ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING, FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

POLICY NOTE
2026 - 2027

DEMAND No. 6

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Minister for Animal Husbandry

©
Government of Tamil Nadu
2026

I N D E X

S. No.	CONTENT	PAGE No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Objectives of the Department	7
3	Evolution of the Animal Husbandry Department	9
4	Livestock wealth in Tamil Nadu	16
5	Administrative setup	19
6	Veterinary Institutions	21
7	Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine (IVPM), Ranipet	27
8	Disease diagnosis, prevention, control and eradication	33
9	Livestock Development	51
10	Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	59
11	Jallikattu - The Traditional and Cultural Identity of Tamil Nadu	62
12	Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU)	65

S. No.	CONTENT	PAGE No.
13	Animal Welfare Measures - Activities of Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board (TNAWB)	66
14	Formation of New Livestock Cooperative Societies	81
15	Tamil Nadu State Livestock Producers' Cooperative Federation Ltd. (TALCOFED)	82
16	Major Schemes and Key Interventions of the Department	83
17	Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation (TNLDC)	92
18	Advanced Institute for Integrated Research on Livestock and Animal Sciences (AIIRLIVAS)	99
19	Focus Areas and New Schemes	104
20	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)	117
21	Policy Reforms Proposed	136
22	The Way Forward	139
23	Path to progress	141

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2026-27

1. INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector has evolved into one of the most dynamic and resilient components of Tamil Nadu's economy. Traditionally though it continues to be an important source of livelihood for millions of farming families, its significance today extends far beyond the rural economy. The sector contributes significantly to the growth of agriculture, food and nutritional security, value addition, employment, entrepreneurship and the overall economic development of the State. With changing consumer preferences, rising demand for quality animal products and growing opportunities for processing and exports, livestock has emerged as a rising sector with immense potential for sustained growth.

One of the defining strengths of the livestock sector is its ability to complement agriculture. It provides a regular and dependable source of income, enables productive utilisation of crop residues and common grazing resources, and helps farmers diversify their income while reducing production risks. Since livestock rearing requires relatively modest land resources, it is accessible to small and marginal farmers as well as landless households, while also offering significant opportunities for commercial farming, producer organisations and private investment across the livestock value chain.

The economic contribution of the sector to Tamil Nadu is both significant and steadily growing. As per estimates for the year 2024-25, the livestock sector generated a Gross Value Added*(GVA) of Rs.1,47,495 crore at current

- Livestock generated a **GVA** of **Rs.1,47,495 crore** in **2024-25** - 5.10% of **GSDP** and 39.09% of the **GVA** from agriculture and allied sectors.

*(Source: Estimates of State Domestic Products of Tamil Nadu, Dept. Of Economics & Statistics, 2024-25)

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prices, contributing 5.10 percent to the Gross State Domestic Product and 39.09 percent of the GVA from agriculture and allied sectors. This sustained growth reflects the increasing importance of livestock as a major contributor to the State's economy.

Tamil Nadu is today among the leading producers of livestock products in the Country. During 2024–25, the State produced 114.43 lakh metric tonnes of milk, ranking 11th nationally. It retained its position as the second-largest producer of eggs, with an annual production** of 2,330.495 crore eggs, and ranked sixth in meat production with an output of 8.02 lakh metric tonnes. The State contributes 4.62 percent of the country's milk production, 15.63 percent of egg production and 7.63 percent of meat production, reflecting the scale and competitiveness of its livestock sector.

- Tamil Nadu produced **114.43 lakh MT** of milk (11th nationally), 2,330.495 crore eggs (2nd) and **8.02 lakh MT** of meat (6th) in **2024-25**.
- The State supplies 4.62% of India's milk, 15.63% of its eggs and 7.63% of its meat.

**(Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2025)

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The growth of the sector has also translated into improved nutritional outcomes. The per capita availability of milk in Tamil Nadu stands at 407 ml per day, comfortably exceeding the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommendation of 300 ml per day. Similarly, annual per capita egg availability has reached 302 eggs, which is more than the minimum recommended level of 180 eggs, demonstrating the sector's vital contribution to nutritional security.

- Per capita milk availability is 407 ml a day against the **ICMR** norm of 300 ml, and 302 eggs a year against the recommended 180.

Sustained investments by the Department in selective breeding, animal healthcare, fodder development and veterinary infrastructure have been the key factors in driving this growth. Its programmes cover the development of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, supported by a strong network of breeding farms, fodder farms and research and training institutions. The Department also undertakes the

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Quinquennial Livestock Census and annual Integrated Sample Survey, providing reliable data for planning and evidence-based policy making.

Veterinary services are delivered through an extensive network of Polyclinics, Clinician Centres, Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU), Veterinary Sub-centres, Animal Disease Intelligence Units (ADIU), Diagnostic laboratories and Breeding centres spread across the State. Together, these institutions provide preventive, curative and breeding services, disease surveillance, laboratory diagnosis and farmer advisory support, ensuring timely and quality animal healthcare.

Improving the genetic potential of livestock continues to be a major priority. During 2025–26, the Department's frozen semen stations produced 55.80 lakh doses of frozen semen, facilitating 45.15 lakh artificial inseminations and resulting in the birth of 20.91 lakh genetically superior calves.

- Frozen semen stations produced **55.80 lakh** doses in **2025-26**, enabling **45.15 lakh** artificial inseminations and **20.91 lakh** genetically superior calves.

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Combined with sustained efforts in disease prevention, fodder development and extension services, these interventions have significantly enhanced livestock productivity and strengthened the sector's contribution to the State economy.

Going forward, Tamil Nadu will build on these strengths by focusing on higher productivity, improved genetics, fodder security, modern veterinary services, stronger market linkages, value addition and greater private participation. The objective is to create an environmentally sustainable livestock sector that generates higher incomes, supports agri-business growth, ensures nutritional security and contributes significantly to the State's vision of inclusive and sustainable economic development.

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2. OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT

- To promote the livestock and poultry sectors as one of the key drivers of the State's economy in a sustainable and inclusive manner.
- To enhance livestock productivity through genetic improvement, systematic management and better nutrition.
- To conserve and promote Tamil Nadu's indigenous livestock breeds and strengthen the State's genetic resources.
- To ensure year-round availability of quality fodder and feed through sustainable resource development.
- To strengthen veterinary healthcare through improved infrastructure, modern diagnostics and accessible service delivery.

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- To prevent and control animal and zoonotic diseases through effective surveillance and timely intervention.
- To promote entrepreneurship, value addition and efficient market linkages across the livestock value chain.
- Providing support to livestock farmers through targeted development schemes, skill development and risk mitigation measures.
- To expand livestock insurance coverage and enhance the resilience of the sector.
- To promote safe, hygienic and sustainable production and processing of livestock products.
- To leverage digital technologies for better service delivery, traceability and evidence-based decision-making.

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- To uphold high standards of animal welfare and encourage responsible livestock management.
- To foster veterinary education, research, innovation and partnerships for a competitive and future-ready livestock sector.

3. Evolution of the Animal Husbandry Department

The Animal Husbandry Department has evolved over more than a century into one of the largest and most comprehensive veterinary service delivery systems in the country. Its journey reflects Tamil Nadu's sustained commitment to improved livestock development, disease control, veterinary education and farmer welfare.

The Civil Veterinary Department was established as a separate department in 1892, marking the beginning of organised veterinary administration in the State. This was followed by the establishment of the Madras Veterinary College in 1903, laying the foundation for formal veterinary education. In 1924, the Hosur Cattle Farm was taken over from the Army and developed into dedicated cattle breeding station, signalling the State's early focus on genetic improvement.

- The Civil Veterinary Department was made a separate department in 1892 - the beginning of organised veterinary administration in the State.
- Madras Veterinary College was established in **1903**, laying the foundation of formal veterinary education.
- The Hosur Cattle Farm was taken over from the Army in **1924** and developed into a cattle breeding station.

A major milestone was achieved in 1948 with the creation of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and the introduction of Artificial Insemination using liquid semen, ushering in latest cattle breeding techniques. Veterinary services were subsequently expanded through the establishment of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries in 1959, improving access to animal healthcare in rural areas. The establishment of the Directorate

- **1948** brought both the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and artificial insemination using liquid semen.
- Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries came in **1959**; the Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research followed in **1969**.

of Veterinary Education and Research in 1969 further strengthened veterinary education and research.

The introduction of Artificial Insemination using frozen semen in 1975 significantly enhanced breeding programmes across the State. This was followed by the establishment of Animal Disease Intelligence Units (ADIU) in 1977 to strengthen disease surveillance and control, and the setting up of the Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (PDDL) at Erode in 1981, providing specialised support to the rapidly growing poultry sector.

- Artificial insemination with frozen semen began in **1975** - the technique that made nationwide breeding programmes possible.
- Animal Disease Intelligence Units date from **1977** and the Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Erode from **1981**.

The Department entered a new phase of livestock development with the establishment of the Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency (TNLDA) in 2003 under the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. Livestock insurance was introduced during 2006–07, providing

- The Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency was set up in **2003** under the National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding; livestock insurance came in **2006-07**.

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financial protection to livestock farmers against unforeseen losses.

From 2011 onwards, the Department witnessed a period of rapid expansion in veterinary infrastructure, breeding programmes and livestock development initiatives. Flagship schemes for the free distribution of milch cows and sheep/goats were launched to strengthen rural livelihoods, while the State Fodder Development Scheme was introduced to improve fodder availability. Veterinary infrastructure was significantly expanded through the upgradation of Veterinary Sub-Centres into Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Dispensaries, creation of additional Animal Husbandry Divisions, establishment of new Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development Units, and introduction of the Animal Mobile Medical Ambulance Scheme.

The State also made substantial investments in strengthening livestock health and breeding

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infrastructure. Vaccine production facilities at the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine (IVPM) were upgraded to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) standards. Embryo Transfer Technology was successfully introduced and later expanded to several districts, while facilities for the production of sex-sorted bovine semen were established to accelerate genetic improvement.

Veterinary education and research also witnessed significant expansion. Several new Veterinary Colleges and Research Institutes were established under Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS) at Orathanadu, Tirunelveli, Chinnasalem, Theni and Udumalaipettai, strengthening the State's veterinary education capacity. Specialised institutions, including the Stem Cell Research Centre for Animals, the Veterinary Epidemiology Centre, the Advanced Institute for Integrated Research on Livestock and Animal Sciences

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(AIIRLIVAS), the Feed and Water Analytical Laboratory and the Livestock and Poultry Feed Technology Centre, further reinforced Tamil Nadu's leadership in veterinary research and innovation.

Recognising the importance of conserving indigenous genetic resources, dedicated research stations were established for Bargur cattle, Pulikulam cattle, Kangayam cattle, Alambadi cattle, goats and Mecheri sheep. Native poultry breeding farms and hatcheries were also established to support conservation and commercial production of indigenous poultry breeds.

- Indigenous cattle breeds and their tracts: Kangayam (Tiruppur, Erode, Coimbatore, Karur), Umblachery (Thanjavur delta), Pulikulam (Madurai region), Bargur (Erode) and the Toda buffalo of the Nilgiris.

The Department also broadened its focus to include animal welfare and responsible animal management. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 facilitated the conduct of traditional Jallikattu events under a legal framework. Subsequently,

- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) **Act, 2017** gave Jallikattu its legal framework.

the Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board was constituted, and innovative initiatives such as the *Vallalar Palluyir Kappagangal* scheme were introduced to mitigate sufferings of abandoned and stray animals on permanent basis.

In recent years, veterinary services have become increasingly accessible through the expansion of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU), enabling timely doorstep healthcare for livestock owners across the State. These milestones collectively reflect the steady modernization of the Animal Husbandry Department into a technology-driven Department that supports livestock development through quality veterinary services, research, education, breed improvement, disease control and animal welfare.

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4. LIVESTOCK WEALTH IN TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu is endowed with rich livestock biodiversity and is home to several well-recognised indigenous breeds of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and dogs.

Table 1: Indigenous Cattle Breeds of Tamil Nadu

S.No	Breed	Native tract
1	Kangayam Cattle	Tiruppur, Erode, Coimbatore and Karur
2	Umblachery Cattle	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai and Cuddalore
3	Pulikulam Cattle	Madurai, Sivagangai, Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli
4	Bargur Cattle and Buffalo	Erode
5	Toda Buffalo	The Nilgiris

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The State is also known for its rich diversity of indigenous sheep breeds, including Mecheri, Ramnad White, Madras Red, Kilakarisal, Vembur, Trichy Black, Coimbatore, Chevvadu, Kachchakatti Black and Nilgiri, each of which is well adapted to the varied agro-climatic conditions of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the recognised indigenous goat breeds, namely Kanni Adu, Kodi Adu and Salem Black, are widely reared in the southern and western districts of the State. Alongside these indigenous breeds, farmers have successfully adopted high-yielding crossbred dairy cattle to enhance milk production. Jersey crossbreds are predominantly reared in the plains, while Holstein Friesian crossbreds are maintained in suitable agro-climatic regions. Popular goat breeds such as Tellicherry and Jamunapari are also reared for commercial meat production and breeding.

- Indigenous sheep breeds: Mecheri, Ramnad White, Madras Red, Kilakarisal, Vembur, Trichy Black, Coimbatore, Chevvadu, Kachchakatti Black and Nilgiri. Goat breeds: Kanni Adu, Kodi Adu and Salem Black.

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Table 2: Livestock Population in Tamil Nadu*

S. No	Species	Population (In lakh Nos.)
1	Cattle	88.73
2	Buffalo	3.43
3	Sheep	54.34
4	Goat	90.55
5	Pigs	0.77
6	Other livestock (Horses, Ponies, Mules, Donkeys and Camel)	0.06
	Total Livestock	**237.89**
7	Fowls and other birds	1996.13

*(Source: Government of India - 21st Livestock Census dashboard -provisional data)

- Livestock population by the 21st Census: **237.89 lakh** in all - 90.55 lakh goats, **88.73 lakh** cattle, 54.34 lakh sheep, **3.43 lakh** buffaloes - plus **1,996.13 lakh** fowls and other birds.

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5. ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Animal Husbandry Department is headed by a Director, who is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The Director is assisted by senior technical officers, including Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors at the Directorate level. Financial management and specialised functions are supported by officers on deputation from the Finance, Treasuries and Accounts, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments, ensuring effective planning, administration and implementation of the Department's programmes and services.

