



**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 (2026-27)  
(DEMAND No. 44)**

**THIRTIETH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
16 March, 2026 / Phalguna 25, 1947 (Saka)**

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*Presented to Lok Sabha on* 16.03.2026

*Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on* 16.03.2026



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

16 March, 2026 / Phalguna 25, 1947 (Saka)

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**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**

**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. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
24. Shri H.D. Devegowda
25. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
26. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav-Patil
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. Mrs. 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 Thirtieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

2. The Committee, under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, considered the Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying which were laid on the table of the House on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2026. The Committee took evidence of the Representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at their Sitting held on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2026. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2026.

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

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

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**16<sup>th</sup> March, 2026**  

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**25 Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)**

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

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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

## PART – I

### CHAPTER – I BUDGETARY OVERVIEW

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing held a detailed discussion with the Representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in their Eighth Sitting held on the 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2026 regarding examination of Demands for Grants 2026-27 (Demand No. 44) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying). The Standing Committee undertakes an evaluation of the financial and physical performance of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and also analyses the budgetary allocations made towards the Department for the year 2026-27 under Demand No.44.

1.2 India is home to the world's largest livestock population comprising of 192.52 million cattle, 109.85 million Buffaloes, 148.88 million goats and 74.26 million sheep among other category of animals as per 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, accounting for nearly 11% of the world's cattle and buffaloes, 12% of goats, and 3% of sheep. The livestock sector contributes over 7% to India's GDP and around 28% of agricultural GDP. The livestock sector has consistently demonstrated stability and resilience as a key contributor to the national economy, sustaining its share of the national Gross Value Added at 5.5% at current prices and 4.5% at constant prices in 2023-24. Actual GVA numbers for the year 2024-25 are yet to be released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme.

1.3 However, during 2024-25, the GVA of total agriculture and allied sector including crops, livestock, fisheries and horticulture registered a growth of 10.4% as per the provisional estimates of GVA. The Gross Value Added (GVA) percentage growth in the agriculture and allied sector during the last five years (at current prices) is as under:

<b>Years</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
% Growth in GVA of total agriculture and allied sector at current prices	<b>10</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>
% Growth in GVA of total agriculture and allied sector at constant prices	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>

**A. OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DAHD)**

1.4 Details of expenditure components of the Department in terms of sectors, schemes, non-scheme heads, subordinate offices, Statutory/ Autonomous bodies under Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying:

S. No.	Description
	<b>Centre's Expenditure</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>
1	Secretariat Economic Services
2	Animal Health Institutes: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal Quarantine &amp; Certification Service (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad)</li> <li>• Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health (CCSNIAH), Baghat</li> </ul>
3	Small Livestock Institutes: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Poultry Development Organisations (Chandigarh, Mumbai, Gurugram, Cuttack)</li> <li>• Regional Fodder Stations (Hisar, Jammu, Damrod, Alamadhi, Suratgarh, Hyderabad, Kalyani)</li> <li>• Central Sheep Breeding Farm (Hisar)</li> </ul>
4	Breed Improvement Institutes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Cattle Breeding Farms (Alamadhi, Andeshnagar, Damrod, Chiplima, Sunabeda, Suratgarh)</li> <li>• Central Herd Registration Scheme (Ajmer, Rohtak, Ahmedabad, Ongole)</li> </ul>
5	Centre of Excellence for Animal Husbandry
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>
	<b>Statutory and Regulatory Bodies</b>
6	Animal Welfare Board
7	Committee for Control and supervision of experiment on Animals (CCSEA)
	<b>Autonomous Bodies</b>
8	Veterinary Council of India
	<b>Others</b>
9	Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)
10	Contribution to International Cooperation
11	Operation and Maintenance Contract of CCBF (Alamadhi, Andesh Nagar and Damrod)
<b>C</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes/ Projects</b>
12	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
12	Infrastructure Development Fund (*)
13	Dairy Development
14	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
15	Integrated Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development

<b>D</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>
	<b>Development Programmes</b>
<b>16</b>	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey
<b>17</b>	National Livestock Mission

1.5 Further Sector wise classification of the Schemes of the Department based on their functionality is given below:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Scheme</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Development Programmes</b>	Rashtriya Gokul Mission; National Programme for Dairy Development; Dairy through Cooperative (EAP) National Livestock Mission; and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey
<b>2.</b>	<b>Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme including Veterinary Council of India</b>	National Animal Disease Control Programme; and Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme
<b>3.</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development Fund</b>	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund; Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund; and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO)
<b>4.</b>		Integrated Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development*

\* New scheme announced in Budget 2026-27

1.6 The contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA has increased from 24.36 per cent in 2014-15 to 30.87% in 2023-24. Livestock sector contributed 5.5% per cent of total GVA in 2023-24 (As per National Account statistics 2025) as against 4.4% during 2014-15. Value of output of livestock sector is Rs 18.99 lakh crore at current price during 2023-24. Value of output of milk alone is more than Rs.12.21 lakh crore which is the highest of the agriculture produce. Animal Husbandry sector provides livelihood support to more than 100 million rural households.

1.7 Milk production has increased by 69.41% over the past 11 years from 146.3 million metric tonnes during 2014-15 to 247.87 million metric tonnes during 2024-25, Egg production increased from 78.48 billion in 2014-15 to 149.11 billion Nos. in 2024-25 that is by 90%, and meat production increased from 6.69 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 10.5 million tonnes in 2024-25. During last decade average productivity of cattle and buffaloes is increased by 36.63% which is highest productivity growth rate in the world.

1.8 The details of production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool in the country over past four years are given below in the table –

<b>Estimates of meat, goat milk, egg and wool Production during 2021-22 to 2024-25</b>						
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Animal Products</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>% increase over 2023-24</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Goat Milk</b> (thousand tons)	6,603	7,600	7,806	8,224	<b>5 %</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Egg</b> (lakh nos.)	12,96,003	13,83,763	14,27,716	14,91,114	<b>4%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Meat</b> (thousand tons)	9,292	9,769	10,253	10,506	<b>3%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Wool</b> (thousand Kg)	32,916	33,164	33,689	34,574	<b>3%</b>

1.9 The year wise growth in milk production is a below:

<b>Items</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
Milk Production (Thousand Tonnes)	2,09,959.88	2,22,069.74	2,30,577.03	2,39,298.96	2,47,869.98
Annual Growth (%)	5.81	5.77	3.83	3.78	3.58

1.10 On being asked about the projected growth for dairying sector in terms of share of organized sector in total dairy sector in the country over the next 5-10 years vis-à-vis- current levels, the Department stated that in India, about 37% of the milk produced is either consumed at the producer level or sold to non-producers in the rural area, the balance 63% of the milk is available for sale to organized and unorganized players. Organized sector caters to about 32% of surplus milk and the rest is being handled by the unorganized sector. In order to increase the organized sector coverage, DAHD is implementing Dairy Development schemes to supplement the State Government efforts for dairy sector. In addition to this, White Revolution 2.0 Programme has been launched by Ministry of Cooperation jointly with DAHD to expand the coverage of Cooperative sector by establishing 75000 new Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCSs) and strengthening 46462 existing DCSs.

## **B. SHARE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE TOTAL CENTRAL OUTLAY**

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

(Rs. in Crore)						
Year	Total Central Outlay (BE)	Funds allocated to DAHD at BE Stage	% of the Total Outlay (BE)	Total Central Outlay (RE)	Funds allocated to DAHD at RE Stage	% of the Total Outlay (RE)
2020-21	30,42,230.09	3,704.13	0.12	34,50,305	3007.89	0.08
2021-22	3483235.63	3599.99	0.10	37,70,000	3053.75	0.08
2022-23	3944908.67	4288.85	0.11	41,87,232	3440.97	0.08
2023-24	4503097.45	4687.85	0.10	44,42,542	4183.93	0.09
2024-25	4820512	4931.24	0.10	47,16,487	4014.25	0.08
2025-26	5065345	5055.40	0.09	49,64,842	5482.83	0.11
2026-27	5347315	6363.46	0.12			

1.12 When asked whether the Budget allocated to the Department during the FY 2026-27 is in proportion to the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector to National Economy and details of measures the Department envisage so as to increase its Budgetary Allocation, the Department stated as under:

“Although the livestock sector accounts for 5.5% of India's total Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices in 2023-24, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is allocated only ₹6363.46 crore for FY 2026-27, which is only 0.12% of the total Union Budget expenditure. This 50-fold disparity persists despite the sector being the one of the fastest-growing components of agriculture. Apart from regular interaction like pre-budget discussion, DAHD also interacts with Ministry of Finance at different levels of the hierarchy to increase its budgetary allocation. However, given the approved schemes of the department funds are allocated for schemes after accessing the requirement and demand from the States/UTs. If such allocated funds fall short for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the department during FY 2026-27, demands for additional funds will be raised through supplementary Demand for Grants/Revised Estimates stage.”

1.13 As per Economic Survey 2024-25, Agriculture and allied activities contribute nearly one-fifth of India's national income at current prices, but account for 46.1 per cent of the country's workforce. Given the relatively large share of employment in agriculture and allied activities,

the sector remains central to India's overall growth trajectory. Strengthening its performance is therefore important for inclusive growth and ensuring food security. Over the last five years, the average annual growth rate in the agriculture and allied sector has been around 4.4 per cent at constant prices. In Q2 of FY 2025-26, the agriculture sector registered a growth of 3.5 per cent. The decadal growth of 4.45 percent (FY16-FY25), the highest in comparison to previous decades, has primarily resulted from the strong performance in livestock (7.1 per cent) and fishing and aquaculture (8.8 per cent), followed by the crop sector at 3.5 per cent.

### C. SUMMARY OF DEMANDS

1.14 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated Rs. 6153.46 crores at BE Stage for the financial year 2026-27 under Demand No.44 presented to the Lok Sabha which is net of the estimated revenue receipt of Rs. 210 crores of the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS).

1.15 Allocation of Funds to the Department under Revenue and capital expenditure along with Actuals from 2021-22 to 2025-26 are as follows: -

Year	Capital / Revenue	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at BE stage	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at RE Stage	Actual Expenditure
2021-22	Revenue	7337.20	3555.59	3040.17	3006.46
	Capital	31.65	44.39	13.58	2.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7368.85</b>	<b>3599.98</b>	<b>3053.75</b>	<b>3008.67</b>
2022-23	Revenue	5550.40	4232.80	3417.85	2647.39
	Capital	39.70	56.04	23.12	13.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5590.10</b>	<b>4288.84</b>	<b>3440.97</b>	<b>2660.84</b>
2023-24	Revenue	4872.74	4659.09	4154.53	3469.15
	Capital	40.52	28.76	29.40	17.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4913.26</b>	<b>4687.85</b>	<b>4183.93</b>	<b>3486.51</b>
2024-25	Revenue	6247.77	4693.57	3787.11	3451.25
	Capital	83.04	237.67	227.14	198.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6330.81</b>	<b>4931.24</b>	<b>4014.25</b>	<b>3649.26</b>
2025-26	Revenue	5205.49	4469.45	4830.44	3007.80
	Capital	881.33	585.95	652.39	453.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6086.82</b>	<b>5055.40</b>	<b>5482.83</b>	<b>3461.43</b> (up to 31.12.2025)
	Revenue	6181.28	5915.95	-	-

Year	Capital / Revenue	Proposed by the Department	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at BE stage	Funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance at RE Stage	Actual Expenditure
2026-27	Capital	843.12	447.51	-	-
	Total	<b>7024.40</b>	<b>6363.46</b>	-	-

#### **D. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS**

1.16 Funds proposed, allocated and expenditure incurred from the year 2021-22 to 2023-24 and allocations made at BE Stage for the year 2024-25:

<b>Fund allocated and Expenditure during the last five years and current year (Rs. in crore)</b>					
Year	Proposed by the Department	Allocation at BE stage	Allocation at RE stage	Actual Expenditure (AE)	Expenditure as % of RE
2021-22	7372.49	3599.99	3053.75	3008.66	98.5
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84	3440.97	2660.84	77.32
2023-24	4913.26	4687.85	4183.93	3486.51	83.33
2024-25	6330.81	4931.24	4014.25	3649.25 (-571.59#)	90.91 (76%)
2025-26	6086.83	5055.40	5482.83	3989.71	72.76
2026-27	7024.40	6363.46			

\*\*as on 06.02.2026

#Recoveries shown under actuals for 2024-25

1.17 The Committee has enquired from the Department whether the funds allocated at the BE Stage for 2026-27 are sufficient to meet the requirements of the Department for Fiscal Year 2026-27 given there is reduction than proposed amount, the Department stated as under:

“The funds allocated at the BE stage for 2026-27 seems sufficient to meet the current requirement in schemes of DAHD except Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey (LC&ISS). Under LC&ISS, there is a shortfall of Rs.116 crore. The Division will try to obtain this committed liability of Livestock Census at RE Stage or from the next FY budget allocation.

If such allocated funds fall short for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the department during FY 2026-27, demands for additional funds will be raised through supplementary Demand for Grants/Revised Estimates stage.”

1.18 When asked about the reasons behind increased allocations proposed by the Department during the year 2026-27 and actual BE allocations for the year 2026-27, the

Department provided the following description for major schemes and non-schemes head where increased allocation was sought along with reasons:

S. No.	Description	BE 25-26	Actuals 25-26	BE 2026-27 (Proposed)	Increase in allocation Proposed in BE 2026-27 from BE 2025-26	BE 26-27 (allotted)	Reason for increased allocation proposed for 2026-27
<b>A</b>	<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>						
3	Small Livestock Institutes	50.00	21.08	156.50	106.50	37	Enhance budget was proposed due to the reason that the Department has sent a proposal seeking ₹ 106 cr. enhanced budget under non-scheme for remodeling of CPDO.
5	Centre for Excellence of Animal Husbandry	44.89	18.02	291.24	246.35	25	
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>						
6	Animal Welfare Board	10.30	3.47	22.00	11.70	7.24	Increased budget was proposed for implementation of revised scheme and revision of cost of the existing projects funded under the existing scheme. But revised scheme yet to be approved.
8	Veterinary Council of India	10.00	16.73	63.06	53.06	10	
<b>D</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes/ Projects</b>						
11	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1980.00	1363.38	2400.00	420.00	2010	The allocation is marginally increased to Rs. 2010 Cr in 2026-27, possibly rationalized looking at the previous expenditure pattern; Actual expenditure 2024-25 was Rs. 1728.57 crores.
13	Dairy Development	1000.00	823.85	1110.00	110.00	1055	Additional funds will be utilized to meet the demand for new component/activities proposed under the revised scheme pertaining to Circularity to be undertaken from FY 2026-27. In addition, financial support for the targets envisaged under WR 2.0 (M/o Cooperation scheme) will also be met from budget of NPDD scheme.  Accordingly, in the year 2026-27, a higher BE was proposed for the scheme NPDD.
14	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	0.01	544.58	800.00	799.99	800	During 2025-26, BE of Rs. 0.01 crore was allocated under RGM, however at RE stage allocation was 700 crores. Higher allocation of Rs. 100 crore is proposed for implementation of RGM during 2026-27 for productivity enhancement of bovines including breed development among non-bovine population specially sheep, goats and pigs.
<b>E</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>						

S. No.	Description	BE 25-26	Actuals 25-26	BE 2026-27 (Proposed)	Increase in allocation Proposed in BE 2026-27 from BE 2025-26	BE 26-27 (allotted)	Reason for increased allocation proposed for 2026-27
	<b>Development Programmes</b>						
17	National Livestock Mission	800.00	576.11	964.45	164.45	808	For the payment of liabilities under EDP Programme and Assistance to Quality Fodder Seed increase budgetary allocation was sought.

1.19 Details of scheme and non-scheme wise enhancement / reduction in allocation during 2026-27 vis-à-vis 2025-26 is given as under:

**Details of Enhancement /Reduction in allocation under scheme of the Department**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Description	BE 25-26	Actual 25-26	BE 26-27	Diff. Btw BE 26-27 & 25-26	Brief on Enhancement/Reduction in allocation under scheme
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes/ Projects</b>					
1	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1980.00	1363.38	2010.00	30.00	There is marginal increase in BE 2026-27 compared to BE 2025-26
2	Infrastructure Development Fund	460.00	287.94	465.00	5.00	The Budget as was approved has been distributed.
3	Dairy Development	1000.00	823.85	1055.00	55.00	The higher proposed BE for 2026-27 was limited to allocation of Rs. 1055 Crore. The additional fund requirement for implementation of the scheme may likely be sought during supplementary demand of funds for 2026-27
4	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	0.01	544.58	800.00	799.99	During 2025-26, BE of Rs. 0.01 crore was allocated under RGM, however at RE stage allocation was 700 crores. Higher allocation of Rs. 100 crore is proposed for implementation of RGM during 2026-27 for productivity enhancement of bovines including breed development among non-bovine population specially sheep, goats and pigs
5	Integrated Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development*	-	-	500.00	500.00	
	<b>Total-Central Sector Schemes/ Projects</b>	<b>3440.01</b>	<b>3019.75</b>	<b>4830.00</b>	<b>1389.99</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
	<b>Development Programmes</b>					

6	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey	250.00	107.97	235.15	-14.85	This is the balance amount committed liability of 21st Livestock census which was conducted during 2024-25, anticipating the budget allocation under RE would be same with BE of 2025-26 i.e. Rs.250 crore. However, the budget during RE 2025-26 is reduced to Rs.149.00 Crore. Therefore, the committed liability needs to be meet out from RE 2026-27 or from the next FY.
7	National Livestock Mission	800.00	576.11	808.00	8.00	The BE, 2026-27 has been allocated at par with the BE, 2025-26. ₹ 8.00 cr has been allocated extra in order to implement the component of PM-DJUGA scheme.
	<b>Total: Development Programmes</b>	<b>1050.00</b>	<b>684.08</b>	<b>1043.15</b>	<b>-6.85</b>	
	<b>Total Schemes (A+B)</b>	<b>4490.01</b>	<b>3705.83</b>	<b>5873.15</b>	<b>1383.14</b>	

**Details of Enhancement /Reduction in allocation under non- scheme of the Department**

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Description	BE 25-26	Actual 25-26	BE 26-27	Diff. Btw BE 26-27 & 25-26	Reason for increased allocation proposed for 2026-27
	<b>Centre's Expenditure</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>					
1	Secretariat Economic Services	80.00	55.91	83	03	
2	Animal Health Institutes	100.00	19.35	74.43	-25.57	
3	Small Livestock Institutes	50.00	21.08	37	-13	The budget is allocated by the Department of Exp. Based on their guidelines.
4	Breed Improvement Institutes	50.00	23.42	38	-12	
5	Centre for Excellence of Animal Husbandry	44.89	18.02	25	-19.58	
	<b>Total- Estab. Expenditure</b>	<b>324.89</b>	<b>137.78</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>-67</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>					
6	Animal Welfare Board	10.30	3.47	7.24	-3.03	The budget has been provided for establishment cost. However, the scheme proposed is yet to be approved.
7	Committee for Control and supervision of experiment on Animals (CCSEA)	1.70	1.16	1.79	.09	Enhance budget was sought because of increase in cost of manpower hiring.
8	Veterinary Council of India	10.00	16.73	10	00	
9	Contribution to International Cooperation	3.50	2.79	3.85	.35	
	<b>Total- Statutory and Regulatory Bodies</b>	<b>25.50</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>22.88</b>	<b>-2.62</b>	

Total - (A+B)	350.39	161.93	280.31	-70.08
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1.20 On being asked about plans of the Department to spend the remaining funds in the last quarter of the current fiscal year, the Department stated that upon finalization of allocations at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage, the Department has revised the allocations of the States/UTs based on their assessed expenditure capacity, with the stipulation that the revised allocations be fully utilized during the remaining period of the last quarter of the current financial year.

