

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED DAIRY NO. 2014
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH MARCH, 2025

STRAY ANIMAL WELFARE

2014. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to overcome the problem of stray dogs, bulls etc. posing threat to pedestrians in the country, State-wise particularly Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of Animal Welfare Committee in the country, State-wise including Tonk Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan;
- (c) whether the Government has allocated any fund for vaccination of stray dogs and welfare of stray bulls; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(PROF. S.P. BAGHEL)

a) As per Article 246(3) of the Constitution of India, the preservation, protection, and improvement of livestock, as well as the prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training, and practice, fall under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Similarly, under Article 243(W) of the Constitution of India, local bodies are responsible for managing cattle pounds and Pinjrapoles. Therefore, States may empower Panchayats to establish and operate Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses) and Gaushala Shelters (community assets) to house stray cattle. Several States have already set up Gaushalas and shelters for stray cattle, providing food and care to address the issue of stray bovines.

The issue of stray dogs can be managed through the effective implementation of birth control programs, specifically through the sterilization of male and female dogs. The Central Government has issued advisories for the implementation of the Animal Birth Control (ABC) program by local bodies. Additionally, the Central Government has formulated the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023, to guide municipalities in implementing sterilization programs. Local bodies are responsible for executing the ABC program and have allocated funds for its implementation.

As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the State Government's Local Self Government Department, through its municipal bodies, executes the Animal Birth Control Programme for stray dogs across the state. Additionally, castration of local non-descript bulls and male calves is carried out regularly at government hospitals.

To manage homeless cattle roaming on roads, the Government of Rajasthan has initiated a *Nandishala* program, providing ₹1.57 crore to each Panchayat Samiti for its establishment. A total provision of ₹651.70 crore has been made for this initiative. As of now, 73 *Nandishalas* have been constructed at the Panchayat Samiti level. In 19 districts, 57 *Nandishalas* have received a total state contribution of ₹550.52 crore. Furthermore, the State Government has allocated ₹1 crore per Gram Panchayat for setting up *Gaushalas* to shelter stray cattle. Till date, 138 proposals from 29 districts have been received from different organizations, out of which 90 organizations have been selected, and 38 have been granted administrative approval. Among them, 34 organizations have already begun operations. A financial assistance of ₹4 crore has been provided to 10 organizations, with each receiving ₹40 lakh as a state contribution.

The State Government has also made provisions to release grants for fodder and water for 270 days, at a rate of ₹44 per day for large animals and ₹22 per day for small animals and their progeny. Additionally, grants are being provided for bulls for 12 months to support their upkeep in *Nandishalas*. Special provisions have also been made for disabled, visually impaired, and blind cattle for the entire year. From the financial year 2025-26, the State Government has decided to increase these grants to further strengthen the initiative.

To address the issue of male cattle being abandoned on roads, the Central Government, under the *Rashtriya Gokul Mission*, is implementing sex-sorted semen technology for artificial insemination in cattle. This technology ensures the birth of only female calves, thereby gradually reducing the number of male cattle over time.

Stray cattle can be housed in various *Gaushalas*, where their waste can be utilized to produce Bio-CNG from cow dung. The required technology is available, and the financial assistance for establishing such plants is provided. Efforts are underway to promote this technology, and many *Gaushalas* and organizations have started producing products from cow dung.

Furthermore, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) issued advisories regarding stray animals to all State Governments and Union Territories via its letter dated July 12, 2018. The AWBI encourages organizations that provide shelter to homeless animals by offering grants-in-aid for their care. AWBI also extends financial assistance to recognized Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) across various States, including Rajasthan, under its Regular, Shelter, Ambulance, and Natural Calamities Grants schemes. Details of the grants provided over the last five years are available in Annexure I.

(b) The required information is not maintained.

(c) & (d) The Government allocates funds under the Livestock Health and Disease Control program for vaccinating all animals (both pre- and post-bite) against rabies. The details of approved funds and vaccine doses are provided in **Annexure II**.

Regarding the welfare of stray bulls, no dedicated funds have been allocated by the Central Government. However, the assistance provided by the AWBI to Animal Welfare Organizations also includes support for *Gaushalas* that maintain male cattle. State-wise details are available in **Annexure I**.

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

SL No	State	Shelter House Grant Total AWOs		Ambulance Grant		Natural Calamity Grant		Regular Grant & Rescue Cattle Grant	
		No. of AWOs	Total Grant	No. of AWOs	Total Grant	No. of AWOs	Total Grant	No. of AWOs	Total Grant
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	478800
2	CHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	260000
3	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	651800
4	GUJARAT	2	2250000	0	0	0	0	16	3009450
5	HARYANA	13	124113565	10	4492150	1	500000	165	27944802
6	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12000
7	MAHARASHTRA	1	1068750	0	0	0	0	19	2383625
8	MADHYA PRADESH	20	20024440	2	886300	0	0	99	11273775
9	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	2	150000	0	0
10	PUNJAB	2	2230711	0	0	0	0	1	150000
11	RAJASTHAN	16	15170840	7	3069000	1	50000	452	45186075
12	TAMIL NADU	1	1068750	0	0	0	0	8	339700
13	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1245000
14	UTTAR PRADESH	11	11998527	8	3600000	0	0	349	40126750
15	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	723600
		66	6,62,25,583	27	1,20,47,450	4	7,00,000	1136	13,37,85,377

Funds released to Rajasthan

Name of the Scheme	State	Total AWOs	Total Grant
Shelter House Grant	Rajasthan	16	1,51,70,840
Ambulance Grant	Rajasthan	7	30,69,000
Natural Calamity Grant	Rajasthan	1	50,000
Regular Grant & Rescue Cattle Grant	Rajasthan	452	4,51,86,075

Details of fund allocated for Rabies vaccines under Livestock Health and Disease Control(LH & DC) during 2023-24			
Sl. No	State	No. of Doses(In Lakh)	Total Amt(₹ in Lakh).
1	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	7.32
2	J&K	0.50	5.00
3	Kerala	9.90	115.83
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	17.00
5	Sikkim	0.30	16.20
6	Tripura	1.00	25.00
7	Rajasthan	1.00	33.00
8	West Bengal	1.15	13.28
9	Telangana	5.70	69.20
10	Puducherry	0.20	6.00
11	Assam	0.50	15.00
12	Maharashtra	4.07	41.84
13	Manipur	3.00	135.00
14	Gujarat	0.75	7.50
15	Odisha	1.00	33.00
16	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	91.00
17	Chhattisgarh	0.28	38.40
18	Meghalaya	1.00	34.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	150.00
20	Uttarakhand	1.00	17.00
21	Karnataka	10.00	210.00
	Total	64.55	1080.57