

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1309  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2025

**DEVELOPMENT OF AHDI**

1309. Dr. Lata Wankhede:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री  
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for the development and Animal husbandry and Dairy Industry in the country;
- (b) whether any special initiative has been taken for animal husbandry in the rural areas;
- (c) the details of the impact of the said schemes on the income of cattle rearers and dairy farmers; and
- (d) whether rural economy has improved in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE HON'BLE MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

(a) and (b) In order to develop Animal Husbandry and Dairy Industry the following initiatives, schemes and programmes are being implemented by The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India across the States and Union Territories including rural areas:

1. Rashtriya Gokul Mission: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission since December 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. Following steps are taken under the scheme to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program: Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is expanding artificial insemination coverage to boost the milk production and productivity of bovines, including indigenous breeds. As on date, 8.32 crore animals have been covered, with 12.20 crore artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 5.19 crore farmers.

(ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection: This program aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. Progeny testing is implemented for Gir, Sahiwal breeds of cattle, and Murrah, Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Rathi, Tharparkar, Hariana, Kankrej breed of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni breed of buffalo are covered. So far 3,988 high genetic merit bulls have produced and inducted for semen production.

(iii) Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, the Department has established 22 IVF laboratories. This technology has important role in genetic upgradation of bovine population in single generation. Further, to deliver technology at reasonable rates to farmers, Government has launched indigenously developed IVF media.

(iv) Sex-Sorted Semen Production: The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has established sex sorted semen production facilities at 5 government semen stations located in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. 3 private semen stations are also producing sex sorted semen doses. So far 1.15 crore sex-sorted semen doses from high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available for Artificial Insemination.

(v) Genomic Selection: To accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection in the country.

(vi) Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs): Under the scheme MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. During the last 3 years 38,736 MAITRIs have been trained and equipped under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

(vii) Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen: This program aims to produce female calves with up to 90% accuracy, thereby enhancing breed improvement and farmers' income. Farmers receive support for assured pregnancy upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen. As of now, 341,998 farmers have been benefited from this program. Government has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen technology to deliver sex sorted semen at reasonable rates to farmers.

(viii) Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) technology: This technology is utilized for the rapid genetic upgradation of bovines and an incentive of Rs 5,000 per assured pregnancy is made available to farmers interested in taking up IVF technology.

2. National Livestock Mission (NLM): The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing NLM scheme since the financial year 2014-15. In view of the present need of the sector the NLM scheme has been revised and realigned from financial year 2021-22. The revised scheme of National Livestock Mission (NLM) aims to create employment generation, entrepreneurship development, increase in per-animal productivity and thus targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, egg and wool under the umbrella scheme Development Programme. The scheme envisages following three submissions: (i) Sub-Mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry; (ii) Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development and (iii) Sub-Mission on Innovation and Extension. Details of the activities covered under these submissions are as under:

(i) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry: This Sub-Mission has following activities:

Activity I: (i) Establishment of Entrepreneurs for breed development of Rural Poultry: The 50% capital subsidy upto ₹ 25.00 lakh is provided to individual, Self Help Group (SHG)/Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO)/Farmers Cooperatives

(FCOs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Section 8 companies for establishment of Parent Farm (1000 birds); and (ii) Establishment of Entrepreneur for breed development in small ruminant sector (sheep and goat farming): The 50% capital subsidy up to ₹. 50.00 lakh is provided to individual, Self Help Group (SHG)/Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO)/Farmers Cooperatives (FCOs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Section 8 companies to establish sheep and goat breeding unit with minimum 100 females and 10 males and maximum of 500 females and 25 males.