**E. Utilization and Surrender of Funds**

1.21 The Committee also enquired about the quantum of funds spent by the Department, quarter-wise, during last the three fiscals from 2022-23 to 2025-26. The data below shows that majority of expenditure being incurred in the last quarter of each fiscal year.

FY	Quarter 1 %age Exp. wrt Allocation	Quarter 2 %age Exp. wrt Allocation	Quarter 3 %age Exp. wrt Allocation	Total till 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter %	Quarter 4 %age Exp. wrt Allocation	Total of all four quarters %
2022-23	10.46	6.78	10.06	27.30	34.74	62.04
2023-24	5.41	11.22	14.18	30.81	43.55	74.36
2024-25	8.15	20.14	14.64	42.93	31.08	74.01
2025-26	15.42	23.12	22.82	61.36		

1.22 As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), expenditure in the last quarter should not exceed 33% of the total budget grant. To ensure full utilization of the funds during FY 2024-25, the Department has sought relaxation from MoF to utilize the remaining in the fourth quarter of FY 2024-25. In response, the MoF had advised prioritizing the expenditure of the allocated amount for Q4 before considering any relaxation.

1.23 When asked by the Committee whether the Department is confident of utilizing the allocated RE funds for the Financial Year 2025-26, given the fact that the preceding Financial Years have witnessed Actual Expenditures being lower than RE and details of the expenditure plans of the Department for the said duration, the Department stated that it has undertaken several rounds of Stakeholder consultation and prepared action plan in advance after review and consultation with the States/ UTs and is confident of utilizing the allocated RE funds for the Financial Year 2025-26.

1.24 The Department appears to be repeating seeking similar relaxation during FY 2025-26 from Ministry of Finance (MoF) for relaxation in expenditure ceilings of 33% of the total budget grant in the last quarter of current FY 2025 to fulfil its assurance to the Committee of full utilisation of funds allocated during 2026-27.

1.25 When asked about the basis of working out financial requirements for various schemes and activities before and after finalization of allocation, the Department in its written reply has informed that DAHD assess past performance and absorption of IAs, pending projects, latest information available regarding livestock numbers, production, productivity, and targets aligning with VB@2047 to estimate the requirements before finalization of budget allocation as under:

After the budget allocation DAHD will obtain the requirement of budget & activities to be undertaken under different component/ sub-component of the schemes from the Implementation Agencies (IA). State Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development Board etc., conduct consultation with them and will firm up the activities to be done. Thereafter, the state/IA -wise allocation of fund will be made. Similarly, for schemes like LHDCP & Livestock Insurance, funds are provided/allocated as per the number of eligible animals available in the States/UTs. Thereafter, DAHD will prepare the scheme wise Annual Action Plan and finalize through stakeholders consultation like Regional Review Meeting (RRM), Divisional Heads meeting etc.

1.26 The Department has furnished year-wise allocation and expenditure of funds from the years 2021-22 to 2025-26:

**Fund allocated and Expenditure during the last five years and current year**  
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed by the Department	Allocation at BE stage	Allocation at RE stage	Actual Expenditure (AE)	Expenditure as % of RE
2021-22	7372.49	3599.99	3053.75	3008.66	98.5
2022-23	5590.11	4288.84	3440.97	2660.84	77.32
2023-24	4913.26	4687.85	4183.93	3486.51	83.33
2024-25	6330.81	4931.24	4014.25	3649.25 (-571.59#)	90.91 (76%)
2025-26	6086.83	5055.40	5482.83	3989.71	72.76
2026-27	7024.40	6363.46			

\*As on 06.02.2026

#Recoveries shown under actuals for 2024-25

1.27 Scheme-wise details of Unspent Balances as furnished by the Department:

## Details of Underutilization of Funds

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2024-25				Reason for Shortfall
		BE	RE	Actual 2024-25	Short fall wrt RE	
<b>Central Sector</b>						
1	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2465	1980.00	1729	-251	There was shortfall as the demand from States were delayed due to onboarding issues on SNA-SPARSH platform
2	Infrastructure Development Fund	370	395	379	-16	<b>AHIDF</b> Due to lack of demand, the fund could not be utilized  <b>DIDF:</b> No shortfall from RE
3	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	700	268	425	+157	As allocation was made available during the fag end of the FY 2024-25 therefore, total amount of Rs 525 crore has been released against the RE of Rs 568 crore that is 92.42% of the total allocation made available under the scheme.
4	Dairy Development	371	450	294	-156	i. Late release of committed funds in FY 2023 24 and subsequent carryover into FY 2024 25.  II. Structural changes in fund flow mechanism under TSA/TSA Hybrid requiring preparatory compliance by States/UTs and institutions.  III. System related delays in TSA/TSA Hybrid payments, progressively being resolved. IV. Funds released at RE 2024 25 stage, leaving limited time for utilization before year end.
<b>CS Total</b>		<b>3906</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>2827</b>	<b>-266</b>	
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>						
5	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey (CSS)	45.00	45.00	36	-9	Implementation of SNA Model.
6	National Livestock Mission	324.00	450.00	430	-20	The funds released in the Mother Sanction remained unspent and lapsed. Hence, there has been shortfalls. Further, the NER fund could not be utilized as the States has not submitted their demand after release of first installment
7	Dairying Through Cooperatives (EAP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>CSS Total</b>		<b>369</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>-29</b>	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	2024-25				
		BE	RE	Actual 2024-25	Short fall wrt RE	Reason for Shortfall
<b>Total (CS+CSS)</b>		<b>4275</b>	<b>3588</b>	<b>3293</b>	<b>-295</b>	

1.28 During the examination of the Department's Demands for Grants in preceding years, the Department had submitted repeatedly that due to the implementation of the revised procedure for fund release under the CSS Scheme through the SNA SPARSH platform, States/UTs are encountering difficulties in fully utilizing the allocated funds. These factors contributed to the surrender of funds despite the Department's efforts to ensure optimal utilization.

1.29 On being enquired whether the Department has identified the issues causing delays in implementation and adoption of new fund flow mechanism by States/UTs, the Department stated that initially there had been problem in implementing the new fund flow mechanism. However, with the constant efforts, regular persuasion at the various level, all the States have adopted the new fund flow mechanism.

1.30 The Committee desired to know for how long the revised procedure for release of funds through SNA Sparsh platform are going to cause delays and issues for State/UTs in fund utilization and details of any timeline set for resolving the related issues on priority. The Department submitted the following replies:

“Most of the State/UTs and agencies have been boarded on SNA SARSH /TSA Hybrid mode and it's assumed that from the next financial year the release of funds will be stable if the same fund flow mechanism is continued. However, it has been observed that there has been delay in providing state matching share by the respective states for the scheme which is causing delay in utilization of the fund and the funds are lying unspent.”

1.31 Apprising the Committee about the mechanism used to monitor and ensure full utilization of Budgetary Allocation, the Department in its written reply has stated:

“The monitoring mechanism for DAHD programs begins each financial year with the receipt of Annual Action Plans (AAP) from States/UTs, reviewed in Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) chaired by the Secretary (AHD). Further, fund flow mechanism issued from Department of Expenditure (DoE) at time to time were also implemented by the Department through communication, video conferencing,

workshop etc. Proposals are then examined and approved based on previous performance and fund availability at Divisional Heads level. National Steering Committee (NSC) further reviews and recommends fund release. The Department, in collaboration with National Level Monitors, conducts regular reviews and field visits to ensure effective implementation, with independent evaluations planned for 2023-24 and 2026-27. Central teams are also frequently deputed for on-ground monitoring and technical inspections. Regional Review Meetings have already begun to consider proposals & AAP for 2026-27.”

1.32 The summary of funds surrendered from 2021-22 onwards is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Fund allocation at RE Stage	Amount of funds surrendered by Department	% of Funds surrendered Over RE Stage Fund Allocations
<b>2021-22</b>	3053.75	596.56	20%
<b>2022-23</b>	3440.97	1580.89	46%
<b>2023-24</b>	4183.93	1307.75	31%
<b>2024-25</b>	4014.25	913	23%

1.33 During the course of three years from 2021-22 to 2024-25, the Department has surrendered over 20% of RE Stage budgetary fund allocations. The major reason stated by the Department for the surrender of funds as per Surrender Orders for the year 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 is receipt of less proposals from different State Governments/NER States/Implementing Agencies and due to implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism and delayed compliance by State/UTs/Implementing Agencies affected the timely release of funds in instalments, leading to lower utilization.

1.34 Despite having surrendered such huge quantum of funds each year during the last four years, the Department has requested for an increase in budgetary allocation during the year 2026-27.

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## CHAPTER – II

### SECTORAL AND SCHEMATIC ANALYSIS

#### A. Sectoral Analysis

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated Rs. 6363.46 crore at BE Stage for 2026-27 including Schemes and Non-Schemes. The Sector wise details for the same are as below:

S. No.	Sector	BE 2024-25	BE 2025-26	BE 2026-27	% Increase or Decrease over previous year
1	Development Programmes *	1440.00	2050.01	2898.15	41%
2	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme including Veterinary Council of India **	2478.74	1990	2020.00	1.4%
3	Infrastructure Development Fund ***	370.00	460	465.00	1%
4	Integrated Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development	-	-	500.00	
5	Animal Health, Small Livestock and Breed Improvement Institutes, Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)	167.36	244	174.43	14%
6	Delhi Milk Scheme	410.00	215	210.00	2.3%
7	Animal Welfare Board and Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CCSEA) and contribution to international organization	14.11	15.50	12.88	16.90%
8	Secretariat Economic Service	51.03	80	83.00	3.75%
9	Net Revenue Receipt for DMS	-410.00	-215.00	-210	
	<b>Total (Gross)</b>	<b>4521.24</b>	<b>4840.40</b>	<b>6153.46</b>	<b>25%</b>

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

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

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

2.2 The details of actual utilization of funds Sector-wise under various Schemes and Non-Schemes allocation & percentage increase/decrease during the last three years and current year is as given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2024-25			2025-26			2026-27	% increase/decrease over previous year BE
		BE	RE	Actual 2024-25	BE	RE	Actual Exp up to 21.02.2026	BE	
<b>Scheme</b>									
1	Development Programme	1440.00	1213.00	1184.92	2050.01	2609.00	2097.09	2898.15	41.37%
2	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	2465.00	1980.00	1728.57	1980.00	1980.00	1491.62	2010.00	1.52%
3	Infrastructure Development Fund	370.00	395.00	379.41	460.00	362.25	299.11	465.00	1.09%
4	Integrated Scheme for Entrepreneurship Development							500.00	
	<b>Total Scheme</b>	<b>4275.00</b>	<b>3588.00</b>	<b>3292.90</b>	<b>4490.01</b>	<b>4951.25</b>	<b>3887.82</b>	<b>5873.15</b>	<b>30.80%</b>
5	Secretariat Economic Service	51.03	66.16	58.43	80.00	80.00	60.33	83.00	3.75%
6	Animal Health Institute	55.41	60.26	53.74	100.00	69.51	33.36	74.43	-25.57%
7	Small Livestock Institute	40.10	38.00	35.26	50.00	38.00	22.60	37.00	-26.00%
8	Breed Improvement Institute	37.72	38.00	32.11	50.00	68.80	24.94	38.00	-24.00%
9	Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)	34.13	26.00	23.80	44.89	30.00	18.92	25.00	-44.31%
10	Veterinary Council of India	13.74	8.13	5.05	10.00	18.30	17.48	10.00	0.00%
11	Animal Welfare Board	10.00	9.84	5.91	10.30	7.82	3.74	7.24	-29.71%
12	Committee for Control and Supervision of experiments on Animals (CCSEA)	1.61	1.61	1.49	1.70	1.70	1.16	1.79	5.29%
13	Contribution to International Organization	2.50	3.25	2.91	3.50	3.72	3.39	3.85	10.00%
14	Delhi Milk Scheme	410.00	175.00	137.66	215.00	180.00	133.60	210.00	-2.33%
15	Operation and Maintenance Contract of CCBF (Alamadhi, Andeshnagar and Damrod)					33.73		0.00	
	<b>Total non-scheme</b>	<b>656.24</b>	<b>426.25</b>	<b>356.36</b>	<b>565.39</b>	<b>531.58</b>	<b>319.52</b>	<b>490.31</b>	<b>-1.33</b>
	<b>Grand Total (Gross)</b>	<b>4931.24</b>	<b>4014.25</b>	<b>3649.26</b>	<b>5055.40</b>	<b>5482.83</b>	<b>4207.34</b>	<b>6363.46</b>	<b>25.87%</b>

2.3 The Committee observed that allocations towards the sector on Development Programmes has increased by 41% during the year 2026-27 as compared to that of the previous year. And enquired about proposed utilization scheme wise which comprise the Development Sector. The Department stated as under:

“The utilization shall be based on the demand projected by the States and subsequent Annual Action Plans (AAPs).

**Details of allocation towards the sector on Development Programmes during the year 2026-27**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2025-26	2026-27	% age increase	Reasons
		BE	BE		
	<b>Development Programme</b>				
<b>1</b>	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	0.01	800.00		During 2025-26, BE of Rs. 0.01 crore was allocated under RGM, however at RE stage allocation was 700 crores. Higher allocation of Rs. 100 crore is proposed under RGM during 2025-26 as per demand from the States and UTs and to focus on enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines including breed development among non-bovine population specially sheep, goats and pigs.
<b>2</b>	Dairy Development	1000.00	1055.00	5.50	The higher proposed BE for 2026-27 was limited to allocation of Rs. 1055 Crore. The additional fund requirement for implementation of the scheme may likely be sought during supplementary demand of funds for 2026-27
<b>3</b>	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey (CSS)	250.00	235.15	-5.94	
<b>4</b>	National Livestock Mission	800.00	808.00	1.00	The increase allocation is due to separate fund has been provided for implementation of activity under PM -DJUGA.
	<b>Total - Development Programme</b>	<b>2050.01</b>	<b>2898.15</b>	<b>41.37</b>	

”

2.4 The allocation towards the sector on Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) and Veterinary Council of India was decreased from Rs. 2478.74 to Rs. 1900 cr during 2025-26 and there is no significant increase in this year allocation as well. The Department had acknowledged in their previous replies the budget cut of Veterinary Council of India may affect training programs, research, and regulatory activities, affecting the quality of veterinary education and services.

2.5 There was significant increase in allocations to Animal Health, Small Livestock, Breed Improvement Institutes and Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH) during 2025-26, however, the BE allocations have fallen significantly this year. The Committee enquired as to how will on going and proposed plans and activities be financed in view of reduction of funds during 2026-27 to said institutes. The Department submitted following reply which shows that it was unable to utilize higher allocations to said institutes during 2025-26 which might have resulted in lower allocations during 2026-27:

“Higher allocation was proposed at RE stage as per demand from Animal Health, Small Livestock, Breed Improvement Institutes and Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH) during 2025-26. The details are given below: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. In crore)			
		2025-26		2026-27	
		BE	RE	Exp up to 06.02.2026	BE
<b>Non-Scheme</b>					
1.	Animal Health Institute	100.00	69.51	19.35	74.43
2.	Breed Improvement Institute	50.00	68.80	23.42	38.00
3.	Small Livestock Institute	50.00	38.00	21.08	37.00
4.	Centre of Excellence for Animal Health (CEAH)	44.89	30.00	18.02	25.00

2.6 The Committee was informed during examination of DFG (2025-26) that License of DMS was suspended by FSSAI *vide* suspension order dated 13-10-2023. Further, DMS is directed by FSSAI to stop all production related activities and not take food business activities at DMS premises. The Committee had recommended the Department to take urgent steps to seek restoration of license and intimate in this regard. As per replies of the Department, the proposal for plant upgradation of DMS was under consideration.

2.7 The Department has now informed the Committee that it is still under active consideration of the Department to revamp DMS's Central Dairy (CD) production facility and subsequently restore DMS's license and the Department is yet to invite bid for DMS plant renovation.

2.8 In view of the above the Committee desired to know the long-term plans of the Department with respect to DMS a source of independent revenue to the government. The Department submitted as under:

“Consequent upon suspension of DMS's License by FSSAI on 13.10.2023 for improper plant infrastructure and keeping in view the existence of demands of consumer for DMS branded milk and milk products in Delhi and NCR market, a 3rd party processing and packing agreement was made with Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (HDDCF) on 9.1.2024 for manufacturing and packing of products by Ballabgarh Dairy and supply of milk (Toned, Double Toned, Full Cream and Cow Milk) and milk products by DMS to the customers of Delhi and NCR with a Relabeller Manufacturing License. With commencement of operations under this agreement, DMS has restored supply of market milk from 28.2.2024. Under the same agreement, the supply of DMS branded Ghee has

also been restored w.e.f. 24.7.2024. Further, a supplementary agreement/MoU with HDDCF for restoration of supply of milk products and milk-based products (with co-branding i.e. having DMS+VITA brand on packaging units) to the customers of Delhi and NCR, was also approved and DMS is presently marketing Co-Branded products, in association with the different Milk Unions of Haryana Dairy Federation, namely Rabri, Dahi, Besan Laddu, Kaju Pinni, Paneer and Butter Milk (Chach). The proposal for renovation of DMS Central Dairy Plant, Machinery and Building is under consideration of the Department.”

2.9 The details of fall in the revenue from DMS since its license cancellation by FSSAI in 2023 despite selling relabeled milk and milk products from Ballabgarh Dairy since then:

(Fig. in crore)

Year	Actual Revenue Receipts from DMS
2020-21	337.56
2021-22	299.84
2022-23	357.95
2023-24	197.24
2024-25	139.79
2025-26 (up to 06.02.2026)	123.95

## B. SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

2.10 When asked about the details of the Schemes which have been discontinued from financial year 2024-25 and 2025-26 and also, details of the new Schemes proposed to be introduced during the year 2026-27, the Department furnished the following replies:

“No schemes have been discontinued by the Department from FY 2024-25 and 2025-26. At present, no schemes/Programmes/Projects are proposed to be introduced during FY 2026-27.”

