

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 519
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2026

DAIRY FARMERS AND LIVESTOCK REARERS

519. Dr. Kadiyam Kavya:

Will the Minister of *FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING*

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the needs of dairy farmers and livestock rearers including fodder availability, veterinary services and livestock disease control in Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana;

(b) whether any assistance has been provided by the Government in Warangal district under Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU), National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP), Rashtriya Gokul Mission and livestock health programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of villages covered, veterinary service delivery and number of animals vaccinated under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair and timely milk procurement payments, strengthen chilling/processing infrastructure and reduce disease-related losses for dairy farmers in Warangal?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)**

(a) to (d) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India is formulating and implementing schemes on the basis action plans received from the States. The schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India are covering all the districts and villages across the country including Warangal Parliamentary constituency in Telangana. In order to supplement the efforts made by the States and Union Territories to enhance milk production and productivity, control of animal diseases and to strengthen milk processing infrastructure and livestock insurance coverage, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing following schemes and measures:

1. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines with the following major initiatives under the scheme:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme: The programme aims at enhancing AI coverage and to deliver quality Artificial Insemination Services (AI) at farmer's doorstep with semen of high genetic merit bulls including indigenous breeds. As on date, 9.54 crore animals have been covered, 14.99 crores Artificial Insemination have been performed and 5.69 crores farmers benefitted under the programme. Under Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme 35.55 lakh animals covered, 49.15 lakh Artificial Insemination performed and

17.57 lakh farmers benefitted in the State of Telangana and in Warangal district of 92104 animals inseminated, 1.23 lakh Artificial Insemination performed and 57103 farmers benefitted.

(ii) Sex Sorted Semen: Sex-sorted semen technology has been introduced in the country to ensure production of female calves with up to 90% accuracy. Indigenously developed sex sorted semen production technology has been launched and with this technology cost of sex sorted semen has been reduced substantially and sex sorted semen is available to farmers at reasonable rates. So far, 1.34 crore sex-sorted semen doses have been produced using high genetic merit bulls, including bulls from indigenous breeds

(iii) Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen is implemented for promotion of sex sorted semen and incentive upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen on assured pregnancy is made available to farmers.

(iv) Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI's): MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. As on date, 39810 MAITRIs have been trained and inducted in the country. During the last 3 years 258 MAITRIs have been inducted in Telangana.

(v) In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology is promoted for the development and conservation of indigenous breeds. The Department has established 24 IVF laboratories across India for this purpose. The Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme, leveraging IVF technology, has been launched to take advanced breeding methods to farmers' doorsteps, with an incentive of Rs. 5,000 provided for every assured pregnancy. From these labs 28358 viable embryos have been produced and out of this, 16065 embryos have been transferred and 2593 calves born. To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, the Department has established 1 IVF lab in Telangana and has produced 435 viable embryos, with 350 embryos transferred and 15 calves born.

(vi) Progeny testing and Pedigree selection programme is implemented 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 breeds of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni breeds of buffalo are covered. So far, 4466 high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available to semen stations for semen production.

(vii) Strengthening of semen stations to achieve qualitative and quantitative improvement in semen production including semen of indigenous breeds. So far, strengthening of 47 semen stations have been sanctioned. Assistance has been made available to Telangana for 2 strengthening semen stations located at Karimnagar and Kasampally.

(viii) Creation awareness among farmers: Under the scheme, fertility camps, milk yield competitions, calf rallies, seminars, workshops, and conclaves have been organized to create awareness among farmers about the importance of indigenous bovine breeds.

2. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 2153.60 lakh under Component A and an amount of Rs. 7429.99 lakh (Rs. 6491.91 lakh as loan and Rs. 938.08 lakh as grant) under Component B of National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme in Telangana during the last five years.

3. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities. As on 15.12.2025, in Telangana, an amount of Rs. 65.15 lakh (Rs. 39.03 lakh as regular interest subvention and Rs. 26.12 lakh as additional interest subvention) has been released leveraging working capital loan amount of Rs 150 crore for 2 milk union.

4. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/ strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.

5. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India is implementing National Livestock Mission (NLM) which aims towards 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 have following three Sub-Missions: (a) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry; (b) Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development and (c) Sub Mission on Innovation and Extension.

The Sub-Mission on feed and fodder is having following components:

- (i) Assistance for Quality Fodder Seed Production
- (ii) Entrepreneurial activities in feed and fodder
- (iii) Establishment of Entrepreneurs for Fodder Seed processing Infrastructure (processing and grading unit/ fodder seed storage godown)
- (iv) Fodder production from Non-Forest Wasteland/Rangeland/Non-arable Land" and "Fodder Production from Forest Land

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is supporting establishment of fodder Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) with the aim to develop organised system of production and sale of fodder products -silage, hay, dry fodder blocks, Total Mixed Ration (TMR), planting material, fodder seeds etc and to bridge the gap between demand and supply of fodder in the country and so far 100 fodder FPOs have been registered.

Livestock Insurance programme: Assistance is provided to State Government for share of premium @ 60:40 or 90:10 basis for insurance coverage for animals. The beneficiary is providing 15% share of the premium. The benefit of subsidy is restricted to 10 cattle unit per household up to sheep and goat and 5 cattle unit for pig and rabbits (1 cattle unit = 10

sheep/goat/pig/rabbit). The Risk Management & Insurance is implemented in all the Districts of the Country. The indigenous / crossbred milch animals, pack animals (Horses, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle/ Buffalo Male), and other Livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun etc.) are under the purview of this activity.

6. Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP): to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality. So far, in Telangana, 3.58 crore vaccinations performed against FMD and 7.49 lakh against Brucellosis.

Funds have been sanctioned for establishment of 100 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) in Telangana under the scheme. However, the State has returned the funds to Government of India. Therefore, at present no MVU is operationalized in the State of Telangana under the scheme.

Details of assistance made available to Telangana under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is given at Annexure –I.

Details of funds released to the Telangana State under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sr. No.	Names of Schemes	Funds released during last 5 years (Rs. in lakh)
1	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	5795.39
2	National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)	9583.59
3	Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmer Producer Organisations	65.15
4	National Livestock Mission	1820.87
5	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)	6119.18