

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 421  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2022

**Breeding policy for cattle**

421 Shri K.J. Alphons:

Will the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying be pleased to state:

- (a) the breeding policy for cattle in the country;
- (b) the average milk production of local cattle in the country;
- (c) whether animal husbandry is sustainable with the current level of milk production by local cattle; and
- (d) if so, provide the economics of it?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
(SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)**

(a) Animal Husbandry is the State subject and most of the States have formulated its own breeding policy for cattle deciding on choice of breed, cross breeding strategy, animals of different breeds required, breeding goals in terms of expected genetic progress to be achieved, specific breeding programmes and the control measures that should be adopted to achieve the desired genetic gains in the population.

(b) As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistic 2020, the average milk productivity of Indigenous including nondescript cattle in the country is 3.08 kg per animal per day during 2019-20.

(c) & (d) Most of the local cows are managed on low input and low output system by small and marginal farmers and landless labours for production of milk for household nutritional requirement and sale surplus milk to dairy cooperatives or local milk vendors. Dairying is sustainable activity in rural India as it is playing important role in providing livelihood support to more than 8 crore rural households engaged in dairying mainly small and marginal farmers and landless labours. As per National Account Statistics 2021, the value of output of milk in 2019-20 is Rs 8.4 lakh crore at current prices surpassing total value of output from food grains.

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