The Department has enumerated following schemes under implementation:

S. No.	Scheme Name	Funding Pattern
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)	Central Sector (CS) Scheme [100% Central Assistance]
2	National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)	
3	Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)	
4	National Livestock Mission (NLM)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes [Centre and State Expenditure Sharing]
5	Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC)	
6	Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Surveys	

2.11 When asked to furnish a statement indicating share of Central vis-à-vis State Government on different Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector and whether the Government has reduced Central Government share in any Scheme during the last three years, The Department stated as below:

“There has been no reduction in Central Government share in any scheme. The details of Central and State share for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in animal husbandry and Dairy sector are as under:

Centrally sponsored Schemes	Brief of the scheme	Central share and State Share													
National Livestock Mission	<p>The scheme has following sub-missions:</p> <p>(a) Sub-Mission on Breed Improvement of Livestock &amp; Poultry</p> <p>(b) Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder development</p> <p>(c) Sub-Mission on Extension and Innovation.</p> <p>The following components are 100% Central share</p>	<p>(i) For entrepreneurial activity- 50% capital subsidy is provided as 100% Central assistance.</p> <p>(ii) For breed development activities for state Government Agencies- 60:40 between Centre and States, 90: 10 for NER and hilly areas and 100% for UTs</p> <p>(iii) For seed multiplication programmes-100% Central assistance</p> <p>(iv) For research and Development and Innovations-100% Central assistance</p> <p>(v) For Training-100% Central assistance.</p> <p>(vi) Livestock Insurance share of premium as 60:40 for all States, 90:10 for Himalayan and NER Regions and 100% for UTs</p> <p>(vii) Administrative Cost for EDP Programme.</p>													
Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	<p>Livestock census: LC is complete head count of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of country which is classified by breed, age, sex, use etc.</p> <p>Integrated Sample Survey: To bring out production estimates of livestock products such as milk, egg, meat and wool etc.</p>	<p>The component-wise fund sharing pattern under the Livestock Census and ISS scheme is given in the Table below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="865 1325 1425 1770"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="865 1325 992 1419">Name of the scheme</th> <th data-bbox="992 1325 1232 1419">Component</th> <th data-bbox="1232 1325 1425 1419">Centre: State Fund Sharing Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="865 1419 992 1482">Livestock Census</td> <td data-bbox="992 1419 1232 1482">All components</td> <td data-bbox="1232 1419 1425 1482">100:0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="865 1482 992 1770" rowspan="4">Integrated Sample Survey</td> <td data-bbox="992 1482 1232 1577" rowspan="3">Salary Component</td> <td data-bbox="1232 1482 1425 1577">NON-NER States</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1232 1577 1425 1640">NER States</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1232 1640 1425 1682">UTs</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="992 1671 1232 1770">Other Components (TA/DA, Training, IT solution)</td> <td data-bbox="1232 1671 1425 1770">100:0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the scheme	Component	Centre: State Fund Sharing Ratio	Livestock Census	All components	100:0	Integrated Sample Survey	Salary Component	NON-NER States	NER States	UTs	Other Components (TA/DA, Training, IT solution)	100:0
Name of the scheme	Component	Centre: State Fund Sharing Ratio													
Livestock Census	All components	100:0													
Integrated Sample Survey	Salary Component	NON-NER States													
		NER States													
		UTs													
	Other Components (TA/DA, Training, IT solution)	100:0													

Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (Centrally sponsored components)	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD)	Centre: State Fund Sharing Ratio States 60:40 NER states and three Himalayan states 90:10 UTs 100:0
	ESVHD- Mobile Veterinary Units	States 60:40 NER states and three Himalayan states 90:10 UTs 100:0

The Department had informed during examination of DFG (2025-26) that the categorization of two schemes viz. National Programme for Dairy Development and Rashtriya Gokul Mission changed from Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Central Sector Scheme w.e.f. BE 2024-25.

2.12 A brief on important features of Demands for Grants (2026-27) such as enhancement / reduction in allocation under Schemes, the Department in its written reply has submitted:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Scheme	2025-26	2026-27	Enhancement / Reduction (%)
		BE	BE	
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	.01	800	-
2	National Programme for Dairy Development	1000	1055	5.5
3	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	250	235.15	-5.94
4	National Livestock Mission	800	808	1
5	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	1980	2010	1.52
6	Infrastructure Development Fund	460	465	1.09

2.13 Further the Committee was informed that the Schemes of the Department have been divided into three parts: -

- i. Development Programmes comprising Schemes on Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), Dairying through Cooperative (EAP), National Livestock Mission (NLM) and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Survey;

- ii. Disease Control Programmes comprising of Schemes on Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DC) and National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP); and
- iii. Infrastructure Development Fund including Schemes on Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC&FPO).

**C. Central Sector (CS) Schemes:**

**i. Rashtriya Gokul Mission**

2.14 The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) has been implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds since December, 2014. The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is being implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population, enhancement of milk production and productivity thereby making dairying more remunerative to farmers.

2.15 Allocation and Expenditure details of Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM):

**(Rs. in crore)**

Year	BE		RE	Actuals	Shortfall/ Excess. w.r.t.RE	Utilization % w.r.t. RE
	Proposed	Accepted				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2020-21	1548.86	310.00	400.00	399.91	0.09	99.9
2021-22	2243.87	502.04	663.00	662.84	0.16	99.8
2022-23	604.75	604.75	600.00	599.84	0.16	99.8
2023-24	659.50	600.00	869.13	869.54	-0.22	100
2024-25	907.90	700.00	268	424.80		
2025-26	700	.01	700	555.03		79%
2026-27	800	800				

\* Up to Feb 2026

**Note:** An expenditure of Rs. 2132.54 crore has been made under the scheme up to 2023-24 thus balance of Rs. 268 crore is allocated during 2024-25 out of total allocation of Rs. 2400 crore made available under the scheme for its entire duration from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

During 2025-26, BE of Rs. 0.01 crore was allocated under RGM however, an amount of Rs. 359.21 crore was received on 19th May, 2025 in the form of the Contingency Fund of India for implementation of the scheme. Further, RE was allocated in 31st December, 2025 and as on date against RE of Rs 700 crore expenditure of Rs. 555.03 crore has been released to implementing agencies which is 79.3% of the allocation made available under the scheme.

2.16 The Committee was informed that Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been revised, realigned and extended for implementation with an allocation of Rs 2400 crore over duration of 5 years (from 2021-22 to 2025-26). Out of this Rs.2132 Cr was utilized till 31.03.2024 under the scheme against the approved outlay of Rs.2400 Crore for the period of 5 years w.e.f. 2021-22 to 2025-26 leaving only Rs.268 Cr balance outlay for FY 2024-25. Looking towards successful implementation of the scheme and high demand from the States, Government has allocated an additional outlay of Rs 1000 crores towards the scheme and thus taking the total funds available under the scheme to Rs 3400 crores from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

2.17 The desired to know the reason less than full utilization of funds during the year 2025-26 upto Feb, 2025 given full utilization during past years, the stated that during 2025-26, BE of Rs. 0.01 crore was allocated under RGM, as Department had spent funds allocated to entire scheme for duration from 2021-22to 2025-26 by 2024-25. However, an amount of Rs. 359.21 crore was received on 19th May, 2025 in the form of the Contingency Fund of India for implementation of the scheme. Further, RE for the FY 2025-26 was allocated in 31st December, 2025 and as on date against RE of Rs 700 crore expenditure of Rs. 555.03 crore has been released to implementing agencies which is 79.3% of the allocation made available under the scheme.

2.18 The Department in their replies on Action Taken on recommendations of the Committee in earlier DFGs (2022-23), (2023-24) and (2024-25) had given reason of implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by States/UTs for overall underutilization of funds by the Department during the said years. The Committee desired to know how was the impact of implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism (SNA/CNA) and delayed compliance by States/UTs was tackled under RGM in view of 100% utilization of funds under the RGM. The Department stated as below:

“The procedures and guidelines on the new fund flow mechanism issued by DoE has been shared timely with all the States and several rounds of trainings were organized in coordination with CCA DAHD.”

**a) Bovine Productivity in the Country**

2.19 The Committee enquired about the targets of productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle and Buffaloes to be achieved by the end of the realigned period of scheme from 2021-22 to 2025-26 and Whether the Department plans to revise the targets upward in line with additional allocation of funds under the scheme. The Department stated as under:

“Under Rashtriya Gokul Mission it was envisaged to increase average productivity of bovines up to 3000 Kg Per Animal Per Year (8.33 kg per day) till 2025-26. However, due to non-availability of resources the target was revised. However, the Productivity of all category of animals including descript non-descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 33.63% between 2014-15 and 2024-25 which is highest growth in productivity of animals in the world. Productivity indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased by 52% between 2014-15 and 2024-25 from 927 kg per animal per year (2.53 kg per day) in 2014-15 to 1408 kg per animal per year (3.85 kg per day) in 2024-25.

Productivity of buffaloes has increased by 26% between 2014-15 and 2024-25 from 1880 kg per animal per year (5.15 kg per day) in 2014-15 to 2365 kg per animal per year (6.47 kg per day) in 2024-2025.”

2.20 The Department provided the following data on Bovine Productivity India–World Comparison:

Country	Productivity of bovines (kg/year)			% increase
	2014	2024	2024 Kg per day	
Israel	12663	13725	38	8.59
USA	10096	10961	30	8.56
Denmark	9226	10400	29	12.72
China	2544	2713	8	6.64
<b>India</b>	<b>1640</b>	<b>2250</b>	6.25	37
<b>World</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>2707</b>	7.5	13.59

2.21 The details of increase in bovine productivity over years in India is given below:

Average Productivity in Kg per animal per day														
Animals	Species	2013-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	% of Change
Cattle	Crossbreed	6.78	7.15	7.45	7.51	7.61	7.85	8.09	8.26	8.32	8.41	8.35	8.95	32
	Indigenous/Non-descript	2.36	2.54	2.74	2.84	2.93	3.01	3.07	3.2	3.37	3.44	3.54	3.86	63.55
Buffalo	Indigenous/Non-descript	4.91	5.15	5.09	5.23	5.47	5.62	5.75	5.9	5.96	6.06	5.92	6.48	31.97

2.22 Physical achievements under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) from 2022-23 to 2025-26 are as under.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Sub Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Targets for 2026-27
		Target	Ach	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach (upto 30.09.2025)	
1	No. of Artificial insemination Done (in million)	105	106	110	109	100	100.80	100	54	105
2	No. of improved calves born (in million)	28	29	35	35	35	35.5	35	17	38
3	No. of new MAIRTIS Inducted	7845	7973	8000	9031	6000	6475	8000	3400	10000
4	No. of Exiting MAITRIS Trained	20000	21672	25000	26003	20000	21325	20000	14000	22000
5	No. of semen doses produced (in million)	135	131.32	135	133.38	135	145	140	70	145
6	No. of IB HGM Bulls produced	1200	1276	1200	1293	1000	1106	1100	450	1100
7	Doses of Sex Sorted Semen Production (in lakh)	10	24.36	15	28.15	18	20.10	20	35	60

**b) Status of Artificial Insemination and MAITRIS in the Country**

2.23 The Department has informed that the focus of the implementation of the scheme is shifted from creating cattle and buffalo breeding infrastructure in the States to bringing quality breeding services including artificial insemination services, IVF technology and sex sorted semen at farmer’s doorstep.

2.24 Operational Guidelines on RGM states as under:

“After making several efforts AI coverage in the country is still limited to 30% of the breedable bovines and 70% of the breedable animals are covered through scrub bulls of unknown genetic merit. In developed nations 100% of the bovine population is under Artificial insemination coverage. One of important impediment in extending AI coverage in the country is shortage of trained AI technicians. For effective AI coverage about 2,02,469 AI technicians will be required against this 1,16,586 AI technicians are available in the country leaving a gap of 90958 AI technicians.”

2.25 The Department informed that during the implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission Artificial Insemination (AI) coverage has been increased from 25% to 40% of the breedable bovine females.

2.26 The details of targets and achievements under National Artificial Insemination Programme are as under:

<b>Phases</b>	<b>Targeted Bovines</b>	<b>Animals inseminated</b>
<b>NAIP I (2019-20)</b>	<b>11519100</b>	<b>7668045</b>
<b>NAIP II (2020-21)</b>	<b>18874567</b>	<b>12530664</b>
<b>NAIP III (2021-22)</b>	<b>30059152</b>	<b>17998410</b>
<b>NAIP IV (2022-23)</b>	<b>67795170</b>	<b>53531826</b>

2.27 The Committee enquired about the timeline for achieving 1,16,586 Artificial Insemination technicians, The Department informed that as on date, 40,942 MAITRIs have been trained and equipped including female MAITRIs for delivery quality AI at farmers doorsteps. Department is promoting induction of MAITRIs including female MAITRIs through felicitation under National Gopal Ratna Award. The Department has under taken several rounds of Stakeholder consultation and prepared action plan after review and consultation with the States/ UTs and scheme will be continued till achievement of the targets envisaged under the schemes. The details of State wise MAITRIs inducted from 2021-22 to 2025-26 are placed at Annexure XI.

2.28 The Department also informed that under Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) the number of Animal Inseminated (AI) differ from Total Insemination as in certain cases more than one AI has been performed to attain conception. Under NAIP, conception rate of 33% is recorded as per data available on Bharat Pashudhan portal. Under NAIP, an AI technician receives an incentive of Rs.50 per AI recorded on Bharat Pashudhan portal.

2.29 As per operational guidelines RGM, incentive will be made available to the private AI technician/MAITRIs @ Rs 50/per AI and Rs. 100/- per calf born. All incentives for private A.I technicians/MAITRIs to be disbursed strictly based on the data uploaded on INAPH and verification of the data by the concerned District Animal Husbandry Officer (DAHO). No incentives shall be paid to government AI technicians or technicians drawing salary from Milk Federations engaged in the programme.

2.30 Additional conception linked incentive will be made available @ Rs 150 if conception achieved at 1st AI and Rs 100 if conception achieved at 2nd AI. The conception linked AI will also be made available to Government AI technicians. In case of North Eastern States and Hilly States/Union Territories (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh), the incentive for private A.I technicians (Not getting salary by Government or Co-operatives) shall be @ Rs.100/- per A.I. and Rs 100 per calf born. Additional conception linked incentive as mentioned above will also be admissible to AI technicians in NER States.

### c) Sex-Sorted Semen Technology

2.31 In the field of sex sorted semen technology in the Department has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology which will be reduced from Rs 800 (Multinational companies) to Rs 250/ dose. So far 40 lakh doses sex sorted semen production facility using indigenous technology has been created in the country. Production facility for additional 150 lakh doses annually is being created. Incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is made available to farmers for adoption of the technology. Conventional semen [50-50% chance of female/male calf birth] is costing around Rs 20 to 50 per dose.

2.32 As per data uploaded on NDLM portal success rate of sex sorted semen doses is 87.3%. State-wise detail is given at **Annexure-I**. The State wise data on 17 States out of total 28 States and 8 UTs, as provided by the Department shows wide variation in success rate with Anadaman & Nicobar registering only 67% success in female births from sex sorted semen and Punjab around 95%.

2.33 As per data provided the conception rate in terms of Pregnancy Diagnosed from use of sex sorted semen technology is low at 26% when compared to Under NAIP, conception rate of 33% recorded under whole of NAIP as informed by the Department.

### ii. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)

2.34 Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved restructuring of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) under umbrella Scheme “Development Programmes” on 14.07.2021 with the aims to enhance quality of milk and milk products and increase share of organized procurement, processing, value addition and marketing with an outlay of Rs 1790 Cr. This scheme has two (2) components: -

## **Component A:**

**Objectives:** To create and strengthen infrastructure for quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking the farmer to the consumer.

**Implementing Agency:** State Cooperative Dairy Federations/Unions (for cooperatives), State Rural Livelihood Mission (for SHGs) and National Dairy Development Board (for MPCs and FPOs).

**Funding Pattern:** 90-10 for NER States and Hilly States and 60-40 for other States for all components (except for R&D, ICT, training and farmers awareness with 100%) and 100 for UTs

### **Activities/ Components:**

1. **Bulk Milk Coolers-** To be installed at village level for chilling milk immediately after receiving from milk producers and to provide market access to farmers and reduce milk spoilage.
2. **Milk Testing Laboratories-** Strengthening of milk testing facilities at village and dairy plant level to bring transparency in milk testing and payments to farmers and providing safe milk & milk product to consumers.
3. **Certification and Accreditation-** Assistance will be provided to Dairy Plants for certification & credentials as specified under FSSAI rules
4. **Information and Communication Technology-** Assistance will be provided for software systems like block chain, SAP, ERP for developing traceability, quality network
5. **Training & Awareness-** On good hygienic practices/ good manufacturing practices/Quality management systems etc. to dairy farmers, dairy personnel, DCS/BMC Staffs etc.
6. **Planning & Monitoring-** To meet the cost of preparation of project proposal, monitoring including field level inspections, review meetings, documentations etc.
7. **Research & Development-** For development on new products, process automation, cost effective technology in processing, bio-degradable packaging technology, traceability system development etc.

**Component B: Dairying through Cooperative** – Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ODA Loan assistance project

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

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

**Geographical Coverage:** Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand

**Scheme Beneficiary:** Producer Oriented Institutions (POIs) such as State Dairy Federation, District/ Taluka Milk Unions, Milk Producer Companies and Cluster

Level Federation formed under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) engaged in Dairying activity.

**Scheme components:** Strengthening of milk procurement infrastructure, strengthening of milk processing infrastructure, strengthening of marketing infrastructure, support for ICT Infrastructure, Productivity Enhancement – through nutritional interventions, Project Management and Learning, Training and Capacity Building

**NPDD Scheme revised vide Cabinet decision dated 19.03.2025 with additional allocation of Rs.1000.00 crore, that is, total outlay of ₹2790 crore during 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission cycle, that is from 2021-22 to 2025-26.**

**Following three new components were added under Component A: -**

1. Setting up of village dairy cooperative societies
  2. Milk Processing and Value addition (exclusively for NER, Hilly Areas & UTs)
  3. Establishment of Milk Producer Company
- Information and Communication Technology component was deleted.

**Funding Pattern of Component A was also revised as under:**

- 75:25 for NER States and Hilly States and 50:50 for other States for Milk Procurement, Milk Chilling and Milk Processing and Value addition components;
- 70:30 for NER States and Hilly States and 50-50 for other States for Milk and Milk Product Testing Laboratories, Certification and Accreditation;
- 35:65 for Research & Development and Establishment of Milk Producer Company components; and
- 100% for training and planning & monitoring components.

2.35 Allocation and Expenditure details of NPDD since 2021-22: -

(Rs.in crore)				
Year	BE allocated	RE allocated	Actual Expenditure <sup>#</sup>	% utilization of RE allocation
2021-22	255	403	402.91	100
2022-23	340.01	220.00	219.40	99.73
2023-24	326.93	371.00	370.83	99.95
2024-25	371.00	450	292.92	65%
2025-26	1000	1000	823.8*	82%
2026-27	1055			

\*\*Upto 31.12.2025

2.36 Physical Achievements under NPDD from 2022-23 to 2024-25 are as under:

“As per Output-Outcome framework document, the physical progress of NPDD scheme on different parameters, year-wise is as under: -

### Component A:

Year	Capacity of the bulk milk coolers installed (TLPD)		Reason for shortfall/ excess, if any
	Target fixed	Target Achievement	
2021-22	450	847	No shortfall in the achievement. Scheme is demand driven and therefore achievement is as per projects received from States.
2022-23	2500	3122	
2023-24	2500	2339.92	
2024-25	2500	4045.22	

Year	Automatic Milk Collection Units/Data Processing and Milk Collection Units/Electronic Adulteration Testing Machines/ Milk Analyzers installed		Reason for shortfall/excess, if any
	Target fixed	Target Achievement	
2021-22	5000	5293	No shortfall in the achievement. Scheme is demand driven and therefore achievement is as per projects received from States.
2022-23	7500	7696	
2023-24	8000	11791	
2024-25	8000	8241	

Year	Additional Milk Procurement (TLPD)/ Absolute change in quantity of milk procured from farmers (in thousand kilogram/day)		Reason for shortfall/excess, if any
	Target fixed	Target Achievement	
2021-22	100	21.85	Milk Procurement target is an outcome parameter due to interventions of various scheme activities.
2022-23	100	173.84	
2023-24	175	238.725	
2024-25	1000	1866.26	

### Component B:

**Output Outcome for component B of NPDD:** The scheme made physical progress from FY 2024-25

Output: 1. Infrastructure for strengthening of milk value chain				
Indicator(s)	2024-25		2025-26	
	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach
1.1 Additional Capacity of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) installed during the year (TLPD)	186	281	290	165
1.2 Number of Electronic milk testing equipment installed at Dairy cooperative Societies or Milk Pooling Point	-	-	-	-
1.3 Number of Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS)/ Milk Pooling Point (MPP) operationalized	5841	7833	1761	2875

<b>Output: 1. Infrastructure for strengthening of milk value chain</b>				
Indicator(s)	2024-25		2025-26	
	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach
1.4 Number of state/ district level laboratory modernized/ strengthened	-	-	-	-
1.5 Number of processing plant established/ strengthened	Demand Driven	-	Demand Driven	-

<b>Outcome: 1. To enhance competitiveness and climate resilience of milk value chains focusing on smallholder livestock farmers in the project area</b>				
Indicator(s)	2024-25		2025-26	
	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach
1.1 Absolute change in quantity of milk procured from farmers (in thousand kilogram/ day)	1077.42	800.61	1510.91	1439.5
1.2 Absolute change in volume of milk sold (in thousand litres/ day).	Demand Driven	2800	Demand Driven	3200

2.37 The status of targets and achievements on parameter under Component A for the year 2025-26 is as below:

Parameter	Target	Achievement	Reason
Capacity of the bulk milk coolers installed (TLPD) (Comp A+ Comp B)	2500	1173.76	Sanctioned BMCs are in process of installation.
Number of Electronic milk testing equipment installed at Dairy cooperative Societies	8000	5567	
Milk Pooling Point Number of Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS)/ Milk Pooling Point (MPP) operationalized	3000	5360	
Number of state/ district level laboratory modernized/ strengthened	30	23	
Number of processing plant established/ strengthened (TLPD)	Demand driven	20	

2.38 During the course of discussion, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that certain existing Milk Chilling Centres being operated by the Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) are non - operational across country and thus impacting their milk collection and processing capacity. The example of Milk Chilling Centers operated by a Dairy Cooperative Society in Fatehpur, UP, was brought to the notice of the Committee.

