

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1449
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29th July 2025

NDLM AND RGM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1449. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the number of animals tagged under Pashu Aadhaar, INAPH coverage, and AI/disease traceability in Andhra Pradesh under National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM), category and district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is conducting Artificial Inseminations(AI) outcome monitoring using AI/ML tools and if so, the outcome analysis reports generated for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the number of Gaushalas, Gosadans, and Pinjarapoles/animal shelters are supported by the Government in Andhra Pradesh under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), including the parameters of eligibility;
- (d) whether district selection was based on livestock census or other prioritization tools; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any evaluation of sex-sorted semen efficiency, progeny testing, or genomic testing of bulls in State and if so, the genetic productivity data, year wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

(PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL)

- (a) The details of the number of animals tagged and registered category-wise using unified 12-digit unique Identification number under Bharat Pashudhan database of National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) for all transactions related to Livestock Health, Breeding and Disease traceability is at Annexure-I.
- (b) No, Sir. However, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a component Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and under the component data regarding artificial insemination and its follow up is recorded in Bharat Pashudhan / NDLM database.

In Andhra Pradesh, due to implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and other schemes implemented by Government of India, the productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased by 55.65% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 2.30 kg per animal per day in 2014-15 to 3.58 kg per animal per day in 2023-24. The productivity of buffaloes has increased by 10.37% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 from 6.07 kg per animal per day in 2014-15 to 6.70 kg per animal per day in 2023-24.

(c) and (d) Under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States (Article 246(3) of the Constitution) preservation of animal is a matter on which the State legislature has exclusive powers to legislate. There is no provision under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to support Gaushalas, Gosadans, and Pinjarapoles/animal shelters. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has supported establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre for southern region at Chintaladevi, in Nellore district with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds including Ongole breed in scientific and holistic manner and establishment of Gokul Gram for development and conservation of Ongole breed of cattle at Chadalwada, in Prakasam district. Further, the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) grants recognition to the registered non-profit organization and gaushalas who works primarily for welfare of animals.

(e) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 84,241 artificial insemination have been performed using sex sorted semen and so far percentage of female calves born as per National Digital Livestock Mission is 89.47%.

At present bulls with known genetic merit are produced under progeny testing programme being implemented through implementing agencies including Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency and are made available for semen production. As per Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) estimates made at National Development Dairy Board (NDDB), the average reliability of young bulls produced under the programme is about 30%.

As informed by the State, Genomic testing is being done for all the progeny tested bulls maintained at semen station for assessing their genetic merit and so far 136 bulls available at semen stations have been genomically tested. As per Genomic Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (GBLUP) estimates made at National Dairy Development Board average reliability of bulls is about 42%. Estimated breeding value data is submitted before breeding value estimation committee constituted involving all stakeholders including Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

The details of productivity of bovines, category wise in Kg/ animal/ day in Andhra Pradesh is at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

The details of the number of animals tagged and registered category-wise using unified 12-digit unique Identification number under Bharat Pashudhan database of National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) for all transaction related Livestock Health, Breeding and Disease traceability

