



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING  
(2025-26)**

**(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

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

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2024-25)**

**(DEMAND No. 44)**

[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25)]

**TWENTY FOURTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
December 2025 / Agrahayana, 1947 (Saka)**

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[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25)]

***Presented to Lok Sabha on*** **18.12.2025**

***Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on*** **18.12.2025**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
December 2025 / Agrahayana, 1947 (Saka)**

**COA No. 523**

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Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition) and Printed by Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi-110001.

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# COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING

(2024-25)

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI – CHAIRPERSON**

## **MEMBERS**

### **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. Shri Masthan Rao Yadav Beedha\*
24. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
25. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
26. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
27. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav Patil
28. Shri Madan Rathore
29. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
30. Shri P. P. Suneer
31. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala

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*Shri Krishan Lal Panwar, Member resigned from Rajya Sabha on 14.10.2024.*

*\*Shri Masthan Rao Yadav Beedha, Member, Rajya Sabha has been nominated to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing w.e.f on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2025, vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, Para No. 3117 dated 13.08.2025.*

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING  
18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha (2025-26)**

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI      –      CHAIRPERSON**

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27. Shri Madan Rathore
28. Shri S.R. Sivalingam
29. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
30. Shri P. P. Suneer
31. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala

## **SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                          |   |                   |
|----|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Dhiraj Kumar        | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 2. | Shri Maheshwar           | - | Director          |
| 3. | Shri Anil Kumar Sanwaria | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 4. | Smt. 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 Twenty-Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) was presented in Lok Sabha and laid on the table of the House on 17.12.2024. The Action Taken Notes on the Report were received on 17.03.2025

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2025.

4. An Analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix**.

**NEW DELHI;**

**15<sup>th</sup> December, 2025**

**24 Agrahayana, 1947 (Saka)**

**CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI**

**Chairperson**

**Standing Committee on Agriculture  
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing**



## **REPORT**

### **CHAPTER – I**

This Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing deals with the Action-taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying), which was presented to Lok Sabha on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2024.

1.2 The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) has furnished Action-taken Replies in respect of all the 13 Observations / Recommendations contained in the Report. These Replies have been scrutinized and thereafter categorized as under: -

(i) Observations / Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government:  
Recommendation Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13

**Total 08**  
**Chapter - II**

(ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:  
Recommendation No. NIL

**Total 00**  
**Chapter – III**

(iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:  
Recommendation Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 14

**Total 04**  
**Chapter – IV**

(iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:  
Recommendation Nos. 3 and 9

**Total 02**  
**Chapter - V**

**1.3 The Committee desire that utmost importance be given by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) to implement the Observations / Recommendations accepted by the Government. In cases where it is not possible for the Department to implement the Recommendations in letter and spirit, for any reason, the matter should be intimated, in writing, to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee also desire that further Action-taken Notes on the Observations / Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and the Final Action-taken Replies to the Observations / Recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.**

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the Action-taken by the Government on some of the Observations / Recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

**A. Sectoral Analysis of Budget Allocations  
(Recommendation No. 2)**

1.5 The Committee had observed/recommended as under: -

"The Committee observe that there has been drastic reductions in the budget allocated to Small Livestock Institutes, Breed Improvement Institutes and Veterinary Council of India to the extent of 11%, 37% and 54%, respectively, during the year 2024 - 25 *vis-a-vis* those of 2023-24. It may be seen that Small Livestock Institutes *viz.* Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Regional Fodder Stations etc. play a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. Similarly, Breed Improvement Institutes such as Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Units produce genetically superior bull calves, quality frozen semen from High Genetic Merit Bulls (HGM) and for identification and location of superior germplasm of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes, so as to meet the requirement of HGM bulls and frozen semen doses in the country. These organizations are also playing important role in training of manpower in frozen semen technology and training of farmers and entrepreneurs in farm management. Veterinary Council of India has the mandate of regulating veterinary practices and maintaining uniform standards of

veterinary education through Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations in all veterinary institutes across the country. The Committee note that there is shortage of specialized and trained manpower in Veterinary Services in the country and number of recognized Veterinary Colleges in the country has increased to just 58 from 26 since 1984. Reduction in Budgets of such important institutes is bound to hamper their performance in their related fields. Overall, the Department has been allocated an 18% increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE 2024-25 as compared to RE 2023-24. The Committee feels that such drastic reduction in budget allocations to various sectors of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should be avoided as all sectors are equally important growth and development of Livestock sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should uniformly distribute increase in budget allocations to various sectors under it and avoid drastic reductions in budget of any Sector as said reductions hamper their on-going activities and schemes implementation."

1.6 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under: -

- i. The Department acknowledges the Committee's observation regarding the reductions in the budget allocations for Small Livestock Institutes, Breed Improvement Institutes, and the Veterinary Council of India for the year 2024-25, in comparison to the allocations made in 2023-24.
- ii. Regarding the budget allocation to the Breed Improvement Institutes, it is noted that for FY 2023-24, an initial budget estimate of Rs. 60 Cr. was allocated. Of this, Rs. 9.08 Cr. was earmarked for the Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF) and the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) located at Hesserghata, which are now part of the Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) thereby leaving Rs. 52.92 Cr. for the six CCBFs and four CHRS. During FY 2023-24, final expenditure incurred was Rs.37.15 Cr. against final allotment of Rs.37.99 Cr. During the FY 2024-25, there is allotment of B.E. of Rs. 37.72 Cr. and RE is fixed at Rs 38.00 Cr. which is slightly more than last year's final expenditure. Therefore, taking into account lot of retirement of staff over the years and separate budget allotment to CEAH and less expenditure on the three farms, there is no reduction in the allotment of budget to the Breed Improvement Institutes and works of the BII's have not hampered. In fact,

more funds are made available for taking up infrastructural works and also for induction of new germplasm. Further, for the FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs 50 cr. has already been allocated at BE stage for FY 2025-26.”

**1.7 Taking note of the reduction in budget allocations to various sectors of Animal Husbandry and Dairying like Small Livestock Institutes, Breed Improvement Institutes and Veterinary Council of India, the Committee had recommended that the Department should uniformly distribute increase in budget allocations to various sectors under it and avoid reductions in budget of any Sector as said reductions hamper their on-going activities and schemes implementation. Although the Department has stated that there is no reduction in allotment of budget to the Breed Improvement Institutes and their work have not been hampered due to support of additional budget from Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH), sufficient explanation has not been provided for reduction in the budgets for Veterinary Council of India and Small Livestock Institute. A reduction in the budget of Veterinary Council of India may impact infrastructure development, training capacity and the availability of veterinary professionals, thereby affecting efforts to address the shortage of qualified practitioners. It may also have implications for research in animal health and disease control within Animal Husbandry Sector of the country.**

The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Department must ensure a balanced distribution of budgetary increase across various sectors under its purview and maintain consistency in allocations, so that ongoing activities and schemes implementations are not affected.

**B. Underutilization and surrendering of Re-appropriated Funds**

**(Recommendation No. 4)**

**1.8** The Committee had observed / recommended as under:-

"The Committee observe that huge amount of funds have been surrendered by the Department during the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24 to the tune of Rs. 1580 crores and 1307 crores, respectively. The percentage utilization of funds with respect to RE for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 stood at 77.3% and 83.25%, respectively resulting in surrendering of 22.70% and 16.75% of the RE allocations.

The Committee are concerned to note that while on one hand the Department has been continuously requesting for increase in budgetary allocations, on the other it has been surrendering huge amount of funds to the Government continuously for the last two years.

The Committee observe that funds have been re-appropriated out of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme to other schemes viz Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF), Dairy Development and National Livestock Mission (NLM). Although the Department has re-appropriated funds to the said schemes at RE stage, these could not be utilized fully during 2023-24. The reason for re-appropriation is given as reduction in RE stage allocation in the budget. But the schemes like Infrastructure Development Fund and National Livestock Mission have no reduction in RE stage allocations vis-à-vis BE stage allocations and schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission and Dairy Development have in fact increased allocation at RE stage vis-à-vis BE stage allocations during 2023-24. The Committee are inquisitive as to the reason for the positive re-appropriation to the said schemes when schemes themselves have RE stage allocations which are either same as BE or higher than BE allocations under their budget head. In view of this, the Committee requires the Department to apprise the Committee of the reasons for such re-appropriations and recommend that the Department make concerted efforts for proper utilization of allocated funds in future."

