in the last quarter to completely utilise its RE stage budget allocations. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), expenditure in the last quarter should not exceed 33% of the total budget grant. The Department has informed that it sought relaxation from MoF to utilize the remaining amount exceeding 33% in the fourth quarter of FY 2024-25. The MoF, however, has advised prioritizing the expenditure of the allocated amount for last quarter before considering any relaxation. Thus it appears that the Department may not be able to utilise its RE stage allocations of Rs. 4014 crores, completely, due to not following quarterly expenditure plans and left too much to be spent in the last quarter. The non adherence to the expenditure stipulations by the Ministry is likely to result in surrender of substantial amount of allocated funds. The non-adherence to the expenditure stipulations by the Ministry is likely to result in surrender of huge amount of funds allocated even at Revised Estimates (RE) stage, at end of this financial year.

The Committee believe that such non adherence to the spending limits and the consequent surrendering of the funds may likely to hamper Department's ability to bargain for higher budget allocation in the subsequent Budgets. The Committee are also of the view that when it is not able to fully utilise even the reduced amounts allocated at RE stage fully, it will have adverse impact on outcomes of the programmes, schemes and projects. The Committee invite the attention of the Ministry to their recommendations made time and again for impressing upon

Ministry of Finance to increase allocation to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Department's, inability to properly distribute its expenditure throughout the year and falling short on quarterly expenditure plans defeat the purpose of recommendations of Committee and proposals of the Department for increased budgetary allocations. The Committee, therefore, suggest that proper planning, after taking into consideration all possible scenarios may be made to ensure maximum use of funds allocated at RE stage.

2. Delhi Milk Scheme

The Committee understood that the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS), set up in 1959, is a subordinate office of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Its mandate is to provide pure and safe milk and milk based products. Expenditure on all head of accounts including the expenditure on inputs like raw milk, SMP, white Butter etc. and capital items met from consolidated fund of Government of India through annual budgetary allocation made by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Sale proceeds of milk and milk products are credited into the revenue account of the Government of India. DMS has been source of constant revenue to the Department with net Revenue receipts of Rs. 195 crores in 2023-24 and Rs. 175 crore in 2024-25 (upto 20.01.2025). The Department, however, has informed that Licence of DMS has been suspended by the Food safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and no infrastructure upgradation is being taken up as a result.

The Department did not provide any reply on plans of Department to strengthen DMS as source of robust revenue generation and fully exploiting its potential in retail segment neither it elaborated on the reasons, whether policy, structural, administrative and/or others, plaguing the revenue generation and realization capacity of DMS or what led to suspension of licence and remedial steps taken by the Department for its restoration. The Committee are not clear as to why such an outfit which is contributing to the Government revenues rather than depending on the Government for survival, is being made to suffer. The Committee, therefore, want the Department to furnish them a detailed note including *inter alia* (i) the reasons for suspension of license of DMS by FSSAI; (ii) the steps taken to

ensure its adherence to FSSAI stipulations; (iii) revival steps taken / proposed to be taken especially in view of the fact that it is not dependent on Government for its operations and instead contributing huge amounts to Government revenues year after year; and (iv) huge brand value / recall value it enjoys in the retail markets of NCT, Delhi.

3. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

The Committee note that the Department has utilized an amount of Rs.2132 Cr out of the approved outlay of Rs.2400 Crore for the period of 5 years w.e.f. 2021-22 to 2025-26 leaving only Rs.268 Cr balance outlay for FY 2024-25 and 2025-26. The Committee further understood that the Rashtriya Gokul Mission envisages to enhance average productivity of bovines from 1800kg/ animal /Year in 2021-22 to 2300 kg / animal per year in 2025-26. The Committee note that as per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics average productivity of bovines in 2023-24 is 2079 kg/ animal/ year.

However, the Department, during examination of the subject “Role of NDDB in Protection and Development Indigenous Cattle Breeds” at the Committee sitting dated 19.12.2023, stated that the scheme envisages to enhance average productivity of bovines from 1924 kg per animal per year to 3000 kg per animal per year by 2025-26.

The Committee are of the view that this downward revision in the target for productivity needs to be explained given there is before time complete utilization of funds of the Scheme and more so as the country is lagging behind in terms of average bovine productivity in world despite being highest milk producer indicating huge potential for increasing productivity of our bovine breeds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reason for downward revision of the targets of bovine productivity under the Scheme and also provided the policy documents supporting productivity targets stipulated at time of formulation and rolling out the scheme.

4. Infrastructure Strengthening Under NPDD

The Committee understood that the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) is being implemented with an objective of increasing sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and by enhancing the capacity of producer-owned institutions. Component 'A' under the scheme focuses on creation and strengthening of infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer such as cold chain infrastructure among others. As per figures provided by the Department for State wise targets and achievement on various parameters under Component A of the Scheme viz. Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC), Functional Dairy Cooperative Societies (No.), Enrolment of Farmer Member (Nos.), Average Daily Milk Procurement, Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) & Data Processing & Milk Collection Unit and Electronic Adulteration Testing unit, there is more than 50% shortfall under parameters of Electronic Adulteration Testing Units, Average Daily Milk Procurements, Functional Dairy Cooperative Societies while other parameters are also lagging behind. The Committee expresses concern on such shortfall in the targets on various scheme parameters, more so when funds utilisation under scheme is almost 100% over years. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for not achieving the set targets and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to address shortfalls in achievement of targets under all the parameters across various States of the Country and progress made in this regard.

5. Milk Prices

The Department has stated that the average milk price has increased from Rs. 30 in 2014 to Rs. 45.98 in December, 2024. Further, the Department has acknowledged that the milk inflation has remained much below the average food inflation during last one year while the WPI inflation in food was recorded around 6 per cent, it was just 1.6 per cent in milk and milk products.

Price of milk to farmers is being determined by the cooperatives and private dairies based on market conditions. The retail price of milk and the price provided to

procure milk from milk farmers are different as other costs like transportation, processing, packaging, marketing, sales & distribution, infrastructure costs etc. are also incurred. As per the Department, about 70-80% of the consumer / retail rupee is paid back to milk producer farmers in the Dairy Cooperative sector.

The Committee are of view that there is widespread adulteration of milk and milk products which is resulting in the farmers not getting remunerative price for their milk sold in the market and also affecting the health of consumers. The Committee also note that increase in milk prices is less than the average rate of food inflation in the country. This, the Committee believe, is not benefitting the millions of dairy farmers who depend solely/ predominantly on sale of milk for their livelihood, as the dairy Farmers' income from sale of milk, is not keeping pace with food inflation. The Committee, therefore, is apprehensive of the fairness of price being determined by the procurement agencies be it cooperatives or private dairies. They accordingly recommend the Department to examine thoroughly into mechanism of price determination by milk procurement agencies to ensure just and reasonable price. Further, the committee feels there is lack of proper implementation of laws relating to adulteration checks and prevention of milk and their products, accordingly the Committee recommend the Department to take appropriate action and efforts may be made to devise an instrument to test purity of milk at household level.

6. Livestock Insurance

The Committee observe during examination of Demand for Grant for 2024-25 that shortage of fund, non-participation of insurance companies as reasons for non-achievement of targets under Livestock Insurance under National Livestock Mission. The Committee was again informed during examination of Demands for Grants (2025-26) that huge amount of funds will be required for covering large number of animals under the insurance and the Budgetary allocations for the entire department will not be sufficient for covering large number of animals. The Committee in this context note that the Department has huge amount of unspent balances under its scheme of Livestock Health & Disease Control Program where after reviewing the

progress of expenditure under the scheme, Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of the Department in its meeting dated 12.08.2024 recommended to reduce the outlay for the scheme. The Committee recommend that the Department in the first instance make an assessment of amount of funds required to implement livestock insurance across country to support its claim of insufficiency of funds, based on objective figures. Further, the Committee would like the Department to assess the feasibility of utilising funds unspent under Livestock Health & Disease Control Program for purpose of Livestock insurance in the country in view of ensuring financial security of livestock owners.

7. Addressing Menace of Stray Bovine Animals and Guashalas

In view of the existing livestock population of 193.46 Million Cattle and 109.85 Million Buffaloes and continuous efforts of the Department to produce genetically efficient cattle and buffaloes, there appears a need for provision of more funds for sheltering of non-productive bovine animals past their age of productivity to prevent and control the menace of stray bovine animals in the country. In order to address this issue the role of Animal Welfare Organizations/Gaushalas become important for providing shelter to rescued cattle and preventing their illegal transportation/ slaughter and prevent menace of stray animals. Although the Department is not directly funding the Gaushalas across various States in the Country, the Committee note that through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), the financial assistance is being provided to the Animal Welfare Organizations including Gaushalas under three schemes namely; (i) Regular & Rescue Cattle Grant (ii) Provision of Shelter House for looking after the Animals, (iii) Provision of Ambulance for the animals in distress and (iv) Relief for Animals during Natural Calamities & unforeseen Circumstance implemented by the AWBI. The allocations of funds have been more or less constant at Rs. 10 crores over past few years to Animal Welfare Board of India.

In view of the above, the Committee recommend the following:

- I. A process may be initiated for registration of indigenous cow at the time of their birth itself. All the indigenous cows may be Geo-tagged.

- II. During the process of Artificial Insemination, farmers may be given freedom of choice to select Livestock gender through Sex Sorted Semen Technology which may be expended to include male progeny as well.**
- III. A scheme may be formulated for providing incentives to the public/farmers for voluntary adoption of Stray Indigenous Bovine Animals.**
- IV. The Department may formulate programmes for spreading awareness among farmers for lifetime uses for male bovine animals and incentivise their use in farming sector and control the menance caused by Neel Gai, in particular, in urban and rural areas.**
- V. The Department, in order to popularise rearing of indigenous cows, may explore the possibility of offering financial incentive in form of 50% subsidy of cost of such cows and remaining amount as interest free loans to farmers who are willing to buy indigenous cows.**
- VI. The Department may issue guidelines and formulate policies for setting up and operations of Gaushalas which may include the standards such as number of cattles sheltered per square meter in Gaushalas, provision of facilities such as food , water, health care, caretaker availability etc.**
- VII. A survey may be conducted to assess the cost involved in taking care of non productive bovine animals on per day basis to enable government bodies to fix amount of daily assistance to the Gaushalas and those people who are willing to take care of Bovine Animal past their productive age.**
- VIII. The Department may revise upwards its allocation of funds to Animal Welfare Board of India and direct Animal Welfare Board of India to come up with a long term plan, to increase both number of gaushalas across country and bring more efficiency in their operation through increased monetary assistance, in consultation with the States.**

8. Less Expenditure under Scheme of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme

The Committee understood that Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) aims to prevent ingress and spread of animal diseases and aims to improve animal health by way of implementation of preventive vaccination against diseases of animals, enhancing delivery of quality Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. It covers important activities of vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Establishments & Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals - Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU). The Committee find that there is huge underutilization of funds under the scheme year after year with only 57% funds utilized in the year 2022-23, 69% of funds during the year 2023-24 and 49% funds utilized in the year 2024-25 vis-à-vis RE stage allocations. The Committee notes with concern that as part of addressing the issue of underutilization of funds, the Department is planning reduction in budget allocation to the scheme and its Expenditure Finance Committee also recommended reducing the outlay for the scheme. There have been under achievement of targets under operationalization MVUs in various States. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department focus on expansion of activities under the scheme instead of reducing allocation of funds to the Scheme. Under this, the Department needs to focus on further expansion and fortification of network of MVUs across all the States of the Country in a comprehensive manner and equipping them with all facilities related to veterinary services for the livestock farmers especially diagnostic facilities, which seem to be lacking, based on figures of diagnosis made by MVUs provided by the Department. Moreover, the Department needs to innovate the scheme to include other elements of veterinary services like veterinary practitioners, related medical supplies based on ground requirements in line with sufficient budget under the Scheme. The Committee may be apprised of the necessary action taken in this regard.

9. Popularization of Scheme and Budget Head

The Committee note that the Credit, Extension and Publicity (CE&P) Division of the Department helps farmers to get information regarding financial and technical assistance, scientific research, and new knowledge in livestock production and Animal Husbandry practices. It assists and encourages the State Governments in organizing, maintaining, and operating professional Extension Services, through its various programs, schemes and activities. Funds for the awareness programs are utilized as per the budget allocation under various schemes of the Department for advertisement and publicity. Thus, there is no separate budget allocation to the Credit, Extension and Publicity (CE&P) Division of the Department to carry out its awareness programme independently of fund availability under specific schemes. This seems to make efforts of the Division contingent upon allocation of funds under specific scheme for the popularisation purpose and hamper efforts of undertaking consolidated awareness programmes about all schemes/programmes for wholesome awareness of the livestock farmers and stakeholders. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department explore possibility of allocating separate budget under awareness and outreach head for work of the Department being carried out through its Credit, Extension and Publicity (CE&P) Division. This shall also entail a compulsory obligation on the Department to undertake expenditure on awareness programmes year after year in line with budgetary fund allocations and ensure more autonomy to the (CE&P) Division in carrying out its activities independently of fund availability under specific schemes. The Committee would like to be apprised of necessary provisions/modifications in budget planning heads of the Department to be made in this regard.

NEW DELHI;
18th March, 2025
27 Phalgun, 1946 (Saka)

CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

Annexure-I

Details of High Genetic Merit Bulls of Indigenous Breeds of cattle supplied to various semen stations across India.

Semen Stations	State	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
ABC M.A.C.S, Veervalli, Krishna	Andhra Pradesh				9	9
FSBS, Banavasi.	Andhra Pradesh			3	3	6
FSBS, Karimnagar.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6	4		13
FSBS, Nandyal.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3			10
FSBS, Barapetta	Assam	5	6	1	14	26
Purnea Semen Station, BLDA, Bihar	Bihar	8	33	22	4	67
Frozen Semen Bull Station, Anjora, Durg	Chhattisgarh	11	4	8	6	29
Dama Semen Production Unit	Gujarat	8	3		5	16
Dhanol Semen Station, Panchmahal Milk Union	Gujarat	5				5
Pashu Sanvardhan Kendra, Jagudan	Gujarat	2		1		3
Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj	Gujarat	9	8	1	29	47
Semen Station ARDA-Ode	Gujarat	15	9	24	20	68
SFSPTI, GLDB, Patan	Gujarat	6	2	2	4	14
Frozen Semen Bank, Gurgaon.	Haryana	4	1	4		9
Frozen Semen Bank, Hissar	Haryana	9	7	3		19
Frozen Semen Bank, Jagadhri.	Haryana					0
Sperm Station, Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	2		2		4
Central Artificial Breeding Station, Hakkal	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2	5	1	11
C F S P T I Hesaraghatta	Karnataka	6		2		8
Nandini sperm station (KMF UNIT)	Karnataka	4	3	14		21
S L B T C,	Karnataka	1	2	3		6

