

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 578
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

578. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to State:

- (a) the significant impact of fodder inflation (which accounts for ~70% of milk production cost), the steps taken by the Government to address the chronic scarcity of green fodder and make balanced and affordable feed supplements available to farmers;
- (b) the initiatives being implemented by the Government under schemes like the Rashtriya Gokul Mission to improve the genetic potential of indigenous cattle breeds and enhance milk productivity and the measurable outcomes during each of the last three fiscals, year-wise and in the ongoing one till 31 December 2025;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen veterinary support and disease management protocols; and
- (d) the current status of the programme to provide prompt compensation for cattle deaths due to infectious diseases?

ANSWER

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

(a) No specific information is available with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India regarding significant impact of fodder inflation on milk production. However, the implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission and other initiatives undertaken by the Government of India have resulted in a significant 69 % increase in milk production over the past decade, rising from 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 248 million tonnes in 2024-25.

In order to complement the efforts of the States and Union Territories to address the chronic scarcity of green fodder the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Livestock Mission' with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development. 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.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has requested all the States and Union Territories to establish fodder task force to increase the fodder cultivation areas and convergence of other schemes of the States and Central Government. These efforts will increase the fodder availability in the respective States and Union Territories. ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute Jhansi has prepared Fodder Resource Development Plans for all States which has been circulated to them for its implementation.

For enhancing availability of balanced feed assistance is made available to the States under the component B of National Programme for Dairy Development for establishment of cattle feed plants as per norms and guidelines of the scheme. Under the scheme Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Funds 3% interest subvention is made available to entrepreneurs for establishment of cattle feed plants as per norms and guidelines of the scheme.

(b) The initiatives implemented by the Government under scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission to improve the genetic potential of indigenous cattle breeds and enhance milk productivity are as under:

(i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme is implemented to enhance artificial insemination coverage in the country including artificial insemination among indigenous cattle population.

(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 with this technology cost of sex sorted semen has been reduced substantially and sex sorted semen is available to farmers at reasonable rates.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

Due to the implementation of schemes and other measures undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India the total productivity of Bovines in the country has increased from 1640 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2250 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 36.63% 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 1343.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 44.89%. The productivity of the buffaloes has increased from 1880 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2365.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 25.80%. Milk production in the country has increased from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 247.87 Million Tonnes in 2024-25 that is by 69.41 % during the last 11 years. The details of measurable outcomes during each of the last three fiscals, year-wise and current year is given at Annexure-I

(c) and (d) Department is supporting the states/UTs to increase livestock productivity and augmenting livestock health care through the implementation of Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) which is a Central Sector Scheme, in all States/UTs, with the aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance and strengthening Veterinary infrastructure. The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) under 100% central assistance, Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) for control of state prioritized economically important exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases. Under the sub-component 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 for delivery of veterinary healthcare services at farmers' doorsteps. Additionally, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is included in the LHDCP to make available quality generic veterinary medicine at affordable price to the dairy farmers through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. Further, there is no provision under LHDCP to compensate farmers on cattle death. State Governments may explore the possibility for relief activities according to the magnitude of the ground situation, from the State funds or State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per the approved items and norms and laid down procedure of Government of India.

Annexure-I

Details of measurable outcomes during each of the last three fiscals, year-wise and current year

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Sub Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Target	Ach	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach	Targets	Ach (upto 30.09.2025)
1.	No. of Artificial Insemination Done (in million)	105	106	110	109	100	100.80	100	54
2.	No. of improved calves born (in million)	28	29	35	35	35	35.5	35	17
3.	No. of new MAIRTIs Inducted	7845	7973	8000	9031	6000	6475	8000	3400
4.	No. of Exiting MAITRIs Trained	20000	21672	25000	26003	20000	21325	20000	14000
5.	No. of semen doses produced (in million)	135	131.32	135	133.38	135	145	140	70
6.	No. of High Genetic Merit Bulls produced	1200	1276	1200	1293	1000	1106	1100	450
7.	Doses of Sex Sorted Semen Production (in lakh)	10	24.36	15	28.15	18	20.10	20	35