1.9 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under: -

- i. The Department acknowledges the Committee's concern regarding the significant amount of funds surrendered during the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24. The utilization of funds for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 stood at 77.3% and 83.25%, respectively. The Department recognizes the importance of efficiently utilizing allocated funds and agrees with the Committee's concern regarding the surrender of such large sums.
- ii. With reference to the surrender of funds and re-appropriation during these financial years, the Department would like to submit that the implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by States/UTs affected the timely release of funds in installments, leading to

lower utilization. Additionally, the prolonged procurement process by the States resulted in a reduced demand for recurring expenses, affecting overall fund utilization. These factors contributed to the surrender of funds despite the Department's efforts to ensure optimal utilization.

- iii. Further, a new budget head 'Subsidies,' was introduced in both the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) and the National Livestock Mission (NLM) as per the requirements of the Programme Division, for which a token supplementary grant was obtained. To facilitate the release of funds under this newly created head, re-appropriation was carried out using the available savings within the grant.
- iv. Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) scheme, the need for a new object head called 'Subsidies' was identified, which resulted in higher allocations at the RE 2023-24 stage compared to the BE 2023-24. This new object head was introduced to support entrepreneurial activities under the scheme. Similarly, the same object head was created under the Dairy Development scheme to facilitate activities related to the Dairy through Cooperatives component of the scheme.
- v. The Department is taking necessary steps to improve fund utilization by streamlining the fund flow mechanism as per DoE guidelines, strengthening coordination with States/UTs, and enhancing the planning and execution of schemes to ensure efficient utilization of allocated funds in the future."

**1.10 Observing that there was re-appropriation of under-utilised funds out of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme to other schemes viz Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF), Dairy Development and National Livestock Mission (NLM) despite no reduction in RE stage allocation to the said schemes, the Committee required the Department to apprise them about the reasons for such re-appropriations and recommended that the Department make concerted efforts for proper utilization of allocated funds in future. The Department in its Action Taken Reply has given the reason of the implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by**

States/UTs affecting the timely release of funds in installments, leading to lower utilization and the prolonged procurement process by the States resulting in a reduced demand for recurring expenses, affecting overall fund utilization. The Committee are already aware of said reason as the Department has given same reply in earlier examination of Demand for Grants. Further, the Committee observe that, wherein the Department has stated that, “re-appropriation was carried out using the available savings within the grant”, it is underutilization of funds owing to delay in release of funds, however, further clarification on this aspect be provided for better understanding the fund utilization process. Further, the Committee are of view that the new fund flow mechanism is for ensuring efficiency and promptness in funds disbursement. However, in the instant case it is actually causing delays. Accordingly, the Committee recommend that the Department identify the issues causing delays in implementation and adoption of new fund flow mechanism by States/UTs and apprise the Committee of steps taken to address the same to ensure timely release of funds to State as well as full utilization under the scheme. Further, although the Department has acknowledged that it has taken steps to improve fund utilization but has not elaborated on the same. In view of foregoing, the Committee may also be apprised of the steps taken by the Department to improve fund utilization.

**C. Underutilization of allocated funds under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)**

**Recommendation No. 8**

1.11 The Committee had observed / recommended as under: -

“The Committee are dissatisfied to note that the actual expenditure under the LH&DC Scheme is drastically falling short of the amount allocated to it even at RE stage year after year with the Department utilizing only 57% funds in the year 2022-23 and 69% of funds during the year 2023-24. The Committee feel that funds are sought after taking into consideration all the factors affecting their utilization. Surrender of funds, year after year, will have negative impact on achievement of the targets fixed. It is, therefore, reiterate that all relevant factors be taken into

consideration to avoid surrendering of the funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.”

1.12 In its Action taken reply, the Department has stated as under: -  
“

<b>Year</b>	<b>NADCP - Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure over scheme allocation</b>	<b>LHDC – Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
2022-23	<p>Revised procedure of release the fund under CNA model. States were having huge unspent balance including funds for MVU procurement from previous releases under NADCP &amp; ESVHD-MVU. Non availability of sufficient quantity of quality FMD &amp; PPR vaccine up to November 2023 &amp; August, 2023 respectively. Due to emergence and spread of exotic diseases like LSD &amp; ASF, priority was given for vaccination &amp; 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. Substantial time was taken by the states in procurement process, thus recurring expenses were not demanded.</p>	<p>The States were sensitized to follow and implement the SNA Model for the centrally sponsored components of the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&amp;DCP) during the Review Meetings, and the States have complied with this guidance. Furthermore, as per the latest instructions from the Department of Expenditure (MoF) for the financial year 2024-25, all identified States are now adhering to the SNA SPARSH Model.</p>
2023-24	<p>Unspent balances of Rs.700 Cr. (Yr. 2022-23) were utilized in the FY 2023-24. Supply of quality vaccine increased from 20.24 Cr. in 2022-23 to 36.05 Cr. in 2023-24. 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. All MVUs were not operational.</p>	<p>The issue of separate code for LH&amp;DCP for centrally sponsored components was resolved in coordination with Ministry of Finance. The States were reviewed time to time for procurement and operationalization of sanctioned 4340 nos. of MVU. Accordingly, as on date 4016 MVUs are operational.</p>



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

- a. Ensuring accurate budget allocations based on realistic needs assessments.
- b. Streamlining the process for quicker disbursal to prevent delays.
- c. Enhancing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track fund usage.
- d. Training staff and stakeholders to manage and utilize funds effectively.

(c) Based on the above, the RE 2024-25 and BE 2025-26 are both fixed at Rs. 1980 crore. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2025 Cabinet has approved the Revision of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) for total outlay of the scheme at Rs.3,880 crore for two years i.e. 2024-25 and 2025-26.”

**1.13 Noting that the actual expenditure under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DCP) is consistently falling short of the amount allocated at RE stage year after year, with the Department utilizing only 57% funds during the year 2022-23 and 69% of funds during the year 2023-24, the Committee asked the Department that it may be apprised of action taken by the Department to avoid underutilization and surrendering of the funds. The Department has given the reason of the implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by States/UTs affecting the timely release of funds in installments and thus resulting in underutilization and underperformance of the Scheme, which the Committee are already aware as the Department has given the same reason in earlier examination of Demand for Grants, as well. The Committee again reiterates that the Department may accord priority to the scheme of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DCP) both in terms of expenditure and recovering performance of scheme parameters in terms of targets set and achieved and apprise the Committee of the steps being taken by the Department to further improve fund utilization and minimize the need for surrendering the funds in future.**

**D. Physical performance of National Programme on Dairy Development (NPDD)**

**(Recommendation No. 9)**

1.14 The Committee had observed / recommended as under: -

"The data on cumulative achievement *vis-a-vis* targets fixed under Component 'A' 'National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)', commenced in Feb-2014, shows that the achievements fell far short of the targets given. A target for setting up of 6,766 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) with a capacity of 16712.5 Kilo Liters (KL) was given. Against these targets, 5,104 BMCs with 11,214 KL capacity only were set up, representing a shortfall of 24.57% and 39.90% in number of units of BMCs and their capacity, respectively. Similarly, there is a shortfall of 21.58% in achieving the fixed for Automatic Milk Collection units (AMCU) & Data Processor & Milk Collection Units (DPMCU). In the case of provision of Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine also the shortfall is more, as against a target of 12,505 machines 'units, achievement is only 6,266 i.e. a shortfall of 50% of the target. The Committee while appreciating the progress made in certain categories, express 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 recommend that appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest. The Committee further recommend that under component 'B' of NPDD, some provision may be made for providing interest free loans to landless, small and marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes, as feasible. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard."

1.15 In its Action-taken reply, the Department has stated as under: -

"(a) Under National programme on 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).

- (b) The latest figure of achievements under the 3-category mentioned above is as follows:

S. No.	Parameter		Target (EOP) (Till 31.03.2026)	Achievement (Till 31.12.2024)	% 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
3.	Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine		4922	3789	76.98

It may be seen from the above table that more than 75% of the approved EOP targets have been achieved by the States on all the parameters. The State-wise updated status is attached at **Annexure-II**.

- (c) 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. 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 project implementation under the scheme.
- (d) Department will continue monitoring the progress of the scheme and ensure achieving targets fixed before the end of the scheme implementation period.
- (e) Component 'B' of NPDD: The activities covered under component B are in compliance to the Memorandum of Agreement signed between Government of India, Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Hence, it is not feasible to provide interest free loan to landless, small and marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes under component B of NPDD."