Semen Stations	State	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
Hesaraghatta.						
S S C C Hesaraghatta	Karnataka	4	2	8		14
S S C C, Dharwad.	Karnataka	1		1		2
FSS, KLDB, Dhoni	Kerala	14	1	2		17
FSS, KLDB, Kulathupuzha	Kerala		6	11		17
FSS, KLDB, Muttupatty	Kerala		8			8
BAIF Frozen Semen Laboratory, Pune	Maharashtra				1	1
Frozen Semen Laboratory, Aurangabad.	Maharashtra	4		5	6	15
Frozen Semen Laboratory, Nagpur.	Maharashtra	15	5	10	4	34
Frozen Semen Laboratory, Kirkee, Pune	Maharashtra	4	2	2		8
Rahuri Semen Station, Ahmednagar.	Maharashtra	2	1	2		5
Central Semen Station, Bhopal.	Madhya Pradesh	18	12	11		41
Semen Station Nauner, Datia	Madhya Pradesh		3	12		15
FSB, Cuttack.	Odisha	10	5	16		31
FSBS, Nabha	Punjab		2			2
Verka Frozen Semen Station Bhattian, Khanna	Punjab	2				2
Frozen Semen Bank, Bassi.	Rajasthan	3	4	14	12	33
Germplasm Station, Narwa	Rajasthan	7	3	15	5	30
Central Semen Bank, Shillong.	Sikkim	5				5
Alamadhi Semen Station	Tamil Nadu	17		11	2	30
D L F, Hosur	Tamil Nadu	2			4	6
D L F, Ooty	Tamil Nadu	3	2			5
E C B F, Eachenkottai	Tamil Nadu			13		13
Animal Breeding Centre, Salon	Uttar Pradesh	25	9	9	2	45

Semen Stations	State	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
Deep Frozen Semen Station, Babugarh	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	18	8	43
Deep Frozen Semen Station, Rehmankhhera, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	12	6	23
Frozen Semen Station, Munirabad.	Uttar Pradesh	5				5
DFSPC, Rishikesh.	Uttarakhand	6				6
Beldanga Sperm Station	West Bengal			5		5
FSBS, Haringhata	West Bengal			2		2
FSBS, Salboni.	West Bengal		4	10	3	17
Grand Total		266	169	288	148	871

Annexure-II**State-wise Multipurpose Artificial Insemination Technicians (MAITRIs) trained and equipped under Rashtriya Gokul Mission**

State	Number of MAITRIs
Andhra Pradesh	4746
Arunachal Pradesh	37
Assam	1012
Bihar	5016
Chhattisgarh	425
Gujarat	545
Himachal Pradesh	43
Jammu & Kashmir	961
Jharkhand	1068
Karnataka	4000
Kerala	450
Ladakh	75
Madhya Pradesh	6001
Maharashtra	2000
Manipur	100
Meghalaya	173
Nagaland	20
Odisha	1500
Rajasthan	1500
Sikkim	378
Telangana	162
Tripura	280
Uttar Pradesh	6688
Uttarakhand	520
West Bengal	1036
Total	38,736

Parameter wise/ sub component wise details of Targets set, achieved under the Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission for the years 2020-21 up to 2024-25

i) No. of Artificial Insemination Done (in million)

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	90	85	No shortfall
2021-22	100	98.6	No shortfall
2022-23	105	106	No shortfall
2023-24	110	109	No shortfall
2024-25	100	72	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

ii) No. of improved calves born (in million)

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	26	26.5	No shortfall
2021-22	25.5	28	No shortfall
2022-23	28	29	No shortfall
2023-24	35	35	No shortfall
2024-25	35	18	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

iii) No. of new MAIRTIS Inducted

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	2000	2000	No shortfall
2021-22	5000	5000	No shortfall
2022-23	7845	7973	No shortfall
2023-24	8000	9031	No shortfall
2024-25	6000	2100	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

iv) No. of Existing MAITRIS Trained

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	2000	2000	No shortfall
2021-22	15000	15000	No shortfall
2022-23	20000	21672	No shortfall
2023-24	25000	26003	No shortfall
2024-25	20000	15276	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

v) No. of semen doses produced (in million)

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	130	121.60	No shortfall
2021-22	130	129.16	No shortfall
2022-23	135	131.32	No shortfall
2023-24	135	133.38	No shortfall
2024-25	135	82.67	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

vi) No. of IB HGM Bulls produced

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	1000	1000	No shortfall
2021-22	800	800	No shortfall
2022-23	1200	1276	No shortfall
2023-24	1200	1293	No shortfall
2024-25	1000	447	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

vii) Doses of Sex Sorted Semen Production (in lakh)

Year	Target fixed	Target Achieved	Reasons for shortfall / excess, if any
2020-21	10	10	No shortfall
2021-22	10	10	No shortfall
2022-23	10	24.36	No shortfall
2023-24	15	28.15	No shortfall
2024-25	18	17.35	(Ach. upto 11.2.2025)

Annexure-IV

State wise and year wise funds released, utilized and unspent balances available

(Rs. In Lakhs)

SN	State/UT/ NDDB	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25 upto 31 st Jan		
		Funds Rel	Unspent	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	Unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	3181.4	0.0	3181.4	5652.4	0.0	5652.4	1546.0	0.0	1546.0	3538.4	0.0	3538.4	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1240.8	0.0	1240.8	397.1	0.0	397.1	467.2	0.0	467.2	1965.3	0.0	1965.3	-	-	-
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.0	0.0	228.0	3658.2	0.0	3658.2	723.3	0.0	723.3	650.0	450.0	200.0
4	Bihar	7401.1	0.0	7401.1	3076.1	0.0	3076.1	4928.6	0.0	4928.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	101.3	0.0	101.3	841.7	0.0	841.7	402.0	0.0	402.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
7	Gujarat	101.3	0.0	101.3	2735.3	0.0	2735.3	2222.8	0.0	2222.8	6542.6	0.0	6542.6	2071.9	1000.0	1071.9
8	Haryana	1796.4	0.0	1796.4	1775.6	0.0	1775.6	1173.7	0.0	1173.7	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	484.3	0.0	484.3	5586.6	0.0	5586.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	81.0	0.0	81.0	1533.9	0.0	1533.9	2539.4	0.0	2539.4	-	-	0.0	3996.7	1310.3	2686.4
11	Jharkhand	101.3	0.0	101.3	2244.5	0.0	2244.5	1500.0	0.0	1500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	101.3	0.0	101.3	1996.5	0.0	1996.5	3562.5	0.0	3562.5	2651.3	2651.3	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	313.0	0.0	313.0	314.0	0.0	314.0	1284.1	0.0	1284.1	6546.3	0.0	6546.3	2309.9	2309.9	0.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2113.4	0.0	2113.4	6025.0	0.0	6025.0	9049.5	0.0	9049.5	4903.0	2607.6	2295.4	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	202.5	0.0	202.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3261.5	0.0	3261.5	-	-	0.0
16	Manipur	500.6	0.0	500.6	295.0	0.0	295.0	166.7	0.0	166.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	2039.2	0.0	2039.2	738.2	0.0	738.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	268.3	0.0	268.3	154.1	0.0	154.1	138.7	0.0	138.7	847.4	0.0	847.4	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	372.1	0.0	372.1	494.7	0.0	494.7	608.9	0.0	608.9	466.2	0.0	466.2	-	-	-
20	Orissa	-	-	-	3480.4	0.0	3480.4	1374.3	0.0	1374.3	-	-	-	1671.1	1671.1	-
21	Punjab	714.1	0.0	714.1	-	-	-	232.0	-	232.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	405.0	0.0	405.0	2254.8	0.0	2254.8	250.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	-	-	-

SN	State/UT/ NDDB	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25 upto 31 st Jan		
		Funds Rel	Unspent	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	Unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized	Funds Rel	unspen t	Utilized
23	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	268.8	0.0	268.8	572.4	0.0	572.4	1097.9	336.6	761.2	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	2168.4	0.0	2168.4	2663.0	0.0	2663.0	3347.0	0.0	3347.0	10996.1	3547.1	7449.0	-	-	-
25	Telangana	202.5	0.0	202.5	2439.8	0.0	2439.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3153.1	3153.1	0.0	-	-	-
26	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	2524.2	0.0	2524.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	1012.5	0.0	1012.5	2941.4	0.0	2941.4	7671.3	0.0	7671.3	9642.2	7593.0	2049.2	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	3023.5	0.0	3023.5	2115.4	0.0	2115.4	1885.8	0.0	1885.8	6083.0	0.0	6083.0	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	202.5	0.0	202.5	1213.4	0.0	1213.4	2037.4	0.0	2037.4	6500.0	3034.7	3465.3	-	-	-
30	A & N Lands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
34	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Ladakh	105.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
36	Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.4	0.0	144.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.4	213.4	0.0
37	NDDB	11618.9	0.0	11618.9	12042.9	0.0	12042.9	8893.8	0.0	8893.8	16782.6	0.0	16782.6	11842.9	0.0	11842.9
		139.3	0.0	139.3		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	964.4	0.0	964.4	433.1	0.0	433.1
	Total	39990.7	0.0	39990.7	66177.0	0.0	66177.0	59511.9	0.0	59511.9	86914.5	23173.5	63741.0	23188.9	6954.7	16234.3