| DISTRICT | BUFFALO | CATTLE | GOAT | PIG | SHEEP | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| ANANTAPUR | 1,86,145 | 2,31,087 | 1,80,568 | 8,034 | 21,80,897 | 27,86,731 |
| ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU | 65,568 | 6,06,241 | 2,90,088 | 6,407 | 1,30,486 | 10,98,790 |
| ANAKAPALLI | 2,48,288 | 2,30,689 | 1,52,128 | 3,266 | 1,42,673 | 7,77,044 |
| ANNAMAYYA | 1,01,784 | 3,77,941 | 2,15,548 | 1,786 | 17,23,976 | 24,21,035 |
| BAPATLA | 4,29,070 | 27,635 | 23,623 | 2,570 | 4,09,005 | 8,91,903 |
| CHITTOOR | 5,072 | 7,27,803 | 1,60,941 | 187 | 4,58,824 | 13,52,827 |
| EAST GODAVARI | 2,23,216 | 93,119 | 58,613 | 1,094 | 1,45,011 | 5,21,053 |
| ELURU | 5,54,790 | 1,25,430 | 1,32,660 | 5,775 | 3,60,402 | 11,79,057 |
| GUNTUR | 2,47,824 | 21,516 | 13,084 | 946 | 1,17,735 | 4,01,105 |
| KRISHNA | 3,24,277 | 41,086 | 36,481 | 2,354 | 1,96,493 | 6,00,691 |
| KURNOOL | 1,43,955 | 2,55,334 | 1,43,204 | 6,219 | 9,93,069 | 15,41,781 |
| KAKINADA | 2,97,730 | 89,072 | 70,979 | 1,288 | 1,44,890 | 6,03,959 |
| KONASEEMA | 1,73,156 | 91,527 | 16,497 | 3,074 | 24,679 | 3,08,933 |
| NTR | 2,69,749 | 27,670 | 62,489 | 1,400 | 2,23,989 | 5,85,297 |
| NANDYAL | 3,46,168 | 1,14,661 | 2,00,864 | 2,831 | 8,97,757 | 15,62,281 |
| PRAKASAM | 7,11,040 | 73,932 | 2,53,099 | 2,838 | 15,37,388 | 25,78,297 |
| PALNADU | 5,38,789 | 65,933 | 1,37,403 | 759 | 4,06,329 | 11,49,213 |
| PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM | 34,254 | 2,56,735 | 1,70,616 | 4,458 | 1,79,240 | 6,45,303 |
| SPSR NELLORE | 6,63,289 | 69,640 | 2,46,736 | 1,268 | 10,75,669 | 20,56,602 |
| SRIKAKULAM | 38,495 | 5,25,114 | 2,38,306 | 641 | 5,77,553 | 13,80,109 |
| SRI SATHYA SAI | 78,373 | 3,22,279 | 2,08,931 | 4,087 | 25,00,224 | 31,13,894 |
| TIRUPATI | 2,80,283 | 2,86,727 | 2,38,005 | 2,297 | 7,11,202 | 15,18,514 |
| VISAKHAPATANAM | 29,137 | 62,218 | 27,667 | 1,246 | 48,003 | 1,68,271 |
| VIZIANAGARAM | 1,02,416 | 4,38,428 | 1,19,212 | 2,063 | 4,02,810 | 10,64,929 |
| WEST GODAVARI | 1,91,613 | 51,779 | 22,300 | 907 | 39,830 | 3,06,429 |
| Y.S.R. | 4,32,260 | 49,423 | 2,31,170 | 2,960 | 9,60,192 | 16,76,005 |
| TOTAL | 67,16,741 | 52,63,019 | 36,51,212 | 70,755 | 1,65,88,326 | 3,22,90,053 |

Annexure-II

Details of productivity of bovine category wise in Kg/ animal/ day in Andhra Pradesh

| Year | Category | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Indigenous Cattle | Crossbred Cattle | Buffalo |
| 2014-15 | 2.30 | 7.43 | 6.07 |
| 2015-16 | 2.62 | 7.66 | 5.52 |
| 2016-17 | 2.67 | 7.78 | 5.65 |
| 2017-18 | 3.40 | 9.40 | 7.34 |
| 2018-19 | 3.53 | 9.61 | 7.52 |
| 2019-20 | 3.41 | 9.68 | 6.94 |
| 2020-21 | 3.80 | 9.86 | 7.77 |
| 2021-22 | 3.84 | 9.92 | 7.79 |
| 2022-23 | 3.83 | 9.92 | 7.77 |
| 2023-24 | 3.58 | 9.35 | 6.70 |
| % of increase during last 10 years | 55.65% | 25.84% | 10.37% |

Source: As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2020 and 2024