**1.16 While appreciating the progress made in certain categories, the Committee expressed concern at the considerable shortfalls in setting up of Automatic Milk Collection units (AMCU) and Data Processor & Milk Collection Units (DPMCU) and also Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) and recommended that the appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest. The Committee further recommended that under component 'B' of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), some provision may be made for providing interest free loans to landless, small and**

marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes, as feasible and be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard. The Department has stated that 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 and in 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 project implementation under the scheme. However, the latest data provided in action taken replies still shows a shortfall of around 50% in installation of electronic adulteration testing unit across various states, which is especially concerning under present environment of milk adulteration. The Committee again reiterates that the Component 'A' under NPDD may be accorded utmost priority and appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest. Further, the Committee again recommend that some provision may be made for providing interest free loans to landless, small and marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes, under such scheme of the Department, as suitable for the said purpose.

**E. Addressing the Menace of Stray Bovine Animals**

**(Recommendation No. 14)**

1.17 The Committee had observed / recommended as under: -

"The Committee appreciates the efforts of Department to control the birth of male bovine off springs using sex sorted semen techniques whereby female calves are born with 90% accuracy rate. However, the Committee feels that there is also need to prevent further growth of stray cattle from already existing livestock population of 193.46 Million Cattle and 109.85 Million Buffaloes. Therefore, the Committee recommend that some incentive/subsidy may be provided to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility in addition to increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country with farmers having a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals."

1.18 In its Action-taken reply, the Department has stated as under: -

“Department through the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is engaging in providing fund to the recognized animal welfare organizations / Gaushalas who are sheltering the stray/injured /sick animals in their shelter. The AWBI is implementing the following financial assistance schemes:

**(i) Regular Grant:**

Under the regular grant, the AWBI gives financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations as regular grants towards Maintenance/Repairs of Rescue Home for animals, Construction of Water Troughs/Facilities, Rescue operation during natural calamities including maintenance of stray animals, Purchase of Medicine for animals, Purchase of Medical Equipment, Establishment charge- cost of engaging Veterinary Doctors, SPCA inspectors, Veterinary Assistants, Compounders, Ambulance Drivers etc., Creation of infrastructure of generation of bio –gas, bio-fertilizers and electricity from bio-gas plant (maximum 25% of total Regular Grant Sanctioned), Purchase of Fodder, Fodder storage (Chara / Bhusa Godown). The regular grant is being given on the basis of no. of animals sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department.

**(ii) Scheme for Shelter House for looking after the animals:**

The objective of this scheme is to establish and maintain shelter houses for distressed animals in the country. Primarily, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) are given grants for construction of boundary walls, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc. for a maximum grant of Rs.22.50 lakhs excluding 10% of contribution from AWOs.

**(iii) Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:**

Under this scheme the animal welfare organizations are funded for purchase of suitable vehicles for animal ambulance for rescue and also for

providing emergency services to animals in distress. Animal Welfare Organizations are assisted to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle, modification, equipment and fitting thereon. The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs.3.50 lakhs for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakhs for equipment and fitting thereon.

**(iv) Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities and Unforeseen circumstances:**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to AWOs, State Governments/UTs, local bodies as an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, the adequate shelter, medical attention etc., for providing relief to the animals affected during natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc., as well as for relief of animals rescued from illegal transportation, slaughter, circuses etc."

**1.19 Observing the need to prevent further increase in the number of stray cattle in the country in view of existing livestock population of 193.46 million Cattle and 109.85 million Buffaloes, the Committee had recommended that some incentive/subsidy may be provided to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility in addition to increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country with farmers having a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals. The Department in their Action Taken Replies has given the details of the Schemes for taking care of stray animals in general, which also seem like a secondary support, given miniscule budget allocation of Rs. 10 crores to Animal Welfare Board of India and casts doubt on the ability of the Board to implement the schemes for all stray animals with such small budget. The Department has not provided reply to the recommendation of the Committee for providing incentive/subsidy to farmers and farm labourers, specifically present owners of such bovine animals, for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility. The Committee, therefore, in line with their earlier recommendation, recommend the Department to take up the matter, in consultation and coordination with the State Governments, for**

increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country and devise some mechanism for providing some incentive/subsidy to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility, thus, giving farmers a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals.

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## **CHAPTER - II**

### **OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

#### **Contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sectors to the National economy vis-à-vis proportion of Budgetary Allocation**

##### **Recommendation No. 1**

The Committee note that the livestock sector grew at an impressive Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.38 per cent at constant prices from 2014-15 to 2022-23. The contribution of livestock to the total GVA (at constant prices) in agriculture and allied sectors increased from 24.32 per cent in 2014-15 to 30.38 per cent in 2022-23. In 2022-23, the livestock sector contributed 4.66 per cent of the total GVA, significantly boosting the per capita availability of milk, eggs, and meat. The percentage share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the total central outlay, however, remained more or less stagnant at 0.08-0.09 % since 2020-21.

The trend of overall growth of the Allied Sector being higher in comparison to the Agriculture Sector over the last few years clearly shows the consistency and potential of the Allied Sector in not just augmenting farmers' income but also contributing towards the national economy. The Committee while expressing concern at this trend of stagnation of share of budget allocation towards Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector recommend the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations towards the Department in line with increase in the Central Government budget thereby according due importance to the Animal Husbandry and Livestock Sector which it deserves given huge impact it has on low-income strata of society. The Committee further recommend that Livestock Sector be declared as Special Sector. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

##### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. Department acknowledges the Committee's observations regarding the growth and contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors to the national economy, as well as the concerns raised about the stagnation of budgetary allocation. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying identifies the critical



role of the livestock sector in enhancing farmers' incomes, ensuring nutritional security, and driving rural economic growth of low-income strata of society.

- ii. The department also acknowledges the Committee's recommendation to recognize the Livestock Sector as a Special Sector and necessary deliberations at different levels within and outside the organization will be pursued with relevant stakeholders to explore the feasibility and benefits of such a designation.
- iii. Department is continuously monitoring and reviewing the progress of implementation of the programmes/schemes in the States/UTs through National Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Field Visits, Video Conferences etc. and is pressing hard on the States/UTs to liquidate the pending Utilization Certificates and effective implementation of schemes for promotion and development of animal husbandry and dairying sector across the country with focus on production and trade. The Department has also been continuously taking up the matter with Ministry of Finance to enhance budget allocation and approvals.
- iv. As per Budget announcement in Interim Budget 2024-25, it was emphasized that a comprehensive programme for supporting dairy farmers will be formulated on the success of existing schemes such Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Livestock Mission, and Infrastructure Development Funds for dairy processing and animal husbandry. Department has further proposed to revise the outlay of two main schemes of the sector i.e. NPDD and RGM augmenting the provision in current 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FC) cycle.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)**

#### **Recommendation No. 5**

The Scheme on Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) was started in December 2014 with the objective of (i) enhancing productivity of bovines and increasing milk production in sustainable manner using advanced technologies; and, (ii) to promote indigenous cattle and buffaloes rearing and their conservation in a scientific manner. Its components have been revised and realigned from the year 2022-23 to focus on Breed Improvement, production and productivity of Indigenous Cattle Breeds. While appreciating the progress made by the Department under this Scheme regarding overall expenditure, the Committee observe an expenditure of Rs 2132.54 crore has been made under the

scheme upto 2023-24 out of total allocation of Rs 2400 crores. Thus, the balance of Rs 268 crore is allocated during 2024-25 as RE stage allocation *vis-a-vis* BE stage allocation of Rs. 700 crores. The Department has effectively Rs. 268 crore to spend on the Rashtriya Gokul Mission scheme during the year 2024-25 out of Rs. 700 crore, it planned on spending for the said scheme.

The Department informed the Committee that it was yet to submit a proposal for increased financial allocation for the scheme to the Finance Ministry. As per operational Guidelines for Rashtriya Gokul Mission Scheme, it is envisaged to increase average productivity of bovines from 1924 Kg Per Animal Per Year (5.34 Kg/Day) to 3000 Kg Per Animal Per Year (8.0 Kg/Day) by 2025-26. The Average Rate of Productivity for the combined figure for Non-Descript/indigenous Cows and Buffaloes achieved in 2022-2023 was 4.75 kg/Day. Being in penultimate year (2024-25) and not having sufficient funds to spend on the Scheme, when major target of increasing bovine productivity is yet to be achieved to the targeted level, casts doubts as to whether the Department will be able to achieve the desired targets. The Committee feels that in view of huge outlays under said schemes, the Department should have submitted proposal for increasing fund allocation to the scheme in total well in advance and not have waited for fully exhausting the balances in the middle of financial year. Moreover, when the Department has been allocated Rs. 700 crore for the scheme at BE stage of budget allocations that should amount to automatic enhancement in fund allocation to the scheme by subtracting the amount left under original allocation for entire duration of the scheme [Rs. 2400 + Rs. 432 Crore (700- 268)]. In view of encouraging implementation of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission scheme and not to have scheme performance suffer on account of this oversight by the Department, the Committee recommend that the remaining amount of BE stage allocation (Rs. 700 crore) may be considered for allocation to the Department at the RE stage as well, in respect Of Rashtriya Gokul Mission scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. The Rashtriya Gokul Mission was restructured/ realigned in July 2021 under Development Programmes with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The allocated sum of Rs. 2400 crore has been nearly exhausted before the end of this period due to successful implementation of the scheme and high demand from the States.