2.39 Total amount of funds released and utilized by States under NPDD from the year 2020-21 up to 2024-25:

(Rs. in Crore)			
Year	Total Funds released	Total Funds utilized	% utilization (excluding Savings)
<b>2020-21</b>	285.86	238.08	<b>83.29</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	402.90	386.88	<b>96.01</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	209.88	207.55	<b>99</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	242.13	195.35	<b>80.67</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	165.10	134.30	<b>81.34</b>

2.40 The Committee desired to know state of demand and supply for milk in country. The Department furnished the following reply:

“A study titled “Demand of Milk and Milk Products in India” conducted under the National Dairy Plan Phase-I estimated that the all-India demand for milk and milk products would reach 266.50 million metric tons (MMT) by 2030. Further, out of the total milk production of 239 MMT in 2023–24, approximately 48 MMT is handled by the organized sector.

The Organized dairy sector comprises of Government owned dairies, Producers’ Owned dairies (Co-operative and Milk Producer Companies) and Private dairies who procures, process and market milk and milk products through organized/developed channels/chain duly certified/licensed for by legal and quality administrators.

As per the information provided by State Milk Federation/ Unions about 1074 LLPD Dairy Plant processing capacity, about 252 LLPD chilling capacity and 632 LLPD BMC capacity is available with Dairy Cooperatives. About 70-80 % of the milk processing capacity is being utilized by these entities.

Furthermore, FSSAI has informed that the 1174 LLPD milk processing capacity is available with the Private Sector.”

2.41 Details of yearly increase in milk in country:

Items	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Milk Production (Thousand Tons)	2,09,959.88	2,22,069.74	2,30,577.03	2,39,298.96	2,47,869.98
Annual Growth (%)	5.81	5.77	3.83	3.78	3.58

2.42 State and UT-wise details Achievements for the Scheme on NPDD are enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

2.43 State and Union territory-wise details of funds released and utilized by the States under Component A and B of NPDD Scheme from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 as provided by the Department are enclosed at **Annexure – III**. However, the Department did not provide separate State wise data on Component B of NPDD. It may be seen that no funds were released to most of North – Eastern States and fund released to populous States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are miniscule from 2022-23 to 2024-25 under Component A.

2.44 On being enquired about the steps being taken by the Department to pursue with States for expenditure of funds released for the intended purpose and timely submission of Utilization Certificates, the Department stated that it is regularly following up with States to expedite the project implementation & to submit the pending fund utilization certificates under the scheme.

2.45 On question of addressing the issue of adulteration of milk and milk products, the Department had informed that the Committee that NDDDB has developed a milk adulteration detection kit capable of identifying nine prominent adulterants in milk. The kit is available in three formats, with a small version also designed specifically for household use. This household kit is sufficient to conduct 20 tests for various adulterants. As of March 2025, almost 1 Lakh kits across all three variants have been sold. The details of the kits are as follows:

<b>Kit type</b>	<b>Suitable for following Adulterants</b>	<b>Raw milk samples can be tested</b>
Large	Urea, Ammonia Fertilizers, Nitrate Fertilizers, Starch and cereal flours, Sugar/Sucrose, Glucose, Salt, Neutralizers, Hydrogen Peroxide	100 tests each
Medium	Salt, Urea, Sugar/Sucrose, Neutralizers, Neutralizers, Starch and cereal flours	100 tests each
Small	Urea, Starch and cereal flours, Neutralizers, Hydrogen Peroxide	5 tests each

2.46 The Committee also desired to know the costs of accessibility of all the test kits for testing purity of milk and milk related products to the general public and stakeholders. The Department replied as under:

“At the Dairy Cooperative Society level, generally the facility of compositional analysis of milk and milk adulteration kit is available to check the adulterants in milk. Further, QC Laboratories in the Organized Sector are equipped to test adulterants in milk and milk products. NDDDB has developed three sizes of Adulterants kits as under:

Kit type	Suitable for following Adulterants	Raw milk samples can be tested	Price* (INR)
Large	Urea, Ammonia Fertilizers, Nitrate Fertilizers, Starch and cereal flours, Sugar/Sucrose, Glucose, Salt, Neutralizers, Hydrogen Peroxide	100 tests each	4,200
Medium	Salt, Urea, Sugar/Sucrose, Neutralizers, Neutralizers, Starch and cereal flours	100 tests each	1,550
Small	Urea, Starch and cereal flours, Neutralizers, Hydrogen Peroxide	5 tests each	220

Kits like Delstrips (Developed by NDRI) and Test-O-Milk – I (Developed by DFRL, DRDO) may be utilised at home for adulteration testing at home. Its cost varies from Rs 800-1,000 / kit. Smaller size of NDDDB-developed Kit is also available at Rs.220. This can be for home use. The details are given on NDDDB website.”

2.47 On question of making said kits affordable and available to general public, the Department stated that the funding of adulteration kits, machines, etc. is already provisioned under NPDD Scheme of DAHD for the Dairy co-operatives. Further, the supply and distribution of the same across the retail point of sale in the country may be explored through same scheme under Marketing component for the Dairy co-operatives.

#### **D. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **i) National Livestock Mission (NLM)**

2.48 The National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched during 2014-15 with the objectives of sustainable development of Livestock Sector, focusing on improving availability of quality Feed and Fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organization of Livestock farmers / rearers etc. with Sub-Missions formulated under NLM. National Livestock Mission has been revised and realigned with an outlay of Rs.2300 crore for the five years i.e., starting from 2021-22. The focus of the scheme is towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development; increase in per animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool under the umbrella scheme Development Programmes. The scheme is implemented with the following three Sub-Missions:

- i. Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock & Poultry;
- ii. Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder development;
- iii. Sub-Mission on Extension and Innovation.

2.49 In NLM Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, 50% capital subsidy up to Rs.50.00 lakh is provided to 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 rural poultry breeding farms, sheep/goat, pig, Camel, Horse, Donkey breeding farm, fodder value addition (i.e. Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration (TMR)/ Fodder Block / fodder seed processing and grading infrastructure Units unit including storage unit. The whole scheme is end to end digitalized. The scheme details and application to be done through website the <https://nlm.udyamimitra.in>.

2.50 Allocation and Expenditure details of National Livestock Mission:

Year	BE		RE	Actuals	(Rs. in Crore)	
	Proposed	Accepted			Shortfall/ Excess w.r.t RE	Utilization % w.r.t RE
	1	2				
2020-21	720.00	370.00	425.00	424.83	0.17	99.9
2021-22	892.08	350.00	288.00	283.97	4.03	98.6
2022-23	450.00	410.00	350.00	249.41	100.59	71.26
2023-24	430.00	410.00	410.00	370.31	39.69	90.31
2024-25	451.00	324.00	450.00	429.82	31.28	95%
2025-26	800.00	800	760.00	494.43*	265.57	65%
2026-27		808				

2.51 The Department had sought higher allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 stating that the reason for this increase was requirement of more funds towards quality fodder seed production activities to make quality fodder available to dairy farmers. On question of details of utilization of funds for said purpose so far in FY 2025-2, the Department submitted as under:

“There is no separate funds allocation for fodder seeds production activities under National Livestock Mission. The funds are being allocated to the entire NLM scheme. The department has an approved action plan for Rs. 1225.42 crores for fodder seeds production under National livestock Mission for the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) and the funds utilized under the same so far is Rs.821.28 crores thus leaving a shortfall of Rs.483.89 crores. The agency wise approved action plan and fodder seeds production details are annexed at **Annexure-IV**”

2.52 In view of 95% utilization of funds during the year 2024-25, the Committee enquired

from the Department whether Revised allocation for 2025-26 shall be fully utilized and whether expenditure pattern will adhere to quarterly expenditure plans or any concession needs to be sought. The Department assured the Committee that the budgetary allocation for the activity shall be fully utilized. However, concession needs to be sought on quarterly expenditure limit of 33% of total fund allocation as the Department has so far utilized only 65% of funds allocated to the scheme.

2.53 The Committee desired to know the plans of the Department for BE allocations during the year 2026-27 and whether the allocated funds would be sufficient to undertake plans and activities of the Department. The Department stated as below:

“Under the NLM Scheme for the Activities under Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed production, there has been liability for payment to the agencies. The tentative activity wise allocation is as under:

Total BE- Rs. 808 cr.	2026-27
Major programme to be covered	Distribution
Entrepreneurship Development	400.00
Fodder Development and research &	227.50
Livestock Insurance and State release	177.00
<b>Total</b>	804.50 + Distribution

₹ 808 cr has been allocated as BE for 2026-27. The proposed allocation will be utilized according to budget available.”

2.54 Physical Achievements and targets under NLM from the year 2022-23 to 2024-25 are as under:

Parameters	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		Reasons for shortfall / excess, if
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Entrepreneurship Development for Livestock and Poultry (Poultry, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Camel and Donkey Entrepreneurship)	150	327	950	1295	1140	1061	No shortfall
Entrepreneurship Development for feed and fodder	50l	17	55	43	60	46	There were issues with regard to the approval of the proposal by the States and Banks.
Livestock Insurance (Lacs)	12.574	11.85	12.57	9.67	18.86	26.69	

Assistance to Quality Fodder Seed production (Tons)	45590	32508.6	50150	42318.7	55697	55216	Kharif crop is under harvesting, grading and certification.
Research and Development	61	23	111	20	101	08	The proposals were not as per the guidelines. Hence, the Targets could not be achieved.
Establishment of Goat Semen Station	2	2	2	0	2	1	Target for the year 2022-23 was achieved. Two semen stations have been approved and fund to be released.

**(a) Livestock Mission's Entrepreneurship Development Programmes**

2.55 The Committee also desired to know the fund allocation and utilization under National Livestock Mission's Entrepreneurship Development Programmes year wise during re-aligned period of scheme along with number of projects distributed State wise and the Department provided following data:

Fund release to SIDBI vis-a-vis expenditure done, year-wise is as under:

FYs	Fund released (Rs.in Core.)	Expenditure (Rs.in Core)
2021-2022	19.80	0.00
2022-2023	31.81	34.01
2023-2024	157.86	131.43
2024-2025	110.05	123.54
2025-2026 (Till date)	302.93	269.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>622.45</b>	<b>558.83</b>

2.56 The data on Entrepreneurship Development Programmes shows the following total number of projects approved at all India level with 50% cost subsidy from 2021-22 to 2025-26 till date:

“

No. of Approved Projects					Project cost (in Cr)	Approved Subsidy
Feed and Fodder	Piggery	Poultry	Small Ruminants (Sheep and Goats)	Grand Total		
129	338	207	3169	3843	2676.47	1233.69

State wise data shows that Feed and fodder project have been unevenly concentrated mainly in 02 states viz. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which has total 94 projects approved out of 129 All India. Similarly, Piggery project is concentrated in Mizoram and Nagaland both accounting for 138 projects out of 338 All India. Poultry and Small

Ruminants (Sheep and Goats) are concentrated mainly in Southern region of the country. There is no even distribution of number of projects across States with many States having zero projects in as many as three categories above like Bihar, Jharkhand, Puducherry and Odisha.”

2.57 The Committee enquired about the State wise details of Physical Targets set, achieved and reasons for excess / shortfall, if any, for each of the Parameters under the Scheme on National Livestock Mission (NLM) for the re-aligned duration of the scheme. The Department replied as under:

“The National Livestock Mission is a demand-driven scheme under which funds are generally allocated to States based on the demand received from them and the matching share provided by the States under various components of the scheme. Accordingly, State wise targets are not been defined by the division. However general physical target has been defined.”

2.58 The data State-wise allocation and expenditure shows lop sided release of funds across States. Since it is demand driven scheme this lopsidedness in release of funds seems to be resulting from uneven distribution of projects across States as stated at para 2.52 above. There is clear exclusion of UTs and many NER States from allocation of funds under the scheme. Among States like Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Goa have either zero release of funds under the scheme or once in five-year duration. This shows benefits of scheme are not getting evenly distributed across various States of the country despite it being an employment-oriented scheme which contributes directly to well-being of not just dairy sector but whole country.

#### **(b) Livestock Insurance**

2.59 The Department is implementing an activity called Livestock Insurance under the Submission Research and Innovation under the 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. DAHD is implementing the activity centrally and at the State level it is being implemented through the State/UTs Animal Husbandry Departments.

2.60 The Committee desired to know the scope of Livestock Insurance Scheme in terms of category and number of animals covered and burden of scheme being borne by the Livestock owners. The Department stated as below:

“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.”

The farmer’s share of premium payment has been reduced to 15% from 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. Premium Rate is 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).

For better monitoring of the scheme Department is preparing a web APP workflow-based Livestock Insurance Portal. Department is also thinking of introducing RFID tagging along with the existing tags for better identification for undisputed claim settlement.

2.61 The committee enquired about the details of financial and physical performance of the scheme. The details provided by the Department are as below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26 (Till Dec 25)</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of animals insured	4,63,046	11,85,740	9,67,632	26,69,711	7,94,186	60,80,315
Fund Released (Rs. in crores)	33.24	24.91	22.29	36.51	43.60	161.07

2.62 The Department further stated that at present, there is no fixed outlay of fund for Livestock Insurance as it is an activity under the sub-mission Research and Innovation of National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme. Fund is allocated as per availability of fund and demand received from the state. During the current financial year proposal to the tune of Rs.765.55 Cr. was received from the State and only Rs. 43.60 Cr. was released due to unavailability of fund. Rs.808 Cr. fund has been allocated to NLM for the next financial year out of which funds will be allocated to Livestock Insurance along with another component of

the scheme.

2.63 The Department also enumerated following main constraints in increasing livestock insurance coverage in the country:

- a) Non finalization of tenders or repeated re-tendering for appointment of Insurance company
- b) Low awareness and farmer enrolment limit participation.
- c) High-risk regions see low insurance company participation.
- d) Inadequate State share because of uncertainty of central Share

Steps proposed to be taken to address the same:

- a) End to end digitization for application/approval, claim settlement and monitoring.
- b) Adequate publicity: Adequate provisions in budget for publicity should be made at the central, state and district level to ensure that the benefits of the livestock insurance scheme are known to all eligible farmers
- c) Regular monitoring, consultation and review with the states.”

2.64 The State wise data of number of animals insured across various States of the country from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is placed at **Annexure V**. Comparison with State wise livestock population shows low penetration of livestock insurance in States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal, NER States and UTs with figures in few hundreds only. For example, for the State of Bihar data shows that out of cattle population of 15.3 million [20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census] only 3,496 animals have been insured till 2025-26.

## CHAPTER – III

### BUDGETARY ANALYSIS OF INCLUSIVITY & 21<sup>st</sup> LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 2024

#### A. Inclusivity in Animal Husbandry & Dairying Sector:

The Department is implementing various schemes, mainly aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the State Governments for the development of animal husbandry and dairying. Most of the schemes are not directly beneficiary-oriented. A large population of the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society are engaged in activities in the livestock sectors. As a corollary, various schemes implemented by the Department benefit these sections of the society.

3.1 The Department had stated that the Department is not maintaining record of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Cates, Scheduled Tribes and women. Keeping in view the nature of the schemes, the State Governments / Implementing Agencies are also not maintaining such record.

#### i. Allocations towards Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

3.2 The Department had informed that as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission vide D.O. letter No. N-11016/12(1)/2009-PC dated 15.12.2010, 16.6% of funds are to be earmarked under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).

3.3 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure under SCSP is as under:

Year	BE	RE	(Rs. in Crore)	
			Actual Expenditure	% utilization of RE
2021-22	518.09	408.57	406.52	99.5%
2022-23	616.62	453.51	312.05	68.80
2023-24	699.07	528.42	408.98	77.39
2024-25	714.56	328.17	367.22	111.8
2025-26	559.49	560.88	440.31	78.57
2026-27	695.96			

3.4 On being asked about State wise allocation of funds, the Department stated that there is no State-wise allocation, as it is demand driven scheme. Financial allocation under SCSP heads is made on notional basis based on budget allocation. Assistance is provided for dairy processing infrastructure. Indirect benefits are extended to the producer members of the organization.

3.5 The Committee sought State-wise details of Physical performance of Schemes under SCSP for past five years. The Department stated as below:

“The Department implements schemes to supplement and complement the efforts of the state governments. The Budgetary Allocation for the SC components is made as per the Government of India guidelines. The Central share is released to the State Government based on the Demand received from them. The State Governments, after providing their matching grants, utilize the fund.

However, under National Livestock Mission, direct subsidy is released to the SC beneficiaries. Till date 363 projects with project cost of ₹236.27 cr have been sanctioned for the beneficiaries belonging to SC communities with approved subsidy of 109.37 cr.

Infrastructure related scheme such as AHIDF and NPDD scheme is not a beneficiary-oriented scheme. Financial allocation under SCSP heads is made on notional basis based on budget allocation under NPDD. Separate projects are not sanctioned under SCSP. Nonetheless, the projects established in the area are equally beneficial for the beneficiaries of SC.

SDCFPO is also not a direct farmer beneficiary-oriented Scheme. Under this Scheme funds are released to NDDDB which further disburse the interest subvention on working capital loan to milk cooperatives. It's a demand driven scheme and hence no bifurcation of SCSP component is made. Under DIDF, assistance is provided for dairy processing infrastructure. Indirect benefits are extended to the producer members of the organization.

Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) scheme is not a beneficiary-oriented scheme. Financial allocation under SCSP heads is made on a notional basis based on budget allocation. Separate projects are not sanctioned under SCSP.”

3.6 On being asked about ways in which carving out a separate Component for Scheduled Caste has benefitted the Community, the Department stated that carving out a separate component for Scheduled Castes has benefited the community by ensuring dedicated allocation of resources for their welfare, preventing fund diversion and enabling targeted development programs. For example, under the Entrepreneurship Development programme 363 beneficiaries have got direct subsidy of ₹ 44.06 cr. against the approved subsidy of ₹ 109.37 cr. This has brought investment of ₹236.27 crore by the SC individuals. This has helped in creating livelihood for the SC beneficiaries.

3.7 The Department has sighted lack of accessibility to credit and government machinery as challenges under SCSP. The Department is regularly conducting training and awareness programme mainly targeting the class of people. Further, it had also been noted that due to

lacking state matching grant and correct identification of beneficiary hinders implementation of programme for the SC community.

3.8 When asked about the diversion of funds allocated under SCSP to any other heads during the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26, the Department gave the following reply:

“No funds allocated under the SCSP head were diverted to any other head. Based on the discussions held in the RE meeting(s), the savings identified were re-appropriated to other heads strictly in accordance with Rule 10 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 2024, with due approval of Parliament through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, wherever necessary. The year-wise details are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Years	BE	RE	Saving (BE – RE)	Re-appropriated to Other Head
2020-21	455.08	425.72	244.40	Nil
2021-22	265.29	225.37	39.92	Nil
2022-23	327.20	244.40	82.8	Nil
2023-24	376.92	268.69	108.23	Nil
2024-25	377.24	170.97	206.27	174.19
2025-26 (*)	302.51	357.06	-54.55	Nil

ii. **Allocation towards Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

3.9 The Department informed that the Government has made provisions for earmarking of specific funds for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (SCSP) under different Schemes / Programmes as allocation for the welfare of Tribal population.

3.10 BE, RE and Actual Expenditure under TSP is as under:

(Rs in Crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	% utilization of RE
<b>2021-22</b>	265.29	225.37	222.82	<b>98.87</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	327.20	244.40	166.48	<b>68.11</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	376.92	268.69	209.16	<b>77.84</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	377.24	170.96	217.49	<b>127</b>
<b>2025-26</b>	302.50	357.05	269.76	<b>75.55*</b>
<b>2026-27</b>	407.73			

\*Feb, 2026

3.11 The utilization pattern of funds allocated towards the Tribal Sub-Plan shows above 100% during the year 2024-25, however, it has reached only 76% by penultimate month of FY 2025-26.

3.12 In its written replies, the Department has provided State wise allocation of funds under tribal sub-plan under National Livestock Mission (NLM) and National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) from 2021-22 to 2024-25. However, the disbursement is limited to 10 States under NLM and 19 under NADCP that too only once during five-year phase for many States.

3.13 On being asked about the ways in which carving out a separate component for Scheduled Tribes has benefitted the Tribal Community, the Department, in its written replies submitted as below:

“Carving out a separate component for Scheduled Castes has benefited the community by ensuring dedicated allocation of resources for their welfare, preventing fund diversion and enabling targeted development programs. This targeted flow of funds helps to bridge the socio-economic development gap between Scheduled Tribe and the general population. Under NLM-EDP which is a beneficiary-oriented scheme, 100% subsidy is provided to the beneficiary. The financial provision has been made under TSP component. Till date total projects 364 with of Rs. 228.57 cr have been sanctioned for the beneficiaries belonging to ST communities with approved subsidy of 100.34 cr. Out of which ₹57.49 crore has released to the beneficiaries. Apart from foregoing provisions, the DAHD is a participating agency for the DAJGUA programme implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Department is providing assistance of ₹ 8 crore which is over and above the allocation of the normal allocation for the FRA pattaholders.”

**B. 21<sup>st</sup> LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 2024**

3.14 Livestock Census is a comprehensive quinquennial (once in every 5year) exercise to collect complete head count of the livestock (15 species) and poultry birds at pre-defined reference point of time. In this exercise, similar to population census, primary workers are engaged to undertake house to house enumeration and ascertain the number of livestock & poultry possessed by every household/ household enterprise/ non-household /non-household enterprises and institutions by age, sex, use, etc. in rural & urban areas of the country. First Livestock Census was conducted in 1919 and so far, 21 such census has been conducted. The latest livestock census i.e. 21<sup>st</sup> livestock census was conducted during 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 – 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2025.

3.15 As regard status of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census the Department informed that the field work of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census has concluded in 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2025. Data validation, tabulation & post enumeration survey of 21<sup>st</sup> livestock Census is under process. This exercise is expected to complete latest by June, 2026. Further, the Census Report will be published bilingually in Hindi and English.

3.16 Livestock Census was started in 1919 while ISS was started in 1985. However, M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry became independent Ministry since 2019. The allocation and utilization of funds under the scheme from 2019-20 to 2025-26 are given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Livestock Census Scheme Integrated Sample Survey Scheme			
	Budget Allocation	Expenditure		
	Total	LC	ISS	Total
2019-20	150.00	107.96	18.43	126.39
2020-21	100.00	74.35	19.65	94.00
2021-22	70.00	19.26	20.74	40.00
2022-23	40.00	16.44	10.95	27.39
2023-24	50.00	1.97	20.94	22.92
2024-25	45.00	15.52	20.86	36.38
2025-26 (upto 11.02.2026)	149.00 (RE)	82.63	25.88	108.51

3.17 The Department has informed that it intends to fulfill the following objective from 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census:

- i. To maintain genetically improved breed of livestock and poultry
- ii. To assist and encourage livestock rearing among landless and other farmers
- iii. To plan and formulate various schemes and programmes in AHD
- iv. To identify the species or breeds which are on the verge of extinction.
- v. To conduct research studies in livestock and related sector
- vi. To provide basic information (frame) for carrying out the Integrated Sample Survey Scheme for estimation of production of major livestock products
- vii. To feed international data requirement for SDG Goal and Food balance Sheet of FAO

3.18 The details of component under study of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census are as below:

Components:

- i. Information collected for 15 different animal species like Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses, Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun, Yak, Dogs, Rabbits, Elephant and Poultry Birds
- ii. Number of poultry population includes Fowl, Duck, Turkeys, Quail, Ostrich & Emu

- iii. Information on characteristics of animals i.e., age, sex distribution and its uses collected for each species
- iv. Breed wise count of animals as against registered breed in ICAR- National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR).

3.19 Highlight the importance of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census, the Department has stated that Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey are the statistical backbone of livestock sector for planning and development.

3.20 Policy implications highlighted by the Department stated that the data retrieved from the above-mentioned activities is basically used for making plans, policies pertaining to the Livestock sector. In addition to the above, the data produced through these scheme are used for calculation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ministry of Statistics & PI (MoSPI), Food Balance Sheet for the state of Food Security and Nutrition in the World of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations Organization (UNO), Agriculture & Food Management of Economic Survey, bi-monthly policy insights for better financial analysis and policy formulation of Reserve Bank of India.

## CHAPTER – IV

### FOCUS AREAS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING SECTOR

#### i. Stray Animals

National level of information regarding Livestock population is collected every 5 years. The last livestock census was conducted in 2019. As per 2019 census, total population of stray dog and stray cattle in the country was 2.03 crores.

4.2 As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2025, there are total 12.56 crores Milch [in milk + dry] Cattles and Buffaloes in the country and out of these In-milk are 9.03 crores. This leave almost 3.53 crores population of cattle and buffaloes as dry cattle and buffaloes past economic utility to dairy farmers and susceptible to be left as stray animals.

4.3 As per information provided by the Department total number of deaths reports in the country due to animals from 2018-2020 is as below:

	2018	2019	2020
Number of Persons Killed by Animals	1130	1425	1305

4.4 The Committee enquired about the action plan of the Department to deal with existing population of stray bovine animals in the country. The Department stated as below:

“Under Article 246(3) of the Indian Constitution, states have exclusive powers over livestock protection. Article 243(W) assigns municipalities responsibilities of managing cattle pounds and shelters. States can also empower Panchayats to establish and manage Kanji Houses or Gaushalas for stray cattle.

Many State Governments are assisting with the existing gaushala or assisting for establishment of new gaushalas. The Central Government has issued a Joint D.O. Letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 to all the states to establish animal shelters for stray cattle. Apart from, the Central Government is providing Grants in Aid to the Animal Welfare Board of India to assist the Animal Welfare Organizations. The Department has proposed two schemes under the Animal Welfare for approval of Expenditure Finance Committee which is yet to approve. The Animal Welfare Board of India will implement the scheme.

To prevent injuries at the Highways, Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Judgement has directed the NHAI to put signage on the Highways and remove cattle from the Highways.”

4.5 On question of number of gaushalas in the country and their capacity in terms of sheltering Bovine animals the Department stated that the Gaushalas are established and operationalized by the State Governments and Non -Governmental Organizations. The necessary expenditure for running gaushalas is incurred by the respective State governments. As per the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS), 2025, the updated number of Gaushalas is 19175. However, the information of number of Cows in the said gaushalas are also not maintained at the Central Level as it is a State subject.

4.6 State wise number of Gaushalas under Animal Husbandry Dept. and others are placed at Annexure- VI.

4.7 The budgetary allocation to Animal Welfare Board are as below:

	<b>Rs. in crores</b>		
	<b>Budget Allocations (BE)</b>	<b>Revised Allocations (RE)</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	11.73	10	9.25
<b>2023-24</b>	12	12	10.23
<b>2024-25</b>	10	9.84	3.93
<b>2025-26</b>	10.30	7.82	3.48
<b>2026-27</b>	7.24		

There is a clear decline in funds being allocated to Animal Welfare Board over years.

4.8 In view of aforesaid declining financial capacity of Animal Welfare Board due to reduced fund allocation, the Committee desired to know how are Gaushalas being supported through Animal Welfare Board. The Department submitted as below:

“The bifurcation of Budget allocated to the Animal Welfare Board of India under the Grants has been distributed in the following heads: -

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Grants-in Aids</b>	<b>Amount (₹ crores)</b>
1.	Salary	3.3
2.	General (Including administration and Shelter House Grants)	3.1
3.	Capital	1.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>

The Animal Welfare Board supports only to the recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) who are working for the welfare of animals such as rescue, treatment and shelter. Funds are released only for those animals who are old, homeless and useless when they require protection. The funds are provided on receiving demands from the AWOs. Since the State Governments are providing huge budgetary

support to their gaushalas and quantum of support is much more than that of the fund provided by the Animal Welfare Board, the demand is less.

4.9 The detail of funds released by Animal Welfare Board for shelter grants all over India for all category of animals over years is as below:

Particulars	Regular & Rescue Cattle Grant		Shelter Grant	
	Amount Rs. Crores	No. of AWOs [Animal Welfare Org.]	Amount Rs. Crores	No. of AWOs
2019-20	1.55	141	2.5	24
2020-21	1.30	182	1.5	15
2021-22	1.99	258	1.5	16
2022-23	4.45	296	0.07	7
2023-24	4.08	273	0.42	4

4.10 On question of provision of establishing cow sanctuary under any scheme of the Department, the Department stated that no provision for establishment of cow sanctuary for stray bovine animals exist under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM). However, Muzaffarnagar Cow Sanctuary was established under Rashtriya Gokul Mission as pilot project for conservation and preservation of Indigenous breeds and to acts as a demonstration center for farmers of their District practicing livestock rearing holistically and scientifically. No provision is available under Rashtriya Gokul Mission setting up of similar cow sanctuaries across country.

4.11 The Committee have time and again recommended the Department to take urgent steps to address the menace of stray bovine animals. Under this, the Committee recommended the following:

- i. A scheme may be formulated for providing incentives to the public/farmers for voluntary adoption of Stray Indigenous Bovine Animals.
- ii. The Department may revise upwards its allocation of funds to Animal Welfare Board of India and direct Animal Welfare Board of India to come up with a long-term plan, to increase both number of gaushalas across country and bring more efficiency in their operation through increased monetary assistance, in consultation with the States.
- iii. The Department should 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.”

4.12 The action taken by the Department on aforesaid recommendations of the Committee are as below:

i. The management of stray bovine animals comes under the purview of the State Government and the local bodies need to evolve the mechanism to control stray animals in order to protect the citizens.....the preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice is under State list on which the State has exclusive power to make laws..... This kind of Scheme is not feasible to implement. However, a committee may be constituted to study the feasibility of the Scheme.

ii. The Scheme guidelines to be implemented by AWBI is under revision. This revised scheme will require large quantum of funds. A DO to Secretary, Department of Expenditure requesting increase of allocation of funds to AWBI to come up with a plan, to increase both number of gaushalas across country and bring more efficiency in their operation through increased monetary assistance, in consultation with the States.

iii. Since the management of stray animals mainly handled by the Urban and Rural Local Bodies of the State, a Joint Letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 was issued to all the Chief Secretaries by three Secretary of MoHUA, Animal Husbandry and Panchayati Raj. In the letter, it was requested that the State should take initiatives to establish animal shelters from the State budget or Animal Welfare Organizations/ NGOs in Panchayats and Municipalities.”

## **II. Feed and Fodder**

4.13 The major components of cost to dairy farmers are feed, fodder, veterinary cost, insurance cost etc. The fodder costs about 70% of the production cost.

4.14 As per Economic Survey (2025-26), feed and fodder shortages, which account for a significant share of milk production costs, are the most critical constraint, as livestock growth has outpaced fodder expansion, thereby increasing input costs. This is because the area under fodder crops is estimated at 9.13 million hectares, accounting for about 4.61 per cent of the gross cropped area. Feed and fodder account for over 70 per cent of the cost of milk production, and persistent shortages and quality constraints continue to affect livestock nutrition. ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (IGFRI), estimates indicate demand supply gaps of 11–32 per cent in green fodder, 23 per cent in dry fodder, and 28–40 per cent in concentrates, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to ensure feed and fodder security.

#### 4.15 Types of Fodder in country:

The supply comes from a mix of cultivated and uncultivated sources:

1. **Crop Residues (Dry Fodder):** This being the primary source, accounting for 54–71% of total fodder, including wheat straw, rice straw and sorghum stover.
2. **Cultivated Fodder (Green):** Around 25-28% of the supply, including Sorghum, Berseem (winter), Lucerne and Napier grass.
3. **Grazing & Forest Land:** Around 18% comes from Common property resources, grazing land and forest areas.
4. **Agro-industrial By-products:** Oil cakes, cereal brans and pulse chunnies.

4.16 The committee sought information on demand and supply of fodder in the country and Department provided the following data:

	Type of Fodder	Year wise
1	No of cattle & Buffalo in Lakh (21 <sup>st</sup> LC)	Livestock Census is conducted quinquennially i.e. every 5 years; hence year wise data are not recorded. The data of the 21st Livestock Census has not been published yet. As per the 20th Livestock Census, the number of Cattle and Buffalo is 19.35 cr and 10.98 cr respectively.
2	Fodder requirement in Lakh Metric Ton (LMT) @__kg/@/day	Dry Fodder: 3.67 kg/ per animal/ day on Dry Matter (DM) basis
		Green fodder: 6.82 kg/ per animal /day on DM basis
		Total Dry Fodder: 401.146 million Tones and Total Green Fodder: 744.72 million Tones for Cattle and Buffalo. *The fodder requirement for cattle and buffalo depends upon various factors like age, body weight, status (milking, pregnant, dry, productivity) of animal and feeding practices.
3	Fodder availability from all sources in LMT's	Dry Fodder: 326.4 Million Tons
		Green Fodder: 734.20 Million Tons
		Concentrates: 61.0 Million Tons
4	Net Deficit in LMT's	Dry Fodder: 99.7 Million Tons
		Green Fodder: 92.99 Million Tons
		Concentrates: 24.78 million Tons

4.17 The Committee desired to know the steps taken by the Department to address fodder shortage in country. The Department enumerated following steps:

- i. Under sub-mission on Fodder as part of National Livestock Mission, aims to strengthen the fodder seed production chain by offering incentives of Rs 150 and Rs 100 per kg foundation and certified seeds, respectively.

ii. Under this program, NDDDB, as an implementing agency, is facilitating the production of foundation and certified seeds through dairy cooperatives. Since the Rabi season of 2021–22, a total of 18 dairy cooperatives have produced about 2,43,942 quintals of quality fodder seeds (till Kharif 2024–25) under this initiative, with a total financial outlay of Rs 212 crore. The seed thus produced have been distributed to dairy farmers for fodder production either at free of cost or at nominal charges. The type of fodder crops included in fodder/fodder seed production are berseem, lucerne, oats, cowpea, guar, maize and sorghum, bajra and barley.

iii. Under '10K FPO Scheme' NDDDB is promoting 100 fodder-centric FPOs across 19 states through 65 Cluster-Based Business Organizations. These FPOs serve as localized business hubs for the production and sale of green fodder, silage, dry fodder, fodder seeds, and other feed and feed supplements.

iv. Under the '10K FPO Scheme, each FPO is provided financial support of up to Rs 18 lakh over a period of three years. In addition, the Cluster-Based Business Organization (CBBO) receives support of up to Rs 25 lakh over five years for the incubation and handholding of each FPO. Further, each FPO is also eligible for a matching equity grant of up to Rs 15 lakh.

v. The Sub-Mission also provides supports for fodder production on non-forest wastelands, rangelands, grasslands, and non-arable lands. Incentives ranging from Rs. 55,000 to Rs 1,25,000 per ha have been provisioned under the scheme for individual farmers, dairy cooperatives, gaushalas, and other government institutions.”

4.18 On query of details of projects/units that have been established for Feed & fodder production, the Department provided following reply:

Year	No. of approved Project	Capacity of approved projects (MT)	Completed Projects/ Operational Projects out of approved Projects	Capacity of completed projects (MT) out of approved projects
2021-22	10	22740	6	15640
2022-23	17	38300	9	22100
2023-24	43	208950	20	81,945
2024-25	46	166285	5	15008
2025-26	13	35700	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>471975</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>134,693</b>

#### Year-wise operationalization of projects:

Year	No. of Projects made operational
2023-24	5
2024-25	4
2025-26	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

4.19 The details of increase in fodder production under Assistance to Quality Fodder Seed production:

Year	Target fixed (Tons)	Target Achieved (Ton)
<b>2020-21</b>	NIL	NIL
<b>2021-22</b>	21,896	11,150.32
<b>2022-23</b>	45,590	32,508.6
<b>2023-24</b>	50,150	42,318.74
<b>2024-25</b>	55,697	55,216

4.20 The details of State wise area under fodder crops shows that the area under fodder crops is stagnant in most of the States and Union Territories during these years. The Department stated that the stagnation in cultivated area under fodder may be due to the preference of the farmers towards food crops/cash crops, inadequate availability of quality fodder seeds, lack of awareness of improved production technology among farmers, lack of fodder conservation (silage/hay) etc.

4.21 The Department has intimated following steps it has taken in consultation with State Governments to address chronic shortage of animal fodder under National Livestock Mission:

“Fodder resource development plan was implemented through Indian Grassland Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) in 28 states and one UT to enhance green fodder availability based on local cropping pattern and livestock species. Utilization of non-forest wasteland, Fodder centric FPOs. Creation of Task Force in the States especially for fodder shortages. Advisory on waste land reduction. States were advised to implement chaff cutter uses to prevent wastage which can save up to 30% fodder. The Department has also requested the Ministry of Rural Development to enhance convergence under VB-G-RAM-G(erstwhile MGNERA) programme for fodder production.”

4.22 The Department has intimated the Committee about a dedicated Central Livestock Feed Act which is under consideration of the Department to provide a uniform national framework mandating minimum safety and quality norms for manufacture, storage, sale and

distribution of feed and feed ingredients. The Act will also enable registration of feed units, inspection and sampling, and prescribe penal provisions against adulteration and misbranding.

4.23 The Committee desired to know the present status of the said act and the Department stated that the Central Feed Act is under active consideration. The DAHD is in the consultation process with the various Stakeholders.