Annexure-V

Details of Dairy Cooperative society established/reviewed & number of farmers enrolled during last five years under NPDD scheme

S.No.	State	Dairy Cooperative Society (Nos.)	Farmers enrollment (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2447	96165
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	0	0
4	Bihar	6745	392891
5	Chhattisgarh	0	768
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	793	30097
8	Haryana	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	177	2059
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1322	79150
11	Jharkhand	203	7887
12	Karnataka	1603	701950
13	Kerala	0	39738
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
15	Maharashtra	369	35362
16	Manipur	50	780
17	Meghalaya	15	566
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	54	1342
20	Odisha	643	54616
21	Pondicherry	7	600
22	Punjab	835	17081
23	Rajasthan	2790	131854
24	Sikkim	234	5364
25	Tamil Nadu	20	6392
26	Telangana	230	7907
27	Tripura	6	530
28	Uttar Pradesh	1643	58676
29	Uttarakhand	137	51914
30	West Bengal	0	0
	Total	20323	1723689

Annexure-VI**Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” during last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24)****As on (14.02.2025)**

S.No.	States/UTs	Average Daily Milk Procurement (TKGPD) (000')		Functional DCS (No.)		Farmer Member (No.s)	
		Target	Achiev	Target	Achiev	Target	Achiev
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000.09	249.4	8967	1960	312186	74295
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0.00	0.0	3026	2947	88000	169000
5	Chhatisgarh	3.23	1.5	27	0	729	0
6	Goa	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	4224.38	3370.9	1262	359	102705	0
8	Haryana	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	112.75	0.0	280	13	9680	450
10	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	200.0	1560	943	69000	43650
11	Jharkhand	54.72	53.6	635	133	10000	5330
12	Karnataka	3690.90	1481.2	3444	1565	359010	691564
13	Kerala	379.01	0.0	223	0	29850	15738
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.00	59.34	617	0	23055	3038
15	Maharashtra	205.87	192.9	51	369	15930	35362
16	Manipur	17.40	0.5	150	50	3262	406
17	Meghalaya	43.50	0.0	92	10	1610	365
18	Mizoram	5.00	0.0	0	0	0	0

19	Nagaland	11.11	3.4	69	54	1725	1342
20	Odisha	106.75	101.1	666	575	35144	30982
21	Pondicherry	40.00	24.0	9	4	1500	600
22	Punjab	391.19	1231.4	539	466	32193	24359
23	Rajasthan	881.75	565.2	1660	1944	82023	129694
24	Sikkim	35.75	39.6	122	234	2620	5328
25	Tamil Nadu	1288.26	117.8	1452	20	25299	6392
26	Telangana	386.96	15.7	827	140	31939	5600
27	Tripura	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	422.61	0.0	2006	0	129000	0
29	Uttarakhand	28.77	56.0	166	146	4950	1144
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.0	0	0	0	0
	Grand total	13640.00	7763.51	27850	11932	1371410	1244639

Annexure VI (Contd..)

Physical Progress under “National Programme for Dairy Development” during last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24)

As on (14.02.2025)

S.No	Name of the State	Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)				Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU)& Data Processing & Milk Collection Unit		Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	
		Target		Achiev		Target	Achiev	Target	Achiev
		No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	150	750.00	31	155.00	8967	1960	283	73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	21	83.00	21	83.00	3710	3755	198	198
5	Chhatisgarh	16	32.00	16	32.00	36	43	56	56
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1640	6271.00	1481	5428.00	4143	3208	4389	82
8	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	86.00	25	49.00	272	240	11	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	36	162.00	28	170.00	1560	1300	36	36
11	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	436	289	0	0
12	Karnataka	760	2229.00	411	1182.00	4050	3517	2180	1018
13	Kerala	82	278.00	75	265.50	500	500	0	0

14	Madhya Pradesh	52	83.00	47	58.00	288	92	10	10
15	Maharashtra	81	185.50	55	135.00	361	361	75	75
16	Manipur	80	16.00	20	4.00	80	20	1	1
17	Meghalaya	132	66.00	40	18.78	143	60	105	3
18	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	32	16	3	3
19	Nagaland	20	6.00	20	6.00	0	0	3	3
20	Odisha	21	57.00	15	45.00	327	155	151	150
21	Pondicherry	5	15.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	304	453.50	216	327.00	1338	978	1161	1059
23	Rajasthan	691	922.00	492	633.50	1377	1212	1148	1080
24	Sikkim	203	64.00	197	63.60	400	421	2	2
25	Tamil Nadu	226	1092.00	204	984.00	1216	1216	629	466
26	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	1501	1259	3	0
27	Tripura	8	5.50	8	5.50	0	0	9	9
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	8	8
29	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	1280	1251	36	19
30	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	1
	Grand total	4575	12856.50	3402	9644.88	32017	21853	10501	4364

Annexure-VII

Total amount of funds released and unspent by States under NPDD scheme from the year 2020-21 to 2023-24

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State	Funds Released	Unspent balance
Component A[#]			
1	Andhra Pradesh	7342.25	3323.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	275.30	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	39.81	0.00
7	Gujarat	14267.24	182.25
8	Haryana	502.69	415.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	2327.18	25.83
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9849.43	0.00
11	Jharkhand	535.79	0.00
12	Karnataka	11142.15	1616.59
13	Kerala	3872.73	580.51
14	Madhya Pradesh	49.13	21.90
15	Maharashtra	1349.59	719.40
16	Manipur	901.89	701.04
17	Meghalaya	2720.04	0.53
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	394.71	0.00
20	Odisha	1591.08	324.41
21	Puducherry	64.47	0.000
22	Punjab	7914.90	1221.00
23	Rajasthan	7767.46	554.25
24	Sikkim	2070.40	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	7077.06	0.00
26	Telangana	1082.29	640.37
27	Tripura	604.14	2.66
28	Uttar Pradesh	97.00	4.73
29	Uttarakhand	1582.21	0.00
30	West Bengal	71.47	0.00
	Total	85492.40	10334.39
Component B[#]			
1	National Dairy Development Board	30427.78	0.00
Other Charges/GOI level (Expenditure)		35.99	0.00
	Grand Total	115956.17	10334.39

Annexure-VIII

NLM: Details Fund Released and UC received during the last five years

Sl. No	Name of the State/Uts	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Release	UC/PPR	Release	UC/PPR	Release	UC/PPR	Release	UC/PPR	Release	UC/PPR
1	Andhra Pradesh	1242.60	1242.60	1073.125	1073.13	2981.675	2981.675	6009.28	6009..28	1260.00	1260.00
2	Bihar										
3	Chhattisgarh	36	36	1906.17	1906.17	297.22	297.22	297.22	297.2	75	75
4	Goa										
5	Gujarat	0	0	0	0					155	155
6	Haryana	1440	1440	0	0	0	0			407.00	407.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1456.145	1456.145	2000.47	0	0	0				
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0		0						
9	Jharkhand			0	0						
10	Karnataka	919.304	919.304	0	0	970.49	970.49			250	250
11	Kerala	1000	1000	663.00	633	0	0.00	0.00	0.0		
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1089.665	1089.665	620.965	620.965			175.00	175.00
13	Maharashtra	1855.2	1855.2	992.072	0			0.00	0.0		
14	Odisha	770	770	1032.76	1032.76			446.00	446.0		
15	Punjab	500	500	0				369.66	369.7		
16	Rajasthan	565.94	565.94	0							
17	Tamilnadu	3146.834	3146.834	1552.16	1552.16	0	0				
18	Telengana	1123.96	1123.96	1153.11	1153.11	542.76	542.76				
19	Uttar Pradesh	1752.65	1752.65	0	0	0	0			100	100
20	Uttarakhand	877.2	877.2	1680.17	1680.17	867.66	867.66	0.00	0.0	198.48	198.48
21	West Bengal	79.06	79.06					296.63	296.0		

North Eastern States											
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1374.64	1374.64	2456.84	2456.84			261.85	261.9	573.7	573.7
23	Assam	1442.18	1442.18	894.29	894.29						
24	Manipur	959.66	959.66	1427.28	1427.28	784.69	784.69				
25	Meghalaya	2721.23	2721.23	2886..51	2886.51	997.43	997.43				
26	Mizoram	1453.16	1453.16	1132.52	0					171.31	171.31
27	Nagaland	960.18	960.18	850.3	0	809.76	809.76			50	50
28	Sikkim	139.5	139.5	1022.66				93.21	93.2		
29	Tripura	500	500	865.231	865.231	0					
UTs with Legislature & without Legislature											
30	A & N Islands	22.45		13.07							
31	Chandigarh										
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
33	Daman & Diu										
34	Delhi										
35	Jammu and Kashmir			1747.16		1287.0175	1287.0175	675.35	675.35		
36	Lakshadweep	13.2	13.2	59							
37	Puducherry	40.812	40.812								
38	Ladakh							308.30	308.3		

Annexure-IX

Details of State-wise data on Financial allocations and physical performance of Livestock Insurance in terms of target and achievements for last five years

State-wise Financial Allocation

S. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andaman n Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1000.595	708.55	391.5	2100.645
3	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	9.73	9.73
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	300	300
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chattisgarh	0	25.05	0	12.3	50	87.35
8	Daman n Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	0	0	0	155	100	255
12	Haryana	0	0	0	407.25	975	1382.25
13	Himachal Pradesh	95.12	0	0	0	0	95.12
14	Jammu & Kashmir	569	1202.77	675.35	100	200	2747.1125
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	769.69	0	200	125	1094.69
17	Kerala	210	0	0	0	0	210
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	465.605	151.15	0	350	250	1216.75
21	Maharashtra	183.55	0	0	0	0	183.55
22	Manipur	24.38	307.98	0	0	0	332.36
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	22	22
26	Odisha	200	0	446	0	90	736
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	369.66	0	0	369.66

29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	43	43
30	Sikkim	81.69	0	0	0	51.8	133.49
31	Tamil Nadu	785.24	0	0	0	150	935.24
32	Telangana	343.11	0	0	0	0	343.11
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	100	771	871
35	Uttarakhand	904.17	867.68	0	196.48	305.5	2273.83
36	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3861.87	3324.31	2491.60	2229.58	3834.53	15741.89

State-wise Physical Performance

SI No	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andaman n Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	169570	283258	112957	565785
3	Arunchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	18000	0	0	4035	22035
9	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	99	47	146
11	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	15177	15177
12	Haryana	379591	10187	198665	317708	158234	1064385
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	9054	16581	4249	60345	90229
14	Jammu & Kashmir	5125	14912	17521	19926	62964	120448
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	0	106000	4450	113897	224347
17	Kerala	34700	0	0	0	0	34700
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	30214	87501	46884	69975	96946	331520
21	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	300	300
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	746	0	746
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2000	2000
26	Odisha	0	67738	250666	42945	0	361349
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0

28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	97669	97669
29	Rajasthan	0	0	27981	8349	0	36330
30	Sikkim	0	66	5043	0	1326	6435
31	Tamil Nadu	279190	179395	160323	0	119927	738835
33	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Uttar Pradesh	106799	0	96686	89084	146745	439314
34	Uttarakhand	48861	76193	89820	126843	259410	601127
36	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	884480	463046	1185740	967632	1251979	4752877

Annexure – X

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS IN RESPECT OF LHDCP											
		Unit	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
S I	Name of the Scheme/ Project / Programme		Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achieveme nt	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achiev ement	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Livestock Health and disease Control Programm e	MVUs	0	0		1000	457	The tender was in process in majority of states	3332	2472	2472 MVUs were operational in 18 States by March 2024. 4 States having 360 MVUs have returned the funds of MVUs procurement. Remaining states couldn't operationalize the MVUs due to multiple reason viz. delayed procurement and fabrication of MVUs, delayed onboarding of Service Providers etc.

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS IN RESPECT OF LHDCP											
		Unit	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
S I	Name of the Scheme/ Project / Programme		Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achieveme nt	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achiev ement	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		FMD Vaccinat ions - animals covered (in lakh)	5350	763.18	Vaccination could not be done as per the plan due to COVID19 situation. FMD vaccine doses not met quality standards, which impacted quality vaccine supply.	1600	844.81	Vaccination is impacted due to outbreaks of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). LSD was an exotic disease and many cattle were not only affected but there was high morbidity & mortality in many States. This required mobilization of resources by States for controlling LSD. Accordingly, vaccination against other diseases was affected. Also the vaccination	5350	3064	
		Brucella Vaccinat ions animals covered (in lakh)	360	67.58		290	85.41		360	112	

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS IN RESPECT OF LHDCP											
		Unit	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
S I	Name of the Scheme/ Project / Programme		Target	Achievement	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achievement	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons	Target	Achievement	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								is done after full recovery of infected animals.			
		No. of vaccination against PPR for sheep and goats in lakhs	2230	NA*	Yet to start	2230	3.4	Empanelment of PPR vaccine manufacturer had finalised in December 2022 and after supply and apply of PPR vaccine started.	2230	596	Initially PPR vaccine batches were failed in Quality control testing and after the intervention of DAHD & ICAR Institutes, Department got the quality tested PPR vaccine for vaccination
		No. of vaccination against CSF in lakhs	90.6	NA*	Yet to start	90.6	Yet to start		90.6	40.31	CSF vaccination started in this financial year Population of Pigs is decreased due to outbreak of ASF

Annexure-XI

MVUs Physical Progress (Cumulative) since FY 2022-23 as on January 31st 2025

SI No.	States	Date of Inauguration / Operation started	No of Calls received	No. of Calls / complaints attended	No of Farmers provided veterinary services at doorstep	No of Animals treated at the farmers doorstep	No of preliminary diagnosis made using available diagnostic facilities
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.05.2022	2663079	1714742	1608868	1741391	603260
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.11.2022	29941	29651	42060	49582	16000
3	Assam	13.06.2023	272774	243102	179698	416152	0
4	Bihar	01.09.2024	39432	39057	31743	68526	53
5	Chhattisgarh	31.08.2023	94100	709516	357848	1964033	488700
6	Goa	15.11.2022	0	764	217	224	2
7	Gujarat	15.11.2023	5032	4554	185587	296796	0
8	Haryana	25.02.2024	96948	113831	30933	110921	6035
9	Himachal Pradesh	05.03.2024	4516	6952	9498	9428	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11.10.2022	8074	8689	7148	10108	259
11	Jharkhand	11.09.2024	36184	30973	9835	14975	0
12	Karnataka	07.05.2022	857008	517988	281415	383422	1
13	Kerala	05.01.2023	85966	66704	19888	22060	12352
14	Ladakh	01.08.2024	604	461	448	228	9
15	Madhya Pradesh	12.05.2023	1967183	1386693	651860	775761	0
16	Maharashtra	25.03.2024	117705	102308	27266	92404	0
17	Manipur	11.07.2024	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	15.05.2024	20	20	15	528	25
19	Mizoram	01.02.2023	42880	42288	26232	40882	8617
20	Nagaland	21.10.2022	4325	3800	13659	36510	441
21	Puducherry	01.04.2024	0	1633	224	1633	0
22	Rajasthan	24.02.2024	182412	149643	747992	3315440	0
23	Sikkim	15.01.2023	3209	2826	3029	4579	167
24	Tamil Nadu	20.08.2024	39726	12260	103099	301323	489
25	Tripura	03.01.2023	2555	2277	4781	37694	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	26.03.2023	2198579	2320903	2194684	4039989	0
27	Uttarakhand	16.12.2022	387098	138830	113409	214461	12538
28	West Bengal	08.02.2023	9992	9159	3226	45276	0
	Total		9149342	7659624	6654662	13994326	1148948

Annexure-XII

NADCP Physical Progress (Cumulative) as gathered from States/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	State Population	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round I	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round II	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round III	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round IV	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round V (till 17-02-25)	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round VI (till 17-02-25)	Animals vaccinated against Brucellosis	Animals vaccinated against PPR Round I	Animals vaccinated against PPR Round II	Animals vaccinated against CSF Round I	Animals vaccinated against CSF Round II
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	8,550	8,314	8,483	8,035	8,197	8110	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	97,37,650	89,90,606	96,57,067	89,87,331	87,64,397	8908931	0	2344229	21962084	10938917	96406	88316
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3,45,500	97,167	2,50,750	5,29,680	3,25,080	0	0	23994	35444	0	181124	0
4	ASSAM	86,11,400	1,563	62,70,549	64,74,152	60,28,109	0	0	1076292	2403709	0	1052071	131601
5	BIHAR	2,07,16,140	-	2,04,22,474	1,94,55,383	2,00,65,805	0	0	3232255	11010862	0	235256	0
6	CHANDIGARH	18,900	20,168	18,900	18,900	18,900	18900	0	5960	1000	0	200	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	1,00,43,000	59,25,889	91,36,743	91,07,920	90,18,171	0	0	697679	3780937	3751570	351696	221586
8	DDNH	22,250	18,280	17,099	13,412	15,705	0	0	469	0	0	0	0
9	DELHI	1,37,850	1,53,094	1,30,469	1,28,762	1,30,728	35243	0	26361	0	0	0	0
10	GOA	70,850	65,012	53,548	48,378	45,801	45597	0	2779	3600	0	1080	0
11	GUJARAT	1,59,83,100	1,70,40,937	1,58,92,488	1,58,35,169	1,60,80,525	16859879	0	2114939	5272503	2877026	0	0
12	HARYANA	60,00,000	55,05,214	55,57,995	52,88,000	52,94,000	5496000	54,68,000	1106000	203800	70860	104150	13230
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	21,15,750	19,30,503	17,11,295	16,80,953	16,08,629	1385	0	223070	1534883	916192	2400	2400
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	28,44,850	27,22,556	25,76,449	25,28,385	25,23,064	1386740	0	101846	1503634	0	0	0
15	JHARKHAND	1,22,48,700	9,59,900	96,71,757	98,66,507	91,98,851	0	0	1906026	7640718	0	910374	0
16	KARNATAKA	1,14,53,500	96,28,252	99,89,259	1,00,70,851	1,02,30,823	9906727	92,21,964	2165384	15021304	16856806	262868	289862
17	KERALA	12,99,150	12,10,399	11,93,006	12,26,693	10,97,925	979122	0	98213	763893	0	59773	81690
18	LADAKH	1,04,500	79,098	83,927	75,127	75,363	0	0	6678	177900	0	0	0
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1,150	1,072	942	614	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	2,17,11,650	2,52,79,787	2,08,02,395	2,47,32,167	2,40,47,698	8825945	0	4109258	8406295	0	105000	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	State Population	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round I	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round II	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round III	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round IV	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round V (till 17-02-25)	Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round VI (till 17-02-25)	Animals vaccinated against Brucellosis	Animals vaccinated against PPR Round I	Animals vaccinated against PPR Round II	Animals vaccinated against CSF Round I	Animals vaccinated against CSF Round II
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,80,24,950	1,47,11,259	1,68,78,945	1,63,60,495	1,86,97,986	18924074	0	2548455	11479161	0	19636	131983
22	MANIPUR	2,60,700	33,261	2,39,508	1,86,496	1,50,606	0	0	39827	26288	0	167268	0
23	MEGHALAYA	9,19,300	1,54,884	4,50,981	3,38,491	2,74,402	0	0	16028	35122	0	127015	0
24	MIZORAM	16,900	6,992	15,978	12,066	7,622	0	0	1106	2088	896	78758	2316
25	NAGALAND	88,028	33,610	65,782	62,631	60,024	0	0	6210	0	0	162878	0
26	ODISHA	1,02,62,294	89,28,007	94,14,568	94,45,063	92,30,688	8301566	0	1273693	6701559	7488217	131477	126781
27	PUDUCHERRY	74,150	59,969	58,262	64,920	72,800	72648	0	13750	74600	0	790	0
28	PUNJAB	63,30,000	12,25,663	63,18,029	65,14,647	63,00,893	6321266	0	641927	306440	0	22380	0
29	RAJASTHAN	1,75,78,400	24,40,377	1,62,80,984	1,94,93,789	2,00,12,920	0	0	2184795	13886762	0	92965	73130
30	SIKKIM	1,46,950	44,857	76,567	59,046	59,083	0	0	6525	59430	0	16821	0
31	TAMIL NADU	90,00,750	87,03,130	87,49,959	86,43,294	85,57,163	8540787	82,31,742	1981702	10059570	4794183	50478	0
32	TELANGANA	79,18,650	60,02,126	62,28,033	52,66,292	53,24,432	5001905	0	777513	18206537	5223907	124187	0
33	TRIPURA	7,46,150	5,82,743	5,72,950	5,23,566	6,11,113	213134	0	23188	365841	0	131000	0
34	UTTAR PRADESH	4,68,80,810	4,45,07,373	4,68,78,300	4,73,74,350	4,71,09,804	45888412	0	10702799	15592600	0	326935	0
35	UTTARAKHAND	20,50,000	20,19,824	19,00,594	19,16,815	19,51,883	1916769	0	182456	1223623	1088181	9680	10958
36	WEST BENGAL	1,49,78,269	-	1,42,59,494	1,52,75,443	1,54,36,869	10282821	0	4244722	7962761	0	317296	334771
	TOTAL	25,87,50,741	16,90,91,886	24,18,34,529	24,76,13,823	24,84,36,177	15,79,35,961	2,29,21,706	4,38,86,128	16,57,04,948	5,40,06,755	51,41,962	15,08,624