- ii. The interim Budget 2024-25 announced initiation of a comprehensive scheme for supporting dairy farmers, and also the targets for extending dairy production under White Revolution 2.0 necessitate enhanced activities for improving productivity.
- iii. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) meeting held on 20.11.2024 recommended that DAHD may continue implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission with certain modifications with additional outlay of ₹1000 crores, that is total outlay of ₹3400 crores during 15th Finance Commission cycle, from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Accordingly, approval is sought from the Cabinet for additional funding of ₹1000 crore for Rashtriya Gokul Mission for the years 2024-25 and 2025-26, within the 15th Finance Commission cycle.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

**Procurement of Mobile Veterinary (MVUs) under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)**

**Recommendation No. 6**

The Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme was formulated with the aim of providing financial assistance to States and UTS to effectively tackle issues of livestock health. The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF). With the aim to deliver last mile delivery of Veterinary Health Services through Mobile Veterinary Units, the Central Government provides 100% financial assistance to the States/UTs towards procurement and customization of MVUs to strengthen veterinary health services in far flung areas at farmer's doorstep. Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) under the scheme are provided at the rate of 1 MVU approximately for one lakh Livestock population. The Committee are glad to note that the Department operationalized 4016 MVUs against 4335 sanctioned MVUs across the country which amounts to 92.64% of the sanctioned units. It is however, not clear as to why states/UTs such as Punjab, Telangana, of Delhi, Odisha Lakshadweep, A&N Islands, have not procured any MVUs for the purpose despite sanctioning to these states/UTs. Similarly, UTS such as Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar (DD&DNH) and Chandigarh have not been sanctioned any MVUs. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for the same.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

- i. The Department appreciates the Committee's recognition of the efforts under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, which aims to provide financial assistance to States and UTs to address livestock health issues. This includes key activities such as vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF). A significant component of the program is the delivery of veterinary health services through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs), which are supported by the Central Government through 100% financial assistance for procurement and customization. This initiative aims to enhance veterinary services in remote areas, ensuring that veterinary care reaches farmers at their doorsteps.
- ii. It may be noted that, according to the approval from the Department of Expenditure (DoE), the maximum number of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) is capped at 4,340 units. The Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Chandigarh have not submitted proposals for the requirement of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs). The Government of NCT of Delhi has been sanctioned three (03) MVUs, which have already been procured; however, these are yet to be operationalized. In the case of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, the Central Government is bearing the recurrent expenditure for 44 MVUs procured by the Union Territory. The Union Territory/States of Lakshadweep, Odisha, Punjab, and Telangana have returned the funds released after sanction due to respective State matter. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands has received the allocated funds in the financial year 2024-25 for the procurement of five (05) MVUs. Total number of States and UTs supported under the ESVHD-MVU, funds released is attached as Annexure-III.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

## **Non Fulfillment of Vaccination Targets Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)**

### **Recommendation No. 7**

The data on vaccination shows that the Department is falling short of vaccination targets (Para 2.40). The Department stated the reasons ranging from vaccination batches failing quality control testing, empanelment delays of vaccine manufacturers, population livestock already declined due to disease outbreaks, etc. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken against the suppliers whose supplies have failed in quality control testing. Further, the Committee also recommend that realistic targets may be fixed for the purpose after taking into consideration all the relevant factor. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is covered under 100% central assistance under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) for all States and Union Territories.
- ii. As gathered from States/UTs, cumulative vaccination till date (February 2025), 109.13 crore, 4.57 crore, 22.00 crore, 0.69 crore vaccine has been done against FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF respectively. The last FMD-Round IV vaccination completed has covered more than 96% vaccination coverage (24.84 crore). Further, FMD Rounds V and VI are ongoing in various States with nearly 16.54 Crores and 2.42 Crores vaccinations done respectively.
- iii. As per the recommendation of fixing realistic targets, it may be stated that the benchmark initially for targets was 19th Livestock Census. However, after few rounds of vaccination, the targets are reviewed based on the vaccinations done on previous rounds and as per the estimates given by the States.
- iv. The coverage percentage of vaccination program has increased, and the gaps have been narrowed down by ensuring timely supply of quality tested vaccines for FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF along with awareness generation among stakeholders.

- v. Further, the vaccine manufacturers whose vaccines failed to comply with the specifications, were asked to recall the unused vaccines and replace the entire vaccine doses. Penalty was also imposed for short supply on those manufacturers/ suppliers who failed to replace the requisite doses as per tender terms and conditions.
- vi. Financial support is provided to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- National Institute of Foot and Mouth Disease (NIFMD)-Bhubaneswar, ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institutes (IVRI)-Bareilly, ICAR-IVRI-Bengaluru, ICAR- National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI)-Bengaluru and Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health-Baghat for FMD related activities.
- vii. Data related to registration of livestock using ear-tags and vaccination is uploaded on Bharat Pashudhan portal. Total vaccination performance reducing the gap under the programme are at Annexure-I.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Massive Breed Development Programme**

#### **Recommendation No. 10**

Committee noted that genetic upgradation programme being implemented by the Department are not as per the growing demand of livestock and livestock products in the country. There is urgent need to increase pace of genetic upgradation of livestock population in the country. Therefore, Committee recommend that Massive Breed Development programme may be initiated by the Government across the country with higher allocation, whereby top 5% elite female progeny be selected for breeding to create bulls and cows for the future and genetic engineering may be done in such a way that it lead to birth of female calves with 100% accuracy. The Department shall implement the scheme on mission mode in a time bound manner.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The recommendation of the Committee is noted by the Department. In this regard, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has established sex sorted semen production facilities and implementing Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using

sex sorted semen with the aim to produce female calves up to 90% accuracy thereby enhancing milch cattle population and breed improvement. Government has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen technology to deliver sex sorted semen at reasonable rates to farmers. Further, to propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, Department has established 22 IVF laboratories. The IVF technology has important role in genetic upgradation of bovine population in single generation and to deliver technology at reasonable rates to farmers Government has launched IVF media. Furthermore, to select High Genetic Merit (HGM) animals and to accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department has developed unified genomic chips-Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for buffaloes-specifically designed for initiating genomic selection of high genetic merit animals of indigenous breeds in the country.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Implementation of National Fodder Mission**

#### **Recommendation No. 11**

Committee notes that integrated approach is not adopted by the Department to enhance availability of quality feed and fodder in the country. Department should focus towards attaining the self-sufficiency in feed and fodder availability for 53.5 crore livestock population in the country. Fodder is having a very important contribution to the productivity in the Livestock sector for which efforts are required to be made by the Department to increase land coverage for fodder cultivation, improving forest and pasturelands, development of high nutritive new fodder varieties and availability of good quality certified seeds. With increased availability of green fodder cost incurred by farmers on milk production will be decreased substantially and dependence of farmers on cattle feed will also be reduced. This will increase profit margins of dairy farmers by about 25%. Further the use of anti-biotic may also be regulated under it as that affects milk production and quality. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government may initiate comprehensive National Fodder Mission with a definite target of ensuring self-sufficiency in availability of feed and fodder in the country and also include under it regulations for use of anti-biotics in the Cattle industry making antibiotic use strictly based on prescription by registered Veterinarian. The Committee recommends that sufficient budget should be made available by the Government for initiating comprehensive scheme National Fodder Mission in the country.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

- i. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) National Livestock Mission (NLM) with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development since 2014-15. The said scheme was realign in the year 2021-22 and is further modified in the year 2024 to increase land coverage for fodder cultivation, improving forest and pasturelands, development of high nutritive new fodder varieties and availability of good quality certified seeds.
- ii. The following components are being implemented by the Government:
  - a. Assistance for quality fodder seed production.
  - b. Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder for Infrastructure development related to Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration(TMR)/ Fodder Block and storage of fodder
  - c. Fodder Production from Non Forest Wasteland/rangeland/Non arable lands.
  - d. Fodder Production from Forest Lands.
  - e. Establishment of seed processing and grading infrastructure under Entrepreneurial activities.
- iii. There is no separate budgetary allocation for the Sub Mission. The funds released under the component Assistance for Quality Fodder Production since 2021-22 is as under:-

Year	Funds released (Rs in crores)
2021-22	100.44
2022-23	159.99
2023-24	156.07
2024-25 (as on 25.2.2025)	220.31

- iv. As on date approx 1.03 Lakh tons quality fodder seeds has been produced under component Assistance for Quality Fodder Seeds Production of NLM since 2021-22. This would cover approx.20.63 lakh hectare with expected production of 1134.65 lakh Mt of quality nutritious green fodder in the country.
- v. In addition, under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme of NLM an amount of Rs.10.84 cr has been released for 116 no of Silage and Total Mixed Ration (TMR) plants with expected production of 4.34lakh MTPA of Silage.



- vi. As per the provisions under "THE DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940 (23 of 1940)" and Rules, 1945 made thereunder, the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics including antibiotics are regulated by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. Further, to address the issues related to the antimicrobial resistance (AMR), the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) issued advisory to all States/UTs for judicious use of antibiotics and use of alternative medicine such as Ayurveda, Homeopathic formulation.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Entrepreneurship Development in all areas of Animal Husbandry Sector**

#### **Recommendations No.12**

Committee note that Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing entrepreneurship development schemes but still all the livestock species and all sectors of Animal Husbandry are not covered under these schemes. Promoting Entrepreneurship will have a multiplier effect to create wealth ensuring quality services at doorstep of farmers. Therefore, the Committee recommend that Government should immediately initiate massive entrepreneurship development programme covering all sectors of animal husbandry including dairy, small ruminants, poultry, piggery, delivery of services etc. The Government should make available sufficient budget for initiation of massive entrepreneurship development programme.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. The Department acknowledges the Committee's observation regarding the coverage of entrepreneurship development schemes. Department is already implementing several entrepreneurship development activities through various schemes.
- ii. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy, Government of India is implementing the National Livestock Mission Scheme since 2021, under which entrepreneurship components for establishment of Rural Poultry, sheep, goat, pig farms and feed and fodder are implemented. Under the entrepreneurship components, the eligible entities are individuals, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs) and Section 8 companies are provided 50% subsidy for establishment of poultry, sheep, goat, pig and feed and fodder entrepreneurship.

- iii. Recognizing the need to expand coverage, in February 2024, additional species of significant economic and cultural importance-camel, horse, and donkey-were included under the NLM EDP. Furthermore, seed grading infrastructure activity was introduced to enhance fodder availability, ensuring better nutritional support for livestock. The following activities of different unit size are eligible under NLM Entrepreneurship Scheme:

- a. Establishment of Parent Farm, Hatchery, brooder cum mother unit of Rural poultry birds with minimum 1000 parent layers for production of Hatching Eggs and Chicks.

Poultry Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
1000 + 100	25 lakhs

- b. Establishment of sheep and goat breeding farm with minimum 100 female and 05 male and in its multiple as follows:-

Goat/ Sheep Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
100 +5	10 lakhs
200+10	20 lakhs
300+15	30 lakhs
400+20	40 lakhs
500+25	50 lakhs

- c. Establishment of Pig breeding farm with minimum 50 sow and 05 boar and 100 females and 10 males. The maximum subsidy ceiling for different components varies from Rs. 15.00 lakh to Rs. 30.00 lakh.

Pig Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
50 Sows + 5 Boars	15 lakhs
100 Sows + 10 Boars	30 lakhs

- d. Establishment of fodder value addition units such as preparation of Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration (TMR)/ Fodder Block and seed grading infrastructure. The maximum subsidy ceiling is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

- e. Establishment of Camel, Horse and Donkey breeding farm

Horse Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
10 mare/broodmare + 2 stallion	50 lakhs

Donkey Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
50 female+ 5 Male	50 lakhs

Camel Unit Size (Female + Male)	Max amount of capital subsidy
10 female + 1 male (for pastorals)	3 lakhs
10 female + 1 male	5 lakhs
50 female + 5 male	25 lakhs
100 female + 10 male	50 lakhs

- iv. To further broaden the entrepreneurial ecosystem, the Government continues to expand the scope of existing schemes, ensure adequate budget allocations based on demand, and enhance outreach mechanisms. To simplify the application process and ensure seamless submission, tracking, and approval of proposals, the Udyamimitra Portal has been developed. This digital platform enhances accessibility, reduces paperwork, and provides real-time status updates, making the process more efficient and applicant-friendly. Additionally, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) has developed a comprehensive dashboard to ensure transparency, efficiency, and real-time monitoring of projects under the scheme. This dashboard provides stakeholders with instant updates on approvals, fund disbursement, and project implementation, enabling data-driven decision-making and timely interventions.
- v. The DAHD is also providing ₹105 lakh to each States for setting up of Help Desk, Awareness creation for the Entrepreneurship Programme. Further, the Department is using various social media platforms for promoting entrepreneurship programme for which the DAHD has engaged dedicated social media team. Apart from the efforts made, the Department has entered into an MoU with Transform Rural India Foundation (TRIF) who are participating in the NRLM programme for promotion of EDP programme along with the other schemes of the Department. The Pashu sakis, MAITREE and AHELP are engaged in the training programme. Also, the DAHD has issued a Joint Declaration with the Ministry of Rural Development for promotion of various schemes of the Department.

- vi. Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), the Department has developed an entrepreneurship model for the establishment of Breed Multiplication Farms (BMF). This initiative is designed to address the general shortage of high genetic merit (HGM) heifers by providing a capital subsidy to interested entrepreneurs for the construction of cattle sheds, procurement of elite bull mothers, and necessary equipment.
- vii. Under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), it has been approved for incentivizing investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies to establish (a) the dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, (b) meat processing and value addition infrastructure, (c) Animal Feed Plant, (d) Breed Improvement technology and Breed Multiplication Farm (e) Animal Waste to Wealth Management (Agri Waste Management) and (f) Setting up of Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs Manufacturing facilities.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Livestock Insurance Scheme**

#### **Recommendations No.13**

Committee note that Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is covering livestock insurance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Livestock Mission due to insufficient budget provision under the scheme only 1% of the livestock population is under the coverage of livestock insurance. Looking towards the risk of more than 10 crore engaged in Animal Husbandry activities the committee recommends that Government should immediately initiate massive livestock insurance scheme to bring 53.5 crore livestock population under the ambit of this scheme. The recommends that higher allocation may be made available by the Government for implementation of livestock insurance scheme.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. For promotion of the livestock sector, it is important that along with providing more effective measures for disease control and improvement of genetic quality of animals, a mechanism of assured protection to the farmers and cattle owners is required against the eventual losses of such animals.
- ii. For this Department is implementing an activity called Livestock Insurance under National Livestock Mission (NLM) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the districts of the country with an objective to manage and mitigate risk and

uncertainties by providing protection mechanism to the farmers & cattle owners against any eventual loss of their animals due to death.

- iii. DAHD is implementing the activity centrally and at the State level it is being implemented through the State/UTs Animal Husbandry Departments. It includes insurance of indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and male animals of Cattle/Buffalo) and other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun) are covered under the purview of the Livestock Insurance. Benefit of subsidy is restricted to 10 cattle units per household all animals except for pig and rabbit, where the benefit will be remained restricted for 5 cattle units (1 cattle unit=10 small animals). In case of sheep, goat, pig and rabbit, the benefit of subsidy is restricted based on "Cattle Unit" and one cattle unit is equal to 10 animals i.e. for sheep, goat, pig and rabbit. For this purpose, "household" will be defined on the same lines as adopted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
- iv. Under NLM, no. of cattle insured has increased from 207708 in 2023-24 to 346786 in 2024-25. At the Regional review meeting held for 2025-26, it has been insisted that states increase allocation under livestock insurance. The beneficiary share of all categories (Gen/SC/ST) has been brought down to 15% from earlier share of 20-50% depending upon the caste and region of settlement. The rest 85% will be shared by the Central and State share in the ratio 60:40 for states other than Himalayan and North-eastern region and 90:10 for the Himalayan and North-Eastern region.
- v. Premium Rates are as under:
  - One-year: 4.5% (normal areas), 5.5% (NER/Himalayan States).
  - Two-year: 8% (normal areas), 9% (NER/Himalayan States).
  - Three-year: 11% (normal areas), 11.5% (NER/Himalayan States).