4.24 On question of steps taken to curb adulteration of feed and fodder the Department enumerated the following:

“The following measures have been undertaken to curb adulteration in feed and fodder:

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- The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has amended the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSS Act), 2006 and all cattle feed plants (CFPs) in India are required to conform to the BIS specification for compounded cattle feed (IS 2052) and ensure that their products bear the BIS certification mark.
  - Further, the Government of India is also considering the introduction of a Quality Control Order (QCO) for animal feeds and feed ingredients such as cottonseed and mustard oil cakes, mineral mixture, dicalcium phosphate, common salt, and salt licks.
  - Most cattle feed plants under dairy cooperatives are equipped with feed testing laboratories in accordance with BIS standards for compounded cattle feed (IS 2052). The feed raw materials are tested regularly to check the adulteration.
  - In addition, the Centre for Analysis and Learning in Livestock and Food (CALF) at Anand, established by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), offers comprehensive analytical testing services for cattle feed, including chemical, microbiological, and toxicological analyses.
  - NDDB also undertakes specialized capacity-building initiatives for quality control officials of cattle feed plants managed by dairy cooperatives. Through workshops and training programmes, NDDB emphasizes feed safety and the production of safe, high-quality cattle feed, thereby strengthening quality assurance systems within the dairy sector
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4.25 As for constant shortage of the fodder despite efforts of the Department, the Department stated the following reasons:

- i. Shrinking land for fodder cultivation: The area under cultivated fodder has remained static around 4-5% of the total cropped area for the last 4 decades despite increasing livestock population
- ii. Rapidly growing livestock demand: The growth of livestock sector for higher production is increasing year after year especially cross breed cattle and buffaloes which is putting pressure on fodder.
- iii. Despite production of certified fodder seed, still there is gap of quality certified fodder seeds.
- iv. Low adoption of technology and seeds and poor transfer of technology for fodder production at the farmer level
- v. Regional imbalances and distribution: fodder availability is not uniform while some regions have surplus, arid regions suffer acute deficit (40 – 60% shortage).
- vi. Fodder is not considered as cash crop. The lands are used for cash crop production because of easily available Minimum Support Prices.

4.26 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was launched in 2019. It provides ₹6,000 annually in three equal installments of ₹2,000 directly into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of eligible landholding farmer families via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The objective is to supplement the financial needs of small and marginal farmers (SMFs) for purchasing inputs, ensuring proper crop health, and preventing reliance on moneylenders. The Committee desired to know the views of the Department towards extending the benefits of scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector to Dairy Farmers. The Department replied as under:

“There is no proposal for providing such kind of benefit separately. In place of monetary transfer (DBT), it would be prudent to provide dairy farmers different targeted inputs crucial to improve productivity and reproduction efficiency. For example, mineral mixture usage by dairy farmers is very low and it is crucial for achieving reproduction efficiency. Specialized Pregnancy feed helps in improving birth weight of calves and it keeps dams healthy. Calf starters are very important for faster growth of rumen ensuring higher average body weight gain thus achieving reduction in age at first calving (AFC). Adoption of TMR (Total Mixed Ration) improves feed utilization efficiency thus helps attaining higher animal productivity. Scheme to provide working capital for cattle feed, feed raw material etc. can also be fruitful. Transportation assistance for cattle feed raw materials, fodder blocks, TMR

and silage for long distances is another way of helping dairy farmers in optimizing the milk production costs thus making dairy business a profitable enterprise.”

### **III. Veterinary Infrastructure**

4.27 The Union Budget proposes to increase the availability of Veterinary professionals by raising their number to over 20,000, it has been proposed to launch a credit-linked capital subsidy assistance scheme for the establishment of private-sector veterinary and para-veterinary colleges, animal hospitals, diagnostic laboratories and breeding facilities. Collaboration between Indian and foreign institutions will also be facilitated.

4.28 The Department has proposed EFC for XVI Finance commission incorporating the aforesaid activity. The activity will be included in the Integrated scheme for Entrepreneurship Development for which ₹ 500 crore has been allocated at BE Stage.

4.29 As for the schemes of the Department dealing with Veterinary Infrastructure in country, the Department has provided support to respective States and UTs by providing 4019 number of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) to deliver veterinary services at doorstep through toll free no 1962 under Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries (ESVHD- MVU) component of Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme.

4.30 The MVU scheme envisages to support one 01 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) per 1 lakh livestock population in the country. On question of whether sanctioned number of 4340 MVUS is sufficient to meet target of 01 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) per 1 lakh livestock population in the country, the Department stated as below:

“As per the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock census carried out in 2019, if we calculate requirement of one MVU for one lakh livestock, i.e. for 536 lakh livestock, the requirement of total MVUs is 5367. Central Government has provided support to respective States and UTs by providing 4019 number of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) during last five years to deliver veterinary services at farmers doorstep through toll free no 1962. The on-ground operation of MVU is done by the concerned State/UT and therefore, keeping on view the dynamic nature of animal population and geographical terrain, the State/UTs may also add additional MVU as per need and requirement as has been done by the States like Maharashtra and Jammu & Kashmir.”

4.31 The State wise details of No. of MVUs required as per scheme guidelines and actually provided are placed at Annexure- VII. States and UTs like Chandigarh, Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Punjab, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have zero MVUs operational, thus are not getting benefits of the scheme of the Department.

4.32 According to the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) in 1976, there ought to be at least one Veterinary Doctor / Institution for 5000 cattle units by the year 2000.

4.33 On question of achievement of aforesaid target for Veterinary infrastructure, the Department stated that the number of Veterinarians as per the Indian Veterinary Practitioners' Register (31.02.2024) is 92459. The livestock population in country is around 53.7 crore as per last census (20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census). Therefore, the ratio of livestock-to-veterinarian comes to around 5808:1.

4.34 Although national average is 5808 but data shows wide variation across States with States like West Bengal, Telangana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan having around 10,000 or more livestock animals per veterinary practitioners.

4.35 The details of increase in number veterinary professional in country over the years from 2021 to 2025 is as below:

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
No. of reg. Veterinary Practitioners	<b>76,097</b>	<b>79,770</b>	<b>83,017</b>	<b>87,914</b>	<b>92,459</b>

State wise Data for 2025 is placed at Annexure – VIII

4.36 The Committee desired to know number of villages per veterinary institution in the country. The Department provided State wise data of number of veterinary institutes required and actually present in each State. And same is placed at Annexure - IX. Many States like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, UP. West Bengal and Tripura are having severe shortage of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

4.37 On question of identification of major deficient States in Veterinary Infrastructure in the country to adopt focused planning and action in the matter, the Department replied as below:

“Department has framed Guidelines for minimum standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India, which has been and shared with all States/ UTs during the month of November 2025 for adoption by States. The guidelines provide for the minimum infrastructure and which includes model staffing pattern for veterinary institutions. The States are in process of adopting the same and assessing the minimum requirement of veterinary professionals. New Component Animal Husbandry Education and veterinary Services (AHVES) with an outlay of Rs. 2000 crore over the next FC cycle is proposed as a Central Sector Scheme-Vyavasaya Vardhan - to incentivize private sector to set up veterinary education and services. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide capital subsidy for private entities to establish veterinary and para-vet colleges, veterinary hospitals, diagnostic laboratories and breeding facilities. The interest subvention under AHIDF will be extended to these projects in addition. Priority will be given to the states with larger gap.”

4.38 The Committee in their 54<sup>th</sup> Report, 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had recommended for establishment of an Institution like AIIMS in veterinary services. The Department had last informed in their replies on said recommendations that the subject matter had been allocated to the Expert Committee constituted for the same on 14.03.2023. The Expert Committee, upon deliberations have drafted a proposal for establishment of All India Institute of Veterinary Sciences (AIIVS), an institute of national importance for Veterinary Education, Research and Healthcare, on similar line to AIIMS containing degrees to be offered, clinical facilities of highest standard, R&D Centre and tie ups with overseas similar institutes. The said proposal was under examination.

4.39 Now the Department in their written replies to LOP on DFG 2026-27 has informed that Establishment of AIIVS on the lines of AIIMS entails substantial resources in terms of manpower and funds. The priority of department is presently focused on wide areas including veterinary services in the field. The proposal is not considered presently in view of the paucity of the available resources.

4.40 Further, the allocation towards the sector on Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) and Veterinary Council of India was decreased from Rs. 2478.74 cr to Rs. 1900 cr during 2025-26 and there is no significant increase in this year allocation as well. The Department had acknowledged in their previous replies the budget cut of Veterinary Council of India may affect training programs, research, and regulatory activities, affecting the quality of veterinary education and services.

4.41 Veterinary Council of India (VCI) is a statutory body established under the provision of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. Veterinary Council of India is responsible for regulating veterinary practices as well as for maintaining uniform standards of veterinary education through Minimum Standard of Veterinary Education Regulations in all veterinary institutes across the country. In order to regulate the standards of veterinary education in the country and to ensure implementation of the Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education — Degree Course (BVSc &AH) Regulations, 2016 the Council carries out inspections of the Veterinary Colleges in respect of the facilities available for imparting veterinary education and examinations leading to the award of BVSc & AH Degree.

4.42 The Staff strength of VCI is placed at Annexure -.X The Department has informed that the office of VCI is only at New Delhi. There is no other office/ branch office of VCI in any other State. The details of staff strength of Veterinary Council of India show a total strength of 18 persons with 14 persons actually in working strength.

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## PART - II

### OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Budgetary Allocations and Contribution to the Economy

The Committee note that the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA has increased from 24.36 % in 2014-15 to 30.87% in 2023-24. Livestock sector contributed 5.5% per cent of total GVA in 2023-24 (as per National Account statistics 2025) as against 4.4% during 2014-15. Value of output of livestock sector is Rs 18.99 lakh crore at current price during 2023-24. Value of output of milk alone is more than Rs.12.21 lakh crore which is the highest of the agriculture produce. Animal Husbandry sector provides livelihood support to more than 100 million rural households. Though the contribution of the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector is increasing in the economy over years but the allocation of funds to the sector is stagnant at 0.1% of total budget of Government of India. The Committee observe that allied sector of Livestock and Dairying has been engine of growth for overall agriculture sector and economy at large improving the livelihood of millions, promoting rural prosperity, ensuring food and nutrition security and driving inclusive growth in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to consider increasing the budgetary allocations to the Department in proportion to contribution of the Sector to the Gross Value Added of the economy.

#### 2. Utilisation and Surrender of Funds

The Committee note that the allocation of funds to the Department, though stagnant in percentage terms, have been increasing in absolute terms over years. The Department has been allocated Rs. 6363.46 crores during the year 2026-27 as compared to Rs. 5055 crores during 2025-26. However, the Committee also observe that the surrender of funds allocated to the Department at end of the financial year has been relatively significant in recent years. 46% of funds allocated at RE Stage were surrendered during the year 2022-23 and 23% of funds allocated at RE Stage were surrendered during the year 2024-25. During the financial year 2025-26, the Department is able to achieve 73 % utilisation of funds till February, 2026. The Committee have been apprised that the major reason for the surrender of funds are receipt of less proposals

from different State Governments/NER States/Implementing Agencies and implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism and delayed compliance by State/UTs/Implementing Agencies affecting the timely release of funds in instalments, leading to lower utilization. The Committee observe that such surrender of funds further restrains the Department from making a compelling case before the Ministry of Finance for enhancing Budgetary Allocations. The Committee are of the considered view that the fund allocated to the Department should be fully utilized during each financial year in view of growth potential of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to analyse the reasons for under-utilization and surrender of the allocated fund and consequently devise proper strategies including better coordination with States/UTs and Implementing Agencies and better planning in a time-bound manner for resolving issues leading to underutilization and surrender of the allocated funds.

### **3. Livestock Health & Disease Control Program (LHDCP)**

Livestock Health & Disease Control Program is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by the Department to prevent ingress and spread of animal diseases to improve animal health by way of providing vaccination against diseases of animals, enhance delivery of quality Veterinary services through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs), disease surveillance and strengthen veterinary infrastructure. The Committee note that the expenditure under the scheme is falling short over years despite higher fund allocations. The expenditure under the scheme has been 57.65% during 2022-23, 87% during 2024-25 and 72% during FY 2025-26, till February, 2026. The Committee observe that the scheme of Livestock Health & Disease Control Program entails some of very important components relating to animal vaccinations, assistance to States in control of zoonotic diseases like viz., anthrax, rabies, etc., supporting veterinary infrastructure in country through MVUs etc. and less than allocated fund expenditure limits the impact of scheme and fulfilment of its intended purpose. The Committee also note that there have been further higher allocations under the scheme of Rs. 2010 crores for FY 2026-27 making it the highest funded scheme of the Department under the budgetary allocations. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to identify the factors for underutilization of funds under different components of the scheme and take corrective measures for optimum and full utilization of funds. The Committee also recommend the Department to undertake a

review of State wise stock of vaccines to control zoonotic diseases like rabies and ensure adequate stock of such medicines across country, as per prevalent demand conditions, by encouraging States to seek higher fund allocations under component of assistance to States to control zoonotic diseases. The status of action taken on the same may be intimated to the Committee.

#### **4. Quarterly Expenditure Targets**

The Committee note that the Department is incurring majority of expenditure during the last quarter of each fiscal year. These expenditure pattern also does not conform to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) whereby the expenditure in the last quarter should not exceed 33% of the total budgetary grant. The Department has sought relaxation from MoF to utilize the remaining funds in the fourth quarter of FY 2024-25. In response the Department was advised to prioritize the expenditure of the allocated amount for 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter before considering any relaxation. The Committee observe that incurring less than proportionate expenditure during each quarter of financial year and focus on increased spending during last quarter is limiting optimum utilisation of funds by the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to follow quarterly expenditure plan or achieve at least 67% utilisation of funds by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of each financial year to be able to realise full utilisation of allocated funds.

#### **5. Central Sector Schemes and Central Sponsored Schemes**

The Committee note that the Department is running 03 Central Sector Scheme *viz.* Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) under which 100% funds are provided by the central government and 02 Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) and Livestock Census & Integrated Sample Surveys under which Centre and States share expenditures under the schemes in various ratios like 60-40, 90-10 etc. The Committee observe that during the FY 2025-26 [upto 18.02.2026] utilisation of funds under Central Sector Scheme is around 90% whereas under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is 67%. The Committee were also apprised that the categorization of two schemes *viz.* National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) was changed from Centrally

Sponsored Scheme to Central Sector Scheme *w.e.f.* BE 2024-25. The reasons for underutilisation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme have been attributed to the delay in providing State matching share by the respective States for the scheme. Observing the same, the Committee recommend that Department to take up the issues with the State Government concerned to provide timely matching share for the effective implementation of the schemes and programmes for the intended purposes.

#### **6. Funds Utilisations by Various Institutes under the Department**

The Department is operating 06 Animal Health Institutes across India. These are apex-level institutes involved in quality control of vaccines, preventing ingress of disease from outside, disease diagnosis & surveillance and recommending licensing of veterinary vaccines in the country. There are 03 Small Livestock Institutes in field of poultry, feed and fodder and sheep production and rearing. Further, 10 Breed Improvement Institutes are engaged in production and registration of elite cows and buffaloes. There have been less than 50% utilisation of funds allocated to these Institutes during 2025-26 upto Feb, 2026. This underutilisation of funds has also been sighted as reason for reduced allocation of funds to them during 2026-27. Keeping in view wide coverage and scope of these Institutes both in terms of reach and species being covered, the Committee recommend the Department to take steps to improve funds utilisations by these Institutes by identifying the bottlenecks causing delays in undertaking required expenditure by them and devising an action plan to address the same. The Committee further recommend the Department to increase their budgetary allocations at the RE Stage and formulate plans for their strengthening and development in line with growing needs of the sector.

#### **7. Delhi Milk Scheme**

The Committee note that Delhi Milk Scheme has been a source of robust revenue to the Department. However, the license of DMS was cancelled by FSSAI for improper plant infrastructure in 2023. The actual revenue receipts of DMS stood at Rs. 357.95 crores during 2022-23 just prior to its license cancellation. The Committee have been apprised that DMS has been selling relabelled milk and milk products to the customers of Delhi and NCR. However there has been continuous decline in revenue receipts of DMS amounting to just Rs. 140 crores in 2024-25. The Committee have been apprised

that the proposal for renovation of DMS Central Dairy Plant, Machinery and Building is under active consideration of the Department and subsequent restoration of DMS's license. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to expedite the process of renovation of DMS Central Dairy plants by initiating the process of invitation of tender for the same and intimate the Committee of sequence and timeline for various steps it proposes to undertake towards completion of renovation of DMS Central Dairy plants and restoration of its license.

#### **8. Bovine Productivity in the Country**

The Committee note that India is home to the world's largest livestock population, however, the average bovine (Cattle and Buffaloes) productivity of our country is 6.25 kg of milk per day which is less than the world average of 7.5 kg of milk per day in 2024. Israel records the highest bovine productivity at 38 kg of milk per day in 2024. This shows the immense scope for increasing milk production in the country by improving average bovine productivity. The Committee have been apprised that under Rashtriya Gokul Mission it was envisaged to increase average productivity of bovines up to 3000 Kg Per Animal Per Year (8.33 kg per day) till 2025-26. However, due to non-availability of resources the target was revised. Still, the productivity of all category of animals including descript, non-descript cattle, buffaloes and crossbred cattle has increased by 33.63% between 2014-15 and 2024-25 which is highest growth in productivity of animals in the world. An allocation of Rs. 2400 crore was made available under the RGM scheme for its entire duration from 2021-22 to 2025-26. An additional allocation of Rs.1000 crores has been made to the scheme taking total outlay under the scheme to Rs. 3400 crores from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Committee note that at BE stage for the year 2026-27, an amount of Rs. 800 crores have been allocated to the scheme. The Committee trust that the Department would judiciously use the 2026-27 BE stage allocations of Rs. 800 crores towards the above stated purpose.

#### **9. Scheme of Incentives to MAITRIS**

The Committee have been apprised that Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) are being inducted to deliver artificial insemination services at farmers doorstep under National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP). Under NAIP, the number of Animal Inseminated are 9.5 crores against 14.99 crores total

Insemination done by MAITRIs, as in certain cases more than one Artificial Insemination has been performed to attain conception. Under NAIP, conception rate of 33% is recorded as per data available on Bharat Pashudhan portal. The Committee note that MAITRIS receive an incentive of Rs. 50 per Artificial Insemination conducted. Additional conception linked incentive will be made available @ Rs 150 if conception achieved at 1st Artificial Insemination and Rs 100 if conception achieved at 2nd Artificial Insemination. The Committee further note that total payments to MAITRIS on achieving conception in first attempt [Rs. 50 per AI + Rs.150 if conception achieved at 1st AI = Rs.200] is same as achieving conception in second attempt [Rs.50 per AI + Rs.50 per AI + Rs. 100 if conception achieved at 2nd AI = Rs.200]. Thus, no incentive exists, in actual, for MAITRIs to conduct successful Artificial Insemination in first attempt. The Committee, therefore, observe that the Department needs to re-assess the existing norms for incentivizing Artificial Insemination by MAITRIs and consider feasibility of increasing the incentives to them.

#### 10. Distribution and Number of MAITRIs in Country

The Committee have been apprised that 40,942 MAITRIs (Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India) have been trained and equipped from 2021-22 to 2025-26 for delivery of quality Artificial Insemination at farmers doorsteps. However, the Committee note that no MAITRIs have been trained in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Mizoram and 06 UTs [excluding J&K and Ladakh] during 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Committee feel that the benefits of the scheme of MAITRIs should reach all the States and UTs, equally, in view of employment generation potential for rural youth and benefit of delivery of quality artificial insemination services at farmers doorstep. Further, as per the Department operational guidelines on Rashtriya Gokul Mission, there was shortage of 90958 MAITRIs in the country during 2021. The Committee hence note that while the addition of 40,942 MAITRIs up to 2025-26 is a commendable step, there still appear to be a shortfall of around 50,000 MAITRIs across the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to undertake induction and training of new MAITRIs uniformly across country in a target-oriented manner.