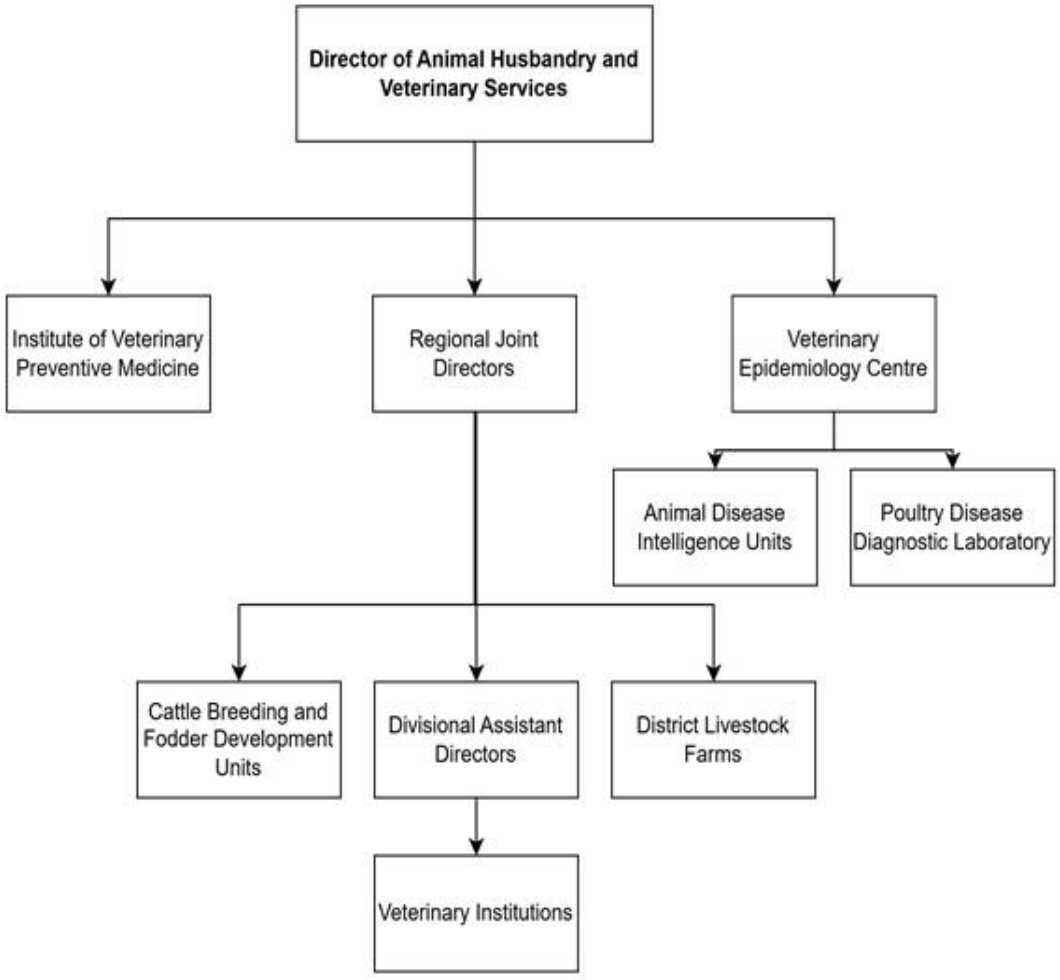
At the field level, the Department's activities are implemented through Regional Joint Directors and Deputy Directors at the district level, and Assistant Directors at the divisional level, ensuring efficient delivery of veterinary, breeding and extension services across the State.

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The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, is headed by a Director in the cadre of Additional Director and serves as the State's premier institution for the manufacture of veterinary vaccines and biologicals, playing a vital role in disease prevention and control.

The Veterinary Epidemiological Centre (VEC), Chennai, headed by a Joint Director and functioning from the Veterinary Polyclinic campus at Saidapet, coordinates and monitors the activities of all the Animal Disease Intelligence Units(ADIUs) and Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (PDDLs) across the State, thereby strengthening disease surveillance and epidemiological monitoring.

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6. VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS

6.1 Veterinary Service Delivery

The Department provides a comprehensive range of veterinary services, including preventive, curative and diagnostic care, medical and surgical treatment, gynaecological and infertility

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management, deworming, immunisation, disease surveillance and control, artificial insemination, fodder development, farmer training and extension services. While specialised veterinary services are delivered by qualified veterinary professionals; minor veterinary care, first aid and breeding support are provided through trained para-veterinary personnel.

The veterinary network has expanded significantly from about 120 institutions during the 1960s to 3,813 institutions in 2025–26, comprising 16 Veterinary Polyclinics, 14 Clinician Centres, 153 Veterinary Hospitals, 2,765 Veterinary Dispensaries and 865 Veterinary Sub-Centres. Besides this, there are 245 Mobile Veterinary Units and 32 Animal Ambulances.

- The veterinary network grew from about 120 institutions in the 1960s to 3,813 in **2025-26** - 16 polyclinics, 14 clinician centres, 153 hospitals, 2,765 dispensaries and 865 sub-centres.
- 245 Mobile Veterinary Units and 32 animal ambulances run in **PPP** mode, each staffed by a veterinarian, a para-veterinarian and a driver-cum-attendant.

6.1.1 Pattern and Functioning of Veterinary Institutions:

- Veterinary Polyclinics are headed by a Clinician and supported by four Veterinary

Assistant Surgeons and other staff. They function round the clock and provide specialised referral and advanced veterinary services.

- Clinician Centres, headed by a Clinician and assisted by a Senior Veterinary Livestock Supervisor and supporting staff, provide specialised veterinary care.
- Veterinary Hospitals, headed by Veterinary Surgeons, provide comprehensive veterinary services, including diagnosis, treatment and preventive healthcare.
- Veterinary Dispensaries, headed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, provide routine veterinary care, breeding services, extension activities and implement Government welfare programmes.
- Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) operate in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode

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with a veterinarian, a para-veterinarian and a Driver-cum-Attendant. They conduct hamlet-level veterinary camps and provide doorstep veterinary services, including emergency response.

- Animal Medical Mobile Ambulances, also operating under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, provide round-the-clock emergency veterinary services through a team comprising a veterinarian, a para-veterinarian and a Driver-cum-Attendant.
- Veterinary Sub-Centres, manned by Livestock Inspectors, provide artificial insemination, first-aid and other basic veterinary services at the village level.
- A 24×7 State-level Call Centre operates through the dedicated **1962** helpline, coordinating emergency veterinary services

- A 24x7 State call centre on the **1962** helpline coordinates emergency veterinary services.

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and responding to animal health emergencies across the State.

The Department is presently undertaking a comprehensive reorganisation of its veterinary infrastructure, including the rationalisation of veterinary institutions and staffing patterns, to align with the minimum standards prescribed by the Government of India and to further improve the quality, accessibility and efficiency of veterinary service delivery.

Table 3: Activity-wise work done by the veterinary institutions during 2025-26

S. No	ACTIVITIES	Numbers in lakh
1	Veterinary Treatment (including first aid)	491.67
2	Artificial Insemination(AI)	51.25
3	Vaccination	638.22
4	Castration & Spaying	10.18

- Work done in **2025-26**: **491.67 lakh** treatments, **638.22 lakh** vaccinations, **51.25 lakh** artificial inseminations and **10.18 lakh** castrations and spayings.

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S. No	ACTIVITIES	Numbers in lakh
5	Deworming	437.78
6	Calves Born	26.83

6.2. PROCUREMENT OF MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT

To ensure the routine functioning of Veterinary Institutions in the department, general medicines, equipment, Surgical and consumables are procured through Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) and Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation (TNLDC), alternative medicines are procured through Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Corporation Limited (TAMPCOL) and Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS).

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Table 4: Fund Allocation for 2026-27

S. No	Items	Fund allotted (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Medicines, Equipment, Surgical consumables and Alternate medicines	3743.91
2	Chemicals	41.60
3	Reserve fund to meet out emergencies	415.99
	TOTAL	**4201.50**

7. INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (IVPM), RANIPET

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine is the State's premier institution for the production of veterinary biologicals. The Institute plays a crucial role in protecting livestock and

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poultry health by manufacturing quality vaccines, diagnostic reagents and diluents.

A major milestone in the Institute's journey has been the successful upgradation of its vaccine production facilities to comply with the GMP standards prescribed by the Drug Licensing Authority. IVPM is the first Government veterinary biologicals institute in the country to achieve this distinction and vaccine production commenced in the new GMP-compliant facility in February 2026.

- The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet is the first Government veterinary biologicals institute in India to meet **GMP** standards; production in the new facility began in February **2026**.

The Institute currently manufactures four bacterial vaccines and five viral vaccines for the prevention and control of major livestock and poultry diseases. These vaccines are supplied to veterinary institutions throughout Tamil Nadu and also cater to the requirements of other States. IVPM also ensures the timely supply of vaccines and diluents required for the implementation of the Pulse Ranikhet Disease Vaccination (RDVK)

- **IVPM** makes four bacterial and five viral vaccines, plus five diagnostic reagents and one diluent, supplying other States as well.

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Programme, contributing significantly to disease prevention in backyard and commercial poultry.

Quality remains the cornerstone of the Institute's operations. Every biological product is manufactured under stringent Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) protocols to ensure its safety, potency and efficacy before it reaches the field.

In addition to vaccine production, IVPM manufactures five diagnostic reagents and one diluent to support disease diagnosis and immunisation programmes. Vaccine production is planned in line with disease prevalence and the vaccination targets under various State and National programmes. The Institute also maintains seed cultures and virulent biological materials that are indispensable for vaccine production, quality assurance and research.

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IVPM further contributes to national animal health programmes through its Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Collaborative Centre, functioning under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) of the Government of India. The Centre undertakes sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring and serotyping to strengthen the monitoring and control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

- **IVPM**'s **FMD** Collaborative Centre works under the National Animal Disease Control Programme, doing sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring and serotyping.

The Institute functions in compliance with national regulatory and biosafety standards. It is registered with the Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CCSEA) for animal experimentation and with the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBSC) for the safe handling of hazardous microorganisms, ensuring that its research and production activities adhere to the highest standards of biosafety and animal welfare.

- **IVPM** is registered with **CCSEA** for animal experimentation and with the Institutional Biosafety Committee for hazardous microorganisms.

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Currently, works for setting up a GMP-compliant Pharmaceutical Division and an *In-vitro* Diagnostic Unit for the production of Brucella diagnostics and other diagnostic reagents are underway at a total cost of Rs.18.02 crore.

Table 5: Production details from April 2025 to June 2026

S. No	Biologicals produced	Doses (in lakh)
A.	**Bacterial Vaccines**	
1	Anthrax spore vaccine	30.88
2	Black quarter vaccine	0.28
3	Enterotoxaemia vaccine	1.50
4	Haemorrhagic septicaemia vaccine	0.60
B.	**Viral Vaccines**	
1	Sheep Pox vaccine	1.94

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S. No	Biologicals produced	Doses (in lakh)
2	Duck Plague vaccine	240.63
3	Ranikhet disease vaccine 'F'	3.68
4	Ranikhet disease vaccine 'K'	332.67
5	Ranikhet disease vaccine *'Lasota'*	3.99

S. No	Diagnostics and Diluent produced	(in litres)
1	CMT - Californian Mastitis Test Antigen	5.70
2	*Brucella abortus* Coloured Antigen	1.12
3	*Brucella abortus* plain Antigen	3.20
4	*Brucella abortus* Milk Ring Test (MRT) Antigen	1.00

S. No	Diagnostics and Diluent produced	(in litres)
5	SPCA – *Salmonella pullorum* Coloured Antigen	0.62
6	Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) (diluent)	47.29

8. DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION

Livestock and poultry are vulnerable to a wide range of bacterial, viral, protozoal and parasitic diseases, which can lead to significant economic losses through reduced productivity, mortality and trade restrictions. Preventing and controlling these diseases is therefore essential not only for protecting farmers' livelihoods but also for improving livestock productivity and enhancing the quality and marketability of Indian livestock and livestock products.

The Department follows a proactive approach to disease management. Continuous monitoring of disease prevalence and epidemiological trends helps in identifying emerging disease risks and planning appropriate control measures. Early detection through surveillance, timely reporting by farmers and rapid veterinary intervention plays a vital role in containing disease outbreaks before they spread. Disease prevention remains the cornerstone of the Department's strategy. A comprehensive Disease Control Programme is implemented across the State, with regular vaccination programmes tailored to the endemicity of diseases, prompt containment measures during outbreaks and sustained efforts towards the progressive control and eradication of major livestock and poultry diseases.

These activities are supported by a well-established network of disease diagnostic and disease control units across Tamil Nadu, which

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provide laboratory diagnosis, disease surveillance and technical support, enabling timely and effective response to animal disease outbreaks.

8.1 Diagnostic Units

8.1.1 Veterinary Epidemiology Centre (VEC), Chennai

The Veterinary Epidemiology Centre is the nodal institution for disease surveillance, diagnosis, prevention and coordination of animal disease control activities across Tamil Nadu. It provides technical guidance to the field veterinary system, supports early disease detection and strengthens the State's preparedness to respond effectively to disease outbreaks.

The Centre coordinates and monitors the functioning of 31 ADIUs spread across the State, PDDLs at Erode, Namakkal and Tiruppur and the Feed and Water Analysis Laboratory (FWAL) at Palladam. It provides technical expertise in the investigation of disease outbreaks, analyses

- The Veterinary Epidemiology Centre at Saidapet coordinates 31 Animal Disease Intelligence Units, PDDLs at Erode, Namakkal and Tiruppur, and the Feed and Water Analysis Laboratory at Palladam.

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disease trends and recommends appropriate control measures to contain and prevent the spread of infections.

Key Functions

8.1.1.1 Poultry Farm Inspection and Biosecurity Compliance

To strengthen avian disease surveillance and safeguard the poultry sector, the Department undertakes bi-annual inspections of private poultry farms to ensure compliance with compartmentalisation guidelines for the prevention and control of Avian Influenza. It also verifies that farms engaged in the export of poultry products adhere to the compartmentalisation principles prescribed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), with particular emphasis on maintaining robust biosecurity and biosafety standards.

- Poultry farms exporting products must follow the compartmentalisation principles of the World Organisation for Animal Health - biosecurity as a trade condition.

8.1.1.2 Stud Bull Disease Monitoring

The Centre regularly screens stud bulls maintained at the Department's frozen semen production stations to ensure that only healthy, disease-free animals are used for breeding. It also ensures that frozen semen straws used for artificial insemination are sourced exclusively from disease-free herds, thereby protecting animal health and maintaining the genetic quality and reliability of breeding programmes.

8.1.1.3 Vaccination Monitoring

The Veterinary Epidemiology Centre closely monitors the effective implementation of district-level vaccination programmes for achieving optimum vaccination coverage. This enables timely corrective measures wherever required and strengthens the State's efforts towards the prevention, control and eventual eradication of major livestock and poultry diseases.

8.1.2 Animal Disease Intelligence Units (ADIUs)

The Animal Disease Intelligence Units form the backbone of the State's animal disease surveillance and diagnostic network. By facilitating early disease detection, timely diagnosis and rapid outbreak response, these units play a crucial role in protecting animal health, preventing the spread of infectious diseases and minimising economic losses to livestock farmers.

8.1.2.1 Key Functions

8.1.2.1.1 Disease Diagnosis and Surveillance

The ADIUs undertake disease diagnosis through systematic collection and laboratory examination of samples from affected animals. Post-mortem examinations are carried out to ascertain the cause of death, and whenever required, samples are referred to specialised

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laboratories for confirmatory diagnosis. These activities strengthen disease surveillance and enable timely detection of emerging and endemic diseases.

8.1.2.1.2 Outbreak Investigation and Control

During disease outbreaks, the ADIUs investigate the source, transmission pattern and extent of spread, and recommend appropriate control and containment measures. They also maintain endemic disease maps and trend analysis, which provide valuable inputs for planning targeted prophylactic vaccination programmes and other preventive interventions.

8.1.2.1.3 Field-Level Disease Monitoring

The units extend diagnostic and advisory services directly to farmers through Mass Contact Programmes and Special Livestock Health Camps, enabling early detection and treatment of diseases at the field level. Regular surveillance is

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also carried out in slaughterhouses through sample collection for monitoring zoonotic diseases, while Government and private livestock farms are routinely monitored to ensure the timely identification and control of animal diseases.

8.1.2.1.4 Vaccine Efficacy Monitoring

The ADIUs play an important role in assessing the effectiveness of vaccination programmes by collecting pre and post-vaccination serum samples for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) and Brucellosis under various Central Sector Schemes. These studies help evaluate vaccine-induced immunity in livestock as a part of strengthening disease control strategies.

8.1.2.1.5 FMD Sero surveillance

ADIUs also support national disease control programmes by assisting in sample collection for

detecting virus circulation (DIVA testing - Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals), and providing scientific evidence for disease-free status.

8.1.2.2 Strengthening of ADIUs

8.1.2.2.1 Glanders Testing

The ADIUs at Tiruchirappalli and The Nilgiris have been upgraded to undertake Glanders testing in horses, donkeys, mules and ponies. This enhanced diagnostic capability strengthens surveillance of equine diseases and supports the State's efforts to prevent the spread of this zoonotic disease.

8.1.2.2.2 Diagnostic Activities of PDDL and ADIU in 2025-26

The ADIUs conduct extensive disease surveillance and diagnostic testing.

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Table 6: Diagnostic activities by ADIUs during 2025-26

S. No	Samples	Nos.
1	Dung/Faecal Samples	9,97,470
2	Blood Smears	1,92,066
3	Impression Smears	11,078
4	Blood Wet Films	10,616
5	Intestinal Scrapings	10,604
6	Blood Analysis	50,216
7	Biochemical Blood Analysis	18,801
8	Urine Samples	20,868
9	Milk Samples (Mastitis Testing)	25,483
10	Brucellosis - Milk Ring Tests	20,698
11	Antibiotic Sensitivity Tests	24,045
12	Tuberculosis Testing	1,709 animals
13	Johne’s Disease Testing	1,714 animals

During 2025-26, **26 confirmed disease outbreaks** were reported in 22 districts. All the

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outbreaks were promptly investigated and effectively contained by the ADIUs in close coordination with the field veterinary institutions.

Table 7: Disease outbreak during 2025-26

S. No	Name of the Disease	No. of Districts OBR recorded	No. of Outbreaks recorded
1	PPR	1	1
2	Anthrax	4	5
3	Lumpy skin disease	2	4
4	Blue Tongue	1	1
5	Foot and Mouth Disease	3	3
6	Infectious Bursal Disease	1	1
7	African Swine Fever	2	2
8	Glanders	1	1
9	Avian Influenza (Crows)	7	8
	Total	**22**	**26**

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8.1.3 Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (PDDL)

The PDDLs provide specialised diagnostic and disease surveillance services to the poultry sector in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the State's intensive poultry-rearing regions. The laboratories undertake disease diagnosis by examining droppings, blood and tissue samples to detect viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases affecting poultry. They also conduct post-mortem examinations to determine the cause of mortality and recommend appropriate preventive and control measures for both emerging and endemic diseases.

PDDLs play a vital role in supporting the export of eggs from the State by ensuring that exported eggs meet the poultry health and food safety standards of importing countries. The lab reports support the veterinary health certificates required for egg exports.

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8.1.3.1. Field Visits and Technical Advisory Services

The PDDLs regularly visit poultry farms to provide technical guidance on disease prevention, biosecurity practices and flock management, helping farmers minimise disease risks and improve productivity.

8.1.3.2. Supply of Poultry Vaccines

The laboratories facilitate the supply of poultry vaccines to farmers, ensuring timely access to vaccines for the prevention and control of major poultry diseases.

8.1.3.3. Avian Influenza Surveillance

The PDDLs at Namakkal and Erode are Biosafety Level-II (BSL-II) compliant and undertake preliminary screening for Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) as part of the State's avian influenza surveillance programme.

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8.1.3.4. Feed and Water Quality Analysis

A dedicated Feed and Water Analysis Laboratory has been established at Palladam, Tiruppur District, to assess the quality of poultry feed and water, thereby contributing to improved flock health and farm productivity.

8.1.3.5. Diagnostic Activities during 2025–2026

During 2025–2026, the PDDLs examined 2,94,458 samples as part of their routine disease diagnosis and surveillance activities.

Table 8: Number of samples tested at PDDLs

S. No	Type of Tests	Number of samples
1	Rapid Plate Tests	8,814
2	*E. coli* Testing	61,159
3	*Salmonella* Testing	61,386
4	Water Quality Testing	3,777
5	Feed Analysis	1,860
6	Air Quality Testing (for microbial	9,263

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S. No	Type of Tests	Number of samples
	contamination)	
7	Hemagglutination (HA) Tests for Ranikhet Disease	44,058
8	Hemagglutination Inhibition (HI) Tests for Ranikhet Immunity Estimation	58,005
9	Antibiotic Sensitivity Tests	1,085
Avian Influenza Antibody Testing (ELISA Method)		
10	Poultry Serum Samples	44,670
11	Duck Serum Samples	381

8.2 Disease Prevention Services

Vaccination is one of the most effective ways of protecting livestock from infectious diseases. Regular immunisation against major diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Anthrax, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Sheep Pox and *Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)* helps prevent disease outbreaks, reduces

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economic losses to farmers and improves the health and productivity of livestock.

These vaccination programmes are implemented under various Central Sector Schemes like National Animal Diseases Control Programme and Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases form an important part of the State's animal health strategy.

8.2.1 National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)

NADCP is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at eliminating Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis through systematic vaccination of eligible cattle and buffaloes.

8.2.1.1 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccination Programme

FMD is a highly contagious viral disease that affects cloven-hoofed animals, leading to reduced

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milk production, poor growth and significant economic losses. The disease is controlled through bi-annual vaccination, supported by biosecurity measures and regulated movement of animals.

Since 2020, nine rounds of FMD vaccination have been completed up to August 2026, covering 83.49 lakh eligible bovines across Tamil Nadu.

8.2.1.2 Brucellosis Vaccination Programme

Brucellosis is a bacterial disease that causes abortions, stillbirths and infertility in cattle, resulting in considerable economic losses to farmers. To protect future breeding stock, female calves aged 4 to 8 months are vaccinated once in their lifetime. Five phases of the Brucellosis Vaccination Programme have been completed till 2024-25, covering 24 lakh heifer calves across the State.

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8.2.2 Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

LSD is a viral disease that affects cattle and buffaloes. It causes fever, skin nodules and a sharp decline in milk production, adversely affecting farmers' incomes.

To protect the State's cattle population, 59.11 lakh cattle were vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease during 2025–26 using Goat Pox vaccine (GPV), significantly reducing the risk of disease outbreaks.

Table 9: Vaccinations during 2025-26

S. No	Name of the Disease	Type of animals Vaccinated	No. of animals vaccinated (nos. in lakh)
1	Anthrax	Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep and Goat	28.87
2	Black Quarter	Cattle	0.33

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S. No	Name of the Disease	Type of animals Vaccinated	No. of animals vaccinated (nos. in lakh)
3	FMD	Cattle and Buffalo	167.92
4	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Cattle and Buffalo	0.75
5	Sheep Pox	Sheep	0.76
6	LSD	Cattle	59.11
Total			**257.28**

- Vaccination in **2025-26** totalled 257.28 lakh animals, of which **FMD** accounted for **167.92 lakh** cattle and buffalo and Lumpy Skin Disease **59.11 lakh** cattle.

9. LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Departmental Farms

The Department maintains a network of 14 farms that serve as centres for livestock breeding, genetic improvement, demonstration, training and capacity building. The network comprises eight livestock farms, three sheep farms, the Mecheri Sheep Liquid Semen Station, one poultry farm and one fodder seed production farm. These

- Fourteen departmental farms - eight livestock, three sheep, the Mecheri sheep liquid semen station, one poultry and one fodder seed farm - breed stock and train farmers.

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farms play a vital role in supporting the State's livestock development programmes by producing quality breeding stock, promoting best farming practices and strengthening extension services.

9.1.1 Objectives

- To serve as demonstration farms showcasing modern livestock rearing practices to farmers.
- To disseminate technical knowledge and best management practices for improving livestock production and productivity across the State.
- To produce disease-free, high-genetic-merit frozen semen straws for genetic improvement programmes.
- To produce and supply genetically superior calves, lambs, kids, piglets and chicks to farmers for breeding purposes.

- To rear disease-free, high-genetic-merit bull calves for use in frozen semen production.
- To promote the production of heifer calves through the use of sex-sorted semen technology.
- To provide training to farmers on best practices of livestock management and refresher training to Veterinarians and Livestock Inspectors.

Table 10: List of Departmental Farms

S. No	Name of the Farm	Location
1	Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm	Eachenkottai, Thanjavur District
2	District Livestock Farm	Hosur, Krishnagiri District; Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli District;

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S. No	Name of the Farm	Location
		Udhagamandalam, The Nilgiris District; Pudukottai, Pudukottai District; Naduvur, Thanjavur District; Chettinadu, Sivagangai District
3	Livestock Farm	Korukkai, Tiruvarur District
4	Sheep Farm	Chinnasalem, Kallakurichi District; Mukundarayapuram, Ranipet District; Sathur, Virudhunagar District
5	Poultry Farm	Kattupakkam, Chengalpattu District

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S. No	Name of the Farm	Location
6	Fodder Seed Production Farm	Padappai, Kancheepuram District
7	Mecheri sheep Liquid semen station	Mecheri, Salem District

During 2025-26, 215 number of calves, 914 lambs, 687 kids and 1085 piglets have been sold to the farmers for breeding purpose. 1,28,730 poultry chicks and 2,27,522 eggs were sold to farmers.

In 2026-27, 114 number of calves, 304 lambs, 159 kids and 211 piglets have been sold for breeding purpose and 1,03,580 eggs and 33,618 poultry chicks were sold to farmers.

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9.2 Frozen Semen Production

The Department has three Frozen Semen Production Stations functioning at:

- Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai,
- District Livestock Farm, Hosur and
- District Livestock Farm, Udhagamandalam.

The Department's Frozen Semen Stations adhere to the minimum standards prescribed by the Government of India for the production of quality bovine semen. During 2025–26, these stations produced 55.80 lakh doses of disease-free, high-genetic-merit frozen semen including 2.81 lakh doses of sex-sorted semen doses. During 2026–27, they have produced 11.49 lakh doses.

The stations are periodically evaluated by the Central Monitoring Unit of the Government of India to ensure continued compliance with the

- Three frozen semen stations work at Eachenkottai, Hosur and Udhagamandalam, evaluated periodically by the Central Monitoring Unit of the Government of India.
- Of **55.80 lakh** doses produced, 2.81 lakh were sex-sorted.

prescribed quality standards and production protocols.

9.3 Artificial Insemination using Sex-Sorted Semen

The Department has expanded the use of sex-sorted semen technology across all districts to increase the birth of female calves and accelerate genetic improvement in the bovine population. During 2025–26, 1.98 lakh artificial inseminations were carried out using sex-sorted semen. These resulted in 16,780 calf births, of which 14,914 (88.9%) were female calves.

- Sex-sorted semen produced 16,780 calves in **2025-26**, of which 14,914 - 88.9% - were female. That skew is the whole point of the technology.

9.4 Assisted Reproductive Technology – *In-vitro* Fertilization (IVF) Laboratory

The Department operates an exclusive *In-vitro* Fertilization (IVF) Laboratory at the District Livestock Farm, Hosur, to produce disease-free, high-genetic-merit bull calves for semen

- An **IVF** laboratory at the District Livestock Farm, Hosur produces high-genetic-merit bull calves for semen production and elite heifers.

production and elite heifer calves for enhancing milk production.

9.5 Mecheri Sheep Liquid Semen Station

The Mecheri Sheep Liquid Semen Station at Mecheri, Salem District, collects and distributes liquid semen from the indigenous Mecheri breed for artificial insemination. The programme supports the genetic improvement of non-descript sheep and contributes to the conservation and propagation of this valuable native breed.

9.6 Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development (CBFD)

The Department has established 37 CBFD Units across the State to support breeding services. These units ensure the timely distribution of frozen semen straws, liquid nitrogen (LN_2) and other breeding inputs to

37 Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development units distribute frozen semen straws and liquid nitrogen to veterinary institutions.

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veterinary institutions and sub-centres, facilitating uninterrupted artificial insemination services.

9.7 Dog Breeding Unit, Saidapet

The Dog Breeding Unit at Saidapet, Chennai, established in 1984, is dedicated to the conservation and promotion of indigenous dog breeds. The unit creates awareness about native breeds and supplies quality puppies to interested dog breeders and the public.

- The Dog Breeding Unit at Saidapet, from **1984**, conserves the native breeds Kanni, Rajapalayam, Chippiparai and Kombai; it has been upgraded at **Rs.5.95 crore**.

To strengthen the conservation and propagation of Tamil Nadu's native dog breeds—**Kanni, Rajapalayam, Chippiparai and Kombai**—the Dog Breeding Unit has been upgraded at a total cost of Rs.5.95 crore.

10. Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey

10.1 Livestock Census

The Livestock Census is a central sector scheme conducted once every five years to assess

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the livestock and poultry population across the country. Livestock enumeration has been carried out periodically since 1919–20.

The 21st Livestock Census, launched on 25 October 2024, was completed in April 2025 using a mobile application-based data collection system. During the census, livestock data was collected from 2.49 crore households across Tamil Nadu.

Livestock enumeration has been carried out since **1919-20**; the census is quinquennial and is a central sector scheme.

The 21st Livestock Census ran from 25 October **2024** to April **2025** on a mobile app, covering **2.49 crore** households in Tamil Nadu.

10.2 Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)

Reliable and timely livestock statistics are essential for planning development programmes, monitoring their outcomes and estimating the contribution of the livestock sector to the State economy.

Under the ISS, a centrally sponsored scheme with 50 percent financial assistance from the Government of India, annual surveys are conducted to estimate the production of major

livestock products such as milk, eggs, meat and wool.

The survey covers both rural and urban areas through selected sample villages and urban wards. It also includes non-household establishments such as livestock farms, slaughterhouses and butcher shops engaged in animal husbandry activities.

To capture seasonal variations in production, the survey is conducted in three rounds each year—summer (March–June), rainy (July–October) and winter (November–February).

- The Integrated Sample Survey runs in three seasonal rounds a year and is centrally sponsored at 50%; it has used Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing since **2023-24**.

Since 2023–24, data collection has been carried out using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), replacing the earlier paper-based system and improving the speed, accuracy and reliability of data collection.

Table 11: ESTIMATES OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 2024-25

Item	All India	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Share (%)	Rank
Milk (Lakh Metric Tonnes)	2478.70	114.43	4.62	11
Egg (Crore Nos)	14911.14	2330.50	15.63	2
Meat (Lakh Metric Tonnes)	105.05	8.02	7.63	6

(Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2025)

11. Jallikattu - The Traditional and Cultural Identity of Tamil Nadu

Jallikattu is a traditional rural sport of Tamil Nadu, practised mainly in the southern districts of the State. With a history spanning over 5,000 years, it is an integral part of Tamil culture and

- Jallikattu is described as having a history of over 5,000 years, using only native bulls - which links the sport to indigenous breed conservation.

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reflects the close bond between farming communities and their cattle. The sport celebrates the courage and skill of Tamil youth while contributing to the conservation of indigenous cattle breeds, as only native bulls are used.

Jallikattu is traditionally held during the Pongal festival, particularly on Mattu Pongal, and is also conducted in the forms of *Manjuvirattu, Vadamadu* and *Erudu Vidum Vizha* as part of village temple festivals.

- Besides Jallikattu on Mattu Pongal, the variants Manjuvirattu, Vadamadu and Erudu Vidum Vizha are held at village temple festivals.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has put in place a comprehensive framework to ensure that Jallikattu is conducted safely and in accordance with the law. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals(Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017, upheld the unanimously by the 5 Judges Constitutional Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, provides the legal framework for the conduct of the sport. Jallikattu is organised in accordance with the Tamil Nadu Prevention of

- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) **Act 2017** was upheld unanimously by a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.

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Cruelty to Animals (Conduct of Jallikattu) Rules, 2017, and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Government. The District administration under the supervision of the District Collector monitor every event to ensure compliance with the prescribed safety and animal welfare measures.

Jallikattu and its variants are permitted only at notified venues between 1st January and 31st May each year. Events conducted without approval are treated as illegal and appropriate usual action is taken. Since 2017, around 350 events have been notified annually. From 2024, the entire approval process has been made online through the portal www.ahd.tn.gov.in/jallikattu/, making the system more transparent and efficient. During January–May 2025, 336 events were conducted, while 245 events were held during January–May 2026.

- Events are permitted only at notified venues between 1 January and 31 May; about 350 are notified a year, and approval has been online since **2024**.

12. MOBILE VETERINARY UNIT (MVU)

The MVUs bring veterinary services to the doorsteps of livestock farmers, particularly in remote and underserved areas. Each unit visits three villages a day according to a scheduled programme, while farmers can also avail themselves of doorstep veterinary care by calling the toll-free number 1962.

The initiative focuses on improving animal health and fertility through timely treatment, preventive care and artificial insemination, while also creating awareness among farmers on improved livestock management practices.

Each MVU caters to a livestock population of about one lakh and is equipped with diagnostic equipment, facilities for minor surgical procedures and audio-visual aids for farmer education. Every unit is staffed by a Veterinarian, a Para-Veterinarian and a Driver-cum-Attendant.

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A dedicated call centre, supported by four Veterinarians and twelve Call Executives, coordinates service requests and ensures prompt delivery of veterinary care.

The MVUs became operational on 20th August 2024. Since then, the MVUs have attended to 51.40 lakh cases through 2.41 lakh village camps up to 30 June 2026.

- Mobile Veterinary Units became operational on 20 August **2024** and had handled **51.40 lakh** cases through **2.41 lakh** village camps by 30 June **2026**.

13. Animal Welfare Measures - Activities of Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board (TNAWB)

Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India enjoins every citizen to show compassion towards living creatures. Guided by this constitutional principle, the Government of Tamil Nadu has accorded high priority to animal welfare by strengthening institutional mechanisms and implementing programmes for the care, protection and humane treatment of animals.

- Article 51A(g) - the fundamental duty to show compassion to living creatures - is the constitutional basis the note cites for animal welfare.

The Government has reconstituted the Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board to provide policy direction and to coordinate animal welfare activities across the State. The Hon'ble Chief Minister serves as the Chairperson of the Board and the Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandry serves as its Vice-Chairperson, reflecting the Government's strong commitment to animal welfare.

The Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board is chaired by the Chief Minister with the Animal Husbandry Minister as Vice-Chairperson; District Animal Welfare Officers work in every district.

The Board comprises the Chief Secretary, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, Registrars of TANUVAS and State Veterinary Council and two Honorary Members. This broad-based representation enables the Board to effectively formulate policies, coordinate programmes and promote the welfare and protection of animals across Tamil Nadu.

The Government sanctioned Rs.9.59 crore during 2023–24 for strengthening the Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board and establishing Animal

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Birth Control (ABC) facilities. Subsequently, Rs.11.00 crore was sanctioned in the 2025–26 Budget.

Further, District Animal Welfare Officers (DAWOs) have been appointed in all districts to ensure rapid response to cruelty complaints and effective grievance redressal, significantly improving animal welfare administration across Tamil Nadu.

13.1 Vallalar Palluyir Kaappagangal

The *Vallalar Palluyir Kaappagangal* scheme reflects the ideals of Saint Vallalar, whose philosophy of universal compassion is captured in the words, *"Whenever I see a wilted plant, I too wilt."* The scheme supports Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the rescue, treatment, shelter and rehabilitation of abandoned, injured and distressed animals.

- The Vallalar Palluyir Kaappagangal scheme funds NGOs that rescue, treat and shelter abandoned and injured animals - named for Vallalar's philosophy of universal compassion.

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With an allocation of Rs.20.00 crore during 2022–23, the scheme substantially strengthened the capacity of Animal Welfare Organisations to provide emergency veterinary care, medical treatment, shelter and rehabilitation for vulnerable animals. The scheme supported the purchase of ambulances for Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs), Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) and other eligible NGOs to facilitate timely rescue and emergency veterinary care.

The programme further assists in establishing and maintaining animal shelters and supports Animal Birth Control (ABC) and anti-rabies vaccination programmes for stray and pet dogs and cats. These interventions contribute to humane management of stray animal populations, prevention of rabies and improvement of both public health and animal welfare.

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Out of the Rs.20.00 crore allocated under the scheme, a sum of Rs.18.26 crore has been released for renovation of the Veterinary Polyclinic at Saidapet and establishment of the Model Animal Birth Control Centre at Kelambakkam including fund release to 37 Animal Welfare Organisations and NGOs for providing feed, medical care, ambulances, etc.

During the year 2025–26, the Government has sanctioned Rs.10.00 crore under the scheme, a sum of Rs.4.96 crore has been released to existing and newly recognised Animal Welfare Organisations and NGOs for providing feed and medicines.

13.2 Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs)

SPCAs have been constituted in accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of

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India, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

Functioning under the leadership of the District Collector, the SPCAs promote animal welfare and prevent cruelty through coordinated action at the district level. Their activities are guided by the District Management Committee, which oversees planning, coordination and implementation of animal welfare initiatives.

The SPCAs undertake emergency rescue and treatment of animals, address cases of cruelty, safeguard animal welfare, regulate pet shops, kennels, dog hostels, breeders and goshalas, establish and maintain shelters for rescued animals, and organise animal health camps and public awareness programmes.

During 2025–26, corpus fund of Rs.3.00 lakh has been provided to each District SPCA to support these activities.

13.3 Animal Birth Control Programme

The Animal Birth Control (ABC) Programme is implemented to manage the stray dog population in a humane manner and reduce the incidence of rabies. The programme is implemented in accordance with the Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023 notified by the Government of India.

Under the programme, stray dogs are humanely captured, sterilised, vaccinated against rabies and released at the same location from where they were captured. The programme is implemented by Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Local Bodies and the Animal Husbandry Department in compliance with the provisions of the ABC Rules, 2023.

To strengthen programme implementation, a Model Animal Birth Control Centre is being established at the Veterinary Dispensary Campus, Kelambakkam, Chengalpattu District, at a cost of

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Rs.2.00 crore, and the Veterinary Polyclinic at Saidapet has been renovated to enhance Animal Birth Control services for stray animals.

Animal Husbandry Department through Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board have upgraded the 100 veterinary institutions as ABC Centers with Post-Operative Care Facilities and Modern Infrastructure at a cost of Rs.20.00 Crore to implement the ABC Programme throughout the State. Annually 2,40,000 dogs will covered by this scheme. So far, 16,357 surgeries and 16,581 vaccinations were done in the upgraded ABC Centers.

Additionally, Rs.20.00 Crore was sanctioned to control the breeding of stray and abandoned dogs through Animal Birth Control Programme (ABC/ARV) with private-public participation, Animal Husbandry Department have created 38 sub centers cum shelters to accommodate 100 animals per shelter across Tamil Nadu.

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Further, six Animal Shelters are being established under the *Vallalar Palluyir Kappagangal* Scheme at a total cost of Rs.5.00 crore for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of abandoned, rescued, injured, and distressed animals. Each shelter will have a capacity to accommodate 250 animals and will be managed by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) with proven expertise in animal welfare and shelter management.

Collaborative effort between the TNAWB and the Local Bodies, including Municipalities and Corporations, to establish 72 shelters across Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.22.00 Crore is under progress. The local body will identify the Animal Welfare Organizations in their particular Village Panchayat/ Corporation/ Municipality to support them with a half to one-acre size of land, approximately, based on the availability of land.

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The Animal Husbandry Department, in collaboration with the Local Body on a 50:50 funding basis, is providing financial support to establish infrastructure for the 72 shelters for the cost of Rs.10.00 Crore.

Additionally, Rs.11.00 Crore was sanctioned during the year 2025-26 for various initiatives to strengthening the TNAWB. Hands-on training was provided to 500 veterinarians**,** and 500 dog catchers were trained in humane and effective dog-catching practices through TANUVAS.

13.4 Pet Shop Registration

As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India under notification G.S.R.844 (E) dated 06.09.2018 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules 2018, regulating pet shops is an essential step towards ensuring the welfare and well-being of animals kept as pets. Without regulations, there is

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a risk of exploitation, neglect, and mistreatment of animals in these establishments.

The registration process, which involves submitting an application and affidavit along with a non-refundable fee of Rs.5,000/- serves as a mechanism for monitoring and regulating the operations of these establishments.

By reaching out through press releases and raising awareness about the registration process, TNAWB is ensuring that pet shop owners understand their obligations and responsibilities towards animal welfare.

13.5. Dog breeding policy

The Tamil Nadu Animal Husbandry Department, in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board (TNAWB), has formulated the Dog Breeding Policy to conserve indigenous dog breeds and promote responsible breeding practices. The policy seeks to protect native

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breeds from extinction while ensuring the welfare of dogs maintained in breeding establishments through a system of registration, regulation and periodic monitoring.

The policy empowers the TNAWB to inspect breeding establishments to ensure compliance with prescribed animal welfare standards. It also regulates the breeding and sale of dog breeds that are unsuitable for Indian climatic conditions, discourages indiscriminate breeding and abandonment, and promotes responsible ownership and ethical breeding practices.

By reaching out through press releases and raising awareness about the registration process, TNAWB is ensuring that breeders understand their obligations and responsibilities towards animal welfare standards.

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13.6 Pet Boarding Policy

The Pet Boarding Policy provides a comprehensive framework for regulating pet boarding, training and grooming establishments across the State. The policy aims to ensure that companion animals housed in these facilities receive humane care in a safe and healthy environment.

The policy prescribes standards for infrastructure, management, staffing, veterinary care and record maintenance, while promoting transparency and accountability in the functioning of pet care establishments. It also seeks to prevent cruelty, neglect and exploitation by ensuring compliance with prescribed animal welfare standards. In addition, the policy includes measures to regulate pet adoption and discourage the abandonment of companion animals, thereby encouraging responsible pet ownership.

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By reaching out through press releases and raising awareness about the registration process, TNAWB is ensuring that boarding centers understand their obligations and responsibilities towards animal welfare standards.

13.7 Joy Ride Horse Policy

The Joy Ride Horse Policy seeks to ensure the welfare and humane treatment of horses used for recreational rides.

The policy emphasises the humane treatment of equines and provides for adequate nutrition, clean drinking water, shelter, veterinary care and proper management. It seeks to protect horses from abuse, neglect and exploitation, while ensuring compliance with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and other applicable regulations. The policy also promotes awareness among horse owners, handlers and the public, and encourages community participation in

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reporting cases of cruelty and helping trace stray or abandoned equines.

13.8 TNAWB Portal

The Tamil Nadu Animal Welfare Board (TNAWB) has developed a public-friendly online portal to facilitate the registration and recognition of pet shops, pet breeding centres, pet boarding centres, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) / Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs).

The portal also enables the public to submit animal cruelty and grievance-related complaints online. These complaints are forwarded to the concerned authorities across the State for prompt enquiry and appropriate action.

Further, the TNAWB portal (www.tnawb.tn.gov.in) serves as a centralized platform for monitoring the implementation of the Animal Birth Control (ABC) and Anti-Rabies Vaccination (ARV) programmes. Municipal

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Corporations, Municipalities, the Animal Husbandry Department, and other Urban and Rural Local Bodies regularly upload data on sterilization surgeries and anti-rabies vaccinations, enabling effective monitoring and timely review of programme implementation across Tamil Nadu.

14. Formation of New Livestock Cooperative Societies

Livestock Cooperatives provide an institutional platform for livestock farmers to work together for their mutual benefit. Based on the cooperative principles of voluntary membership, democratic participation and self-help, these societies strengthen rural livelihoods by improving access to services, markets and value addition.

To expand the cooperative network across the State, the Department has undertaken the formation of at least one Livestock Cooperative

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Society in the jurisdiction of every Veterinary Dispensary. Against 2,765 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in Tamil Nadu, 1,600 Livestock Cooperative Societies have already been registered. Steps are being taken to register societies in the remaining Veterinary Dispensary areas.

15. Tamil Nadu State Livestock Producers' Cooperative Federation Ltd. (TALCOFED)

The livestock cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu follows a two-tier cooperative structure, with the TALCOFED serving as the State-level apex organisation. Registered on 10 March 2026 under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, 1983, the Federation commenced its operations on 13 March 2026.

TALCOFED functions as the apex body for the newly formed Livestock Cooperative Societies across the State. It aims to provide guidance and handholding support to member societies,

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promote their growth and financial sustainability, encourage active member participation, and assist in preparing viable business plans. The Federation will facilitate value addition and marketing of livestock products, thereby strengthening the cooperative ecosystem and enhancing the income opportunities of livestock farmers.

16. Major Schemes and Key Interventions of the Department

The Department of Animal Husbandry is implementing a range of beneficiary-oriented schemes aimed at improving livestock productivity, enhancing rural livelihoods, strengthening veterinary service delivery, promoting fodder security and ensuring animal welfare. These interventions have contributed significantly to income generation, employment creation and sustainable livestock development across the State.

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16.1 Specialized Veterinary Health care and Awareness camps

Provides total veterinary health care facilities both preventive and curative to livestock and poultry reared by farmers in remote inaccessible villages at free of cost and creating awareness on Animal Husbandry practices among the farmers.

For the year 2025-26, Rs.7.87 crore has been allotted, 4656 camps were conducted and 45.44 lakh livestock/ poultry reared by 5.36 lakh farmers were benefitted. During 2026-27, the Government have allocated Rs.7.63 crore to conduct 6,984 specialized veterinary health care and awareness camps.

16.2 Fodder Development

Fodder is the most economical and nutritionally valuable feed resource for improving livestock productivity and reproductive performance. However, a significant gap exists

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between the requirement and availability of fodder. To bridge this gap, the Department is implementing various fodder development programmes focused on increasing fodder production, promoting fodder conservation practices, and creating awareness among livestock farmers on the importance of balanced feeding for enhancing livestock health, productivity and reproductive efficiency.

16.2.1 Fodder Development– Beneficiary oriented activities

The Department promotes alternative fodder production systems through intercropping of perennial fodder grasses, fodder cereals and forage legumes in established plantations and orchards. During 2025–26, fodder intercropping was taken up in 5,000 acres by providing a cultivation incentive of Rs.3,000/- per acre**,** with total financial assistance of Rs.1.67 crore**.** To improve fodder utilization and reduce wastage

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during feeding, the Department distributed 3,701 power-driven chaff cutters to livestock farmers at 50% subsidy during 2025–26, at a total cost of Rs.4.83 crore. During the current year, green fodder cultivation will be taken up in 10,000 acres of farmers land at a cost of Rs.7.00 crore. Further, 3,000 beneficiaries will be provided with power driven chaff cutters at a cost of Rs.4.83 crore.

- 3,701 power-driven chaff cutters were given at 50% subsidy in **2025-26**; fodder intercropping covered 5,000 acres at **Rs.3,000** an acre, rising to **10,000 acres** this year.

16.2.2 Fodder Development activities in Departmental Farms

The Department has successfully popularized the concept of fodder slip propagation among livestock farmers through sustained extension efforts, resulting in the production and exchange of quality fodder slips among farmers and thereby facilitating the rapid expansion of perennial fodder cultivation.

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To demonstrate fodder conservation practices and encourage adoption by farmers, baler units have been established at the District Livestock Farms, Chettinadu, Naduvur, and the Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai.

During the current year, it is proposed to cultivate fodder crops on 100 acres of Department owned land and convert the produce into silage at a cost of Rs.1.25 crore. Further, a fodder depot will be established in 100 acres of land at the District Livestock Farm at Hosur at a cost of Rs.1.52 crore. Furthermore, fodder seed bank will be established in 205 acres of Departmental Farms lands at a cost of Rs.5.23 crore.

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16.3 Poultry Development - Establishing 360 small scale native chicken farm units (250 chickens/unit) with 50% subsidy in Rural areas

360 small scale native chicken poultry units were established in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Chennai and Nilgiris at a cost of Rs. 6.00 Crore with 50 percent subsidy during 2025-26.

Under this scheme, each beneficiary was provided 50% back ended subsidy of Rs.1.60 lakh for the establishment of the unit including poultry shed, purchase of equipment like feeder and waterer, besides feed cost for 4 months. 250 numbers of 4-week-old Native chicks are provided to each beneficiary through Departmental Farms.

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16.4 Optimizing Animal Reproduction by Programmed Breeding Protocol through Veterinary Institutions

Bovine infertility is one of the greatest threats to dairy industry that impacts the production potential of dairy animals. The Department is currently implementing the programmed breeding scheme at a total cost of Rs 5.62 crores, under which 41,115 Repeat Breeder cow or buffaloes will be treated with progesterone sponges for improving conception rates.

A programmed breeding scheme treats 41,115 repeat-breeder cows and buffaloes with progesterone sponges, dewormers and chelated mineral mixtures.

The cattle will also be supported with dewormers and chelated mineral mixtures containing Omega-3 fatty acid.

16.5 Veterinary Infrastructure

The Department continues to strengthen veterinary service through continuous modernization of veterinary institutions and

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diagnostic facilities. Under various schemes of the State Government, Government of India and NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), 2,307 permanent veterinary institution buildings have been newly constructed up to 2024–25 at a total cost of about Rs.784.95 crore, and an additional 29 buildings were constructed during 2025–26 at a cost of about Rs.42.03 crore.

- 2,307 permanent veterinary buildings have been constructed at about **Rs.784.95 crore**, funded through State, Central and **NABARD RIDF** schemes.

Further, strengthening of veterinary services has been undertaken through the creation of 50 new Sub-Centres, the upgradation of 25 Veterinary Sub-Centres into Veterinary Dispensaries, and the upgradation two Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals.

16.6 Kalnadai Valam App

- The Kalnadai Valam app gives farmers digital advisory, scheme tracking, health management and disease forecasts.

A user-friendly mobile application was developed for livestock farmers' services with multiple features predominantly digital advisory,

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scheme application tracking, livestock health management and disease forecast. Further, this platform also serves as a centralised repository where the farmers can register their details and update the information about availability of animals.

16.7 Disaster Relief Assistance for Livestock Farmers under State Disaster Response Fund

Under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers and landless livestock owners affected by notified natural calamities for the loss of livestock. The assistance is fixed at Rs.37,500/- per milch animal, Rs.32,000/- per large draught animal, Rs.20,000/- per calf, donkey, pony, mule or heifer, Rs.4,000/- per sheep, goat or pig and Rs.100/- per poultry bird. Request for compensation received from the

- **SDRF** relief for livestock lost in notified calamities: **Rs.37,500** a milch animal, **Rs.32,000** a large draught animal, **Rs.20,000** a calf or pony, **Rs.4,000** a sheep, goat or pig and **Rs.100** a bird.

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districts are forwarded to Revenue Department for release of funds.

During 2026–27, a sum of Rs.3.26 crore has been sanctioned under the SDRF for the establishment of fodder banks over 30 acres in Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar districts (10 acres per district). These fodder banks are expected to produce 2,400 MT of green fodder annually, thereby ensuring the availability of quality green fodder during periods of drought and other natural calamities and strengthening fodder security for livestock in vulnerable areas.

17. Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation (TNLDC)

The Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation (TNLDC) traces its origins to the Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Agency (TNLDA), which was established under G.O. Ms. No. 18, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (AH4)

Department, dated 09.02.2002. The Agency was registered as a Society and commenced its operations on 09.01.2003 to implement breeding programmes and promote livestock development in the State.

To strengthen its institutional framework and enhance operational efficiency, the Society was subsequently converted into a Section 8 Government Company and incorporated as the Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation (TNLDC) on 16.04.2025, in accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 111, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare (AH-4(2)) Department, dated 25.09.2023.

The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors comprising the Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department, the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, and the Chief Executive Officer of

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TNLDC. The Corporation is committed to enhancing livestock production and productivity across Tamil Nadu through technology driven, economically viable and environmentally sustainable interventions. Its activities are directed towards increasing farmers' incomes, improving rural livelihoods and supporting the overall development of the livestock sector.

Programmes Implemented

The Corporation is the nodal agency for implementing two major Government of India schemes in the State, namely the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) and the National Livestock Mission (NLM).

17.1 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission aims to strengthen indigenous cattle development,

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improve breeding infrastructure and enhance the delivery of artificial insemination services. Under the Mission, the following infrastructure strengthening and capacity-building works have been undertaken at a total cost of Rs.13.13 crore:

- Procurement of modern laboratory equipment for frozen semen production stations at Hosur, Udhagamandalam and Eachenkottai, including establishment of a dedicated water supply system for bull sheds at Eachenkottai.
- Procurement of frozen semen containers, liquid nitrogen containers, storage silos and 58 specialised transport vehicles to strengthen storage and distribution across the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (TCMPF).
- Procurement of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen containers for Artificial Insemination Centres to improve the efficiency and outreach of AI services.

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17.2 Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)

The Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme is being implemented in 13 districts—Thiruvannamalai, Virudhunagar, Villupuram, Chennai, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Vellore, The Nilgiris and Tiruvallur with the objective of providing quality artificial insemination services at the doorstep of livestock farmers and ensuring breeding coverage for all eligible female animals.

The fourth phase of the programme, initially sanctioned from 1 August 2022 to 30 September 2023, has since been extended and continues to be implemented. During 2025-26, a sum of Rs.15.00 crore was released under the programme, benefiting 10.54 lakh livestock farmers through artificial insemination services provided to 12.52 lakh animals. For the Current

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year a target of 14.58 lakh animals to be covered through Artificial insemination

17.3 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

The Government of India has been implementing the Re-aligned National Livestock Mission (NLM) from 2021-22 with the Tamil Nadu Livestock Development Corporation as the State Implementing Agency (SIA). The Mission promotes entrepreneurship in rural poultry, sheep and goat farming, piggery, feed and fodder infrastructure, besides supporting innovation, extension and livestock insurance.

17.3.1. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

Under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), eligible beneficiaries are provided 50 percent capital subsidy, subject to the component-wise ceiling prescribed under the scheme, for establishing livestock and fodder

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enterprises. So far 181 entrepreneurial projects have been approved under the NLM-EDP, comprising 160 sheep and goat units, 6 piggery units, 6 poultry units and 1 silage making/TMR unit, involving a total project cost of Rs.117.91 crore with a Government of India subsidy approval of Rs.52.32 crore. Of this, a subsidy of Rs.30.74 crore has so far been availed by the beneficiaries under the scheme.

For 2026-27, 32 projects involving a total project cost of Rs.33.34 crore with a Government of India subsidy of Rs.8.98 crore have been approved for which, the subsidy will be released in a single tranche after successful completion of the projects.

- 181 projects have been approved under the National Livestock Mission entrepreneurship programme - 160 sheep and goat units - at **Rs.117.91** crore with Central subsidy of **Rs.52.32** crore.

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18. Advanced Institute for Integrated Research on Livestock and Animal Sciences (AIIRLIVAS)

The Advanced Institute for Integrated Research on Livestock and Animal Sciences (AIIRLIVAS) was established at Thalaivasal Koot Road, Salem District, over an area of 1,102.25 acres at a cost of Rs.564.44 crore and inaugurated on 13.01.2025. It is India's first integrated institution dedicated to livestock and animal sciences, bringing together research, education, technology demonstration, entrepreneurship and skill development under a single campus to accelerate the growth of the livestock sector.

- **AIIRLIVAS** at Thalaivasal, Salem cover**s 1,102.25** acres, cost **Rs.564.44 crore** and was inaugurated on **13.01.2025** - India's first integrated livestock and animal sciences institution.

AIIRLIVAS aims to:

- Develop scientifically managed livestock and poultry farms for technology demonstration.

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- Promote research addressing field-level challenges in livestock and allied sectors.
- Build capacity among farmers, veterinarians, entrepreneurs, students and other stakeholders.
- Foster entrepreneurship, innovation and technology transfer.
- Establish a Centre of Excellence in Livestock and Animal Sciences.

18.1 Livestock Farm Complex

The farm maintains indigenous cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs and Aseel poultry, serving as a centre for breeding, conservation of native germplasm and genetic improvement through selective breeding and artificial insemination.

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18.2 Forage Research Zone

Spread over about 70 acres, the Forage Research Zone produces nearly four tonnes of green fodder daily through cultivation of improved fodder crops. The facility also promotes fodder seed production, silage making and silvipastoral systems, with ongoing efforts to increase production to five tonnes per day.

18.3 Fisheries Demonstration Complex

The Complex produces about 14.40 lakh fish seeds annually through the culture of Indian Major Carps, Exotic Carps and ornamental fishes. It also demonstrates aquaponics, biofloc and zero-water-exchange technologies while providing training programmes for fish farmers.

18.4 Education Complex

The Schools of Food Technology and Dairy Technology offer B.Tech programmes with

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modern academic infrastructure. Internship programmes are provided to students from TANUVAS and other institutions, while postgraduate programmes in Veterinary and Animal Sciences are being introduced.

18.5 Business Incubation Centre

The Business Incubation Centre promotes livestock entrepreneurship through training, consultancy and incubation support. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes have been conducted for tribal beneficiaries and farmers, and the establishment of the AIIRLIVAS Business Innovation and Incubation Foundation (ABIIF) as a Section 8 Company is underway.

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18.6 Extension and Skill Development Centre

The Centre imparts practical training to farmers, rural youth, entrepreneurs and students, promoting skill development, technology dissemination and self-employment in livestock and allied sectors. Thousands of students and farmers have benefited through exposure visits and structured skill development programmes.

18.7 Research Complex

The Research Complex houses advanced laboratories for livestock breeding, reproductive biotechnology, molecular biology, cell culture and disease diagnostics, strengthening research and innovation in animal sciences.

18.8 Public Interaction Zone

The Public Interaction Zone provides visitor facilities, including an Aavin Hi-Tech Parlour, banking and dining services. Farm produce such

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as milk, eggs, vegetables, live birds and vermicompost is marketed directly through farm outlets, showcasing AIIRLIVAS as a model of integrated livestock development.

19. Focus Areas and New Schemes

The Department is committed to transforming livestock rearing from a subsistence activity into a sustainable and remunerative enterprise. In the coming years, the Department will concentrate on the following focus areas:

- Enhancing livestock productivity through targeted breeding, nutrition and animal health interventions.
- Achieving green fodder self-sufficiency to ensure year-round feed security.
- Conserving and improving indigenous livestock breeds with emphasis on genetic improvement.

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- Expanding livestock insurance coverage to reduce production risks and provide greater income security to farmers.
- Modernising veterinary infrastructure and strengthening disease diagnosis and surveillance.
- Promoting livestock-based entrepreneurship through meat processing, value addition and improved market access.
- Advancing animal welfare, strengthening rabies control, safeguarding public health and promoting responsible pet ownership.

These focus areas will guide the Department's efforts towards building a productive, climate-resilient and farmer-centric livestock sector that contributes meaningfully to rural prosperity and the State's agricultural growth.

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19.1 Enhancing Livelihoods through Higher Livestock Productivity

Improving the income of livestock farmers will remain the Department's foremost priority. Latest breeding interventions will be intensified to enhance the genetic potential of livestock, particularly in backward districts, through free breeding services, expanded use of sex-sorted semen and introduction of superior breeding bulls under the Frozen Semen Programme.

Livelihood opportunities will be strengthened by supporting eligible beneficiaries with milch cows, sheep and goats. Special emphasis will be placed on promoting buffalo rearing to augment milk production, while region-specific interventions will encourage piggery, rabbit rearing and other small livestock enterprises as viable supplementary sources of income, thereby strengthening the rural economy.

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To achieve the above objectives, the Department proposes to implement targeted livelihood promotion schemes during the current financial year focusing on vulnerable rural households and women beneficiaries.

- Under the *'Vetri Magalir'* Goat Rearing Scheme, five sheep or goats will be provided with 100% subsidy to 30,000 destitute widows, deserted women, transgender persons and persons with disabilities at a cost of Rs.110.00 crore.

- The Vetri Magalir scheme gives five sheep or goats free to 30,000 destitute widows, deserted women, transgender persons and persons with disabilities at **Rs.110.00 crore**.

- In addition, to ensure sustainable income for women living in rural areas, milch cows will be provided at no cost to 10,000 eligible beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.56.75 crore. These initiatives will enhance the livelihoods of rural marginalised women.

- Free milch cows go to 10,000 rural women beneficiaries at a cost of **Rs.56.75 crore**.

- Further, 100 small-scale native chicken poultry units will be established with 50%

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back-ended subsidy at a cost of Rs.1.60 crore.

- To improve buffalo productivity and reproductive efficiency, nutritional support will be provided to 1,000 buffalo heifers and 1,000 pregnant buffaloes at a cost of Rs.2.04 crore.

- The Government have allocated Rs.3,000 crore for disbursement of short-term capital loan for livestock rearing, fish farming and beekeeping, medium-term loan for the purchase and maintenance of goats / sheep by landless beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste through cooperative banks. The members of Primary Livestock Cooperative Societies formed under the Animal Husbandry Department will be facilitated by the Department to avail short-term loan, medium-term loan, capital loan and

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maintenance loan as above through the cooperative banks.

19.2 Achieving Green Fodder Self-Sufficiency

Year-round availability of quality fodder is fundamental to improving livestock productivity and reducing the cost of production. The Department will implement a comprehensive fodder development strategy by establishing fodder depots at strategic locations, strengthening fodder seed production, expanding fodder cultivation and promoting climate-resilient fodder varieties.

To enhance the productivity of meikkal lands, fodder development will be undertaken at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore across 1,000 acres of meikkal land using the silvopasture method, integrating suitable fodder trees with perennial fodder crops.

To ensure efficient management of grazing lands, optimal utilisation of available fodder

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resources, and minimisation of post-harvest losses through improved fodder conservation, silage production, and storage practices, various fodder development schemes will be implemented during the current year. These interventions will enhance fodder availability, improve feed security, and help bridge the gap between the demand and supply of green fodder.

Table 12: Fodder Schemes to be taken up during 2026-27*

S. No	Scheme	Fund allocated (Rs. in crore)
1	Establishment of fodder depots	1.52
2	Establishment of fodder seed bank	5.23
3	Rejuvenation of Meikkal lands	1.00
4	Distribution of power-driven chaff cutter	4.83

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5	Encouraging farmers to grow area specific fodder varieties	7.00
6	Silage making in departmental farms	1.25
	Total	**20.83**

(*Tamil Nadu State Revised Budget Estimate 2026-27)

19.3 Conservation and Development of Indigenous Livestock Breeds

Tamil Nadu's indigenous livestock breeds constitute a valuable genetic resource, well adapted to local agro-climatic conditions and production systems. The Department will intensify conservation and genetic improvement programmes within the native breeding tracts through programmed breeding, selective propagation and active community participation.

Traditional rural sports such as Jallikattu and Rekla races, which contribute to the conservation and propagation of native cattle breeds, will be further promoted through improved

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infrastructure, institutional support and financial assistance.

In order to support women Self-Help Group members engaged in indigenous livestock rearing and to ensure sustainable conservation of native breed populations while generating supplementary income for rural households, the department will provide livestock maintenance assistance of Rs.5,000/- per animal for 5,000 indigenous livestock owned by members of women Self-Help Groups at a total cost of Rs.2.50 crore during 2026–27.

19.4 Expanding Livestock Insurance Coverage

Livestock are among the most valuable productive assets of rural households, and their loss can severely affect family income. To safeguard farmers against such risks, the Department has taken initiatives to expand the livestock insurance coverage by providing

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premium support and promoting greater farmer participation. During the current year, a new livestock insurance scheme titled "Kalnadaigal Kappom" scheme will be implemented at a cost of Rs.31.00 crore. The scheme will be implemented through Animal Husbandry Department and the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (TCMPF).

19.5 Strengthening Veterinary Services and Animal Health Systems

Accessible and quality veterinary healthcare is essential for sustaining livestock productivity. The Department will continue to modernise veterinary institutions and diagnostic laboratories with advanced equipment and technologies for rapid and accurate disease diagnosis.

Doorstep veterinary healthcare through the existing network of Mobile Veterinary Units will be further strengthened to improve access to quality services, particularly in rural and remote areas. In

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order to expand the services of the MVUs, a sum of Rs.35.00 crore has been allocated to establish 143 new mobile veterinary units from 2026-27.

During 2026-27, an amount of Rs.47.00 crore has been allocated to construct 41 new buildings required for veterinary hospitals. A total cost of Rs.40.00 crore has been allocated to upgrade 25 Veterinary hospitals into veterinary polyclinics and 210 veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals.

This will ensure effective disease management through animal disease surveillance, early detection, rapid response and thereby improving livestock productivity, safeguarding public health and enhancing the marketability of livestock and livestock products.

19.6 Promoting Livestock Entrepreneurship and Value Addition

The Department will facilitate the transition from subsistence livestock rearing to

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commercially viable enterprises by creating an enabling ecosystem for livestock-based entrepreneurship. Investment will be promoted in modern meat processing facilities, rural abattoirs, cold-chain infrastructure and value addition to improve market access and enhance farmers' incomes.

Common infrastructure and business support services will encourage entrepreneurs to establish commercial breeding and production units for sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and other livestock, generating rural employment and strengthening the livestock value chain.

19.7 Advancing Animal Welfare and One Health

The Department will continue to strengthen animal welfare in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

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Priority will be accorded to manage stray animals through Animal Birth Control programmes, expansion of animal shelters in collaboration with Local Bodies and other stakeholders, elimination of rabies through sustained vaccination and promotion of responsible pet ownership. These initiatives will improve animal welfare, protect public health and contribute to safer and healthier communities under the One Health approach.

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20. TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (TANUVAS)

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in veterinary education in India. To strengthen veterinary education, research, extension and animal healthcare, TANUVAS was established in 1989 as India's first veterinary university. Over the years, it has emerged as a premier institution, providing quality education, advancing scientific research, developing innovative technologies and delivering extension services for the sustainable growth of the livestock and allied sectors. The University is guided by the following objectives:

- To impart quality education in Veterinary and Animal Sciences and allied disciplines.
- To advance knowledge through research and innovation in Veterinary and Animal Sciences.

- **TANUVAS**, established in **1989**, was India's first veterinary university.

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- To disseminate modern technologies and best practices to farmers and other stakeholders through effective extension services in collaboration with Government departments.

20.1 Units of TANUVAS

Table 13: Constituent colleges of TANUVAS

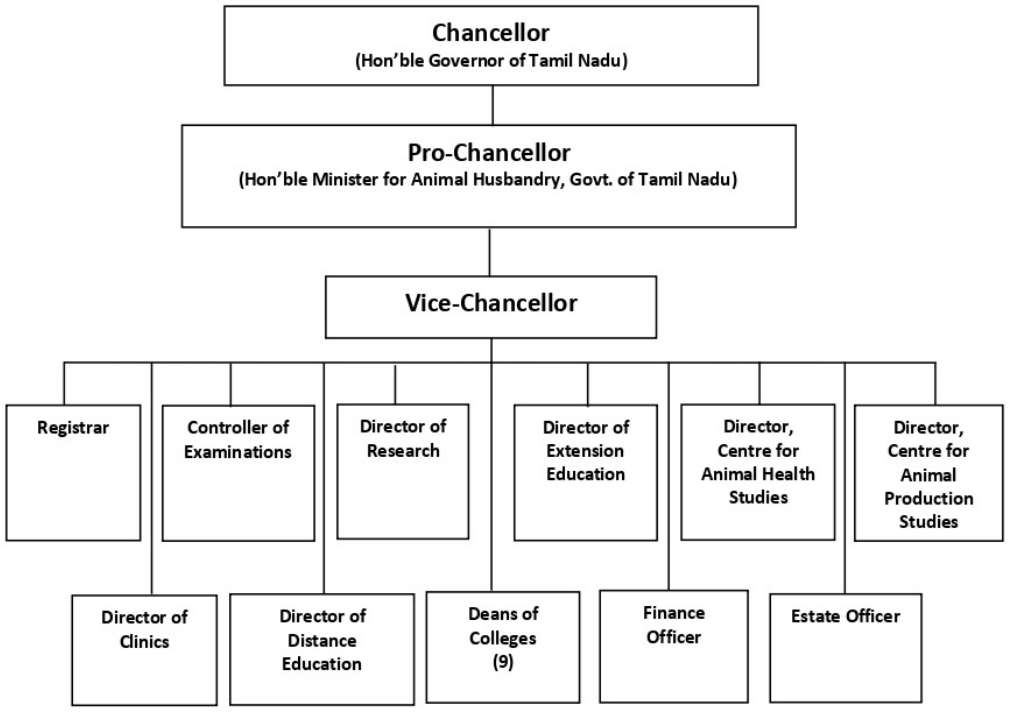
S.No.	Colleges
1.	Madras Veterinary College, Chennai
2.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
3.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu
4.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli
5.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Salem
6.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Theni

- **TANUVAS** has nine constituent colleges, including Madras Veterinary College and the College of Poultry Production and Management at Hosur.

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S.No.	Colleges
7.	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Udumalpet
8.	College of Food and Dairy Technology, Koduveli
9.	College of Poultry Production and Management, Hosur

20.1.1 Organogram



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20.2 Education

The University offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral and diploma programmes in Veterinary and Animal Sciences and allied disciplines.

Table 14: Degree and diploma courses along with annual admission intake

S. No	Degree and diploma Courses	Admission strength
1	Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry	660
2	Bachelor of Technology (Food Technology)	100
3	Bachelor of Technology (Dairy Technology)	40
4	Bachelor of Technology (Poultry Technology)	40
5	Master of Veterinary Science	182
6	Master of Technology (Food Technology)	18
7	Master of Technology (Poultry Technology)	6
8	Master of Technology (Dairy	3

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S. No	Degree and diploma Courses	Admission strength
	Technology)	
9	Master of Technology (Dairy Chemistry)	3
10	Master of Science (Biotechnology)	3
11	Doctor of Philosophy (Veterinary)	100
12	Doctor of Philosophy (Biotechnology)	5
13	Doctor of Philosophy (Food Technology)	12
14	Doctor of Philosophy (Dairy Technology)	2
15	M.Sc. (Dairy Science)	5
16	Post Graduate Diploma – Regular mode (4 courses)	47
17	Post Graduate Diploma – Distance mode (22 courses)	240

20.2.1 Introduction of New Academic Programmes

To meet the growing demand for skilled professionals in the food processing sector, B.Tech. (Food Technology) has been introduced at

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the College of Poultry Production and Management, Hosur, with an annual intake of 40 students from the academic year 2025–26.

Further, at the College of Food and Dairy Technology, Koduveli, the intake for M.Tech. (Food Technology) has been enhanced from 10 to 18 seats, and that for Ph.D. (Food Technology) from 5 to 12 seats, with effect from the academic year 2025–26.

20.3 Research

Research is one of the core mandates of TANUVAS. The University carries out multidisciplinary research through its network of 14 Research Stations and 15 Research Laboratories, focusing on animal production, animal health, zoonotic diseases, livestock nutrition, disease diagnosis and surveillance, ethnoveterinary medicine and pharmacovigilance.

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During 2025–26, TANUVAS secured 35 externally funded research projects worth Rs.22.24 crore, taking the total number of ongoing research projects to 243. Faculty members also published 558 research papers in reputed national and international journals.

During 2025-26, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the following five major infrastructure and innovation projects for implementation at TANUVAS:

- Additional Girls' Hostel at the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli – Rs.5.00 crore
- Additional Girls' Hostel at the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu – Rs.4.85 crore
- Advanced Training Centre for Animal Birth Control Programme at Madras Veterinary College, Chennai – Rs.3.00 crore

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- Additional Buildings and Modern Infrastructure for the Veterinary College and Research Institute Hospital, Namakkal – Rs.4.00 crore
- Students, Entrepreneurs and Industrialists Conclave for showcasing, refining and commercialising innovations in Veterinary and Animal Sciences – Rs.0.50 crore

The Government of India, under the National Livestock Mission, also sanctioned four projects with a total outlay of Rs.1.70 crore during 2025–26, covering:

- Establishment of a Regional Semen Production Centre for pig breeding.
- Promotion of pig farming and health management.
- Entrepreneurship development for sheep and goat farmers.

- Skill-based training in sheep and goat rearing for farmers in southern Tamil Nadu.

In addition, 19 research projects with a total outlay of Rs.4.38 crore were sanctioned under the Chief Minister's Research Grant (CMRG) 2025–2026 for implementation at TANUVAS.

Table 15: Salient Research Schemes in Progress

S. No.	Title of the scheme	Funding Agency	Budget (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Deciphering the epigenetically regulated iron dependent immune pathways during thermal stress by multi-omics approach	Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi	178.54
2.	Sweep Monitoring of Antimicrobial Resistance Threats (SMART) in animal-human interface areas: One health approach	Indian Council for Medical Research, New Delhi	73.15
3.	Estimation of risk associated with zoonotic tuberculosis in Tamil Nadu, South India	Pennsylvania State University, USA	70.71

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S. No.	Title of the scheme	Funding Agency	Budget (Rs. in lakh)
4.	Achieving self-sufficiency in edible oilseeds through institutional and technological innovations by developing oilseeds model village	ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research institute, Hyderabad	34.26
5.	Enhancing the livelihood of tribal farmers of Tiruvannamalai, Tirupathur, Krishnagiri, Ranipet, Vellore, Ariyalur, Erode and Dharmapuri districts through livestock farming (Goat, Backyard poultry and Pig)	Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu	805.50

20.3.2 Technologies

TANUVAS continues to develop innovative vaccines, diagnostic kits and value-added livestock products to improve animal health, productivity and food processing technologies. During 2025–26, several technologies developed

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by the University were successfully commercialised through technology transfer.

- The Nanomethicone Topical Spray, developed at TRPVB-TANUVAS, was transferred to Brilliant Bio Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Telangana, through Biotech Consortium India Limited.
- The technologies "Quick Heal" and "Nano Heal" were transferred to the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, for commercialisation.
- The patented technology for low-fat, antioxidant-fortified millet ice cream was transferred to M/s Millet Factory, Hyderabad, for commercial production.

During 2025, TANUVAS was granted four patents for innovations in food processing, probiotic technology, veterinary therapeutics and nutritional products, reflecting the University's

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continued emphasis on research, innovation and technology commercialisation.

20.4 Clinical Services

The University provides advanced clinical services for both farm and companion animals through its network of teaching veterinary hospitals. During 2025, a total of 2,96,446 animals received treatment. The hospitals offer specialised referral services, including ultrasonography, endoscopy, electrocardiography, orthopaedics, haemodialysis, ophthalmology, dermatology and canine blood banking. CT scan facilities are available at Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, and the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal.

20.5 Extension Activities

TANUVAS plays a vital role in transferring livestock technologies to the farming community through training, demonstrations, on-farm trials

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and advisory services. During 2025, the University organised 1,644 training programmes, benefiting 68,816 farmers, and provided 45,560 advisory services through its outreach network.

Major extension initiatives included district-level workshops, farmers' symposiums, entrepreneurship and skill development programmes, and sponsored training programmes supported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of India, NABARD, ICAR, ATMA and other organisations, benefiting over 20,000 farmers.

20.6 Distance Education

The Directorate of Distance Education offers 22 Postgraduate Diploma programmes for veterinarians, besides 10 skill development and 10 self-employment courses for farmers and rural youth. During 2025, 632 learners, including veterinarians, farmers and unemployed youth,

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enrolled in these programmes to enhance their technical knowledge and entrepreneurial skills.

20.7 Capacity Building

TANUVAS regularly organises capacity-building programmes to strengthen the knowledge and skills of students, faculty members and veterinarians. During 2025, the University conducted 16 workshops, four conferences, one symposium and 53 training programmes covering the latest advances in veterinary, animal and food sciences.

20.8 Awards and Recognitions

During 2025–26, TANUVAS received several notable recognitions:

- Ranked 26th among Agricultural Universities in India in the NIRF Rankings 2025.

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- The Animal Feed Analytical and Quality Assurance Laboratory, Namakkal, renewed its NABL accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025:2017).
- Dr. N. Punniyamoorthy, Professor (Retd.), was conferred the Padma Shri for his pioneering contributions to Ethno-Veterinary Medicine.
- A TANUVAS undergraduate student received the Kalpana Chawla Award for Courage and Daring Enterprise.
- Two TANUVAS students secured All India First Ranks in the ICAR-AIEEA Postgraduate Entrance Examination.
- Mecheri Sheep Research Station and Pulikulam Cattle Research Station received ICAR-NBAGR Breed Conservation Awards.

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20.9 Industry–Institute Linkages

To promote collaborative research, technology transfer, skill development and academic excellence, TANUVAS entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with leading national and international institutions, industries and government agencies during 2025–26. These include the Tamil Nadu Food Processing and Agri Export Promotion Corporation, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (Aavin), National Dairy Development Board, Biotech Consortium India Limited, Brilliant Biopharma Ltd., VST Tillers Tractors Ltd., National Institute of Open Schooling, Institute of Hotel Management, Chennai, and Auburn University, USA.

20.10 Major Achievements during 2025–26

Some of the significant milestones achieved by TANUVAS during the year include:

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- Approval from the Veterinary Council of India for the newly established Veterinary Colleges at Salem, Theni and Udumalpet.
- Organisation of national and international conferences and workshops on canine medicine, One Health, livestock development and molecular diagnostics, with participation from leading national and international experts.
- Establishment of the Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Tiruchendur, to strengthen extension services for livestock farmers.
- Organisation of a Regional Farmers' Workshop on the conservation of indigenous cattle through traditional sports.

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20.11 Future Priorities

TANUVAS will focus on the following priority areas:

- Developing highly skilled, industry-ready graduates.
- Strengthening research and innovation in Veterinary, Animal and Food Sciences.
- Advancing the One Health approach through research on zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance.
- Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and digital technologies in veterinary education, research and healthcare.
- Strengthening e-Governance and digital management systems.

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- Capacity building of field veterinarians, particularly in Animal Birth Control programmes.
- Developing advanced animal health technologies, modern farm equipment and climate-resilient livestock production systems.
- Promoting industry-oriented research, innovation, entrepreneurship and value addition in livestock and food processing.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University continues to play a pivotal role in advancing veterinary, animal and food sciences through excellence in education, research, extension and innovation. By promoting scientific livestock production, technology development, entrepreneurship and capacity building, the University contributes significantly to improving livestock productivity, strengthening farmers'

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livelihoods, ensuring food and nutritional security, and supporting the sustainable growth of the livestock sector in Tamil Nadu.

21. Policy Reforms Proposed

Livestock production in Tamil Nadu is characterised by two distinct systems—**smallholder production**, which dominates dairy and small ruminant farming, and **organised commercial production**, which is well established in the poultry sector. While the Department will continue to support small and marginal farmers through targeted interventions, the long-term policy objective is to facilitate their transition from subsistence livestock rearing to commercially viable and market-oriented enterprises.

Changing consumer preferences, increasing demand for safe and hygienic animal-source foods, and the growth of organised retail and e-

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commerce have created new opportunities for value addition and market integration. The Government therefore proposes to strengthen livestock value chains by promoting production, processing, branding and marketing, thereby enabling livestock farmers to realise better returns.

21.1 Key Challenges

- Predominance of smallholder farmers with limited marketable surplus.
- Weak market linkages and dependence on intermediaries.
- Inadequate market infrastructure and organised livestock marketing systems.
- Limited availability of quality fodder and common grazing resources.
- Low level of farmer collectivisation and value addition.

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- Backyard poultry remaining largely subsistence-oriented due to poor market access.

21.2 Strategic Interventions

To develop a competitive and inclusive livestock economy, the following strategies are proposed:

- Modernise livestock markets and establish scientific meat value chains, including hygienic rural slaughterhouses.
- Organise livestock farmers into **Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)** and cooperatives to strengthen aggregation, value addition and market access.
- Promote investment in processing, cold-chain, branding, logistics and marketing infrastructure.

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- Enhance farmers' access to market intelligence, digital platforms and capacity-building programmes.
- Leverage digital technologies and media to disseminate market information and promote entrepreneurship.
- Introduce traceability systems for livestock and standardise live animal marketing based on objective parameters such as age, body weight, breed, productivity and health status.
- Promote wider utilisation of digital livestock marketing platforms such as e-PashuHaat to facilitate transparent transactions and connect breeders, farmers and buyers.

22. The Way Forward

The Government of Tamil Nadu remains committed to transforming the livestock sector

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into a productive, profitable and sustainable engine of rural economic growth. Continued investments in animal breeding, fodder development, animal healthcare, disease control, value addition, market infrastructure and entrepreneurship will enhance livestock productivity, improve farmers' incomes and strengthen food and nutritional security.

The future growth of the sector will depend on greater commercialisation, adoption of modern technologies, stronger producer institutions and efficient livestock value chains that integrate production, processing and marketing.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS) will continue to serve as the State's premier institution for veterinary education, research, innovation and extension. Through scientific research, technology development, skill enhancement and farmer-centric extension services, the University will

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support sustainable livestock development, conservation of indigenous genetic resources, improved animal health and enhanced livelihoods, thereby contributing to the State's vision of inclusive and resilient rural development.

23. Path to progress

This Policy represents the Government of Tamil Nadu's commitment to building a modern, resilient and farmer-centric livestock sector. By integrating scientific research, technological innovation, quality veterinary services, sustainable production systems, value addition and efficient market linkages, the Policy seeks to unlock the full potential of the livestock sector as a powerful engine of economic growth.

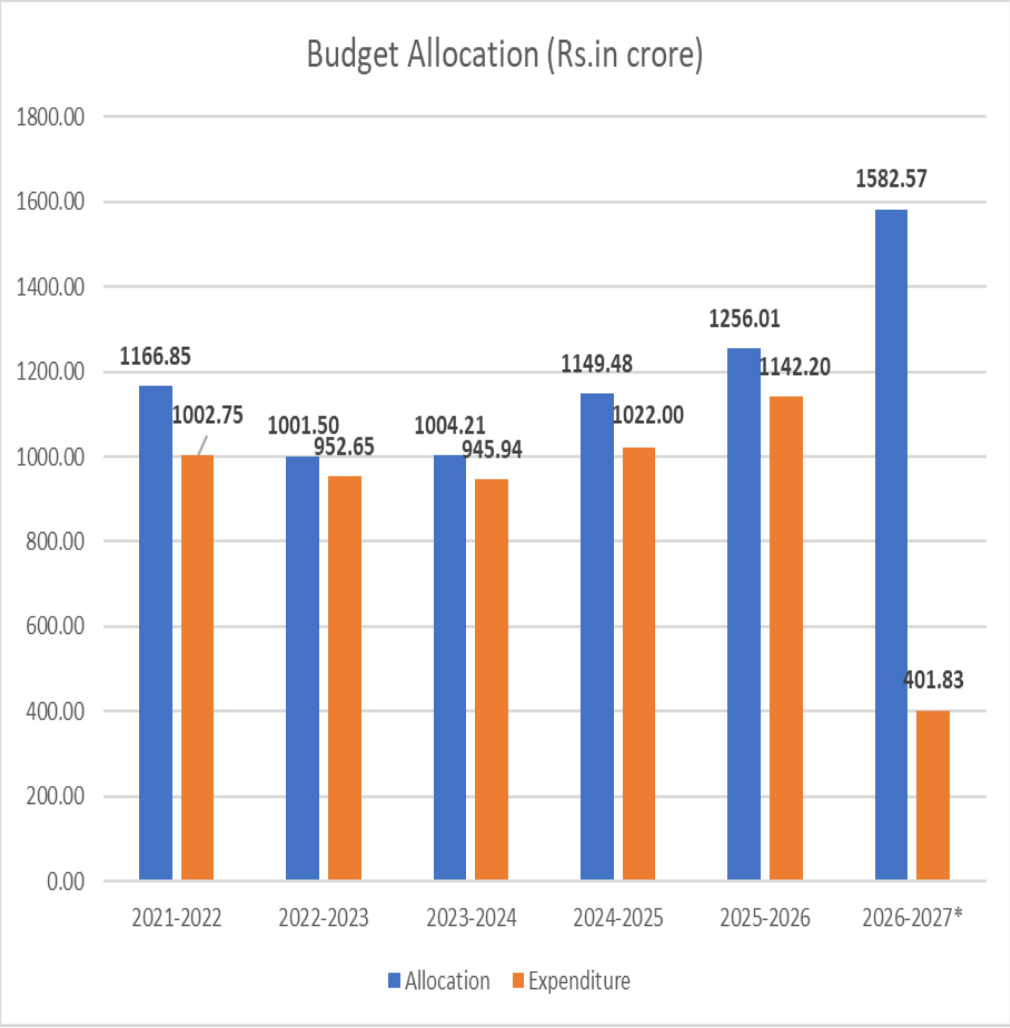
With farmers at its centre and sustainability as its guiding principle, the Policy aims to create a future where livestock farming is more productive, profitable and climate-resilient.

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Through the collective efforts of Government, academia, industry, cooperatives and farming communities, Tamil Nadu will continue to lead the country in livestock development, ensuring improved livelihoods, nutritional security and inclusive growth for generations to come.

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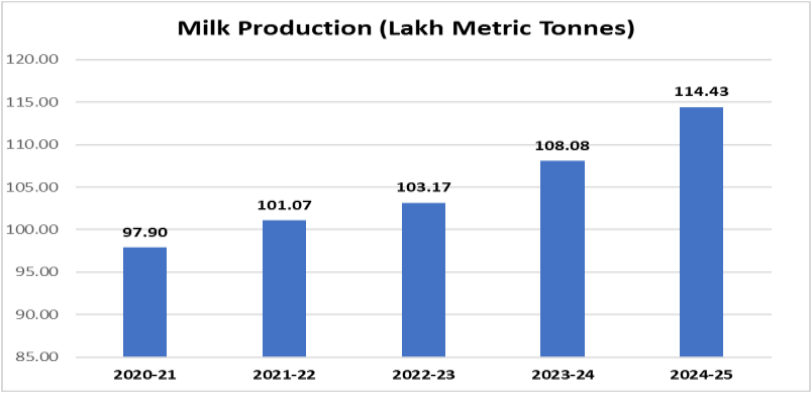
Budget Allocation

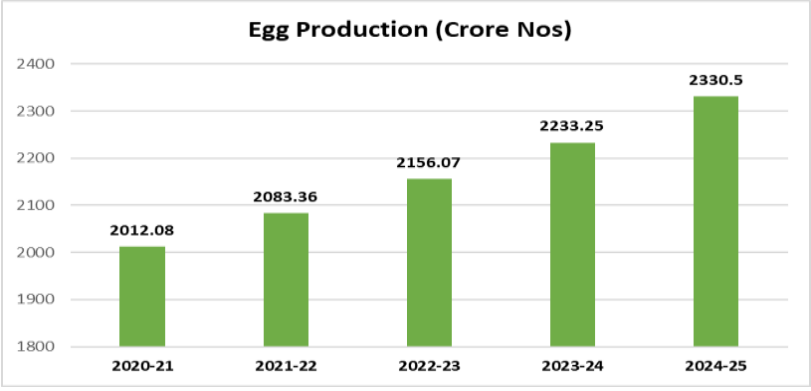


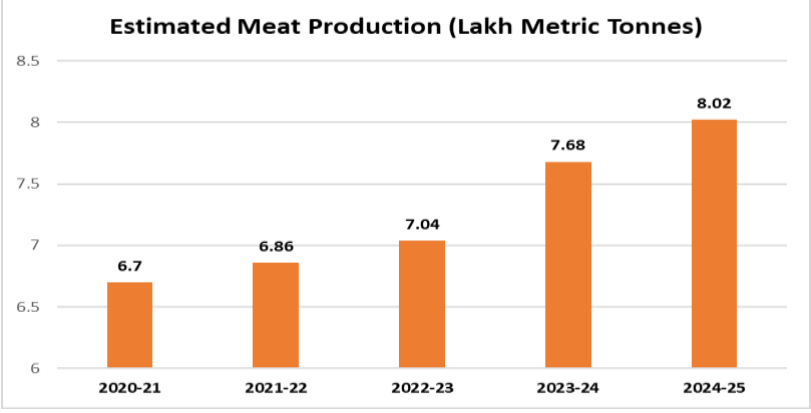
(*Tamil Nadu State Revised Budget Estimate 2026-27)

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Production Estimates*



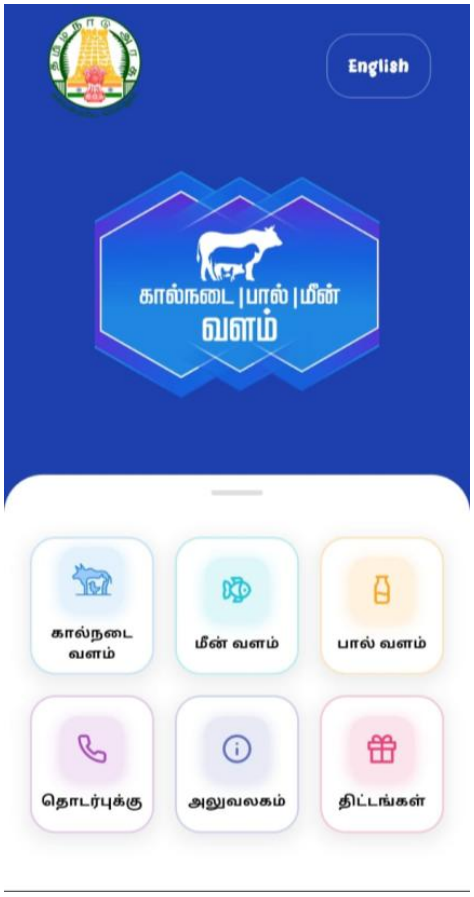




***Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2025**

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Kalnadai Valam App

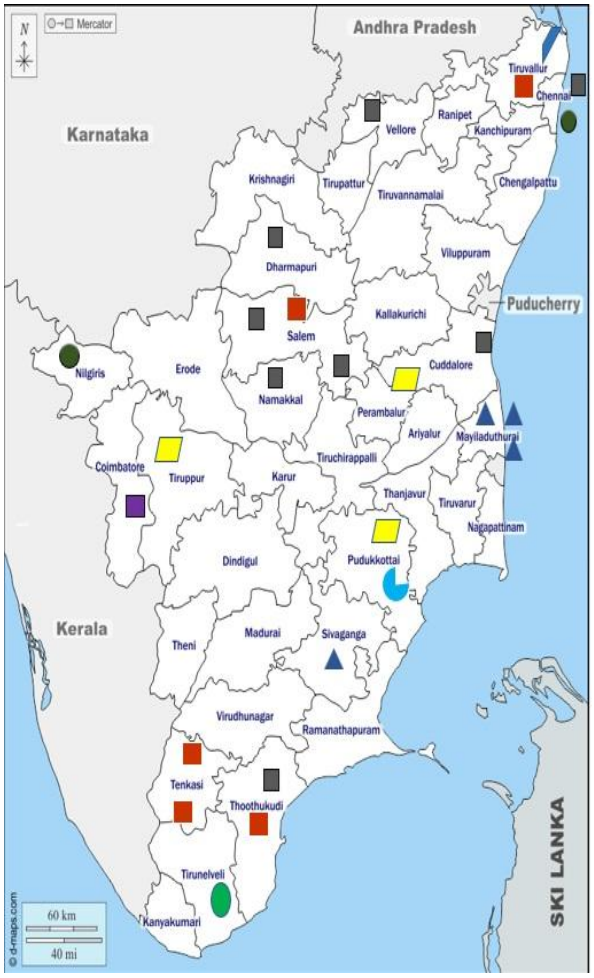




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Spatial Distribution of Disease Outbreak

2025-26



- Anthrax
- FMD
- LSD
- Glanders
- African Swine Fever
- PPR
- Blue Tongue
- Infectious Bursal disease
- Avian Influenza in Crows

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Spatial Distribution of Disease Outbreak 2026-27 (First Quarter)



- LSD
- Glanders
- PPR
- New castle/Ranikhet Disease
- Enterotoxemia

Annexures

Annexure I: District wise Field Units providing veterinary services

Sl. No	District	VPC	CC	VH	VD	VSC	Total	MVU	MVA	Total
1	Ariyalur	0	0	2	45	10	57	5	1	6
2	Chengalpattu	0	1	1	61	24	87	5	0	5
3	Chennai	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
4	Coimbatore	1	1	15	98	26	141	6	1	7
5	Cuddalore	0	1	5	92	60	158	8	1	9
6	Dharmapuri	0	1	3	80	11	95	7	1	8
7	Dindigul	1	0	5	107	64	177	8	1	9
8	Erode	2	0	6	106	26	140	10	1	11
9	Kallakurichi	0	1	2	57	15	75	6	0	6
10	Kancheepuram	0	1	0	45	14	60	3	1	4
11	Kanyakumari	1	0	2	49	15	67	2	1	3
12	Karur	0	1	2	74	11	88	7	1	8
13	Krishnagiri	1	0	2	80	15	98	8	1	9
14	Madurai	1	0	5	96	52	154	6	1	7
15	Mayiladuthurai	0	2	1	39	6	48	4	0	4
16	Nagapattinam	0	0	3	35	15	53	4	1	5
17	Namakkal	0	0	5	105	9	119	9	1	10
18	Perambalur	0	0	0	37	7	44	3	1	4
19	Pudukottai	0	1	4	102	34	141	10	1	11
20	Ramanathapuram	0	0	4	55	14	73	8	1	9

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Sl. No	District	VPC	CC	VH	VD	VSC	Total	MVU	MVA	Total
21	Salem	1	0	7	149	9	166	16	1	17
21	Ranipettai	0	0	2	46	11	59	4	0	4
23	Sivagangai	0	0	2	80	46	128	8	1	9
24	Tenkasi	0	0	3	62	20	85	4	0	4
25	Thanjavur	1	1	7	105	30	144	8	1	9
26	The Nilgiris	0	1	2	29	7	39	1	1	2
27	Theni	0	0	3	54	45	102	3	1	4
28	Tiruchirapalli	1	0	8	105	34	148	10	1	11
29	Tirunelveli	1	0	5	51	17	74	5	1	6
30	Thiruppur	2	0	7	103	41	153	9	1	10
31	Thiruvallur	0	0	5	89	26	120	6	1	7
32	Thiruvannamalai	0	1	5	126	24	156	12	1	13
33	Thiruvarur	0	1	10	73	30	114	5	1	6
34	Thoothukudi	1	0	2	72	43	118	7	1	8
35	Tirupattur	0	0	2	34	9	45	3	0	3
36	Vellore	1	0	4	42	6	53	4	1	5
37	Villupuram	0	0	5	99	12	116	10	1	11
38	Virudhunagar	0	0	6	83	27	116	11	1	12
TOTAL		**16**	**14**	**153**	**2765**	**865**	**3813**	**245**	**32**	**277**

* VPC - Veterinary Polyclinics
CC - Clinician Centres
VH - Veterinary Hospitals
VD - Veterinary Dispensaries
VSC - Veterinary Sub centres
MVU - Mobile Veterinary Units
MVA - Mobile Veterinary Ambulance

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Annexure II: Departmental Farms and breeds maintained

Sl. No	Name of the Farm	Species	Breeds
1	Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai (Thanjavur District)	Cattle	Jersey, Jersey crossbred, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Umbalachery
		Buffalo	Murrah
2	District Livestock Farm, Hosur (Krishnagiri District)	Cattle	Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Jersey crossbred, Holstein Friesian crossbred, Red Sindhi Kangayam, Umbalacherry
		Sheep	Mecheri
		Goat	Salem Black
		Pig	Large White Yorkshire
		Poultry	Aseel, Gramapriya, Kadaknath, Vanaraja, Japanese Quail
		Horse	Kathiawar.
3	District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti (Tirunelveli District)	Cattle	Jersey crossbred, Sahiwal
		Sheep	Kilakarisal
		Goat	Kanni Adu

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Sl. No	Name of the Farm	Species	Breeds
		Pig	Large White Yorkshire
		Poultry	Aseel, Nicobari, Kaveri
4	District Livestock Farm, Udhagamandalam (The Nilgiris District)	Cattle	Jersey, Holstein Friesian, Jersey crossbred, Holstein Friesian crossbred, Sahiwal
5	District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai (Pudukottai District)	Cattle	Jersey crossbred, Holstein Friesian crossbred
		Sheep	Ramnad White, Pattanam
		Goat	Jamunapari, Kodiadu
6	District Livestock Farm, Naduvur (Thanjavur District)	Cattle	Jersey, Jersey crossbred, Holstein Friesian crossbred
		Buffalo	Murrah
		Goat	Kodiadu, Kanni
7	District Livestock Farm, Chettinad (Sivagangai District)	Cattle	Jersey crossbred, Holstein Friesian crossbred, Tharparkar, Sahiwal
		Sheep	Ramnad White, Pattanam
		Goat	Tellicherry, Kodiadu

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Sl. No	Name of the Farm	Species	Breeds
		Pig	Large White Yorkshire
		Poultry	Aseel, Kaveri
8	Livestock Farm, Korukkai (Tiruvarur District)	Cattle	Umbalachery
		Sheep	Kilakarisal
		Goat	Kodiadu
9	Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem (Kallakurichi District)	Sheep	Mecheri, Madras Red
		Goat	Salem Black, Tellicherry
10	Sheep Farm, Mukundarayapuram (Ranipet District)	Sheep	Madras Red, Mecheri
		Goat	Kodiadu
11	Sheep Farm, Sathur (Virudhunagar District)	Sheep	Vembur
		Goat	Kanni
12	Poultry Farm, Kattupakkam, (Chengalpattu District)	Fowl	Vanaraja, Nicobari, Kadaknath, Aseel
		Turkey	Beltsville white
13	Fodder Seed Production Farm, Padappai (Kancheepuram District)		Fodder Sorghum CoFS-31, Cumbu Napier Co-4, Co-5, Desmanthus, Agathi
14	Mecheri Sheep Liquid Semen Station	Sheep	Mecheri

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Annexure III: Research Stations, Laboratories and Centres of TANUVAS

S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
1.	Chennai	• Poultry Research Station, Madhavaram • Livestock Farm Complex, Madhavaram • Central University Laboratory, Madhavaram ✓ Viral Vaccine Research Laboratory, Madhavaram ✓ Bacterial Vaccine Research Laboratory, Madhavaram ✓ Zoonoses Research Laboratory, Madhavaram ✓ Biocontainment Animal Disease Laboratory (BSL III), Madhavaram • Laboratory Animal Medicine, Madhavaram • Pharmacovigilance Laboratory for Animal Feed and Food Safety, Madhavaram

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
		• Centralised Clinical Laboratory, Vepery • Centralized Instrumentation Laboratory, Vepery • Centre for Stem Cell Research and Regenerative Medicine, Vepery
2.	Chengalpattu	• Livestock Research Station, Kattupakkam • Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kattupakkam • Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Melmaruvathur
3.	Coimbatore	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Coimbatore
4.	Cuddalore	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Cuddalore
5.	Dharmapuri	• Alambadi Cattle Breed Research Centre,

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
		Hanumanthapuram • Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Dharmapuri
6.	Dindigul	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Dindigul
7.	Erode	• Bargur Cattle Research Station, Bargur • Kangayam Cattle Research Station, Sathyamangalam • Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Erode
8.	Kallakurichi	• Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalasamuthiram, Kallakurichi
9.	Kancheepuram	• Farmers Training Centre, Kancheepuram
10.	Kanniyakumari	• Veterinary University Training and Research

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
		Centre, Nagercoil
11.	Karur	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Karur • Backyard Poultry Research and Development Centre, Karur
12.	Krishnagiri	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Krishnagiri
13.	Madurai	• Veterinary University Training and Diagnostic Centre, Madurai
14.	Namakkal	• Poultry Disease Diagnostic and Surveillance Laboratory, Namakkal • Animal Feed Analytical and Quality Assurance Laboratory, Namakkal • Ethnoveterinary Herbal Research Centre for Poultry, Namakkal • Krishi Vigyan Kendra,

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
		Namakkal
15.	Nagapattinam	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Nagapattinam
16.	Perambalur	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Perambalur
17.	Pudukkottai	• Regional Research and Education Centre, Pudukkottai
18.	Ramanathapuram	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Ramanathapuram
19.	Salem	• Mecheri Sheep Research Station, Pottaneri • Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Salem
20.	Sivaganga	• Pulikulam Cattle Research Station, Manamadurai • Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
21.	Tenkasi	• Goat Research Centre, Chinnakovilankulam • Regional Centre for Conservation of Native Dogs, Pavoorchathiram
22.	The Nilgiris	• Sheep Breeding Research Station, Sandynallah, Ooty
23.	Tiruvarur	• Farmers Training Centre, Tiruvarur
24.	Tiruchirappalli	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Tiruchirappalli
25.	Tiruppur	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Tiruppur
26.	Tiruvannamalai	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Tiruvannamalai
27.	Thoothukudi	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Tiruchendur
28.	Vellore	• Veterinary University

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S.No.	District	Research Stations / Laboratories / Centres
		Training and Research Centre, Vellore
29.	Vilupuram	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Vilupuram
30.	Virudhunagar	• Veterinary University Training and Research Centre, Rajapalayam

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Minister for Animal Husbandry

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