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### CHAPTER - III

#### **OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

—NIL—

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE**

#### **Sectoral Analysis of Budget allocations**

##### **Recommendation No. 2**

The Committee observe that there has been drastic reductions in the budget allocated to Small Livestock Institutes, Breed Improvement Institutes and Veterinary Council of India to the extent of 11%, 37% and 54% , respectively, during the year 2024-25 vis-a- vis those of 2023-24. It may be seen that Small Livestock Institutes viz. Central Poultry Development Organizations, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Regional Fodder Stations etc. play a pivotal role in the implementation of the policies of the Government with respect to poultry. Similarly, Breed Improvement Institutes such as Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and Central Herd Registration Units produce genetically superior bull calves, quality frozen semen from High Genetic Merit Bulls (HGM) and for identification and location of superior germplasm of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes, so as to meet the requirement of HGM bulls and frozen semen doses in the country. These organizations are also playing important role in training of manpower in frozen semen technology and training of farmers and entrepreneurs in farm management. Veterinary Council of India has the mandate of regulating veterinary practices and maintaining uniform standards of veterinary education through Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations in all veterinary institutes across the country. The Committee note that there is shortage of specialized and trained manpower in Veterinary Services in the country and number of recognized Veterinary Colleges in the country has increased to just 58 from 26 during 1984. Reduction in Budgets of such important institutes is bound to hamper their performance in their related fields. Overall the Department has been allocated an 18% increase in Budgetary Allocation at BE 2024-25 as compared to RE 2023-24. The Committee feels that such drastic reduction in budget allocations to various sectors of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should be avoided as all sectors are equally important growth and development of Livestock sector. The Committee, therefore recommend that the Department should uniformly distribute increase in

budget allocations to various sectors under it and avoid drastic reductions in budget of any Sector as said reductions hamper their on- going activities and schemes implementation.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. The Department acknowledges the Committee's observation regarding the reductions in the budget allocations for Small Livestock Institutes, Breed Improvement Institutes, and the Veterinary Council of India for the year 2024-25, in comparison to the allocations made in 2023-24.
- ii. Regarding the budget allocation to the Breed Improvement Institutes, it is noted that for FY 2023-24, an initial budget estimate of Rs. 60 Cr. was allocated. Of this, Rs. 9.08 Cr. was earmarked for the Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF) and the Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP&TI) located at Hesserghata, which are now part of the Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry (CEAH) thereby leaving Rs. 52.92 Cr. for the six CCBFs and four CHRS. During FY 2023-24, final expenditure incurred was Rs.37.15 Cr. against final allotment of Rs.37.99 Cr. During the FY 2024-25, there is allotment of B.E. of Rs. 37.72 Cr. and RE is fixed at Rs 38.00 Cr. which is slightly more than last year's final expenditure. Therefore, taking into account lot of retirement of staff over the years and separate budget allotment to CEAH and less expenditure on the three farms, there is no reduction in the allotment of budget to the Breed Improvement Institutes and works of the BII's have not hampered. In fact, more funds are made available for taking up infrastructural works and also for induction of new germplasm. Further, for the FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs 50 Cr. has already been allocated at BE stage for FY 2025-26.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

## **Comments of the Committee**

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.7** of Chapter I of this Report.



## **Underutilization and Surrendering of Re-appropriated Funds**

### **Recommendation No. 4**

The Committee observe that huge amount of funds have been surrendered by the Department during the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24 to the tune of Rs. 1580 crores and 1307 crores, respectively. The percentage utilization of funds with respect to RE for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 stood at 77.3% and 83.25%, respectively resulting in surrendering of 22.70% and 16.75% of the RE allocations. The Committee are concerned to note that while on one hand the Department has been continuously requesting for increase in budgetary allocations, on the other it has been surrendering huge amount of funds to the Government continuously for the last two years.

The Committee observe that funds have been re-appropriated out of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme to other schemes viz Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF), Dairy Development and National Livestock Mission (NLM). Although the Department has re-appropriated funds to the said schemes at RE stage, these could not be utilised fully during 2023-24. The reason for re-appropriation is given as reduction in RE stage allocation in the budget. But the schemes like Infrastructure Development Fund and National Livestock Mission have no reduction in RE stage allocations vis-à-vis BE stage allocations and schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission and Dairy Development have in fact increased allocation at RE stage vis-à-vis BE stage allocations during 2023-24. The Committee are inquisitive as to the reason for the positive re-appropriation to the said schemes when schemes themselves have RE stage allocations which are either same as BE or higher than BE allocations under their budget head. In view of this, the Committee requires the Department to apprise the Committee of the reasons for such re-appropriations and recommend that the Department make concerted efforts for proper utilization of allocated funds in future.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. The Department acknowledges the Committee's concern regarding the significant amount of funds surrendered during the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24. The utilization of funds for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24 stood at 77.3% and 83.25%, respectively. The Department recognizes the importance of efficiently utilizing allocated

funds and agrees with the Committee's concern regarding the surrender of such large sums.

- ii. With reference to the surrender of funds and re-appropriation during these financial years, the Department would like to submit that the implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by States/UTs affected the timely release of funds in installments, leading to lower utilization. Additionally, the prolonged procurement process by the States resulted in a reduced demand for recurring expenses, affecting overall fund utilization. These factors contributed to the surrender of funds despite the Department's efforts to ensure optimal utilization.
- iii. Further, a new budget head 'Subsidies,' was introduced in both the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) and the National Livestock Mission (NLM) as per the requirements of the Programme Division, for which a token supplementary grant was obtained. To facilitate the release of funds under this newly created head, re-appropriation was carried out using the available savings within the grant.
- iv. Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) scheme, the need for a new object head called 'Subsidies' was identified, which resulted in higher allocations at the RE 2023-24 stage compared to the BE 2023-24. This new object head was introduced to support entrepreneurial activities under the scheme. Similarly, the same object head was created under the Dairy Development scheme to facilitate activities related to the Dairy through Cooperatives component of the scheme.
- v. The Department is taking necessary steps to improve fund utilization by streamlining the fund flow mechanism as per DoE guidelines, strengthening coordination with States/UTs, and enhancing the planning and execution of schemes to ensure efficient utilization of allocated funds in the future.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Comments of the Committee**

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.10** of Chapter I of this Report

## **Underutilization of allocated funds under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&DC)**

### **Recommendation No. 8**

The Committee are dissatisfied to note that the actual expenditure under the LH&DC Scheme is drastically falling short of the amount allocated to it even at RE stage year after year with department utilizing only 57% funds in the year 2022-23 and 69% of funds during the year 2023-24. The Committee feel that funds are sought after taking into consideration all the factors affecting their utilization. Surrender of funds, year after year, will have negative impact on achievement of the targets fixed. It is, therefore, reiterate that all relevant factors be taken into consideration to avoid surrendering of the funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

<b>Year</b>	<b>NADCP - Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure over scheme allocation</b>	<b>LHDC – Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
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 &amp; ESVHD-MVU.</p> <p>Non availability of sufficient quantity of quality FMD &amp; PPR vaccine up to November 2023 &amp; August, 2023 respectively.</p> <p>Due to emergence and spread of exotic diseases like LSD &amp;</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>	<p>The States were sensitized to follow and implement the SNA Model for the centrally sponsored components of the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LH&amp;DCP) during the Review Meetings, and the States have complied with this guidance. Furthermore, as per the latest instructions from the Department of Expenditure (MoF) for the financial year 2024-25, all identified States are now adhering to the SNA SPARSH Model.</p>

Year	NADCP - Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure over scheme allocation	LHDC – Reasons for Shortfall in expenditure	Action Taken
	ASF, priority was given for vaccination & control measures against these diseases.		
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>	<p>The issue of separate code for LH&amp;DCP for centrally sponsored components was resolved in coordination with Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The States were reviewed time to time for procurement and operationalization of sanctioned 4340 nos. of MVU. Accordingly, as on date 4016 MVUs are operational.</p>

- i. To address the issue of underutilization of funds under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme, the Department has taken the following steps:
  - e. Ensuring accurate budget allocations based on realistic needs assessments.
  - f. Streamlining the process for quicker disbursement to prevent delays.
  - g. Enhancing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track fund usage.
  - h. Training staff and stakeholders to manage and utilize funds effectively.
- ii. Based on the above, the RE 2024-25 and BE 2025-26 are both fixed at Rs. 1980 crore. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2025 Cabinet has approved the Revision of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) for total outlay of the scheme at Rs.3,880 crore for two years i.e. 2024-25 and 2025-26.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Comments of the Committee**

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.13** of Chapter I of this Report.

### **Addressing the Menace of Stray Bovine Animals**

#### **(Recommendation No. 14)**

The Committee appreciates the efforts of Department to control the birth of male bovine off springs using sex sorted semen techniques whereby female calves are born with 90% accuracy rate. However, the Committee feels that there is also need to prevent further growth of stray cattle from already existing livestock population of 193.46 Million Cattle and 109.85 Million Buffaloes. Therefore, the Committee recommend that some incentive/subsidy may be provided to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility in addition to increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country with farmers having a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals."