Annexure-XIII

UC Status of States and UTs under LH&DCP

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

S No.	States	Opening Balance (As on 01/04/2019)	ASCAD Release						ASCAD UC Submitted					
			FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total Release	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total UC Submitted
1	A&N Islands	-	23.22	-	-	-	-	23.22	18.69	-	-	-	-	18.69
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,178.95	2,048.59	-	412.55	1,294.22	4,934.31	1,178.95	2,048.59	-	412.55	1,278.27	4,918.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	30.00	656.96	-	-	54.08	741.04	30.00	656.96	-	-	54.08	741.04
4	Assam	-	383.57	-	-	-	247.46	631.03	383.57	-	-	-	195.23	578.80
5	Bihar	-	60.00	-	-	895.66	266.48	1,222.14	60.00	-	-	828.75	244.84	1,133.59
6	Chandigarh	-	5.19	-	-	-	1.46	6.65	4.27	-	-	-	0.95	5.22
7	Chhattisgarh	-	319.60	486.25	592.38	158.80	340.80	1,897.83	319.60	486.25	592.38	158.80	340.80	1,897.83
8	D& Diu D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Goa	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Gujarat	-	639.36	-	-	-	1,056.72	1,696.08	639.36	-	-	-	1,033.28	1,672.64
11	Haryana	-	-	694.91	-	-	184.49	879.40	-	440.39	-	-	173.68	614.07
12	Himachal Pradesh	-	71.85	64.78	-	-	64.75	201.38	71.85	64.78	-	-	64.75	201.38
13	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	512.92	1,724.58	1,607.00	-	600.93	4,445.43	512.92	1,724.58	1,607.00	-	566.75	4,411.25
14	Jharkhand	0.00	-	1,144.75	-	-	-	1,144.75	-	349.32	-	-	-	349.32
15	Karnataka	-	1,679.23	2,544.48	-	466.15	2,368.48	7,058.34	1,679.23	2,544.48	-	466.15	2,335.16	7,025.02
16	Kerala	-	-	-	4.50	-	282.39	286.89	-	-	-	-	280.32	280.32
17	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	37.40	37.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	-	180.00	-	-	352.73	872.00	1,404.73	180.00	-	-	352.73	505.54	1,038.27
20	Maharashtra	-	611.99	503.00	1,302.53	-	838.41	3,255.93	611.99	503.00	1,228.63	-	573.14	2,916.76
21	Manipur	-	500.32	446.01	398.22	314.02	271.32	1,929.89	500.32	446.01	398.22	314.02	271.32	1,929.89
22	Meghalaya	-	39.07	-	437.00	-	97.30	573.37	39.07	-	388.86	-	72.78	500.71
23	Mizoram	-	35.00	-	584.97	-	146.80	766.77	35.00	-	584.97	-	146.80	766.77

S No.	States	Opening Balance (As on 01/04/2019)	ASCAD Release						ASCAD UC Submitted					
			FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total Release	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total UC Submitted
24	Nagaland	-	-	16.34	-	-	28.24	44.58	-	16.34	-	-	-	16.34
25	NCT Delhi	24.96	-	-	-	-	3.76	3.76	-	-	-	-	3.76	3.76
26	Odisha	-	900.24	-	-	-	318.10	1,218.34	900.24	-	-	-	312.25	1,212.49
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	11.48	11.48	-	-	-	-	11.18	11.18
28	Punjab	193.90	-	1,657.26	-	-	-	1,657.26	-	124.45	-	-	-	124.45
29	Rajasthan	-	431.00	1,041.24	-	-	240.86	1,713.10	431.00	1,041.24	-	-	-	1,472.24
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	107.64	143.22	250.86	-	-	-	107.64	128.00	235.64
31	Tamil Nadu	49.18	-	80.91	385.20	-	343.54	809.65	49.18	80.91	385.20	-	343.54	858.83
32	Telangana	-	916.22	22.24	3,574.76	-	-	4,513.22	916.22	22.24	3,556.47	-	-	4,494.93
33	Tripura	-	-	1,057.48	-	-	-	1,057.48	-	882.50	-	-	-	882.50
34	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	180.00	6,313.98	4,400.69	4,048.34	8,919.81	23,862.82	180.00	6,313.98	4,400.69	4,048.34	8,919.81	23,862.82
35	Uttarakhand	-	59.12	30.62	245.37	277.10	665.46	1,277.67	59.12	30.62	245.37	277.10	664.70	1,276.91
36	W. Bengal	-	235.68	141.45	-	-	701.28	1,078.41	235.68	141.45	-	-	601.45	978.58
	Grand Total	279.93	8,992.53	20,675.82	13,532.62	7,032.99	20,401.24	70,635.20	9,036.26	17,918.08	13,387.79	6,966.08	19,122.37	66,430.58

Annexure-XIII (Cont...)

UC Status of States and UTs under LH&DC (Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

S No.	States	Opening Balance (As on 01/04/2019)	MVUs Release						MVUs UC Submitted					
			FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total Release	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total UC Submitted
1	A&N Islands	10.00	-	-	-	80.00	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	5,440.00	963.50	2,005.04	8,408.54	-	-	5,440.00	963.50	2,005.04	8,408.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	15.75	174.40	400.00	-	93.56	683.71	15.75	174.40	400.00	-	93.56	683.71
4	Assam	617.82	-	-	2,544.00	-	1,387.76	3,931.76	-	-	2,544.00	-	1,362.29	3,906.29
5	Bihar	-	-	-	4,912.00	-	-	4,912.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	264.16	-	-	2,608.00	-	280.71	2,888.71	-	-	-	-	280.71	280.71
8	D& Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	D&N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	-	-	-	20.00	-	5.80	25.80	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
11	Gujarat	-	-	-	889.00	-	31.25	920.25	-	-	889.00	-	31.25	920.25
12	Haryana	-0.00	-	-	1,120.00	-	52.00	1,172.00	-	-	1,120.00	-	52.00	1,172.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.25	-	436.20	704.00	-	-	1,140.20	-	420.76	704.00	-	-	1,124.76
14	Jammu & Kashmir	152.60	-	-	96.00	240.00	249.43	585.43	-	-	-	240.00	249.36	489.36
15	Jharkhand	118.39	-	-	3,776.00	-	-	3,776.00	-	-	3,776.00	-	-	3,776.00
16	Karnataka	2.06	42.00	-	4,400.00	-	2,442.68	6,884.68	-	-	4,383.80	-	809.87	5,193.67
17	Kerala	-	-	-	464.00	86.97	86.52	637.49	-	-	-	63.59	82.47	146.06
18	Ladakh	-	-	-	144.00	-	7.83	151.83	-	-	142.65	-	7.83	150.48
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	144.00	-	-	144.00	-	-	144.00	-	-	144.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	6,496.00	-	4,017.02	10,513.02	-	-	6,496.00	-	3,977.03	10,473.03
21	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1,280.00	-	39.53	1,319.53	-	-	1,086.01	-	25.00	1,111.01
22	Manipur	-	17.50	1,442.43	528.00	-	-	1,987.93	17.50	-	528.00	-	-	545.50
23	Meghalaya	-	41.80	-	272.00	-	32.19	345.99	41.80	-	272.00	-	32.19	345.99
24	Mizoram	-	18.00	-	416.00	116.66	106.94	657.60	18.00	-	-	94.45	106.94	219.39
25	Nagaland	-	30.00	-	256.00	-	72.89	358.89	30.00	-	256.00	-	72.89	358.89
26	NCT Delhi	7.46	-	-	48.00	-	-	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Odisha	-	42.00	-	2,896.00	-	-	2,938.00	42.00	-	2,896.00	-	-	2,938.00
28	Puducherry	0.73	3.85	-	16.00	48.00	-	67.85	3.82	-	15.97	47.90	-	67.69
29	Punjab	1.88	-	-	1,120.00	-	-	1,120.00	-	-	1,120.00	-	-	1,120.00
30	Rajasthan	58.80	-	-	10,428.53	-	394.25	10,822.78	-	-	1,698.01	-	394.25	2,092.26
31	Sikkim	-	-	-	96.00	111.88	29.12	237.00	-	-	64.35	111.88	28.61	204.84
32	Tamil Nadu	-	40.00	-	3,920.00	-	300.97	4,260.97	40.00	-	3,920.00	-	171.38	4,131.38
33	Telangana	-	-	-	1,600.00	-	-	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Tripura	13.00	-	-	208.00	-	59.76	267.76	-	-	207.99	-	59.38	267.37
35	Uttar Pradesh	21.00	-	-	8,320.00	1,530.30	4,715.08	14,565.38	-	-	8,320.00	1,530.30	4,068.86	13,919.16
36	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	960.00	258.00	804.75	2,022.75	-	-	960.00	258.00	804.75	2,022.75
37	W. Bengal	-	-	-	3,488.00	-	1,272.16	4,760.16	-	-	3,485.82	-	1,256.06	4,741.88
	Grand Total	1,272.13	250.90	2,053.03	70,009.53	3,435.31	18,487.24	94,236.01	208.87	595.16	50,889.60	3,309.62	15,971.72	70,974.97

Annexure – XIV

State-wise number of gaushalas in both Government and Non-Government sector is as under:

S.No	States/UTs	No. of Gaushalas (as on 31.03.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	16
4	Bihar	87
5	Chhattisgarh	126
6	Goa	9
7	Gujarat	1689
8	Haryana	645
9	Himachal Pradesh	240
10	Jammu & Kashmir	36
11	Jharkhand	31
12	Karnataka	295
13	Kerala	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2190
15	Maharashtra	417
16	Manipur	0
17	Meghalaya	0
18	Mizoram	0
19	Nagaland	0
20	Odisha	95
21	Punjab	525
22	Rajasthan	2695
23	Sikkim	1
24	Tamil Nadu	33
25	Telangana	75
26	Tripura	0
27	Uttarakhand	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	8112
29	West Bengal	26
30	A & N Islands*	0
31	Chandigarh	8
32	Ladakh	1
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu	8
34	Delhi	4
35	Lakshadweep	0
36	Puducherry	0
All India		17420

Annexure-XV

State-wise summary of Grant released to recognized Animal Welfare Organization or Gaushala during 2019-20 to 2023-24

SL No	State	Shelter House Grant		Ambulance Grant		Natural Calamity Grant		Regular Grant & Rescue Cattle Grant	
		Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant	Total AWOs	Total Grant
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	478800
2	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	260000
3	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	651800
4	Gujarat	2	2250000	0	0	0	0	16	3009450
5	Haryana	13	124113565	10	4492150	1	500000	165	27944802
6	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12000
7	Maharashtra	1	1068750	0	0	0	0	19	2383625
8	Madhya Pradesh	20	20024440	2	886300	0	0	99	11273775
9	Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	150000	0	0
10	Punjab	2	2230711	0	0	0	0	1	150000
11	Rajasthan	16	15170840	7	3069000	1	50000	452	45186075
12	Tamil Nadu	1	1068750	0	0	0	0	8	339700
13	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1245000
14	Uttar Pradesh	11	11998527	8	3600000	0	0	349	40126750
15	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	723600
		66	6,62,25,583	27	1,20,47,450	4	7,00,000	1136	13,37,85,377

**MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2024-25)**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 21st February, 2025 from 1100 hours to 1300 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi and the following were present:

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Hon'ble Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
3. Shri Kuldeep Indora
4. Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav
5. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
6. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
7. Shri Dharmbir Singh
8. Shri Dushyant Singh
9. Shri Sudhakar Singh
10. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

RAJYA SABHA

11. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
12. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
13. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
14. Shri P.P. Suneer

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Prem Ranjan | - | Deputy Secretary |

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Alka Upadhyaya	Secretary
2.	Ms. Varsha Joshi	Additional Secretary
3.	Dr. Abhijit Mitra	Animal Husbandry Commissioner
4.	Ms. Chandan Mishra Dwivedi	Chief Controller of Accounts
5.	Shri Sanjiv Narain Mathur	AS & FA
6.	Shri Jagat Hazarika	Adviser (Stats.)
7.	Dr. Suparna Sharma Pachouri	Joint Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) in connection with the examination of Demand No. 44 of the Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Department. The Chairperson, then, apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion. A representative of the Department made a Power-point presentation. The Committee raised several issues / points as briefly mentioned below:

- i. Need to focus on establishment and strengthening of existing Veterinary Infrastructure such as Veterinary Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Para-veterinary Training Institutions ;
- ii. Increasing the number of Mobile Veterinary Units and Breed Improvement Institutes across countries;
- iii. Need to increase scope of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) to provide support to Animal Husbandry Sector ;
- iv. The pressing need to treat Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector at par with the Agriculture Sector and to enhance the Budgetary allocations in keeping with the Sector's output ;
- v. To enable the availability of an accessible and profitable market for selling Milk and Milk Products of the Dairy Sector ;

- vi. Efforts to enhance Milk Production and capacity of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle along with making efforts for Breed Improvement ;
 - vii. To address the issue of quality of milk and take immediate measures to prevent adulteration ;
 - viii. Examine the feasibility of Minimum Support Prices for milk in the country;
 - ix. Expand and diversify the network of Cooperative Milk Societies in the country;
 - x. To have an effective mechanism to deal with the menace of stray animals in the country ;
 - xi. To make budgetary allocation to address the menace of stray animal;
 - xii. Increasing financial assistance to Gaushalas to better take care of non-productive bovine animals;
 - xiii. More uniform distribution of funds under Rashtriya Gokul Mission across States in the Country;
 - xiv. Increasing awareness amongst Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector Farmers about the Schemes of the Department through budgetary allocation for the same;
 - xv. To have a dedicated programme/scheme for spreading awareness amongst farmers' engaged in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector about programmes/schemes of the Department.
4. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, then, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, requisite information; which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2024-25)**

The Committee sat on Monday, 18th March, 2025 from 1000 hours to 1105 hours in Committee Room No. 2, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Hon'ble Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
4. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
5. Shri Kuldeep Indora
6. Md. Abu Taher Khan
7. Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi
8. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
9. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
10. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
11. Shri Dharambir Singh
12. Shri Dushyant Singh
13. Shri Sudhakar Singh
14. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
15. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor
16. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

Rajya Sabha

17. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
18. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
19. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
20. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
21. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav Patil
22. Shri Madan Rathore
23. Shri P. P. Suneer
24. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Khakhai Zou | – | Director |
| 3. | Shri Anil Kumar Sanwaria | – | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration and adoption the following Reports:

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------|------|------|-------|
| (i) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx; |
| (ii) | Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying); | | | | |
| (ii) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx; |
| (iii) | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx |

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Report at Sl. No. (ii) with some modifications as shown at Annexure. The Draft Reports at Sl. No. (i), (iii) and (iv) were adopted without any modifications and the Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

During the Sitting held on 18.03.2025, the Members made the following suggestions to be incorporated into the DFG(2025-26) Draft Report of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying- Demand No.44

Recommendation No.	Modification incorporated
5	<p>Please add the following in the recommendation:</p> <p>“The Committee are of view that there is widespread adulteration of milk and milk products which is resulting in the farmers not getting remunerative price for their milk sold in the market and also affecting the health of consumers.....</p> <p>.....Further, the committee feels there is lack of proper implementation of laws relating to adulteration checks and prevention of milk and their products, accordingly the Committee recommend the Department to take appropriate action and efforts may be made to devise an instrument to test purity of milk at household level.”</p>
7	<p>I. A process may be initiated for registration of indigenous cow at the time of their birth itself. All the indigenous cows may be Geo-tagged.</p> <p>II. During the process of Artificial Insemination, farmers may be given freedom of choice to select Livestock gender through Sex Sorted Semen Technology which may be expended to include male progeny as well.</p> <p>III. A scheme may be formulated for providing incentives to the public/farmers for voluntary adoption of Stray Indigenous Bovine Animals.</p> <p>IV. The Department may formulate programmes for spreading awareness among farmers for lifetime uses for male bovine animals and incentivise their use in farming sector and control the menace caused by Neel Gai, in particular, in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>V. The Department, in order to popularise rearing of indigenous cows, may explore the possibility of offering financial incentive in form of 50% subsidy of cost of such cows and remaining amount as interest free loans to farmers who are willing to buy indigenous cows.</p>

	<p>VI. The Department may issue guidelines and formulate policies for setting up and operations of Gaushalas which may include the standards such as number of cattles sheltered per square meter in Gaushalas, provision of facilities such as food , water, health care, caretaker availability etc.</p> <p>VII. A survey may be conducted to assess the cost involved in taking care of non productive bovine animals on per day basis to enable government bodies to fix amount of daily assistance to the Gaushalas and those people who are willing to take care of Bovine Animal past their productive age.</p> <p>VIII. The Department may revise upwards its allocation of funds to Animal Welfare Board of India and direct Animal Welfare Board of India to come up with a long term plan, to increase both number of gaushalas across country and bring more efficiency in their operation through increased monetary assistance, in consultation with the States.</p>
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