Activity II : Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat breeds: under this activity following are the sub activities: (i) Establishment of Regional Semen Production Laboratory and Semen Bank for sheep and goat: One-time grants-in-aid up to Rs. 400.00 lakh as Central Share are provided to the concerned state eligible for establishment of Regional Semen Station for sheep and goat; (ii) Establishment of State Semen Bank: One-time assistance up to Rs. 10.00 lakh are provided to the state for strengthening of existing cattle and buffalo semen bank to store and distribute goat frozen semen; (iii) Propagation of Artificial Insemination through existing cattle and buffalo Artificial Insemination centers: One-time assistance upto ₹. 7000/-for each cattle Artificial Insemination (AI) Centre are provided for procurement of necessary equipment to strengthen the existing cattle AI centers to goat AI Centers for propagation of Goat Frozen semen and (iv) Import of exotic sheep and goat germplasm: Assistance is provided to State Animal Husbandry department for need based import of sheep and goat germplasm to increase productivity non-descript animals.

Activity III: Promotion of Piggery Entrepreneur: Onetime 50% Capital subsidy up to ₹ 30.00 Lakh is provided to Individual/ Self Help Group (SHG)/Farmers Producer organizations (FPO)/Farmers Cooperatives (FCOs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Section 8 companies.

Activity IV: Genetic Improvement of Pig breeds: Under this activity following activities are implemented: (i) Establishment of pig semen collection and processing lab: One-time assistance up to Rs. 150 lakh is provided to Animal Husbandry Department to establish semen processing lab at the government pig farm to produce high quality liquid boar semen for artificial insemination. Additionally, Rs. 30 lakh is provided as onetime recurring expenditure for procurement of consumables, medicines, chemicals etc. for first time processing of semen and (ii) Import of exotic pig germplasm: the Central Government is assisting the States for need based import of pig germplasm to increase productivity of the non-descript animals and to produce good quality cross bred animals to increase per animal meat production.

Activity V: Establishment of Entrepreneurs for horse, donkey, mule and camel: The 50% capital subsidy upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is provided to individual, Self Help Group (SHG)/Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO)/Farmers Cooperatives (FCOs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Section 8 companies.

Activity VI: Genetic Improvement of Horse, Donkey, Mule, Camel: (i) Regional Semen Station for Horse, donkey and camel: One-time Grants in Aid up to ₹ 10 cr. is provided to the State Government for establishment of semen station for Indigenous horse, donkey, mule and camel; (ii) Nucleus Breed Farm for Conservation of Horse/Donkey/Camel germplasm: One-time Grants-in-Aid up to ₹. 10 cr. is provided to the State Governments for establishment of Nucleus Breeding Farm for Horse, Camel, Donkey with elite animals in order to *in situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of animals and (iii) Breed Registration Society: 100% assistance are provided for establishment of breed registration society for horse, camel and donkey.

(ii) Sub-Mission on feed and fodder development: The Sub-Mission of the feed and fodder is covering the following activities:

Activity I: Assistance for quality Fodder seed production: 100% incentivization for production of all categories of fodder seed production by Central and State Govt. institutions;

Activity II: Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder: One time 50% capital subsidy up to Rs 50 lakh is provided to the Individuals. SHG, FCOs JLG, FPOs, Dairy Cooperative societies, section 8 companies are incentivized for the value addition such as Hay/Silage/Total Mixed Ration(TMR)/ Fodder Block.

Activity III: Establishment of Entrepreneurs for Fodder Seed processing Infrastructure (processing and grading unit/ fodder seed storage godown): One time 50% capital subsidy up to Rs 50 lakh is provided to companies, start-ups/ SHGs/FPOs/FCOs/JLGs/ Cooperative societies Section 8 companies and other credible organizations for establishing fodder seed processing infrastructure.

Activity IV: Fodder production from Non-Forest Wasteland / Rangeland / Non-arable Land” and “Fodder Production from Forest Land: The Central assistance is provided for production of various fodder in the degraded non-forest wasteland / rangeland / grassland/ non-arable land and forest land to enhance the vegetation cover of problematic soils like saline, acidic and heavy soil.

(iii) Sub Mission on Innovation and Extension: Under this Sub-Mission the following are the activities:

Activity I: Research and Development and innovations: 100% assistance is provided to credible institutions including Governmental organisations for research and development in the sheep, goat, poultry, pig, and feed and fodder sectors.

Activity II: Extension activities: Assistance is provided for scheme and animal husbandry promotion through IEC activities such as seminars, training, capacity building, livestock farmers groups, breeders' associations, and livestock melas.

Activity III Livestock Insurance programme: Assistance is provided to the State Government for share of premium @ 60:40 or 90:10 basis for insurance coverage for animals. The beneficiary is sharing 15% share of the premium.

3. National Programme for Dairy Development: This scheme focuses on creating dairy infrastructure for the procurement, processing, and marketing of milk and milk products in the cooperative dairy sector inter alia training and awareness programs for dairy farmers, input services such as cattle-feed and mineral mixtures, and assistance for quality testing of milk and milk products, thereby improving the economic condition of dairy farmers enrolled in cooperatives.

4. Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC): The scheme is implemented for providing assistance for control of animal diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease, Brucellosis and also to provide assistance to State Governments for Control of other infectious diseases of livestock including dairy animals. Mobile Veterinary Units are established under the scheme to deliver quality livestock health services at farmers doorstep. Under the vaccination programme: (i) more than 100 crore vaccinations have been done against FMD including 35 crore vaccination performed during current year; and (ii) about 4.3 crore calves vaccinated against Brucellosis under brucellosis control programme including 1.3 crore calves vaccinated during current year. Under the component of Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD- MVU), 100% financial assistance is provided towards

procurement & customization of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) with recurring operational expenditure in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States; 60% for other States, and 100% for UTs for delivery of veterinary healthcare services through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) through a Toll-Free Number (1962) at farmers' doorsteps which include disease diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services. So far, 4016 MVUs are operational in 28 states and 65 lakh farmers benefitted.

5. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) The scheme is to facilitate incentivisation of investments to establish (i) Dairy processing and product diversification infrastructure, (ii) Meat processing and product diversification infrastructure and (iii) Animal Feed Plant (iv) Breed Improvement Technology and Breed Multiplication Farm, (v) Veterinary Vaccine and Drugs production facilities, (vi) Animal waste to wealth management (Agri-waste Management). Keeping in view of the success of AHIDF, the erstwhile Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund has been subsumed with the AHIDF on 01.02.2024. Now total size of the fund is Rs 29110 cr.

6. Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI): Through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) Government of India is implementing schemes namely (i) Provision of Shelter House for looking after animals in distress and (ii) Animal Welfare Board of India Plan Scheme for maintaining the stray animals in distress and their treatment, human education programmes for welfare of animals, etc.

(c) and (d) The impact of the schemes and other measures taken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India in improvement of rural economy, income of cattle rearers and dairy farmers are as follows:

Milk production in the country has increased from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 239.30 Million Tonnes in 2023-24 that is by 63.55 % during the last 10 years. The total productivity of Bovines in the country has increased from 1640 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2072 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 26.34% which is the highest productivity gain by any country in the world. The productivity of the indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased from 927 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 1292 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 39.37 %. The productivity of the buffaloes has increased from 1880 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2161 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24 that is by 14.94%.

Livestock Sector grew at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.82% between 2014-15 and 2022-23 (at constant prices) and is one of the fastest growing sectors of the country. As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2024 for sector wise GVA of agriculture and allied sectors, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA (at constant prices) has increased from 24.32 per cent (2014-15) to 30.22 per cent (2022-23). Livestock sector contributed 5.5 per cent of total GVA in 2022-23. Value of output of livestock sector is Rs. 17.25 lakh crore at current price during 2022-23 (as per National Account Statistics 2024). Value of output of milk is more than Rs.11.16 lakh crore which is the highest of the agriculture produce and even more than the combined value of Paddy and Wheat.

The schemes mentioned above play an important role in enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet growing demand of milk and make dairying more remunerative to the rural farmers of the country. The benefit of the schemes has been accruing to all farmers engaged in dairying in terms of enhancement in milk production and productivity of bovines.

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