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

"Department through the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is engaging in providing fund to the recognized animal welfare organizations / Gaushalas who are sheltering the stray/injured /sick animals in their shelter. The AWBI is implementing the following financial assistance schemes:

- (i) **Regular Grant:** Under the regular grant, the AWBI gives financial assistance to the recognized Animal Welfare Organisations as regular grants towards Maintenance/Repairs of Rescue Home for animals, Construction of Water Troughs/Facilities, Rescue operation during natural calamities including maintenance of stray animals, Purchase of Medicine for animals, Purchase of Medical Equipment, Establishment charge- cost of engaging Veterinary Doctors, SPCA inspectors, Veterinary Assistants, Compounders, Ambulance Drivers etc., Creation of infrastructure of generation of bio –gas, bio-fertilizers and electricity from bio-gas plant (maximum 25% of total Regular Grant Sanctioned), Purchase of Fodder, Fodder storage (Chara / Bhusa Godown). The regular grant is being given on the basis of no. of animals

sheltered / treated / rescued by the Animal Welfare Organization duly verified by the Animal Husbandry Department.

- (ii) **Scheme for Shelter House for looking after the animals:** The objective of this scheme is to establish and maintain shelter houses for distressed animals in the country. Primarily, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) are given grants for construction of boundary walls, shelter, water tank, drains, in-house dispensary, medical equipment, contingencies etc for a maximum grant of Rs.22.50 lakhs excluding 10% of contribution from AWOs.
- (iii) **Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme the animal welfare organizations are funded for purchase of suitable vehicles for animal ambulance for rescue and also for providing emergency services to animals in distress. Animal Welfare Organizations are assisted to the extent of 90% of the cost of a suitable vehicle, modification, equipment and fitting thereon. The maximum amount of grant-in-aid is limited to Rs.3.50 lakhs for purchase of vehicle and Rs.1.00 lakhs for equipment and fitting thereon.
- (iv) **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities and Unforeseen circumstances:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to AWOs, State Governments/UTs, local bodies as an immediate requirement for provision of fodder, the adequate shelter, medical attention etc., for providing relief to the animals affected during natural calamities in the form of flood, drought, earthquake etc., as well as for relief of animals rescued from illegal transportation, slaughter, circuses etc."

### **Comments of the Committee**

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.19** of Chapter I of this Report.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

#### **Effective monitoring of implementation of the schemes**

##### **Recommendation No. 3**

The Committee note that there exist multi layered monitoring mechanism to monitor implementation of various Programmes, Schemes and Projects such three stage monitoring Committees at the State Level and two committees at the Central Level etc. Despite such elaborate monitoring mechanisms at Central, State and Implementation level, the Committee observe that funds allocated even at RE stage continue to remain unutilised and surrendered. While appreciating the Department for engaging third party audit system in form of National Level Monitors comprising of retired Government/ Govt. undertaking officers at the level of Deputy Secretary and above for carrying out field visits and submitting reports, the Committee hope that such third-party audit system will impart, improve transparency and accountability and effectiveness in implementation of the schemes, projects and programmes. The Committee hope that such an impartial Third-Party Audit will go a long way in realizing the intended outcomes in quality and quantitative terms. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the qualitative difference that such a third-party audit brought in the effective implementation of the projects, schemes, etc.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

- i. The Department appreciates the Committee's recognition of the multi-layered monitoring mechanisms in place to oversee the implementation of various programs, schemes, and projects, including the three-stage monitoring committees at the State level and the two committees at the Central level. These mechanisms are designed to ensure effective implementation, timely monitoring, and transparent tracking of allocated funds. However, the Department acknowledges the concern raised by the Committee regarding the unutilized and surrendered funds even at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage.

- ii. Evaluation of the programme at the end of 2023-24 and at the end of five year period (2026-27) would be carried out by an independent third-party agency. The programme shall also be subject to audit as per extant Government of India procedures. Additionally, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) engaged National Level Monitors (NLM) to empower the effectiveness of independent monitoring of key departmental programs.
- iii. The Department recognizes that despite the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, the need for independent, on-ground oversight became evident, which led to the introduction of the National Level Monitors (NLM). The National Level Monitors (NLMs), with their in-depth understanding of the Department's programs and objectives, play a crucial role in maintaining transparency, accountability, and efficiency. The Department has established a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, which includes regular progress reports, a dedicated management information system, and periodic review meetings. Despite these measures, the need for independent, on-ground oversight became evident, prompting the introduction of the National Level Monitor scheme. This initiative ensures impartial, transparent, and objective assessments of program performance at the state level.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Physical performance of National Programme on Dairy Development (NPDD)**

#### **Recommendation No. 9**

The data on cumulative achievement vis- a-vis targets fixed the under Component 'A' "National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)", commenced in Feb-2014, shows that the achievements fell far short of the targets given. A target for setting up of 6,766 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) with a capacity of 16712.5 Kilo Litres (KL) was given. Against these targets, 5,104 BMCs with 11,214 KL capacity only were set up, representing a shortfall of 24. 57% and 39.90% in number of units of BMCs and their capacity, respectively. Similarly, there is a shortfall of 21.58% in achieving the fixed for Automatic Milk Collection units (AMCU) & Data Processor & Milk Collection Units (DPMCU). In the case of provision of Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine also the shortfall is more, as against a target of 12,505 machines 'units, achievement is only 6,266 i.e. a shortfall of 50%of the target. The Committee while



appreciating the progress made in certain categories, express 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 recommend that appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest. The Committee further recommend that under component 'B' of NPDD, some provision may be made for providing interest free loans to landless, small and marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes, as feasible. The Committee would like to be apprised of actions taken by the Department in this regard.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

- i. Under National programme on 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).

- ii. The latest figure of achievements under the 3-category mentioned above is as follows:

S. No.	Parameter		Target (EOP) (Till 31.03.2026)	Achievement (Till 31.12.2024)	% 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
3.	Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine		4922	3789	76.98

It may be seen from the above table that more than 75% of the approved EOP targets have been achieved by the States on all the parameters. The State-wise updated status is attached at **Annexure-II**.

- iii. 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. 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 project implementation under the scheme.

- iv. Department will continue monitoring the progress of the scheme and ensure achieving targets fixed before the end of the scheme implementation period.
- v. Component 'B' of NPDD: The activities covered under component B are in compliance to the Memorandum of Agreement signed between Government of India, Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Hence, it is not feasible to provide interest free loan to landless, small and marginal farmers for owning 01 to 04 cows/buffaloes under component B of NPDD.

**[Letter No. G-29012/1/2025-Budget (E-33554) dated 17.03.2025]**

### **Comments of the Committee**

For comments of the Committee please refer to **Para No.1.16** of Chapter I of this Report

**NEW DELHI;**  
**15<sup>th</sup> December, 2025**  
**24 Agrahayana, 1947 (Saka)**

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

**Total vaccination performance reducing the gap under the programme**

	<b>Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round IV</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round V (ongoing)</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated in FMD Round VI (ongoing)</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated against Brucellosis</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated against PPR Round I</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated against PPR Round II</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated against CSF Round I</b>	<b>Animals Vaccinated against CSF Round II</b>
<b>Progress of vaccination mentioned in 4th report of standing committee on agriculture, animal husbandry and food processing</b>	<b>21,13,30,176</b>	<b>5,35,73,039</b>	<b>Not mentioned</b>	<b>4,23,46,856</b>	<b>15,19,38,427</b>	<b>2,17,66,205</b>	<b>49,05,771</b>	<b>10,85,612</b>
<b>Present status</b>	<b>24,84,36,177</b>	<b>16,54,08,488</b>	<b>2,41,62,190</b>	<b>4,57,03,235</b>	<b>16,56,88,311</b>	<b>5,42,87,033</b>	<b>51,41,962</b>	<b>18,00,600</b>