**11. Sex Sorted Semen Technology – GAU SORT**

The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Department in developing indigenously developed sex sorted semen, Gau Sort, which resulted in cost of sex sorted semen dose being reduced from Rs 800 (Multinational companies) to Rs 250/dose. The Committee have been apprised that so far 40 lakh doses sex sorted semen production facility using indigenous technology has been created in the country. Production facility for additional 150 lakh doses annually is being created. Incentive up to 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is made available to farmers for adoption of the technology. Conventional semen [50-50% chance of female/male calf birth] is costing around Rs 20 to 50 per dose. The Committee, however, observe that sex sorted semen (Gau Sort) cost is Rs.125 per dose (after 50% subsidy) which is 2.5- 6 times higher than conventional semen cost of Rs. 20-50 per dose, thus creating affordability barriers for small and marginal farmers. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to consider increasing the subsidy component on Gau Sort so as to make it more affordable for livestock owners and to take steps to strengthen its production and supply uniformly across country.

**12. Success Rate and Conception Rate from Gau Sort**

The Committee note that success rate of sex sorted semen doses- Gau Sort in terms of female calf born is reported at 87.3%. However, State wise data in respect of 17 States out of total 28 States and 8 UTs, as provided by the Department shows wide variation in success rate with Andaman and Nicobar registering only 67% success in female births from sex sorted semen and Punjab around 95%. Further, the conception rate in terms of Pregnancy Diagnosed from use of sex sorted semen technology is low at 26% when compared to 33% recorded under National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP). The Committee observe that given the supply of same Gau Sort to all the States and UTs, difference in success rate for female calves born may be examined. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to identify the causes of such variation in success rate of female calves born across States at field level and take steps to rectify them.

### **13. Livestock Insurance**

The Committee note that the Department is implementing an activity called Livestock Insurance under the Sub-mission Research and Innovation under the 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. The Committee appreciate that the Department has reduced the farmer's share of premium to 15%. However, the Committee observe that the penetration of livestock insurance is still low at just 1% of Milch animals insured in the country. The Committee note that the Department had been allocated higher funds of Rs. 800 crores during 2025-26 compared to 2024-25, towards the scheme of National Livestock Mission. The Department has been allocated Rs. 808 crores during 2026-27 under the said scheme. The Committee are quite hopeful that in view of ongoing efforts of the Department in field of livestock insurance and with support of higher budgetary allocations, the Department will be able to achieve higher percentage of insurance coverage of milch population at the end of current FY 2025-26. The Committee recommend the Department to set a timeline for the target of insuring entire milk producing animal population of the country and make the sub- scheme of livestock insurance under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) more identifiable by the livestock owners by assigning a name to it.

### **14. 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census**

The Committee appreciate the Department for timely conduct of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census in the country starting from 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 and compliment the Department on successful completion of field work on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2025. The Committee have been apprised that data validation, tabulation & post enumeration survey of 21<sup>st</sup> livestock Census is under process. The exercise is expected to be completed latest by June, 2026 and the census report will be published bilingually in Hindi and English. The Committee note that Livestock Census is a comprehensive quinquennial (once in every 05 years) exercise to collect complete head count of the livestock (15 species) and poultry birds with last Livestock census conducted in 2019. The Committee observe that Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey are the statistical backbone of livestock sector for planning and development and the data retrieved from the above-mentioned

activities is crucial for making plans, policies pertaining to the Livestock sector, for calculation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by Ministry of Statistics & PI (MoSPI), Food Balance Sheet for the state of Food Security and Nutrition in the world by Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) of United Nations Organization (UNO), Agriculture & Food Management of Economic Survey, bi-monthly policy insights for better financial analysis and policy formulation of Reserve Bank of India. The Committee are quite hopeful that the Department will be able to publish the report of 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census in a time bound manner.

**15. Stray Animals**

The Committee note that the Livestock Census 2019 had estimated total population of stray dog and stray cattle in the country at 2.03 crores. The number of Gaushalas in country are estimated to be around 19,175. The Committee have been apprised that the Department is not running any scheme which provides for establishment of cow sanctuaries across country. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has issued advisory to States recently (2025) to establish animal shelter for stray animals. The Committee feel that the Department need to play more active role in coordination with States to create unified policy for management of stray cattle in the country. This may also include 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. Further, the Committee also recommend the Department to undertake the task of ear tagging the cattle and buffalo population of the country to enable tracing of Stray animals to their owners.

**16. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) for Animal Husbandry and Livestock Farmers**

The Committee note the concern highlighted in economic survey relating to feed and fodder shortage, its rising costs to farmers and its role in livestock nutrition and hence their productivity. As per economic survey, feed and fodder account for over 70 per cent of the cost of milk production, and persistent shortages and quality constraints continue to affect livestock nutrition. There is a scheme being run in agriculture sector, namely, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) which was launched in 2019

and provides for payment of ₹6,000 annually in three equal installments of ₹2,000 directly into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of eligible landholding farmer families via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The objective is to supplement the financial needs of small and marginal farmers (SMFs) for purchasing inputs, ensuring proper crop health, and preventing reliance on moneylenders. The Committee observe that similar financial support can be extended to Livestock Owners in Animal Husbandry and Dairying sector. This shall supplement financial need of livestock owner for purchasing feed and fodder for their livestock, ensuring proper health of livestock and also address issue of dry animals becoming stray in absence on any financial assistance to Livestock owners for their sustenance. The Committee therefore, recommend the Department to explore the possibility of extending scope of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) to farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry and Livestock sector or devise a similar scheme for Animal Husbandry and Livestock sector in view of existing benefits of the scheme to farmers in agriculture sector.

**17. Central Livestock Feed Act**

The Committee note with concern a 2022 study reporting that over 90% of Indian feed samples contaminated with toxins, highlighting impacts on animal health, productivity, and transfer to milk, meat, and eggs. The Committee have been apprised that a dedicated Central Livestock Feed Act is under consideration of the Department to provide a uniform national framework mandating minimum safety and quality norms for manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of feed and feed ingredients. The Act will also enable registration of feed units, inspection and sampling, and prescribe penal provisions against adulteration and misbranding. The Department is in the consultation stage process with the various Stakeholders. The Committee recommend the Department to expedite consultation stage work on the proposed Legislation and undertake steps for the enactment of Central Livestock Feed Act.

**18. Veterinary Infrastructure in Country**

The Committee note that under the Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) - Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) component under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, it was envisaged to provide one 01 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) per 1 lakh livestock population in the country. On question of whether sanctioned number of 4340 MVUS is sufficient to meet

target of 01 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) per 1 lakh livestock population, the Department apprised that there is requirement of 5376 MVUs in country. States and UTs like Chandigarh, Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Punjab, Telangana, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have zero operational MVUs. Further, as per National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) in 1976, there ought to be at least one Veterinary Doctor / Institution for 5000 cattle units by the year 2000 and at present the country have 01 Veterinarian to 5808 livestock ratio. Although national average is 5808 but data shows wide variation across States with States like West Bengal, Telangana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan having around 10,000 or more livestock animals per veterinary practitioner. The Committee observe the need for increasing both the number of Mobile Veterinary Units and Veterinary Practitioners in line with targets stipulated in this regard. The Committee therefore recommend the Department to work towards fulfilling the mandate of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) scheme by providing 01 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) per 1 lakh livestock population. The Committee also recommend the Department to take steps to increase the number of veterinary practitioners in the country to achieve the veterinarian to livestock ratio of 1:5000.

**19. All India Institute of Veterinary Science (AIIVS)**

The Committee in their 54<sup>th</sup> Report, 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had recommended for establishment of an Institution like AIIMS in veterinary services. The Committee was apprised that an Expert Committee constituted by the Department had drafted a proposal for establishment of All India Institute of Veterinary Sciences (AIIVS), an institute of national importance for Veterinary Education, Research and Healthcare, on similar line to AIIMS containing degrees to be offered, clinical facilities of highest standard, R&D Centre and tie ups with overseas similar institutes. However, the Committee have been recently apprised that the proposal is not being considered presently in view of the paucity of the available resources. The Committee note that a new Component Animal Husbandry Education and veterinary Services (AHVES) with an outlay of Rs. 2000 crore over the next FC cycle is proposed as a Central Sector Scheme- Vyavasaya Vardhan - to incentivize private sector to set up veterinary education and services. The Committee had recommended for establishment of AIIVS keeping in view the facts that there is no such pre-eminent Veterinary College in the country to which other colleges can look to set the standards nor are there any Academic Staff Colleges to improve the skills and competency of University Teaching Staff and Field

**Veterinarians. The Committee expressed its desire to have at least one Veterinary College established in the country with 100% funding from Central Government and which follows International Standards in Graduate Veterinary Education similar to those followed by Indian Institutes of Technology in the fields of Science and Engineering and is directly under the control of the Department. Noting the relevance of this earlier recommendation, the Committee again recommend the Department to take necessary steps for establishment of All India Institute of Veterinary Sciences (AIIVS) which the Committee feel shall also generate more interest of youth of our country in the profession of veterinary science and medicine, thereby not only giving a major qualitative boost to veterinary infrastructure of country but also increasing the number of AIIVS trained veterinarians in the country.**

**20. Milk Testing Kits**

**The Committee are pleased to note that NDDB has developed milk adulteration detection kits for checking purity of milk and milk products by the end users. However, the cost of such kits is still quite high. The Committee feel that consequent upon the mass production of such kits, they are likely to become affordable. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to undertake steps in coordination with private sector for mass production of such milk adulteration detection kits so as to make them available and affordable for the general public to check purity of milk and to tackle adulteration of milk and milk products.**

**21. Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure**

**The Committee have been apprised about the work of the Department under the National Programme for Dairy Development scheme aimed at creation and strengthening of Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure in the country. The Committee note that while the Department has been continuously increasing numbers of Bulk Milk Coolers, Automatic Milk Collection Units, Electronic Milk Testing Equipment, number of Dairy Cooperative Societies across country under the aforesaid scheme, certain existing Milk Chilling Centres under Dairy Cooperative Societies are non - operational across country. In this regard, the Committee have noted one such example of non-operational milk chilling centers under one Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) in Fatehpur, UP. The Committee observe that non-operationalization of Milk Chilling Centre impact the milk collection and processing capacities of the concerned Dairy**

**Cooperative Societies. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to identify such existing and non-operational Milk Chilling Centres under concerned Dairy Cooperative Societies across country and take steps to operationalize them by addressing the issues plaguing their operations, to further strengthen existing Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure in the country.**

**22. Provisions for SC/ST Livestock Owners**

**The Committee note that the Department does not have any specific scheme for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe sections of the society. However, the Department implemented the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) component within the scheme to bridge the development gap for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) by providing direct benefits to individuals, families, and hamlets with high SC/ST populations. The Committee are of the view that Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) livestock owners operating in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector are primarily small or marginal farmers having few and small animals. They face significant barriers including limited access to institutional credit, quality inputs and advanced technology resulting in lower livestock productivity and lower net returns. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take steps to identify and address specific challenges of the livestock farmers belonging to these segments so that the benefits from the various Schemes of the Department reach the SC/ST livestock owners operating in Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector in a targeted manner for improving their livelihood and income.**

**NEW DELHI;  
16<sup>th</sup> March, 2026  

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25 Phalguna, 1947 (Saka)**

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

**ANNEXURE-I**

## Status of utilization of sex sorted semen as per Bharat Pashudhan

SN	State	Doses Purchased	No. of AI Entry	Pregnancy Diagnosed	Calving Reported	Calves -female born	Calves -Male born	Sex Ratio
1	A&N ISLAND	2,000	363	52	18	12	6	66.7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,20,000	63,033	13,364	7,246	5,686	1,560	78.5
3	ASSAM	1,00,000	20,930	7,565	3,630	3,165	465	87.2
4	BIHAR	1,24,688	4,749	1,665	697	573	124	82.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	1,01,228	19,292	7,198	4,803	4,211	592	87.7
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	45,000	19,860	6,122	3,727	3,442	285	92.4
7	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,19,990	91,181	21,596	11,086	9,561	1,525	86.2
		2,19,900						
8	JHARKHAND	27,000	6,025	2,269	1,518	1,039	479	68.4
9	KARNATAKA	90,000	54,086	14,378	8,573	7,278	1,295	84.9
10	KERALA	77,000	4,996	678	277	259	18	93.5
11	ODISHA	1,24,690	74,085	24,627	10,653	9,307	1,346	87.4
12	PUDUCHERRY	18,900	5,655	963	412	364	48	88.3
13	PUNJAB	1,75,000	1,98,844	39,398	19,688	18,655	1,033	94.8
14	TELANGANA	73,048	26,355	9,447	4,673	4,079	594	87.3
15	UTTAR PRADESH	1,23,518	2,122	27,240	17,319	14,385	2,934	83.1
16	UTTARAKHAND	1,32,020	1,04,044	287	80	50	30	62.5
17	WEST BENGAL	1,33,000	35,063	11,394	6,585	6,140	445	93.2
	Total	20,06,982	7,30,683	1,88,243	1,00,985	88,206	12,779	87.3

**State-wise Physical achievements (cumulative) under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme (Component A)**

S. No	Name of the State	Dairy Plant Capacity created (TLPD)	Increase in Average Daily Milk Procurement (TLPD)	Organization of Functional DCS (No.)	Enrolment of Farmer Member ('000 Nos.)	Increase in Average Daily Milk Marketing (TLPD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	264.20	2315	95.915	248.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3	Assam	0	100.50	742	6.54	40.38
4	Bihar	201	767.20	8030	501.091	569.88
5	Chhattisgarh	0	16.20	0	0.768	12.21
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	400	4215.20	935	33.097	3502.02
8	Haryana	0	72.60	0	0	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	120	106.00	359	4.939	26.10
10	Jammu & Kashmir	237	306.00	1488	79.15	228.00
11	Jharkhand	0	58.00	133	7.887	28.45
12	Karnataka	0	1561.10	2033	713.95	595.60
13	Kerala	1105	249.90	0	63.188	701.72
14	Ladakh	0	2.90	10	0.7	1.70
15	Madhya Pradesh	15	57.42	0	0	255.15
16	Maharashtra	0	192.90	369	35.362	21.61
17	Manipur	0	4.30	50	1.043	3.76
18	Meghalaya	50	0.00	51	1.185	0.00
19	Mizoram	0	0.80	3	0.06	0.84
20	Nagaland	7	4.10	54	1.342	5.30
21	Odisha	30	161.70	973	57.416	127.62
22	Pondicherry	0	33.00	7	0.6	0.00
23	Punjab	60	165.40	0	0	460.12
24	Rajasthan	440	600.00	2247	122.988	494.39
25	Sikkim	45	59.90	287	7.958	26.72
26	Tamil Nadu	100	818.80	1278	87.072	0.00
27	Telangana	0	178.10	290	13.6	19.61
28	Tripura	16	0.00	6	0.53	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	0	135.10	288	11.52	2.08
30	Uttarakhand	50	82.90	416	51.439	100.35
31	West Bengal	0	3.70	70	3.532	2.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>10217.92</b>	<b>22434</b>	<b>1902.872</b>	<b>7474.29</b>

TLPD:- Thousand Litres per day

## State-wise year-wise funds released &amp; utilised under NPDD scheme during last five financial years

S. No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakh)									
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	671.79	671.79	3335.23	3335.23	3335.23	11.71	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.40	91.94
4	Bihar	9966.15	9966.15	275.30	275.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.34	176.34
5	Chhattisgarh	250.95	230.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	39.81	39.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	446.95	160.71	13693.19	13257.16	0.00	0.00	574.05	574.05	3000.00	2695.27
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	502.69	87.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	61.55	39.64	1214.33	1214.33	862.85	859.94	250.00	240.93	300.00	300.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	949.52	949.52	7418.56	7418.56	0.00	0.00	2430.87	2430.87	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.79	399.10	125.00	125.00	380.00	303.18
12	Karnataka	3564.00	3428.32	3566.49	3563.31	5405.39	5212.79	2170.28	2090.03	1515.67	1435.42
13	Kerala	705.38	700.16	2569.78	2559.39	48.23	30.27	1254.72	1133.94	0.00	0.00
14	Ladakh		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	50.00	50.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	1013.48	963.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.13	49.13	1671.64	446.40
16	Maharashtra	1693.29	1597.08	0.00	0.00	657.44	657.44	692.15	44.89	0.00	0.00
17	Manipur	514.62	514.62	901.89	200.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Meghalaya	821.98	821.98	810.91	810.91	1463.69	1463.69	445.44	445.44	342.48	342.48
19	Mizoram	20.38	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	16.78	16.78	200.00	200.00	194.71	194.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	292.50	292.50	747.12	747.12	137.86	137.86	706.10	701.24	0.00	0.00
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	39.47	39.47	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	416.58	264.70
23	Punjab	612.50	612.50	3590.67	3590.67	2233.88	2233.02	2090.35	1635.28	1381.10	1352.80
24	Rajasthan	1750.22	1590.78	2931.78	2896.61	1076.85	1069.55	3758.84	3720.98	1784.46	1501.80
25	Sikkim	1047.25	1047.25	637.20	637.20	482.78	482.78	950.42	950.42	491.12	243.65
26	Tamil Nadu	3859.76	3859.76	259.63	259.63	2963.99	2963.99	3853.44	3853.44	3275.16	3149.96
27	Telangana	919.75	919.75	0.00	0.00	930.73	930.73	151.56	151.56	151.56	0.00
28	Tripura	78.99	75.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	604.14	604.14	30.00	30.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00	97.00	447.90	286.12
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	147.94	147.94	784.27	784.27	650.00	650.00	759.95	759.95
31	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	71.47	71.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28586.00</b>	<b>27806.49</b>	<b>40290.00</b>	<b>38688.77</b>	<b>20988.68</b>	<b>20755.37</b>	<b>24213.72</b>	<b>19535.04</b>	<b>16510.36</b>	<b>13430.02</b>
	<b>Component B*</b>										
	<b>National Dairy Development Board</b>			---	---	930.50	930.50	29497.28	29497.28	26100.00	15694.87
	Other Charges/GOI Level	11.59	11.59	1.34	1.34	20.56	20.56	2.50	2.50	9.10	9.10
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>28597.59</b>	<b>27818.08</b>	<b>40291.36</b>	<b>38690.12</b>	<b>21939.75</b>	<b>21706.43</b>	<b>53713.5</b>	<b>49034.83</b>	<b>42619.46</b>	<b>29133.98</b>

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

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

**The Agency Wise Approved Action Plan and Fodder Seeds Production Details****(Rs in crores)**

<b>Name of Agency</b>	<b>Total Annual Action Plan Approved during the last five years</b>	<b>Total released</b>	<b>Balanced Liability</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>
National Seed Corporation Limited (NSCL)	274.96	67.52	207.44
National Consumer Cooperative Federation of India (NCCF)	155.23	79.77	75.46
National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)	218.17	190.26	27.91
Krishi Vikash Sahakari Samiti Limited (KVSSL)	346.09	280.23	65.86
Hindustan Insecticide Limited of India (Hil (India Ltd)	52.05	21.64	30.41
National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (Nafed)	73.92	22.95	50.97
Sadbhav Multistate Cooperative Society Limited	104.99	79.16	25.83
	<b>1225.42</b>	<b>741.53</b>	<b>483.88</b>

Total 484 cr. is the pending liability under Fodder Seeds.

