**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**
**DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3729**
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 12TH AUGUST, 2025**

## NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

3729. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the details of the success rate of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis vaccinations in different regions in the country under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) in 2025;
(b) whether there has been any improvement in the livestock productivity metrics for the vaccinated animals under the programme's ongoing vaccination campaigns, and if so, the details thereof;
(c) the measures taken by the Government to expand the programme's coverage to include pastoral sheep and goats in 2025 and their impact on FMD incidents;
(d) the impact of the introduction of annual vaccinations on the incidence of Brucellois in female bovine calves in 2025; and
(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the effectiveness of the programme through different geographical regions?

**ANSWER**
**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING**

**(PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL)**

(a) The details of the success rate of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis vaccinations under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in India in 2025 are as under:

i. The number of outbreaks of FMD has reduced from 132 in 2019 to 6 during 2025, till June. Similarly, the outbreaks of brucellosis decreased from 20 in 2019 to 0 in 2025 till June.
ii. Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) has resulted in improvement in the average post vaccination antibody titer indicating increase in immunity. As per the seromonitoring data post-vaccination average protective titers against FMD virus serotypes O, A and Asia1 is 78.1, 71.7 and 77.6, respectively. Brucella infection rate has been reduced by 40-50% with considerable decrease in abortion cases upto 30-35%

(b) Overall livestock productivity depends on nutrition, management, vaccination and other veterinary care factors. No specific study on livestock productivity metrics with respect to vaccination of animals under NADCP is known to have been conducted.

However, vaccination helps in increasing livestock productivity by reducing disease burden. Various initiatives of the Government has resulted in a significant increase in milk production i.e. 63.5%, over the past decade rising from 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 239.30 million tonnes in 2023-24.

Further, between 2014-15 and 2022-23, the productivity of all bovine categories-descript and non-descript cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffaloes-increased by 27%, the highest rate globally. Specifically, productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle rose by 35.38%, from 927 kg/animal/year in 2014-15 to 1255 kg/animal/year in 2022-23. Buffalo productivity increased by 17.6%, from 1880 kg to 2211 kg/animal/year during the same period.

(c) Department has initiated supply of FMD vaccine for effective vaccination coverage of sheep and goat by including pastoral sheep and goat population in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh in 2024. This aims to check the possible spread of FMD in migratory route in sheep and goats.

(d) The vaccination against Brucellosis is administered once in a lifetime in bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age. During 2025, more than 56.27 Lakhs female calves have been vaccinated in the country with seroconversion rates of 75.63% in cattle and 67.17% in buffaloes calves align with global benchmarks.

(e) The different steps taken for effectiveness of the programme through different geographical regions are outlined as under:

i. Department has streamlined the vaccination programs against FMD with regular quality testing, sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring and sampling plans.
ii. Financial support is provided to States and Union Territories for procurement of vaccination accessories, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure and for awareness generation amongst stakeholders.
iii. Financial support is provided to Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR)-National Institute of Foot and Mouth Disease (NIFMD)-Bhubaneswar, ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institutes (IVRI)-Bareilly, ICAR-IVRI-Bengaluru, ICAR- National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI)-Bengaluru and Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health-Baghpat entrusted to them for FMD vaccine related activities
iv. State-wise sampling plan has been prepared for sero-monitoring and serosurveillance of diseases by ICAR-NIVEDI, Bengaluru.
v. Procurement and supply of the FMD & Brucella vaccine for respective State and Union Territory is done centrally.
vi. The supply of quality FMD vaccines have been streamlined
vii. Data related to registration of livestock and vaccination is uploaded on Bharat Pashudhan portal.
viii. The interval between the consecutive vaccination rounds under FMD and the FMD vaccination campaign duration has been reduced considerably as per prescribed guidelines, in most of the States/UTs so that the desired immunity can be achieved

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