**Physical Target and achievement under “National Programme for Dairy Development” scheme**

**(As on 31.12.2024)**

S. No.	Name of the State	Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC)				Automatic Milk Collection Unit & Data Processor & Milk Collection Unit		Electronic Adulteration Testing unit	
		EOP Target		Achievement		EOP Target	Achievement	EOP Target	Achievement
		No.	Capacity (KL)	No.	Capacity (KL)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	150	750.00	31	155.00	9690	2654	283	73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	9.50	0	0.00	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	72	199.00	72	199.00	6342	6533	617	620
5	Chhattisgarh	29	58.00	29	58.00	36	43	56	56
6	Goa	57	43.50	0	0.00	127	0	19	0
7	Gujarat	2245	8087.50	2026	7109.00	5226	4284	4389	82
8	Haryana	50	39.00	59	48.00	464	513	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	47	86.00	25	49.00	367	335	11	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66	267.00	58	275.00	2402	2136	96	96
11	Jharkhand	48	108.00	13	26.00	610	339	0	0
12	Karnataka	760	2229.00	411	1182.00	6879	5195	2186	1018
13	Kerala	117	425.00	108	392.50	2449	1910	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	294	291.00	201	181.00	1186	990	149	149
15	Maharashtra	95	199.50	69	149.00	568	568	75	75
16	Manipur	115	23.00	38	8.40	128	61	1	1
17	Meghalaya	153	76.50	61	28.94	164	81	105	3
18	Mizoram	23	11.50	9	4.50	71	46	3	3
19	Nagaland	31	16.00	28	14.50	0	0	3	3
20	Odisha	43	119.00	37	107.00	1079	877	151	150
21	Pondicherry	25	44.50	15	14.50	95	95	0	0
22	Punjab	527	721.50	441	606.00	2999	2586	1267	1165
23	Rajasthan	1259	1509.00	927	1072.50	3396	2975	2369	2240
24	Sikkim	231	73.50	225	73.10	546	588	2	2
25	Tamil Nadu	485	1531.00	463	1423.00	8235	5039	732	569
26	Telangana	87	81.50	20	18.00	1937	1874	3	0
27	Tripura	11	11.50	11	11.50	150	150	9	9
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	210	196	8	8
29	Uttarakhand	2	2.00	1	1.00	2604	2528	36	19
30	West Bengal	4	2.00	4	2.00	100	100	1	1
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>7039</b>	<b>17014.50</b>	<b>5382</b>	<b>13208.44</b>	<b>58060</b>	<b>42696</b>	<b>12574</b>	<b>6354</b>

\*EOP-End of Project (Till 31.03.2026)

**Total number of States and UTs supported under the ESVHD-MVU, funds released**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>No. of MVUs Sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of MVUs Operational</b>	<b>Total fund sanctioned &amp; released (Amount in Lakh) as on 05.03.2025</b>
1	A&N Islands	5	0	160.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	340	340	9327.97
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	605.84
4	Assam	159	159	5452.72
5	Bihar	307	307	5461.62
6	Chhattisgarh	163	163	3898.54
7	Delhi	3	0	48.00
8	Goa	2	2	25.80
9	Gujarat	127	127	1577.74
10	Haryana	70	70	1598.43
11	Himachal Pradesh	44	44	873.95
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6	50	1333.72
13	Jharkhand	236	236	3776.00
14	Karnataka	275	275	8898.74
15	Kerala	29	29	724.01
16	Ladakh	9	9	200.80
17	Lakshadweep	9	0	144.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	406	406	13481.21
19	Maharashtra	80	80	1560.73
20	Manipur	33	33	528.00
21	Meghalaya	17	17	465.15
22	Mizoram	26	26	757.09
23	Nagaland	16	16	396.31
24	Odisha	181	0	2896.00
25	Puducherry	4	4	86.64
26	Punjab	70	0	1120.00
27	Rajasthan	536	536	13861.15
28	Sikkim	6	6	295.24
29	Tamil Nadu	245	245	4473.76
30	Telangana	100	0	1600.00

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>No. of MVUs Sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of MVUs Operational</b>	<b>Total fund sanctioned &amp; released (Amount in Lakh) as on 05.03.2025</b>
31	Tripura	13	13	330.49
32	Uttar Pradesh	520	520	16708.48
33	Uttarakhand	60	60	2786.90
34	West Bengal	218	218	5434.94
	Total	4340	4016	110889.97

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

The Committee sat on Friday, the 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2025 from 1103 hrs. to 1335 hrs. in Committee Room No. 1, First Floor, Block-A, Extension to Parliament House Annexe (EPHA), New Delhi.

**Present**

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Chairperson

**Members**

***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
4. Shri Kuldeep Indora
5. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
6. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
7. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
8. Shri Dharambir Singh
9. Shri Dushyant Singh

**RAJYA SABHA**

10. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
11. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
12. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
13. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
14. Shri Madan Rathore
15. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
16. Shri P. P. Suneer

**Secretariat**

- |    |                   |   |                  |
|----|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Dhiraj Kumar | – | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Shri Maheshwar    | – | Director         |
| 3. | Shri Prem Ranjan  | – | 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 of the following Draft Subject Reports and Draft Action Taken Reports:

- (i)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*;
- (ii)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*;
- (iii)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*;
- (iv)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*;
- (v)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*;
- (vi)        Action-taken Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Observations/  
Recommendations contained in the 4<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on the Demands  
for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying  
(Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) presented during 18<sup>th</sup> Lok  
Sabha;
- (vii)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*, and
- (viii)        xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*.

3.                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*

4.        The Committee also adopted the xxxxx\*, 4<sup>th</sup> and xxxxx\* Report on DFG (2024-25) and xxxxx\* Report on DFG (2025-26) with modifications as suggested in Annexure xxxxx\*, II, xxxxx\* and xxxxx\*, respectively. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present the Reports to Parliament.

5.                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx                xxxxx\*

***The Committee then adjourned.***

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\*Matter note related to this report.



## Annexure-II to Annexure-IV

During the Sitting held on 19.09.2025, the Members made the following suggestions to be incorporated into the ATR on 4<sup>th</sup> Report (18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on the Demands for Grants (2024-25) pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) (DAHD): -

Page No. of the Draft Report	Comments on Para No.	Original Comments	Modification incorporated
4	1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• drastic</li><li>• they have not given any explanation</li><li>• exacerbating shortage of qualified professionals.</li><li>• The budget reduction of Veterinary Council of India will certainly affect the availability of Veterinary Practitioners by hindering infrastructure development, training capacity and overall strength of veterinary professionals, exacerbating shortage of qualified professionals. It will also affect research in health and disease control of animals in Animal Husbandry Sector of the country.</li><li>• The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that budget may be uniformly distributed to various sectors and avoid drastic reductions in budget of any particular sector.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Deleted</i></li><li>• sufficient explanation has not been provided</li><li>• <i>Deleted</i></li><li>• A reduction in the budget of Veterinary Council of India may impact infrastructure development, training capacity and the availability of veterinary professionals, thereby affecting efforts to address the shortage of qualified practitioners. It may also have implications for research in animal health and disease control within Animal Husbandry Sector of the country.</li><li>• The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Department must ensure a balance distribution of budgetary increase across various sectors under its purview and maintain consistency in allocations, so that ongoing activities and scheme implementation are not affected.</li></ul>
6-7	1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Further, the Committee are not satisfied with the replies of the Department wherein it has stated that, “re-appropriation was carried out using the available savings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Further, the Committee observe that, wherein the Department has stated that, “re-appropriation was carried out using the available savings within the grant”, it is</li></ul>

		within the grant” and labelled underutilization of funds owing to delay in release of funds as savings.	underutilization of funds owing to delay in release of funds, however, further clarification on this aspect be provided for better understanding the fund utilization process.
9-10	1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• drastically</li> <li>• apprise the Committee of objective steps taken in this regard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consistently</li> <li>• apprise the Committee of the steps being taken by the Department to further improve fund utilization and minimize the need for surrendering the funds in future.</li> </ul>
12	1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• huge</li> <li>• concerted efforts may be made to ensure there is no lapse in achievement of targets by the Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• considerable</li> <li>• appropriate steps be taken to fulfill the targets at the earliest.</li> </ul>
14-15	1.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reply of the Department is completely silent about taking any steps on</li> <li>• The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation to the Department that some incentive/subsidy may be provided to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility in addition to increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country with farmers having a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department has not provided reply to</li> <li>• The Committee, therefore, in line with their earlier recommendation recommend the Department to take up the matter, in consultation and coordination with the State Governments, for increasing fund allocation for promotion of Gaushalas across country and devising some mechanism for providing some incentive/subsidy to farmers and farm laborers for taking care of cattle and buffaloes which are past their economic utility, thus, giving farmers a choice to either avail services of Gaushala or avail government incentive/subsidy for taking care of their non-productive bovine animals.</li> </ul>

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction of the Report)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOURTH REPORT (18<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2024-25)

(i)	Total number of Recommendations	13
(ii)	Observations / Recommendations that have been Accepted by the Government	
	Recommendation Nos.	1, 5, 6, 7,10, 11, 12 and 13
	Total	08
	Percentage	61.5%
(iii)	Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	Recommendation No.	NIL
	Total	00
	Percentage	00.00%
(iv)	Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	Recommendation Nos.	2, 4, 8 and 14
	Total	04
	Percentage	30.7%
(v)	Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	Recommendation Nos.	3 and 9
	Total	02
	Percentage	15.38%