

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2277  
TO BE REPLIED ON 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2022**

**OLD AND STRAY ANIMALS**

**2277. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:**

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

- (a) whether there are large number of old animals which are burden on their owners;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to reduce the number of old and stray animals and reduce the burden of the owners thereby?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the Article 246(3) of Constitution of India, preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice are under State list for which the States have exclusive powers to make laws.

As per Article 243(W) of Constitution of India, the local bodies are responsible for cattle pounds and pinjrapole. Therefore, the State may also endow panchayats to establish and run Cattle Pounds (Kanji Houses)/ Gaushala Shelters (community assets) to keep stray cattle. Many States have established Gaushalas and Shelter houses for stray cattle and provide for feeding of those animals.

In view of the above mentioned constitutional provisions, the State is empowered to take appropriate action on stray animals. Further, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) vide its letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 has issued advisory on stray animals to all State Governments/ Union Territories. AWBI encourages organizations which keep stray animals by providing grants-in-aid for taking care of the animals within the budget provided by Government of India.

Further, in order to utilize the unproductive animals, dry dairy is promoted. AWBI is also driving awareness programmes for appropriate utilization of cattle dung and cattle urine to make different products so as to make cow shelters/gaushalasself-sustainablethereby ensuring that old and unproductive animalsdo not become stray.

Further, unproductive female animals can be used as surrogate mothers for production of calves through Embryo Transfer Technology. Rastriya Kamdhenu Aayog has been established to advise the Government on conservation of cattle.

Often, male cattle are not useful to the farmers and therefore they are left unattended as strays. In order to tackle the problem, the Central Government is implementing sex sorting semen technology under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for artificial insemination of cattle. This technology will help produce female calves only so that the number of male cattle will reduce over time.

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