**Year-wise no. of Animals insured under Livestock Insurance component of NLM scheme (in nos.)**

State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Andaman n Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	169570	283258	140584	21365	614777
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4555	4555
Assam	0	0	0	530	153	683
Bihar	0	0	0	0	3496	3496
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	18000	0	0	10236	2993	31229
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	99	47	5	151
Gujarat	0	0	0	248000	25654	273654
Haryana	10187	198665	317708	456186	123451	1106197
Himachal Pradesh	9054	16581	4249	96660	2479	129023
Jammu & Kashmir	14912	17521	19926	141501	65234	259094
Jharkhand	0	0	0	45132	9	45141
Karnataka	0	106000	4450	166872	117347	394669
Kerala	0	0	0	55061	2058	57119
Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0		0
Madhya Pradesh	87501	46884	69975	105246	49982	359588
Maharashtra	0	0	0	2840	535	3375
Manipur	0	0	0	300	0	300
Meghalaya	0	0	0	5523	0	5523
Mizoram	0	0	746	0	0	746
Nagaland	0	0	0	2000	12378	14378
Odisha	67738	250666	42945	90393	123194	574936
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	5000	5000
Punjab	0	0	0	108659	30737	139396
Rajasthan	0	27981	8349	950	16853	54133
Sikkim	66	5043	0	2636	1405	9150
Tamil Nadu	179395	160323	0	167803	79235	586756
Tripura	0	0	0	8505	910	9415
Telangana	0	0	0	0	2156	2156
Uttarakhand	76193	89820	126843	437838	46035	776729
Uttar Pradesh	0	96686	89084	376209	56879	618858
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	88	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>463046</b>	<b>1185740</b>	<b>967632</b>	<b>2669731</b>	<b>794186</b>	<b>6080315</b>

## State-wise number of Gaushala as on 31.03.2025

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Gaushalas under		
		Animal Husbandry Dept.	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	56	56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	16	16
4	Bihar	-	87	87
5	Chhattisgarh	1	168	169
6	Goa	-	9	9
7	Gujarat	-	1689	1689
8	Haryana	686	50	736
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	245	267
10	Jammu & Kashmir	36	-	36
11	Jharkhand	-	32	32
12	Karnataka	30	246	276
13	Kerala	-	-	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2267	723	2990
15	Maharashtra	967	62	1029
16	Manipur	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-
20	Odisha	1	83	84
21	Punjab	20	514	534
22	Rajasthan	-	3019	3019
23	Sikkim	1	-	1
24	Tamil Nadu	-	33	33
25	Telangana	-	75	75
26	Tripura	-	1	1
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	7,624	372	7,996
29	West Bengal	1	17	18
30	A & N Islands	1	-	1
31	Chandigarh	-	8	8
32	Ladakh	-	1	1
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6	2	8
34	Delhi	4	-	4
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-
<b>All India</b>		<b>11,667</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>19,175</b>

**Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of State/UT</b>	<b>Animal Population</b>	<b>No. of MVU required for ratio of one MVU per 01 lac Animal population Ratio</b>	<b>No. of MVUs in State</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar	145394	1	
2	Andhra Pradesh	34067617	341	340
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1161428	12	25
4	Assam	18092201	181	159
5	Bihar	36540820	365	307
6	Chhattisgarh	15872302	159	163
7	Chandigarh	26990	0	
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	51688	1	
9	Delhi	360397	4	3
10	Goa	132406	1	2
11	Gujarat	26893274	269	127
12	Haryana	7046091	70	70
13	Himachal Pradesh	4412846	44	44
14	Jharkhand	23614545	236	236
15	Karnataka	29013412	290	275
16	Kerala	2908657	29	29
17	Lakshadweep	45697	0	
18	Madhya Pradesh	40637375	406	406
19	Maharashtra	33079818	331	80
20	Manipur	550719	6	33
21	Meghalaya	2039103	20	17
22	Mizoram	359704	4	26
23	Nagaland	553803	6	16
24	Orissa	18170309	182	
25	Puducherry	151368	2	4
26	Punjab	7050355	71	
27	Rajasthan	56800945	568	536
28	Sikkim	274332	3	6
29	Tamil Nadu	24500621	245	245
30	Tripura	1317892	13	13
31	Uttar Pradesh	68012945	681	520
32	Uttarakhand	4427089	44	60
33	West Bengal	37483238	375	218
34	Telangana	32640639	326	
35	Jammu & Kashmir	8325324	83	
36	Ladakh	603588	6	

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Animal Population	No. of MVU required for ratio of one MVU per 01 lac Animal population Ratio	No. of MVUs in State
	<b>Total</b>	536761343	5368	4019

**Statement of State-wise number of Registered Veterinary Practitioners (RVP) based on Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register, 2025**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the state</b>	<b>RVP as on 31.03.2025</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	5935
3	Arunachal Pradesh	266
4	Assam	3301
5	Bihar	3680
6	Chhattisgarh	1376
7	Chandigarh	13
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli	04
9	Daman & Diu	01
10	Delhi	618
11	Goa	279
12	Gujarat	5053
13	Haryana	2907
14	Himachal Pradesh	1504
15	Jharkhand	987
16	Karnataka	5397
17	Kerala	5568
18	Lakshadweep	35
19	Madhya Pradesh	3553
20	Maharashtra	11636
21	Manipur	596
22	Meghalaya	468
23	Mizoram	402
24	Nagaland	393
25	Orissa	2965
26	Puducherry	630
27	Punjab	5001
28	Rajasthan	6142
29	Sikkim	207
30	Tamil Nadu	6978
31	Tripura	621
32	Telangana	2559
33	Uttar Pradesh	7741
34	Uttarakhand	1307
35	West Bengal	2804
36	Jammu & Kashmir	1388
37	Ladakh	77
		<b>92459</b>

## The State-wise number of Veterinary Institutions

Sl.No.	State Name	Total General Practitioner Count	No. of Primary Veterinary Care Centers Required as per Minimum Standards	Veterinary Hospital & Veterinary Dispensary as per BAHs
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	264	11	23
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	13325	1803	1914
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2108	83	199
4	ASSAM	2662	2443	452
5	BIHAR	8181	4898	1135
6	CHHATTISGARH	11654	2337	1211
7	GOA	191	19	30
8	GUJARAT	14620	4169	925
9	HARYANA	6223	1276	2865
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3615	533	2228
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4291	746	1275
12	JHARKHAND	4345	2761	459
13	KARNATAKA	5953	2648	2873
14	KERALA	941	320	1149
15	LADAKH	193	0	13
16	LAKSHADWEEP	10	1	9
17	MADHYA PRADESH	23012	6046	2646
18	MAHARASHTRA	27901	4191	2015
19	MANIPUR	3812	62	210
20	MEGHALAYA	7091	220	130
21	MIZORAM	842	22	78
22	NAGALAND	1294	36	68
23	ODISHA	6794	2231	541
24	PUDUCHERRY	108	16	17
25	PUNJAB	13241	1320	2878
26	RAJASTHAN	11253	6107	10233
27	SIKKIM	199	33	97
28	TAMIL NADU	12525	2294	2948
29	TELANGANA	12769	2179	1016

Sl.No.	State Name	Total General Practitioner Count	No. of Primary Veterinary Care Centers Required as per Minimum Standards	Veterinary Hospital & Veterinary Dispensary as per BAHs
30	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	38	0	3
31	TRIPURA	1176	165	81
32	UTTARAKHAND	7795	585	341
33	UTTAR PRADESH	57709	10733	2475
34	WEST BENGAL	3339	4308	729
<b>Total</b>		<b>269474</b>	<b>64596</b>	<b>43266</b>

**The Staff strength of Veterinary Council of India**

<b>Name of Post</b>	<b>No. of sanctioned Post</b>	<b>Filled Post</b>	<b>Vacant Post</b>
Secretary	1	0	1
Assistant Secretary	1	1	0
Scientific Officer	1	0	1
Section Officer	1	1	0
Assistant	2	1	1
Accountant	1	1	0
Stenographer Grade 'C'	1	1	0
Stenographer Grade 'D'	1	1	0
Upper Division Clerk	2	2	0
Lower Division Clerk	1	1	0
Staff Car Driver	1	0	1
Multi-Tasking Staff	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>

**The details of State wise MAITRIs (Multi Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India) inducted from 2021-22 to 2025-26**

Sr. No.	State/UT	MAITRIs				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	4746				0
2	Arunachal Pradesh		20			17
3	Assam	992		20		
4	Bihar	60	683	847	1143	
5	Chhattisgarh	300	125			
6	Goa					
7	Gujarat	125		420		202
8	Haryana					
9	Himachal Pradesh	25	18			
10	Jammu and Kashmir	340	400	234	107	642
11	Jharkhand		125	562	381	153
12	Karnataka	1411	1411	48	865	448
13	Kerala		160	160		
14	Ladakh		75			
15	Madhya Pradesh	2433	1570	1633	1070	865
16	Maharashtra	220			630	1170
17	Manipur		100	100		
18	Meghalaya	125	48			
19	Mizoram					
20	Nagaland		20			
21	Odisha		683	658	125	34
22	Punjab					
23	Rajasthan	291	480			545
24	Sikkim	154	70	224	224	
25	Tamil Nadu					300
26	Telangana	87	33	42	27	
27	Tripura			94		
28	Uttarakhand	102	110	70	65	13
29	Uttar Pradesh	1164	1333	815	1600	3350
30	West Bengal	250	404	246	100	
Total		12825	7868	6173	6337	7739

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2025-26)**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2026 from 1400 hours to 1515 hours in Committee Room '1', Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi and the following were present:

**Present**

**Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Hon'ble Chairperson**

**Members**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
4. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
5. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
6. Shri Dharmbir Singh
7. Shri Dushyant Singh
8. Shri Sudhakar Singh
9. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh

**Rajya Sabha**

10. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
11. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav Patil
12. Shri Ramji Lal Suman

**Secretariat**

- |    |                      |   |                  |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Maheshwar       | - | Director         |
| 2. | Shri Prem Ranjan     | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shri Fauzi Badruddin | - | Deputy Secretary |

## LIST OF WITNESSES

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

S. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Naresh Pal Gangwar	Secretary
2.	Ms. Varsha Joshi	Additional Secretary
3.	Shri Rama Shankar Sinha	Additional Secretary
4.	Shri Sanjiv Narain Mathur	AS & FA
5.	Dr. Naveena B. Maheswarappa, AHS (AS Level Officer)	AHC (AS Level officer)
6.	Shri S. Regupathi	Executive Director, NDDB

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the sitting convened for taking evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) in connection with examination of Demands for Grants (2026-27) - Demand No.44 - pertaining to the said Department. Thereafter, the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying were called in. After welcoming the representatives of the Department to the sitting, the Hon'ble Chairperson apprised them about the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After introducing themselves, the representative of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying informed the Committee about the budgetary allocation made under different heads to support the schemes, programmes and initiatives being implemented by the Department and to meet its administrative and other expenses for the year 2026-27. They also informed about the progress being made to achieve the desired results in respect of the schemes and programmes.

4. The Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues / points as briefly mentioned below:

- i. Need to increase budget allocations to the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector at par with contribution of the sector to the Gross Value Added of the economy;
- ii. Need to focus on establishment of new and strengthening of existing Veterinary Infrastructure such as Veterinary Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Para-veterinary Training Institutions in line with budgetary announcements;
- iii. Increasing the number of Mobile Veterinary Units and Veterinary professionals across countries;

- iv. To address the issue of quality of milk and take immediate measures to prevent adulteration;
- v. Expansion of the network of Cooperative Milk Societies in the country to increase coverage of organised dairy sector;
- vi. To have an effective mechanism to deal with the menace of stray animals in the country;
- vii. Increasing availability and quality of feed and fodder in country in line with growing demand of Dairy sector;
- viii. Giving equal importance to all the components under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to ensure overall achievement of scheme goals;
- ix. Need to further increase productivity of Indigenous Breeds of Cattles and Buffaloes in the country;
- x. Need to increase reach of Semen Station across country to provide support to Animal Husbandry Sector;
- xi. Increasing supply and accessibility of Livestock owners to sex sorted semen technology;
- xii. Steps to increase conception rate from sex sorted semen technology which is lower than average conception rate under National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP);
- xiii. Need to promote entrepreneurship in Dairy sector under various components and activities to promote employment generation and growth of sector;
- xiv. Increasing coverage of Livestock insurance to provide financial security to livestock owners;
- xv. Expediting the process of revamping DMS's Central Dairy (CD) production facility and subsequent restoration of DMS's license;
- xvi. Increasing awareness amongst Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector Farmers about the Schemes of the Department through budgetary allocation for the same;

4. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, then, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, requisite information; which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2025-26)**

The Committee sat on Monday, 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2026 from 1530 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room No. 3, First Floor, Block-A, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

***Present***

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI – CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
4. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
5. Shri Kuldeep Indora
6. Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav
7. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
8. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
9. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
10. Shri Dharambir Singh
11. Shri Dushyant Singh
12. Shri Sudhakar Singh
13. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor
14. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

**RAJYA SABHA**

15. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
16. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
17. Shri H.D. Devegowda
18. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
19. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav-Patil
20. Shri P. P. Suneer

## **Secretariat**

- |    |                      |   |                  |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Dhiraj Kumar    | – | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Shri Maheshwar       | – | Director         |
| 3. | Shri Prem Ranjan     | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Fauzi Badruddin | – | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration Draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the

- (i) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare);
- (ii) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);
- (iii) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries);
- (iv) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying);
- (v) Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
- (vi) Ministry of Cooperation.

3. During deliberations, Members of the Committee suggested amendments to the recommendations of the draft Reports. They also suggested to convene sitting of the Committee again on 13.03.2026 to consider and adopt the draft Reports, which was agreed upon by the Chairperson of the Committee.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2025-26)**

The Committee sat on Friday, 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2026 from 0940 hours to 1120 hours in Committee Room No. 3, First Floor, Block-A, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

***Present***

**SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI – CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

17. Smt. Rambilaben Becharbhai Bara
18. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
19. Shri H.D. Devegowda
20. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
21. Shri Madan Rathore
22. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala

## Secretariat

- |    |                      |   |                  |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Dhiraj Kumar    | – | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Shri Maheshwar       | – | Director         |
| 3. | Shri Prem Ranjan     | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Fauzi Badruddin | – | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the following draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2026-27):

- \*(i) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
- \*(ii) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
- (iii) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
- \*(iv) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
- \*(v) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
- \*(vi) xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

3. The Committee after considering the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) suggested the amendments/changes as shown in **Annexure-C**;

4. The Committee, thereafter adopted the draft Reports mentioned at Sl. No. 2 (iii) with modifications/amendments as listed at **Annexures C**.

5. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports in the light of modifications suggested and present the Reports to Parliament.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

***\*Matter not related to this Report.***

Rec. No.	Page No.	Amendments
2	Pg.61	<p>2. The Committee note that the allocation of funds to the Department, though stagnant in percentage terms, have been increasing in absolute terms over years. The Department has been allocated Rs. 6363.46 crores during the year 2026-27 as compared to Rs. 5055 crores during 2025-26. However, the Committee also observe that the surrender of funds allocated to the Department <b><u>at end of the financial year has been relatively significant in recent years.</u></b> 46% of funds allocated at RE Stage were surrendered during the year 2022-23 and 23% of funds allocated at RE Stage were surrendered during the year 2024-25. During the financial year 2025-26, the Department is able to achieve 73 % utilization of funds till February, 2026. The Committee have been apprised that the major reason for the surrender of funds are receipt of less proposals from different State Governments/NER States/Implementing Agencies and implementation of the new Fund Flow Mechanism and delayed compliance by State/UTs/Implementing Agencies affecting the timely release of funds in instalments, leading to lower utilization. The Committee observe that such surrender of funds further restrains the Department from making a compelling case before the Ministry of Finance for enhancing Budgetary Allocations. The Committee are of the considered view that the fund allocated to the Department should be fully utilized during each financial year in view of growth potential of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to analyse the reasons for under-utilization and surrender of the allocated fund and consequently devise proper strategies including better coordination with States/UTs and Implementing Agencies and better planning in a time-bound manner for resolving issues leading to underutilization and surrender of the allocated funds.</p>
9.	-	<p>9. <u>Third Party Audit System</u> <b>Deleted</b></p>
10.	Pg 66	<p>10. <u>Distribution and Number of MAITRIs in Country</u> The Committee have been apprised that 40,942 MAITRIs (Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India) have been trained and equipped from 2021-22 to 2025-26 for delivery of quality Artificial Insemination at farmers doorsteps. However, the Committee note that no MAITRIs have been trained in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Mizoram and 06 UTs [excluding J&amp;K and Ladakh] during 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Committee feel that the benefits of the scheme of MAITRIs should reach all the States and UTs, equally, in view of employment generation potential for rural youth and benefit of delivery of quality artificial insemination services at farmers doorstep. Further, as per the Department operational guidelines on Rashtriya Gokul Mission, there was shortage of 90958 MAITRIs in the country during 2021. <b><u>The Committee hence note that while the addition of 40,942 MAITRIs up to 2025-26 is a commendable step, there still appears to be a shortfall of around 50,000 MAITRIs across the country.</u></b> The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to undertake induction and training of new MAITRIs uniformly across country in a target-oriented manner.</p>
11	pg.67	<p>11. <u>Sex Sorted Semen Technology – GAU SORT</u>  The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Department in developing indigenously developed sex sorted semen, Gau Sort, which resulted in cost of sex sorted semen dose being reduced from Rs 800 (Multinational companies) to Rs 250/ dose. The Committee have been apprised that so far 40 lakh doses sex sorted</p>

Rec. No.	Page No.	Amendments
		<p>semen production facility using indigenous technology has been created in the country. Production facility for additional 150 lakh doses annually is being created. Incentive up to 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen is made available to farmers for adoption of the technology. Conventional semen [50-50% chance of female/male calf birth] is costing around Rs 20 to 50 per dose. The Committee, however, observe that sex sorted semen (Gau Sort) cost is Rs.125 per dose (after 50% subsidy) which is 2.5- 6 times higher than conventional semen cost of Rs. 20-50 per dose, thus creating affordability barriers for small and marginal farmers. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to consider increasing the subsidy component on Gau Sort so as to make it more affordable for livestock owners <b><u>and to take steps to strengthen its production and supply uniformly across country.</u></b></p>
13.	pg.68	<p>13. <u>Livestock Insurance</u>  The Committee note that the Department is implementing an activity called Livestock Insurance under the Sub-mission Research and Innovation under the 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 &amp; cattle owners against any eventual loss of their animals due to death. The Committee appreciate that the Department has reduced the farmer's share of premium to 15%. However, the Committee observe that the penetration of livestock insurance is still low at just 1% of Milch animals insured in the country. The Committee note that the Department had been allocated higher funds of Rs. 800 crores during 2025-26 compared to 2024-25, towards the scheme of National Livestock Mission. The Department has been allocated Rs. 808 crores during 2026-27 under the said scheme. The Committee are quite hopeful that in view of ongoing efforts of the Department in field of livestock insurance and with support of higher budgetary allocations, the Department will be able to achieve higher percentage of insurance coverage of milch population at the end of current FY 2025-26. <b><u>The Committee recommend the Department to set a timeline for the target of insuring entire milk producing animal population of the country</u></b> and make the sub- scheme of livestock insurance under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) more identifiable by the livestock owners by assigning a name to it.</p>

Rec. No.	Page No.	Amendments
21.	Pg.72	<p>21. <b><u>Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure</u></b>  <b><u>The Committee have been apprised about the work of the Department under the National Programme for Dairy Development scheme aimed at creation and strengthening of Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure in the country. The Committee note that while the Department has been continuously increasing numbers of Bulk Milk Coolers, Automatic Milk Collection Units, Electronic Milk Testing Equipment, number of Dairy Cooperative Societies across country under the aforesaid scheme, certain existing Milk Chilling Centres under Dairy Cooperative Societies are non - operational across country. In this regard, the Committee have noted one such example of non-operational milk chilling centers under one Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) in Fatehpur, UP. The Committee observe that non-operationalization of Milk Chilling Centre impact the milk collection and processing capacities of the concerned Dairy Cooperative Societies. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to identify such existing and non-operational Milk Chilling Centres under concerned Dairy Cooperative Societies across country and take steps to operationalize them by addressing the issues plaguing their operations, to further strengthen existing Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure in the country.</u></b></p>