GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *38
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD DECEMBER, 2025

ADOPTION OF ADVANCE TECHNIQUE FOR MILK PRODUCTIVITY

***38 DR. DHARMASTHALA VEERENDRA HEGGADE:**

Will the Minister of ***FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING*** be pleased to State:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to support dairy farmers in adopting advanced breeding techniques, scientific-feeding practices and improving milk productivity, particularly in drought-prone and climate-vulnerable regions;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released under the NLM and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme implemented for disease control, vaccination and health management of cattle and poultry; and

(c) the measures being implemented to build climate-resilience in the livestock sector, including promotion of heat-tolerant breeds and climate-resilient fodder varieties?

THE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 38 PART (A) TO (C) ON "ADOPTION OF ADVANCE TECHNIQUE FOR MILK PRODUCTIVITY" TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.12.2025

(a) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories in adopting advanced breeding techniques, scientific feeding practices and improving milk productivity, Government of India has taken following steps across the country including drought-prone and climate-vulnerable regions:

(i) Implementation of Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to extend Artificial insemination coverage in the districts with less than 50% coverage. Under the component, Artificial insemination services with semen of high genetic merit bulls is made available free of cost at the farmers' doorstep.

(ii) Implementation of Accelerated breed improvement programme using bovine In-Vitro Fertilization Technology (IVF) for faster genetic upgradation of bovines. Incentive at the rate of Rs. 5000 per assured pregnancy is made available to dairy farmers for adopting this technology.

(iii) Accelerated breed Improvement programme using sex sorted semen for production of female calves with more than 90% accuracy. Under the component incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

(iv) To select High Genetic Merit (HGM) animals and to accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for indigenous buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection of high genetic merit animals in the country. Genomic testing facility is available to farmers through dedicated portal developed for this purpose.

(v) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) is implemented with following 2 components: (a) Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations. (b) Component "B" of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.

(vi) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, is implementing the National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP). In NLM-EDP, 50% capital subsidy, up to Rs. 50 lakh, is provided for the establishment of poultry, sheep, goat, pig, horse, camel, and donkey breeding farms, as well as feed and fodder units (Hay/Silage, Total Mixed Ration, fodder block making units, Seed grading units).

(vii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate of 3% per annum for creation/ strengthening of

livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.

(viii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has developed 1962 Farmers App in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board that provides advisory services on Ration balancing and educates farmers on optimizing animal feeding using locally available resources, ensuring a balanced intake of protein, energy, and minerals. The Ration Balancing functionality is also being extended to field workers for assisting the farmers in adopting scientific ways to arrive at optimal Ration Balancing in terms of cost and productivity.

(ix) Government of India has extended Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers for their working capital requirements wherein farmers either individual or joint borrower, Joint Liability Groups or Self Help Groups including tenant farmers having owned/rented/leased sheds are eligible.

(b) The details of funds allocated/released under the National Livestock Mission (NLM), and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) implemented for disease control, vaccination and health management of cattle and poultry is at Annexure-I and II. Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), vaccines and consumables are made available to the States and vaccination of animals is performed by the State Animal Husbandry Departments.

(c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories to build resilience against climate change and safeguard the livelihoods of dairy farmers, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. Indigenous cattle are well known for their quality of heat tolerance, disease resistance and ability to withstand extreme climatic conditions and least affected by future climate warming.

As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), a project National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture, is launched with the aims to enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change and variability through strategic research and technology demonstrations. The project focuses on developing and implementing climate-resilient technologies in crops, livestock, and natural resource management.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is undertaking research on development of improved varieties of fodder including climate resilient varieties and propagating these varieties across the country. Further, as per ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi several location specific fodder varieties tolerant to moisture stress have been developed and released for cultivation in different agro-climatic conditions. Details of climate resilient fodder varieties developed is given at Annexure-III.

Annexure I

State wise details of funds released under National Livestock Mission (NLM) in last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6009.28	1260.00	786.50
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	297.22	75.00	50.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	Haryana	0.00	407.50	975.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	64.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	0.00	250.00	725.00
11	Kerala	0.00	0.00	50.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	350.00	500.00
13	Maharashtra	0.00	125.00	30.00
14	Odisha	446.00	446.25	250.00
15	Punjab	369.66	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	100.00
17	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	150.00
18	Telangana	0.00	0.00	50.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	100.00	771.00
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	198.48	306.25
21	West Bengal	296.63	0.00	302.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	261.85	573.70	181.25
23	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Manipur	0.00	0.00	170.30
25	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Mizoram	0.00	201.99	0.00
27	Nagaland	0.00	50.00	193.90
28	Sikkim	93.21	93.21	0.00
29	Tripura	0.00	183.47	0.00
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Jammu & Kashmir	675.35	0.00	250.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Ladakh	308.295	0.00	27.50

Annexure-II

State wise details of funds released under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	State/Union Territories	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.00	0.00	84.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	1376.05	8534.26	7605.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	621.28	654.25
4	Assam	558.47	2299.69	4696.50
5	Bihar	895.66	266.48	5481.63
6	Chandigarh	0.00	2.77	7.82
7	Chhattisgarh	158.80	621.51	3488.98
8	Daman and Diu & Dadar Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	80.15	85.51
10	Gujarat	0.00	1087.97	5243.6
11	Haryana	2754.15	1352.28	2734.67
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	64.75	785.75
13	Jammu & Kashmir	240	1885.42	2036.97
14	Jharkhand	0	0	460
15	Karnataka	998.19	7066.94	6157.62
16	Kerala	86.97	596.51	1224.04
17	Ladakh	0	60.27	245.16
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	352.73	4889.02	7613.47
20	Maharashtra	0	7232.82	6464.19
21	Manipur	314.01	271.32	464.39
22	Meghalaya	0	129.49	707.03
23	Mizoram	116.66	262.78	359.15
24	Nagaland	18.68	115.48	126.51
25	NCT Delhi	0.00	3.76	9.05
26	Odisha	0.00	318.10	1240.09
27	Puducherry	48.00	11.48	48.52
28	Punjab	0.00	0.00	397.93
29	Rajasthan	0.00	635.11	5968.58
30	Sikkim	232.57	251.07	312.61
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	644.51	2259.60
32	Telangana	0.00	0.00	400.00
33	Tripura	0.00	59.76	573.37
34	Uttar Pradesh	7339.84	19259.84	15076.02
35	Uttarakhand	535.10	1998.68	1957.16
36	West Bengal	670.00	3639.00	4034.63

Annexure-III

Details of climate resilient fodder varieties developed by ICAR-IGFRI

S. No.	Crop	Variety	Released year	Special Attributes	Recommended States
1.	**Forage Pearl Millet (*Kharif*, Single cut)**	16ADV0111	2024	Tolerant to biotic stress & drought	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, plain parts of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
		ADV0061	2021	Tolerant to biotic &abiotic stress.	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Karnataka
2	**Forage Pearl Millet (*Summer*, Multi-cut)**	ADV0061	2021	Tolerant to biotic & abiotic stress.	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Gujarat
3.	**Lucerne**	Alamdar 51	2020	Suitable for high temperature regimes of 48-50ºC	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Karnataka
4.	**Setaria grass**	S-25	2019	Resistant to Lodging, frost and drought conditions	Punjab and Rajasthan
5	**Sewan Grass (*Lasiurussi ndicus)***	RLSB-11-50	2015	Seed to seed (110 days) Highly drought tolerant	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh