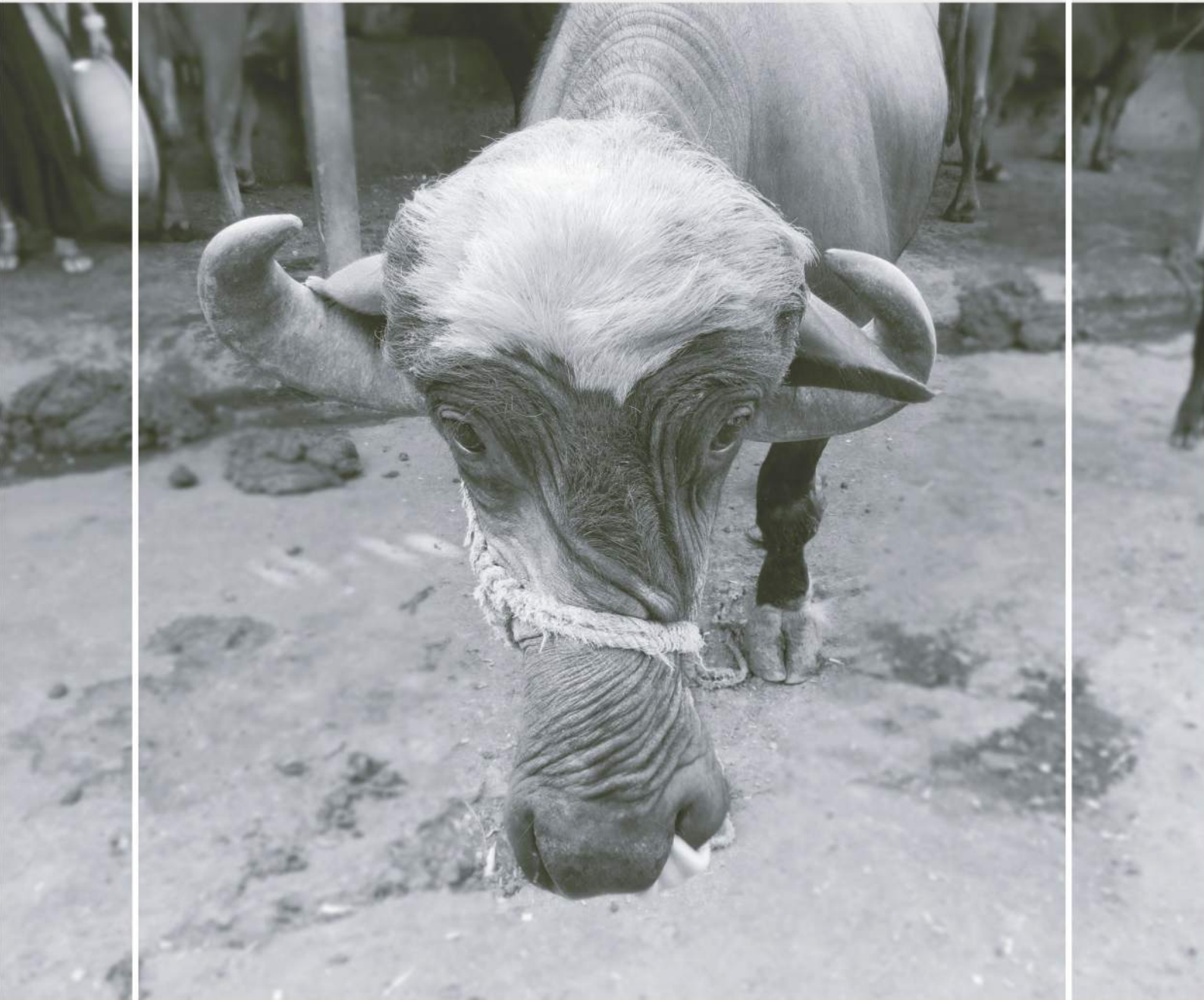


CATTLE-OGUE

Unveiling the Truth of the Indian Dairy Industry



An Initiative to
End Exploitative Dairies
Publication year - 2017



About Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations (FIAPO)

FIAPO is India's apex animal rights organisation. As the collective voice of the animal rights movement in India, FIAPO is the catalyst that protects the interests and rights of animals on local and national levels - through education, research, lobbying, mobilisation, networking, training and direct action. Created for the movement, by the movement, FIAPO is India's only national federation. It has over 80 members and over 200 supporter organisations across the country.

Join us to protect the interests and rights of animals by visiting www.fiapo.org.



PREFACE

End Exploitative Dairies is one of FIAPO's chief campaigns to improve the conditions of animals used for milking in India. With the country becoming the leading milk and beef producer and holding the largest dairy herd in the world, the campaign is focused on regulating animal food industries that practice institutionalised cruelty. This report is based on an investigation in 10 states and is aimed at bringing to light the condition of cattle used for the production of milk in India.

The investigation recorded evidence of particularly cruel conditions prevalent in urban dairies where cattle are kept for milking purposes and violation of various animal protection and municipal laws occur routinely. Apart from this, data on the registration of dairy premises, number of animals, welfare provisions, and management regime was also collected with an aim of bringing legislative reform for the welfare of dairy cattle.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 'White Revolution' in India was brought by the launch of "Operation Flood" in 1975, under which the milk production in the country increased from 22 million tonnes in 1970 to 104 million tonnes in 2008. Currently, India is the largest producer of milk in the world, accounting for 18.5 % of world production, achieving an annual output of 146.3 million tonnes during 2014-15 as compared to 137.7 million tonnes during 2013-14 recording a growth of 6.3 %.¹

This massive increase in production capacity of the country has been made possible by introduction of Jersey, Cross breeds and Holstein Friesian variety of cattle that have been genetically selected to produce unnatural average output of 20 liters per milking per day per animal! In order to meet the high milk production targets, these animals are over-exploited thereby, resulting in cruel dairy practices. Such practices also reduce the average lifespan of dairy cattle and increases the risk of reproductive diseases and udder infections.

The life of a dairy cow lasts for an average of 10 years in a dairy establishment as compared to 25 naturally!

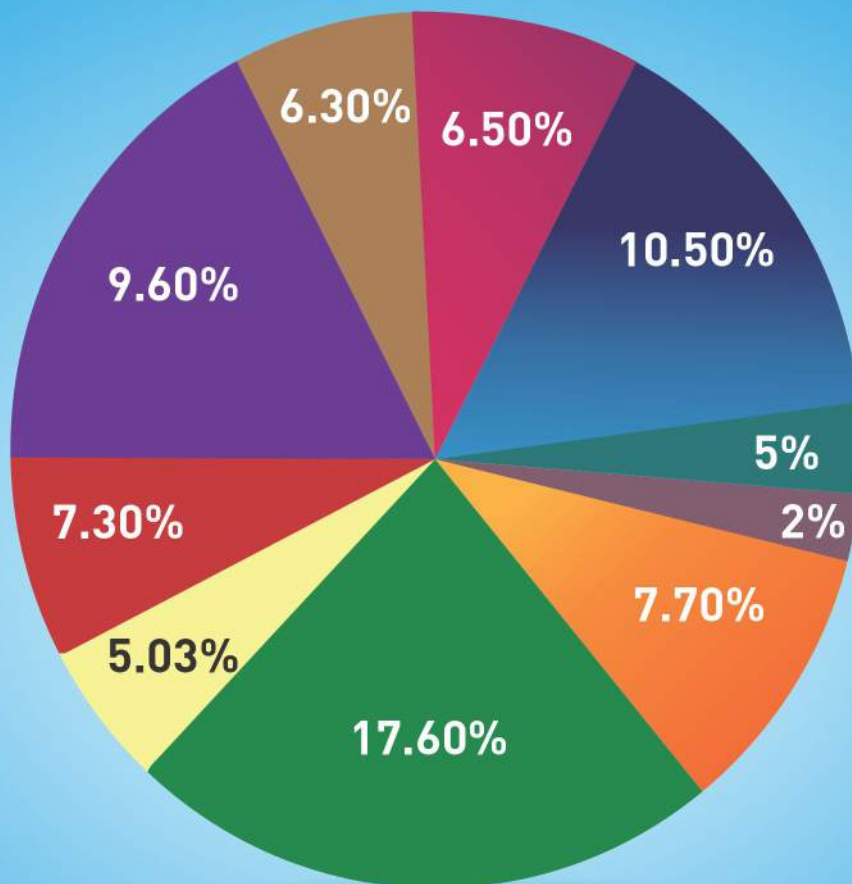
The images of happy cows feeding on green pastures are the perfect façade for a truly cruel and increasingly space- deprived dairy industry. FIAPO's dairy investigation in 10 states of India reveals the ugly truth behind the "White Revolution" of India, where dairy cattle, especially in urban and peri -urban areas, get little access to soft ground, spend their lives in cramped, poorly ventilated and dark enclosures. Moreover, many dairies were found to have ill, injured and distressed cattle. Poor veterinary care and illegal use of drugs and hormones like oxytocin to increase the milk let-down are prevalent. Multiple wounds were also observed. Thus, an evident delinking of humane treatment of cattle as sentient beings is being noticed as a result of the rising demand for milk and milk products.

This situation persists mainly because all these methods are considered "normal" and best practice in terms of economic gain and cost cutting for profits, by the dairy industry.

The report calls for urgent and strict implementation of the existing laws of animal welfare as well as urban governance. It also highlights the need for additional regulation in select areas where there are significant violations of acceptable conditions for dairy animals as well as growing civic problems.

KEY FINDINGS

The total milk production of India in the financial year of 2014- 15 was at an approximate value of 140 million tonnes. Of this, the states we conducted our investigation in, Uttar Pradesh is the highest producer contributing 17.6% [23.33 million tonnes annually], followed by Rajasthan (10.5%), Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana)(9.6%), Gujarat (7.7%), Punjab (7.3%), Madhya Pradesh (6.6%), Maharashtra (6.5%), Haryana (5.03%), Tamil Nadu (5%)² and NCT of Delhi (2%).³



Maharashtra

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

NCT Delhi

Gujarat

Uttar Pradesh

Haryana

Punjab

Telangana

Madhya Pradesh

Local and indigenous cow breeds from these 10 states such as Nimari, Deoni, Dandi, Kherigarh, Ponwar, Gangatiri, Kankatha, Nagori, Rathi, Tharparkar, Kankrej, Sahiwal etc. are prized for their acclimatization abilities, but due to expensive up keep and lower milk yield, dairy owners choose to spend on the relatively cost effective but high production Jersey and HF breeds.

Poor Infrastructure

25.1% dairies had no arrangements for shelter and had housing in the form of thatch roof sheds, road-side areas, etc.



Hard Flooring

Hard floors cause injuries and bruises to cattle as they slip on such surfaces in their own excreta. 78.8% dairies did not have access to soft ground.



Improper Lighting

32.9% dairies did not have proper lighting during the night as a result of which most of the dairies conduct the evening milking in dark enclosures.





Continuous tethering of cattle at all times was a common practice in **78.8%** of the dairies; the tethers are extremely short to accommodate maximum number of cattle in a small area. This causes extreme physical distress to cattle, preventing them from being in a natural, comfortable posture.

Feed

The quality and quantity of fodder depends on the economic status of the dairy owner. **57.8%** farms feed less than half of the desired minimum quantity (20kg) their cattle per day.



Repeated breedings by means of artificial insemination causes serious reproductive problems. **30-40%** of the total surveyed cattle population, was found to be afflicted by this.



Separation of mother and calf

In **24%** dairies the calves were separated from their mothers immediately after birth. These calves are never able to have contact with their mothers.



Inhumane management of “unwanted” animals

In **25.1%** dairies, male calves die within the first month. They are mainly either sold or sent for slaughter if they survive. Old, unproductive cattle also face the same fate with **62.9%** dairies selling cattle to smaller farmers or slaughter houses. One of the most convenient options for the dairy farmers is also to abandon these “unwanted animals” on the streets.



Presence of stressed/injured/ill animals

57.85% dairies were found to have animals under stress or suffering from injuries or illness.



Milking of sick animals

55.9% dairy owners allow use of sick animals for milking.



Sale of milk directly to customers is the preferred choice of dairy owners (**69.3%**) over selling to dairy cooperatives and companies (**23.1%**). The main reason for this practice is the low cost of milk procurement by dairy cooperatives.



Injuries ranging from small bruises to tumours and fractures were noticed in **64.1%** of dairies.



Illegal use of Oxytocin* to increase the milk let down is a common occurrence in **46.9%** dairies. Dairy owners use it in excessive quantities (3 to 4 ml.). They claimed that animals have had side effects such as lowered fertility, calf deaths before parturition, calf deaths shortly after birth due to low quality and quantity of milk, dependency on the hormone to release milk and reduction in lifespan to name a few. It has not been possible to independently verify the link between oxytocin and the impacts outlined by dairy owners.

*Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, Oxytocin is a Schedule-H drug and is required to be supplied on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner only. The formulation of Oxytocin injection is required to be packed in single unit blister packed only to avoid its misuse.



Improper and irregular veterinary care

Veterinary care was provided only when the animal was sick (84.3% dairy owners depend on vet- on- call services), mostly when it wasn't able to provide milk. Vaccination schedules are not followed, which leads to outbreak of lethal diseases such a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) and Black Quarter disease. Vaccinations are mainly avoided to prevent the fall in quantity of milk due to fever induced by the injected vaccine.



Mutilations

De- horning as well as disbudding is mainly practiced on non- native cow species with hot iron rods and chemicals and without any form of anaesthetic or pain relief. Though docked tails were noticed, owners deny conducting tail docking on their farms and claim the cattle were bought as such from the cattle market.



Unregistered dairies

The Registration of Cattle Premises Rules, 1978 requires registration of dairies in cities or towns which have a population exceeding one lakh. This rule is followed almost nowhere. Only **14.3%** dairies were registered under the respective Municipal Corporations or the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

Tying of hind legs

60.3% dairies using the practice of tying/ restraining cattle on their hind legs.





INTRODUCTION

A dairy is a business enterprise established for the harvesting or processing (or both) of animal milk – mostly from cows or buffaloes, but also from goats or camels – for human consumption.⁵ From the point of view of size and nature, five broad typologies of dairy systems can be derived in the Indian context.

1. Large commercial dairies (Mega dairies)
2. Urban and peri - urban dairies
3. Government breeding farms and research facilities
4. Small holders (both, within the cooperative framework as well as outside it)
5. Gaushalas (or cattle shelters)

For the purpose of this investigation in the 10 states of India, we chose to collect evidence of animal welfare violations from large commercial (mega dairies), urban & peri-urban and small holder dairies. These have been defined as follows.

A. Large Commercial Dairies (Mega Dairies)

These are of relatively recent vintage and are a means of investment for entrepreneurs looking for “sunrise” sectors that have a potential of high rates of return. Such dairies are coming up in traditional milk powerhouses like Haryana, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. This is a rapidly growing sector and progressively a number of established businesses are examining the feasibility of entering the dairy industry through large commercial farms. It has been observed that there are a number of fence sitters that are waiting to see the performance of enterprises that have already invested in commercial farms. Interestingly animal husbandry departments of certain states also run “model” dairies, that fall within this category insofar as they raise animals in a manner similar to commercial dairies. There is a new trend where some dairy owners have started specialising in breeding and selling high yielding HF animals. Such entrepreneurs buy heifers from various auctions, rear and breed them on their farms. The animals are milked but only surplus is sold off in the market. These farmers maintain the animals really well so that these can be sold to dairy farms on the basis of their high productivity. There is information from Haryana about some dairy farmers shifting from milking operations to breeding. Due to less input of labour and high returns – as the animals can be sold at a very high price, this ‘business’ is considered less laborious and more profitable than dairying.



Key characteristics

1. Typically set up as business ventures
2. Typically in semi rural areas or on the edge of cities. Not in remote areas
3. Largely cross breeds and buffalos
4. Relatively mechanised
5. Quality control – Rudimentary to high
6. Some investment in animal health
7. System of replacement stock
8. Environmental management system – rudimentary to high
9. Average herd size 300 and upwards

B. Urban & Peri- Urban Dairies

Mainly concentrated in and around cities and are oriented towards meeting the high milk demand of urban centres. These facilities vary in size and are often limited because of space constraints in urban areas. There are overlaps between dairies classified as large commercial dairies and these. The essential difference between the two is the nature of entrepreneurial outlook. The urban dairies typically are focussed on quick short term profit and hence severely compromise not only animal welfare and health but also environment pollution and milk quality. In fact these dairies are the progenitors of “synthetic milk” and food safety is a key area of concern with their operations.



Key characteristics

1. Typically setup to make short term profit
2. Located in and around urban areas that have a large market for milk
3. High yielding animals, including buffaloes
4. Some mechanisation may be seen. However, in order to keep input costs extremely low, by and large, mechanisation will, at best, be rudimentary
5. Poor or no quality control
6. Little investment in animal health
7. Lactating animals purchased and sold off after a lactation ends



C. Smallholder Backyard

These are dairies which still operate outside of the cooperative framework and mainly functional in outskirts of cities. We have also found a number of cases of hybrid operations where small holders would opportunistically sell to cooperatives or to the unorganised sector depending upon the returns available.



Key characteristics

1. Mainly as a livelihood support activity. This often complements the basket of livelihood options of the family
2. Mainly indigenous breeds. Often buffaloes
3. No mechanisation, other than at cooperative collection centres
4. No quality control by individuals. However, cooperatives may impose some form of quality control upon individual members
5. Little or no veterinary support. Again, cooperative members will be an exception and may have access to animal health services
6. Replacement usually through progeny of existing animals
7. Waste management does not pose a challenge because of small herd size and free grazing regimes
8. Small herd size - 2 to 6 animals

D. Legal & Policy Framework

There exist several national laws and guidelines to assist dairy owners in implementing the best and humane practices of milk production and animal care such as:

1. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
2. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978
3. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animal) Rules, 1978
4. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
5. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Animal Husbandry advisory dated 2nd December, 2014 on use of antibiotics on food producing animals
6. Technical guidelines to states for implementation of various components of centrally sponsored scheme "Livestock health and Disease Control" by the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
7. Guidelines of the sub-scheme Special Programme for Dairy Development as a part of National Mission for Protein Supplements under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

But sadly these are violated to ease the process of increasing the milk production in order to meet the rising demand for milk and milk products- demand which often itself is created through advertising. The results of this investigation expose the dark side of the dairy industry, the cruelty meted out to the dairy cattle and the unsanitary conditions of milk production. By collating this data, FIAPO aims to bring reform in the dairy sector and ensure implementation of adequate standards of health, infrastructure and milking practices in the dairy industry of India.





INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

Criteria for choosing the 10 states

We considered the following while choosing states for the dairy investigation:

1. Population of dairy cattle in the state
2. Milk production in the state

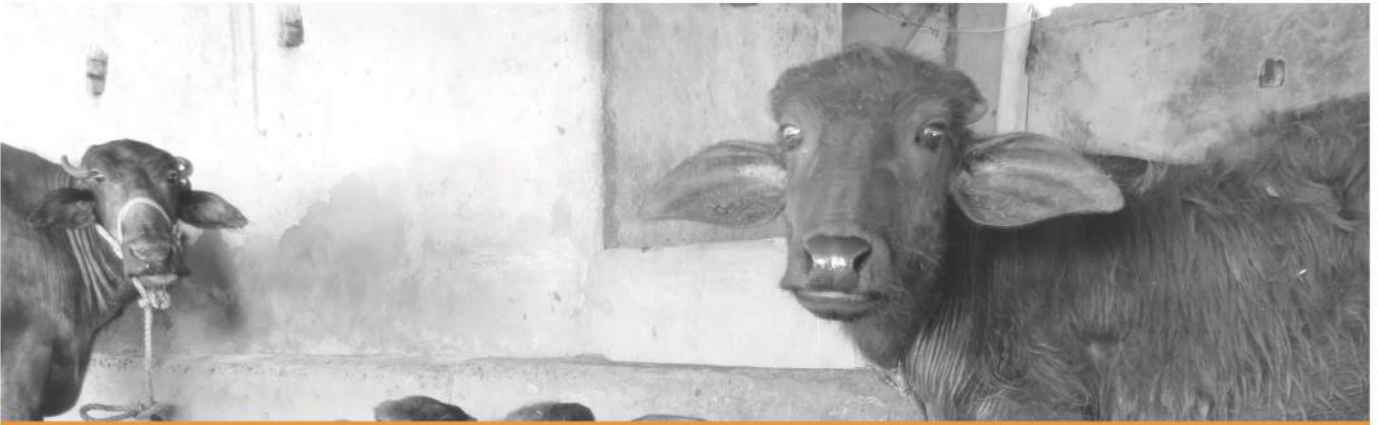
On the basis of these criteria Punjab, Telangana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Tamil Nadu were picked as the states where the investigation would be carried out. In addition the National Capital Territory of Delhi was picked because of its strategic significance and also as the centre of media attention.

Partners for the Investigation

This investigation would not have been possible without the dedicated help of all the individuals and organisations who volunteered to conduct the same.

Telangana	People for Animals, Hyderabad
Maharashtra	PALs Pune, TSPCA, PFA Wardha, Independent Volunteer Nagpur
Madhya Pradesh	PFA Indore, Independent Volunteers - Sagar, Vidhisha, Bhopal
Uttar Pradesh	VFAP0, Mercy for All, Living Free Volunteers Lucknow, SPCA Gorakhpur
Gujarat	Independent Volunteers - Ahemdabad, Gandhinagar, Anand, PRAYAS Surat
NCT Delhi	DHYAN Foundation
Rajasthan	JFAPO, Jodhpur Gauraksha Dal, Pannalal Gaushala Jodhpur, Jeevjantu Kalyan Seva Kendra Bikaner, Alwar Gauraksha Dal
Tamil Nadu	Blue Cross of India, C.A.R.E Trust





Investigation Method

Once the states and the teams that would work in each state were finalised, the respective state teams were trained in how the investigation was to be conducted. The investigation guidelines are at Annexure I.

This included details on the actions to be undertaken before, during and after the investigation, the type of evidence (photographic, video, data, etc.) to be collected and a questionnaire designed to enable the investigators to comprehensively cover all facets of dairy animal management and welfare.

Some of the Important Checklist Requirements to enable the collection of concrete data were

1. Mapping of the Animal Husbandry network in the state to get adequate information on the areas in which dairies are present and the number of different types of dairies in each district
2. In addition to the information collected from the Department of Animal Husbandry, collection of data based on the on-ground research for the number of dairies to be investigated in the urban, peri-urban and remote areas of each district
3. A list of all animal protection/ welfare groups in the state for local on- field help during the investigation
4. A list of the number of mega dairies in the state, to ensure that these are covered as one of the three main types of dairies to be investigated





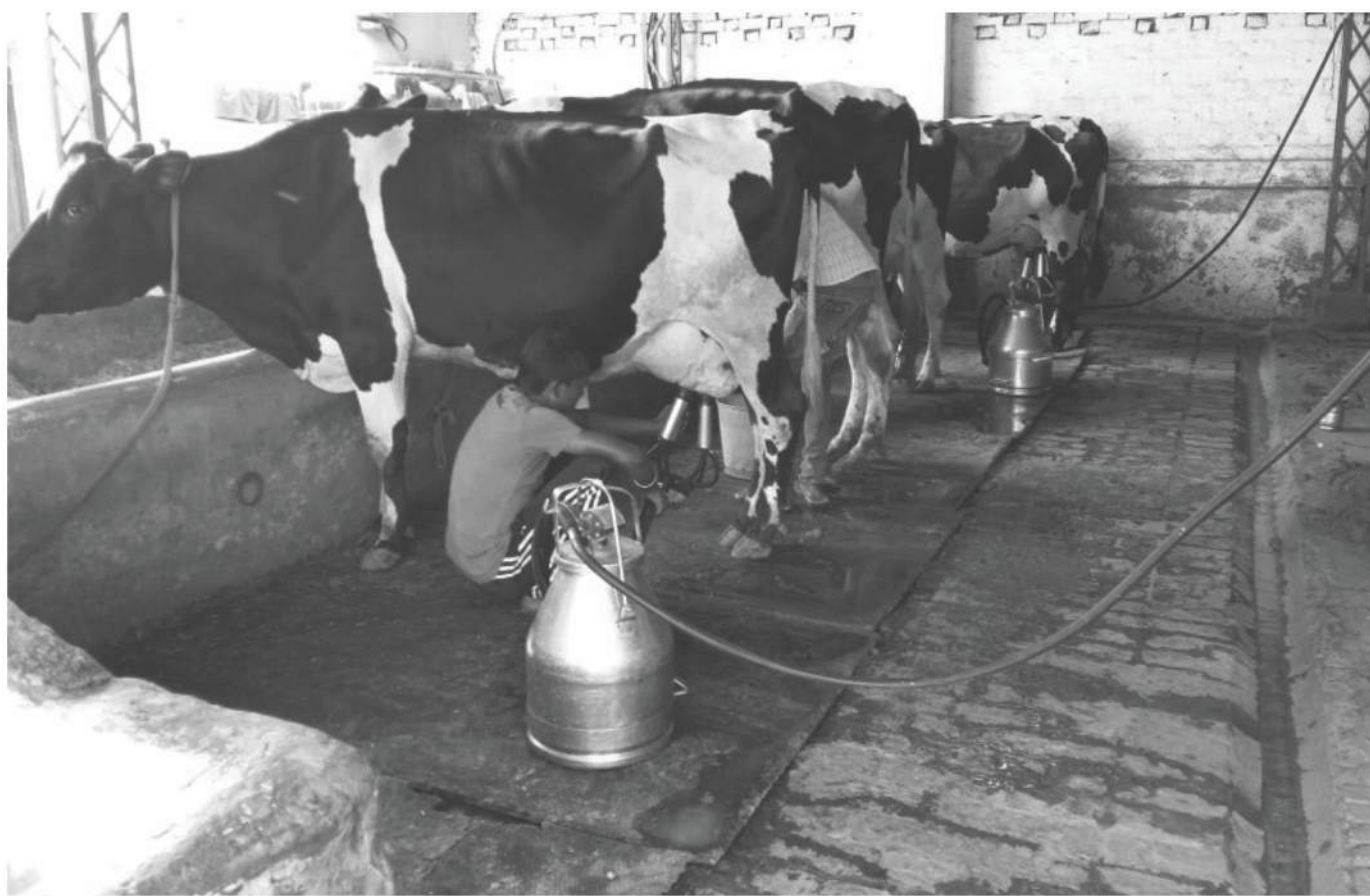
INVESTIGATION RESULTS

451 Dairies were visited in 10 States with 24,456 Cattle

State	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Uttar Pradesh	50	2246
Rajasthan	49	1232
Telangana	45	1879
Gujarat	47	2446
Punjab	50	3998
Madhya Pradesh	42	2746
Maharashtra	35	3008
Haryana	48	3108
Tamil Nadu	35	1293
NCT Delhi	50	2500

Table Depicting the Types of Dairies Covered in each State as Part of the Investigation

State	Large Commercial/ Mega Dairy (300 Cattle and More)	Urban, Per Urban	Small Holder
Uttar Pradesh	0	29	21
Rajasthan	0	41	8
Telangana	2	25	18
Gujarat	0	31	16
Punjab	4	39	7
Madhya Pradesh	1	23	18
Maharashtra	2	14	19
Haryana	3	25	20
Tamil Nadu	0	17	18
Delhi NCT	0	30	20



RED LINES FOR CATTLE DAIRIES

Certain parameters have been called “Red Lines” as they have been identified as basic animal welfare conditions that are non - negotiable for cattle in dairies. These are:-

- 1 Flooring and bedding** – Dairy animals have a strong behavioural need to rest and spend most of their time resting. They must have a comfortable resting space. The bedding areas of all animals must be clean and comfortable with non-slip flooring. Bare concrete is not an acceptable surface especially for resting.
- 2 Tethering of animals** – Dairy cattle must not be chained or tied throughout the day. If required, cattle should only be tethered for a short period of time (on a reasonably long tether so as to allow the animal to sit and stand comfortably) as and when required by a veterinary doctor, for other anomalous conditions or for milking.
- 3 Use of oxytocin** – There must be no use of oxytocin for increasing milk let-down.
- 4 Separation of mother and calf (or weaning age of calves)** – The calves must stay with their mothers for a minimum of 3 months to 6 months from birth.
- 5 Management of male calves** – Male calves must not be left to die or abandoned or illegally sold.
- 6 Veterinary care** – Adequate veterinary care must be provided with regular check-ups for cattle.



OUTCOMES AGAINST THE RED LINES

The field observations were compared against the Red Lines, that represent the basic standards that must be followed for cattle in dairies. The outcomes of the investigation are:-

- 1 Flooring and bedding**
 - **46.4%** dairies overall had brick and cement flooring which is not a safe or comfortable surface for animals to live on.
 - **State with the worst practice: Punjab - 90%** dairies had unsuitable flooring.
- 2 Tethering of animals**
 - **78.8%** dairies did not allow the animals to move freely at all and kept them continuously tethered.
 - **State with the worst practice: Maharashtra and NCT Delhi - 100%** dairies did not allow their cattle to move freely without being tethered.
- 3 Separation of mother and calf**
 - **73.89%** dairies overall weaned off the calves at the age of 3 months and under.
 - **State with worst practice: Rajasthan, Telangana and NCT Delhi - 100%** dairies did not allow the calves to stay with the mother for more than 3 months.
- 4 Use of oxytocin**
 - Indiscriminate use of oxytocin was observed throughout the states in **46.9%** dairies. This is mainly significant on buffalo farms.
 - **State with the worst practice: Tamil Nadu - 60%** of dairies used oxytocin.
- 5 Management of male calves**
 - Male calves are considered a “waste” by the dairy industry. They die either due to neglect (**25.1%**) or are sold for slaughter or to smaller farmers (**43.3%**).
 - **State with the worst practice: NCT Delhi** - None of the dairies had male calves older than 2 months.
- 6 Veterinary Care**
 - Provisions of veterinary care depends on the economic status of the dairy owner. In **84.3%** dairies visited, veterinary help is only provided to cattle in case of sickness or injury.
 - **State with the worst practice: Telangana - 93.3%** of dairy owners provided veterinary help to cattle only in case of sickness or injury.

THE DELHI SITUATION – WORST DAIRY CATTLE MANAGEMENT

The National Capital Territory of Delhi fares the worst among all states in terms of dairy cattle management –

- **100% of the dairies do not allow any free access to cattle**
- **None had a male calf of more than two months of age**
- **The dairies are flourishing in illegal establishments**
- **There is minimal veterinary care and indiscriminate use of Oxytocin**

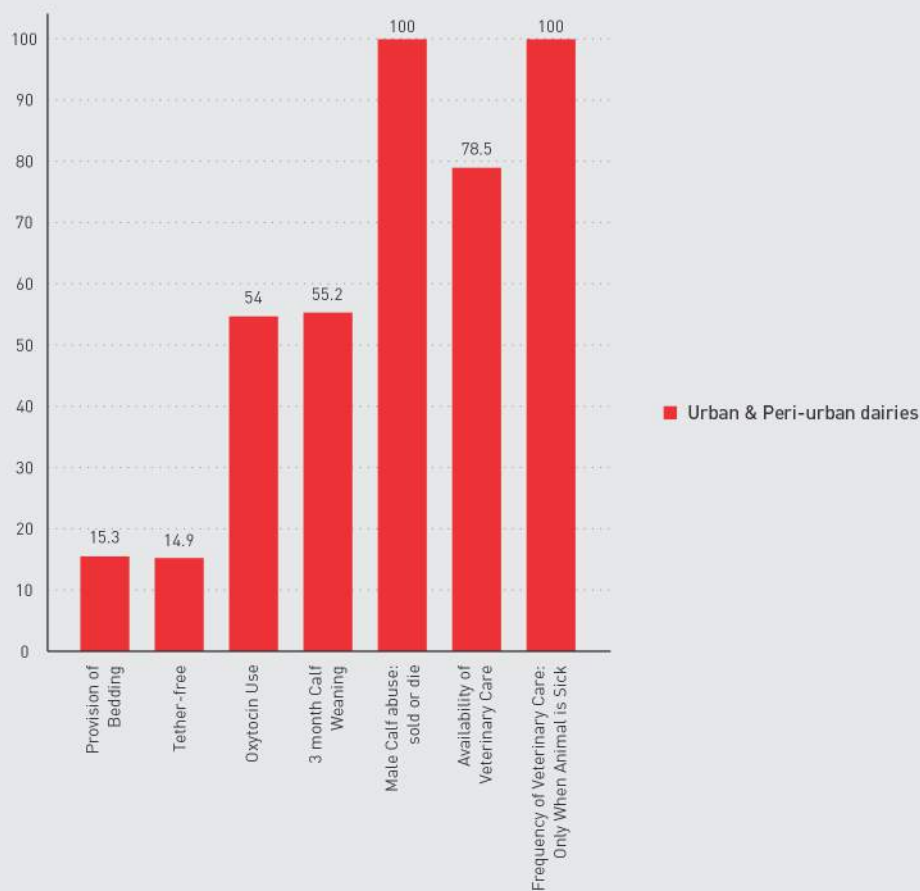
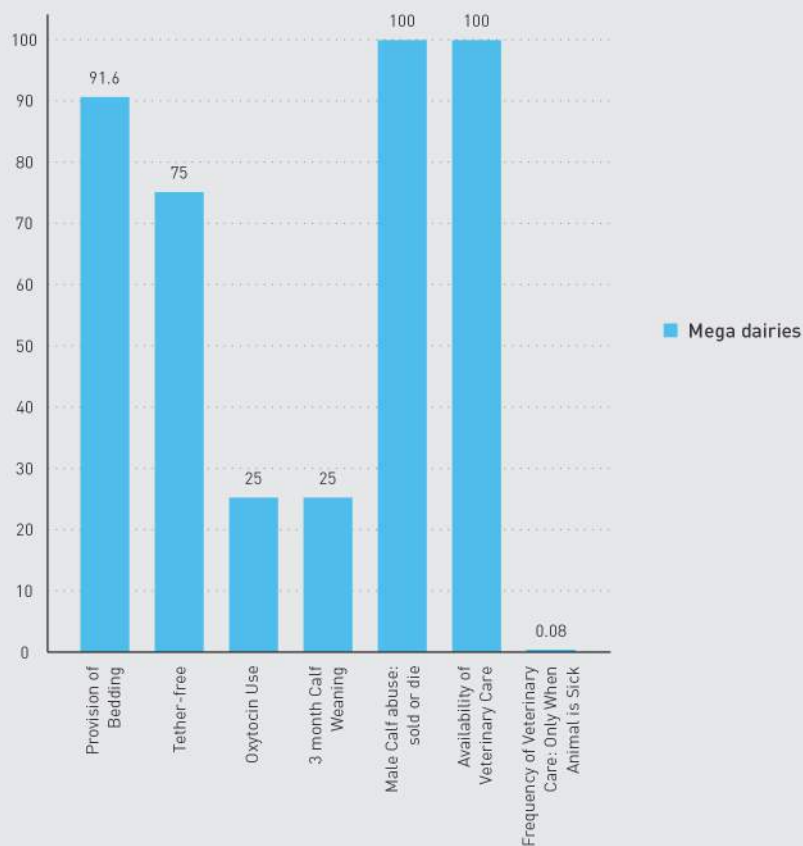
Table Juxtaposing 'Red Lines' against Actual Practices Observed in the Three Categories of Dairies during the Investigation

Red Lines	Large Commercial\ Mega dairy (300 cattle and more)	Urban, peri-urban	Small holder
No. of dairies investigated:	12	274	165
Flooring and bedding	91.6% mega dairies provide bedding to cattle. Bedding of mud, sand and manure is provided in most of the dairies.	15.3% farms provide bedding in the form of mud to cattle some farms provide rubber mats to pregnant, heavier or ill cattle.	Flooring ranges from bricks to mud with no proper structures in many places, 24.2% farms have some form of bedding (mostly mud).
Tethering of animals	75% farms were completely free range, while in the remainder of 25% farms a few cattle were always tied.	Only 14.9% dairies provide some form of tether free time to cattle.	A few owners take cattle for grazing for an average of 4 hours per day (19.4%).
Use of Oxytocin	25% of mega dairies used Oxytocin.	54% dairies use Oxytocin indiscriminately.	Oxytocin use is common in 36.4% dairies.
Calves and weaning age	Calves are separated from mothers within 30 minutes of birth. Subsequent feeding is done through bottles and containers. 25% mega dairies had an average of 3 months as calf weaning age .	55.2% dairies wean calves at an average of 3 months age.	Only 19.9% owners allow calves to suckle till the mother is milking. Otherwise if the calf survives, the weaning age is an average of 3 months.
Male calf abuse	In all 12 mega dairies, males are sold to smaller farmers or left stray (if bulls) and sold for slaughter (if buffalo calves). One or two may be kept for mating.	In all 274 dairies the male calves are left to die. If they survive, after 3 months male calves are discarded either as stray or for slaughter depending on the species.	In all 165 small holder dairies, male calves mostly die. The ones that survive are left stray once the mother starts milking without the calf or they sent to gaushala.

<p>Availability of Veterinary care</p>	<p>In house veterinarians are available in two farms that are selling milk of their own brand. 10 of the 12 mega dairy farms have good relations with both the local government and private veterinarians and therefore provide adequate medical care.</p>	<p>On call veterinary service is used by 78.5 % dairies, which is not very effective and depends on the economic status of the dairy owner.</p>	<p>Only 10% dairies get veterinary support as government veterinarians do not visit remote areas and therefore cattle are treated with local in- house medication and quacks.</p>
<p>Frequency of veterinary care</p>	<p>All except for one mega dairy get their cattle regular veterinary care once a month.</p>	<p>All 274 dairy owners call for veterinarians only when animal is sick or during vaccinations.</p>	<p>All 165 small holder dairies treat animals only when sick.</p>



THREE TYPES OF DAIRIES BASED ON RED LINES



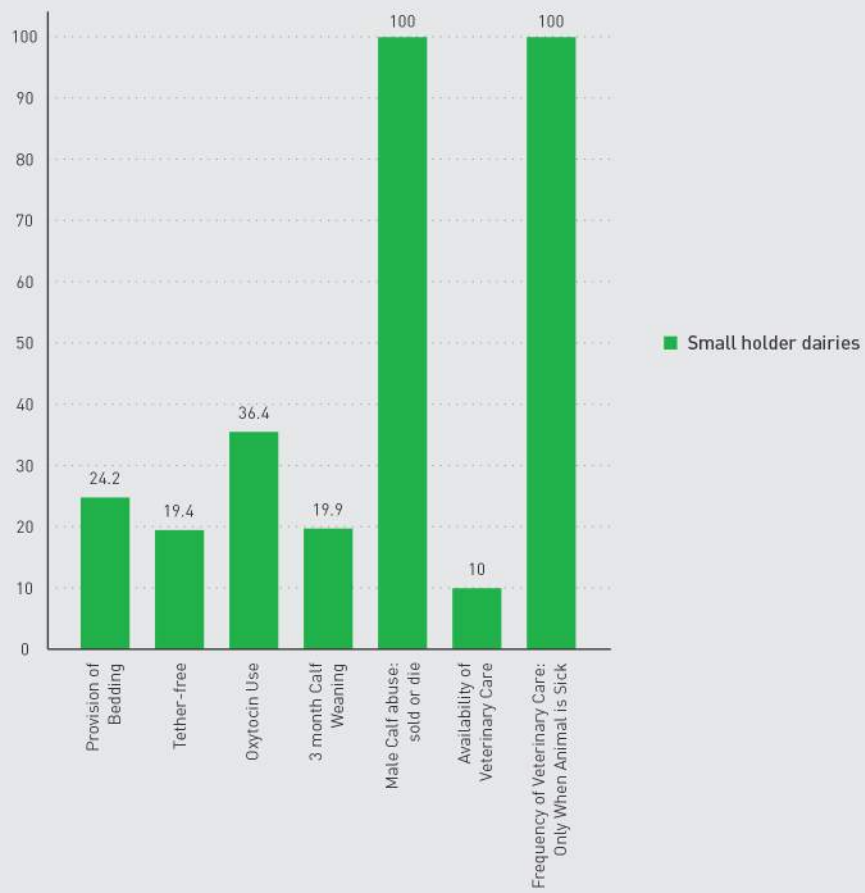


Table Depicting Comparison among 451 Dairies Investigated in 10 States based on Basic Parameters (all Figures in Percentages)*

Parameter	State	Uttar Pradesh (N=50)	Rajasthan (N=49)	Telangana (N=45)	Gujarat (N=47)	Punjab (N=50)	Madhya Pradesh (N=42)	Maharashtra (N=35)	Haryana (N=48)	Tamil Nadu (N=35)	Delhi NCT (N=50)
Flooring of Brick and cement (N=431)		56	44.9	58.9	68.8	90	80.9	51.4	64.6	65.6	90
Tether free time for cattle (N=439)		26	12.8	17.8	14.9	28	40.5	0	41.7	25.7	0
Oxytocin use (N=450)		22	14.3	53.3	34	52	50	48.6	43.7	60	80
Abuse of male calves- sold to farmers or slaughter or die (N=443)		24 sold/ 18 die	42.9 die	73.3 sold	23.4 die/ 25.5 sold	58 die/ 38 sold	38.1 sold	60 sold	33.3 die/ 52.1 sold	51.4 sold	95% die
Management of old and unproductive cattle- sold to farmer or slaughter (N=439)		28	100	100	42.6	92	38.1	100	60.4	51.4	100
Veterinary care only when animal is sick (N=451)		92	57.45	93.3	100	92	57.1	51.4	91.6	68.6	100
Enclosure made of bricks and tin shed (N=450)		66	80	75.5	59.57	70	45.2	45.7	35.4	48.6	60
No proper lighting facility (N=450)		46	97.9	82.2	72.3	68	78.6	57.1	16.7	88.6	100
Inadequate resting space (N=451)		70	100	86.6	68.1	56	71.4	71.4	52.1	91.4	100
Weaning age of 3 months and lesser (N=451)		50	100	100	44.6	90	47.6	60	66.7	80	100
Use of ill animals for milking (N=449)		48	40.8	64.5	72.3	50	50	51.4	58.3	42.8	100
Presence of distressed and injured animals (N=448)		62	48.9	73.3	80.9	50	61.9	68.6	58.3	74.6	100
Sale of milk directly to customers (N=446)		80	100	66.7	53	60	66.7	71.4	41.6	85.7	90
Sale of raw milk without pasteurisation (N=451)		100	100	100	100	96	100	100	97.9	100	100
Unregistered dairies (N=448)		46	100	95.5	98	96	92.9	100	70.38	100	100

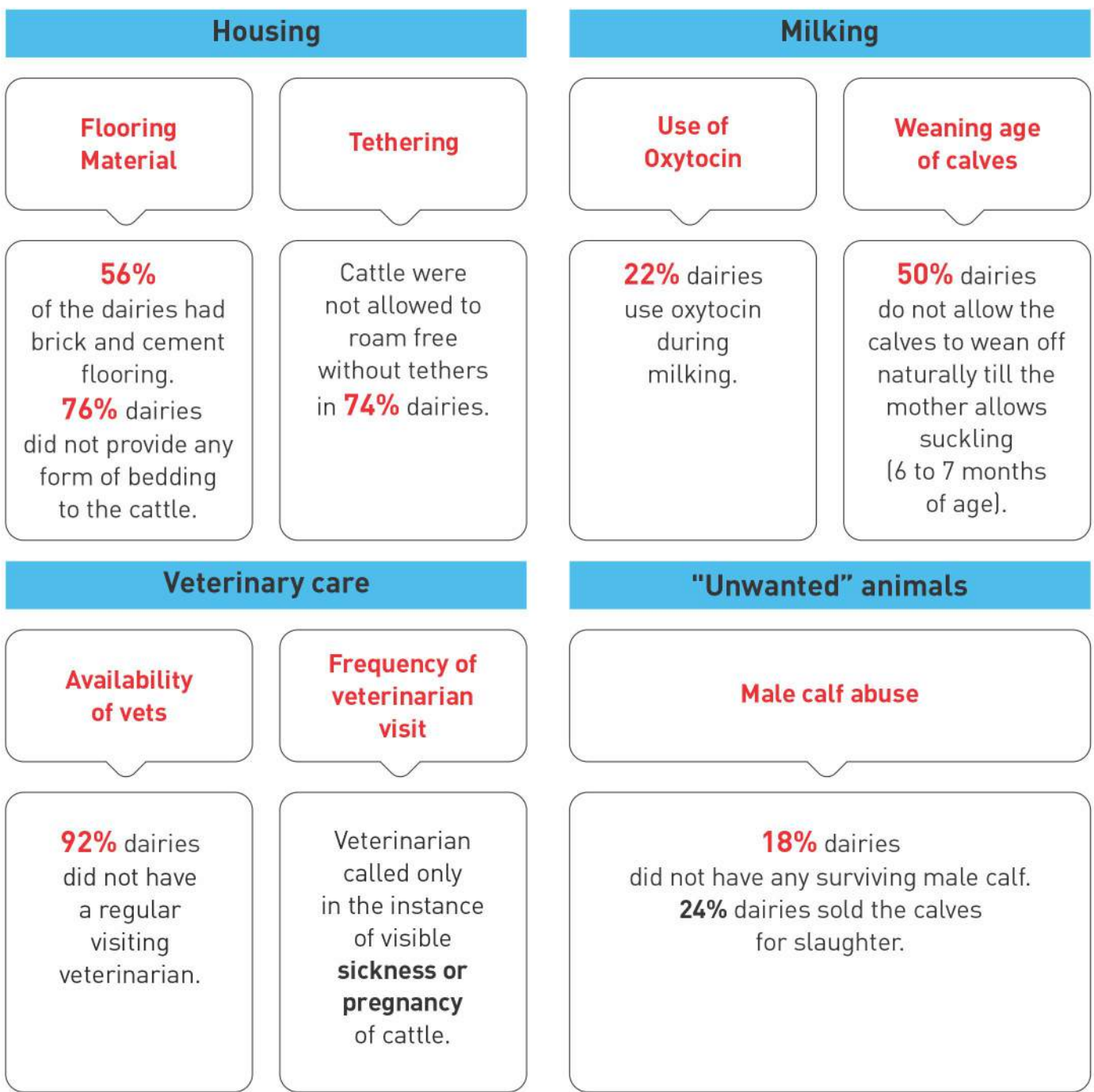
*The total of 451 dairies varies across the table depending on the response of the dairy owners. The number of responses is mentioned next to the respective parameter.

STATE-WISE BREAKDOWN OF INVESTIGATION RESULTS

1. UTTAR PRADESH

It is the highest milk producing state of the country with an annual production of 23.33 million tonnes (2014- 15).⁶ Despite this, the average productivity of animals is low in comparison to other states of the country mainly due to the low availability of high yielding germplasm. In order to address this, the government of Uttar Pradesh launched the interest free scheme- Kamdhenu and Mini Kamdhenu dairy units, ensuring availability of high yielding animals to the farmers in their own state.⁷

Key Findings



Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**
46% dairies did not have proper lighting at any point in the day.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
70% dairies had inadequate resting place.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
48% dairies continuously used ill animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
70% dairies “discarded” older, unproductive cattle. **28%** dairies sold their cattle for slaughter.



2. RAJASTHAN

The second largest dairy producer of the country is aiming to surpass Uttar Pradesh. The lack of adequate milk storage and processing facilities is the main reason for its second place as most of the milk collected cannot be stored for long. The state government and milk cooperatives are planning to expand their storage and processing facilities to tackle this issue.

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

51.06% dairies had brick and cement flooring. None of the dairies provided bedding to the cattle.

Tethering

87.2 % dairies tied their cattle on a short tether at all times.

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

14.3% dairies used oxytocin while milking.

Weaning age of calves

2.5 months was the average weaning age.

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

57.45% dairy owners only have on call access to vets.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Veterinarians called only during emergency situations when **animals fall sick.**

"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

42.9% dairies did not have even a single surviving male calf. More than **50%** dairies sold male calves for slaughter.

Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**

98% dairies lacked proper lighting facilities.

- **Availability of adequate resting space**

None of dairies had adequate resting space.

- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**

40.8% dairies used ill and injured animals for milking.

- **Old cattle management**

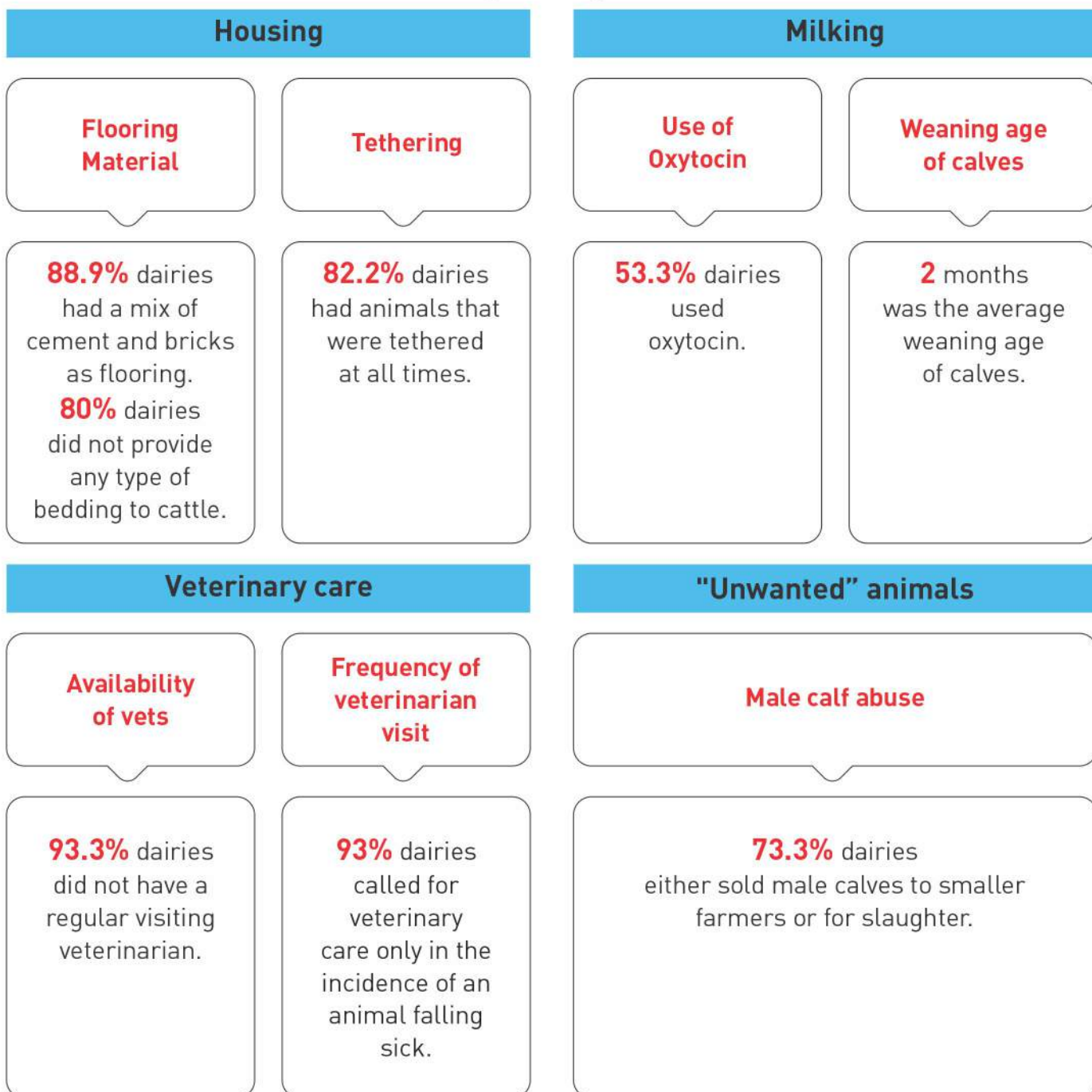
Older cattle which are not able to produce milk anymore are left **stray or sold** to slaughter houses.



3. TELANGANA

Telangana is the major milk producer in South India, contributing 9.6% to the total milk production of the country with an output of 12.76 million tonnes. Since its separation from Andhra Pradesh, the state has been facing issues relating to milk procurement and distribution leading to financial set-backs in the dairy sector.⁹

Key Findings



Other important parameters

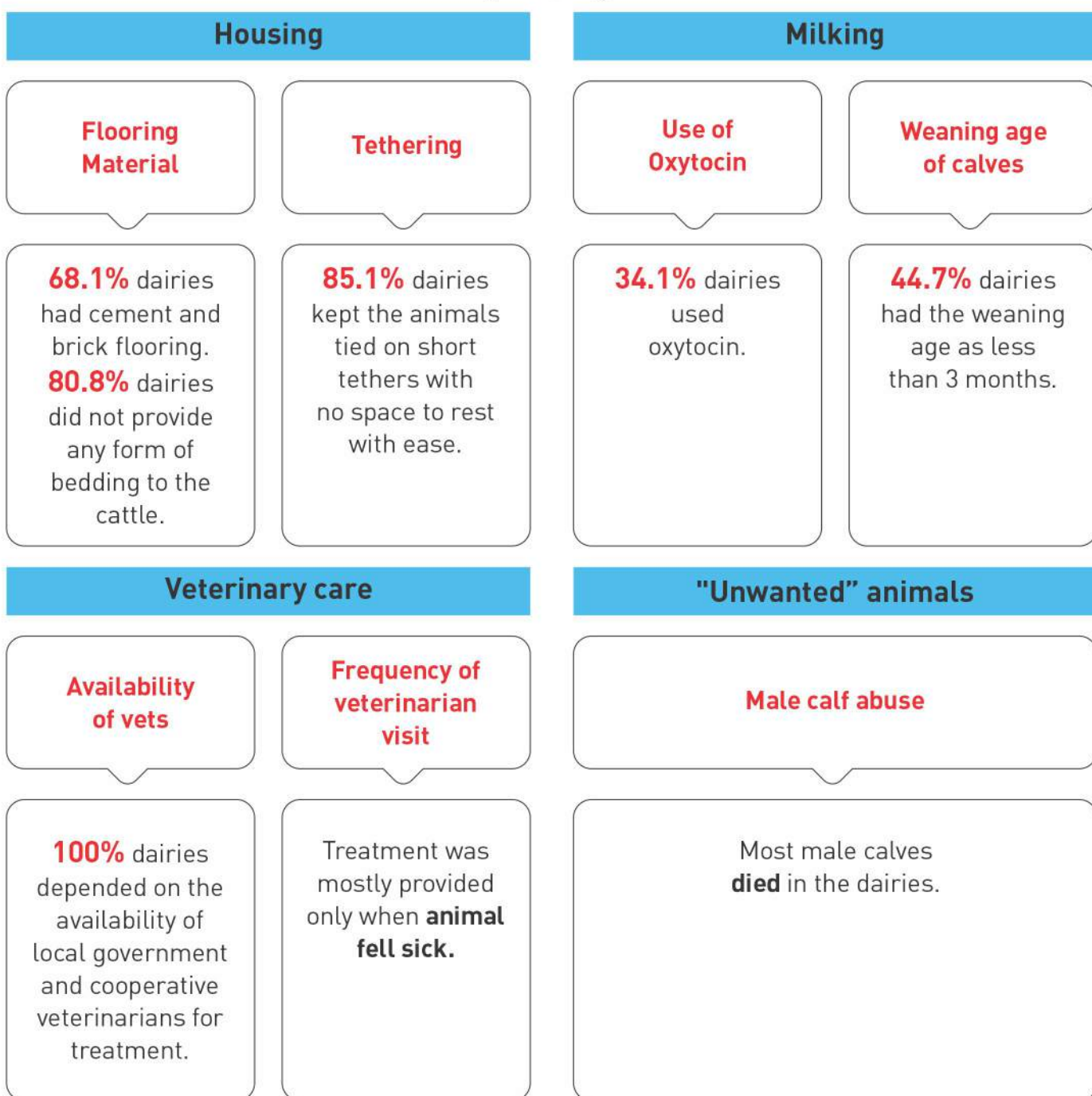
- **Lighting in enclosure**
82.2% dairies had no proper provision for lighting.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
86.6% dairies had inadequate resting place.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
64.5% dairies used ill and injured animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
70% dairies sell old cattle to farmers or for slaughter.



4. GUJARAT

The state contributes 10.3 million tonnes of milk to the total national output and is the land of Amul, the iconic milk cooperative. Several local dairy schemes are being run by various cooperatives and institutions such as the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Intensive Cattle Development Program (ICDP), Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) to name a few- to encourage people to take up dairy as a profitable business while addressing to all issues that might arise in this sector.

Key Findings



Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**

72.3% dairies did not have proper lighting.

- **Availability of adequate resting space**

60.9% dairies had inadequate resting space.

- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**

72.34% dairies used sick animals for milking.

- **Old cattle management**

The old, unproductive cattle were either sold to smaller farmers or for slaughter

in **42.6%** dairies.



5. PUNJAB

The agrarian bowl of the country pitches in with 7.3% of the total milk production of the country, undergoing a 'milk revolution' of its own. Many government schemes encouraging farmers to enter the dairy business have been launched, by way of projecting the business as an entrepreneurial venture. The state is also famous for the "Sahiwal" breed of cow.^{10,11}

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

90% dairies had cement and brick flooring.
76% dairies did not provide any form of bedding to cattle.

Tethering

72% dairies had animals on tethers.

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

52% dairies indiscriminately used oxytocin.

Weaning age of calves

90% dairies had the weaning age of calves as less than 3 months.

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

92% dairies depended on the local government veterinary officials for treatment of cattle.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Veterinarians visited the dairies only when cattle were to be **vaccinated.**

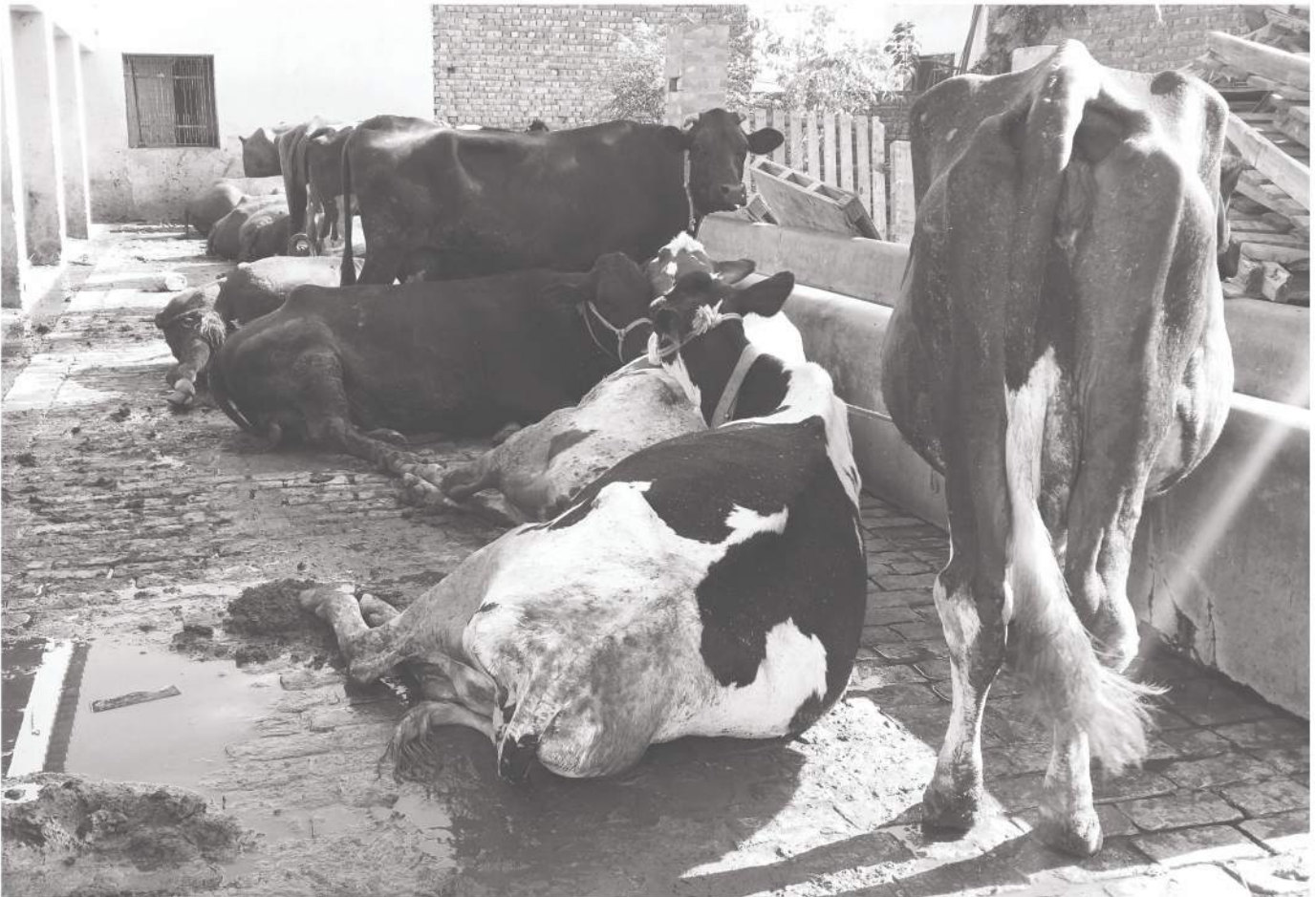
"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

58% dairies let male calves die due to neglect and abandonment.

Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**
32% dairies had no proper lighting facilities in the dairies.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
56% dairies did not have adequate resting space for cattle.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
50% dairies used ill animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
92% dairies either let cattle stray or sold them for slaughter.



6. MADHYA PRADESH

The state produced 8.8 million tonnes of milk to land at the 6th place nationally as far as milk production is concerned. Known for its Nimari and Deoni cow breeds, the local cooperatives and the animal husbandry department are coming up with the agenda of reaching out to more people to take up dairying with better and efficient facilities for them to do business.¹²

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

59.5% dairies had brick and cement flooring.
71.4% dairies provide no bedding to cattle.

Tethering

59.5% dairies always tied their cattle on short tethers.

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

50% dairies used oxytocin while milking the animals.

Weaning age of calves

52.3% dairies had the weaning age for calves as more than 3 months.

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

57.1% dairies did not have regular access to veterinarians.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Veterinarians were called only if **animal fell sick**. Vaccination was also not done on a regular basis.

"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

38.1% dairies sold the male calves to farmers or sent them for slaughter.
35.7% dairies abandoned them onto the streets.

Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**
78.6% dairies had no proper lighting.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
71.4% dairies had inadequate resting space.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
50% dairies used ill animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
38.1% dairies sold their cattle to farmers or for slaughter.
35.7% dairies left their old animals as stray.



7. MAHARASHTRA

The state contributes by 6.5% to the total milk share of the country. The Navinypuarn scheme was launched with the aim of increasing the productivity of milch cattle along with improving the existing dairy machinery of the state.¹³

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

51.4% dairies had flooring made up of either only bricks or only cement or a mix of the two.

Tethering

Cattle were kept tied at all times in **100%** dairies.

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

48.6% dairies used oxytocin.

Weaning age of calves

Average weaning age of calves was 4.5 months.

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

There was no regular veterinary service in **51.4%** dairies.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Dairies called for veterinarians only when **cattle fell sick.**

"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

Male calves were either left stray or sold for slaughter in **74.3%** dairies.

Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**

57.1% dairies did not have any proper lighting facility.

- **Availability of adequate resting space**

71.4% dairies did not have adequate resting space for cattle.

- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**

51.4% dairies used ill animals for milking.

- **Old cattle management**

Cattle were sold either to smaller farmers or for slaughter in **60%** dairies.



8. HARYANA

The state holds a special place in the field of milk production and it is known as the 'Milk Pail' of the country, producing 7.04 million tonnes of milk in 2014-15. Over 80% of the state's milk comes from buffaloes alone. It is famous for its 'Murrah' breed of buffalo. The current focus of the state government is to conserve and develop its indigenous cattle through various schemes.¹⁴

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

64.6% dairies had only brick and cement flooring.

Tethering

58.3% dairies did not leave cattle free of tethers.

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

43.8% dairies used oxytocin on cattle.

Weaning age of calves

Weaning age of calves of dairies was less than 3 months in **66.7%**.

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

91.66% dairies had no regular veterinarian to check for diseases.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Veterinarians were only called in the instance of an **animal falling sick.**

"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

Male calves died in **33.3%** dairies.

Other important parameters

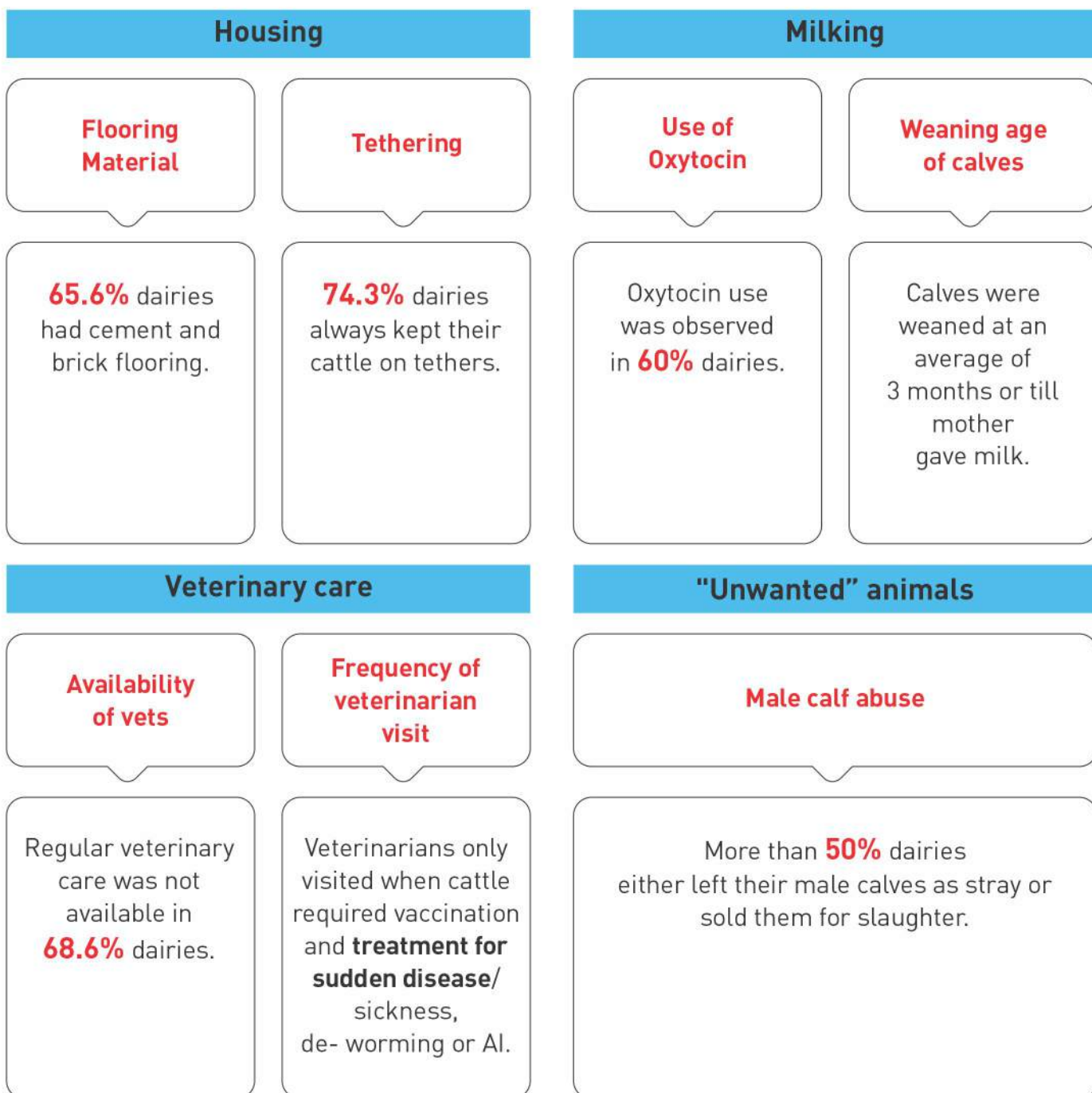
- **Lighting in enclosure**
16.7% dairies had no proper lighting at the farms.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
52.1% dairies had inadequate resting space.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
58.3% dairies used sick, injured or diseased cattle for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
60.42% dairies sold their old, unproductive cattle to low end farmers or sent them for slaughter.



9. TAMIL NADU

The state is one of the leaders in milk production with an output of 145.88 lakh litres per day. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited was started in 1981 on the lines of the Gujarat model and is popularly known as 'Aavin'.¹⁵ Various schemes to encourage marginal farmers to take up dairying have been introduced by the state government since 2011.¹⁶

Key Findings



Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**
88.6% dairies had no proper lighting.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
91.4% dairies had inadequate resting space.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
42.8% dairies used ill animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
51.4% either sold cows to smaller farmers or buffalos for slaughter.



10. NCT DELHI

The National Capital Territory of Delhi contributes 2% to the total dairy production of the country through the vast expanses of dairies flourishing around its peripheries. Areas like Vasant Kunj and Ghaziabad have approximately 100 dairies holding 15,000 cattle in one area. Sadly there is little administrative support for the dairy owners who establish dairies in areas. These are often surrounded by garbage dumping sites, sewage lines and illegal slaughter shops.

Key Findings

Housing

Flooring Material

90% dairies had flooring made of bricks and cement.

Tethering

Cattle were mostly **tied all the time.**

Milking

Use of Oxytocin

100% dairies used oxytocin on cattle.

Weaning age of calves

Weaning age of calves was an average of **2 months.**

Veterinary care

Availability of vets

Veterinary care was **negligible** as veterinarians also did not show interest in visiting poorer farmers.

Frequency of veterinarian visit

Veterinarians were called for only if an **animal was sick.**

"Unwanted" animals

Male calf abuse

100% dairies did not have any male calf older than 2 months. They were either left to die or sold for slaughter.

Other important parameters

- **Lighting in enclosure**
100% dairies did not have adequate lighting provision.
- **Availability of adequate resting space**
100% dairies did not have adequate space for resting.
- **Use of ill and sick cattle for milking**
Almost all dairies used ill animals for milking.
- **Old cattle management**
Cattle were either left **stray or sold for slaughter.**



CONCLUSION

This first-of-its-kind investigation in India's largest milk producing states as well as in the national capital has revealed the dark underbelly of the mushrooming and unregulated milk production industry.

Traditionally only milk processing has been regulated to offer better procurement prices to dairy farmers, prevent hoarding and make milk readily available to consumers. The practice of producing milk, has however, been largely unregulated. Historically, this was possibly because typically production and sale of milk was one of the components of a diverse livelihood basket of a farmer. However, as the dairy sector has progressively commercialised, particularly post the 1990s, a range of players has entered, not just the milk processing space, but more importantly the milk producing sphere.

Such commercialisation coupled with the complete absence of any form of regulation has resulted in the booming of production practices that have severe impacts on the animals themselves (as enumerated in this report) as well as questionable quality of milk produced, environmental mismanagement (particularly in urban areas) and civic problems owing to stray cattle.

As this investigation has revealed, the worse infringements are wrought upon by dairies located in and around towns and cities in the country. These impact not just the animals themselves, but the state of the town/city as well.

As such, the following actions are needed to correct the near complete operation of a laissez faire environment in the milk production sector. These are a combination of actions by the Centre, State governments, and statutory regulators like the FSSAI :

1. A stringent licensing regime needs to be brought in for keeping dairy animals within urban areas – Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Licencing needs to include the conditions that are necessary for acceptable maintenance of cattle, particularly in terms of space, opportunities for movement and other natural behaviours, as well as waste management, and preventing straying of animals. An indicative list of such conditions is at Annexure II. This is within the realm of state governments via rules framed under state municipal acts.
2. Certain High Courts as well as certain Municipal administrations have passed orders to entirely prohibit the keeping of dairy animals within municipal limits. This is possibly a course of action to be taken for areas where it is felt that it is not possible to meet the licensing conditions. This would particularly apply to Tier I and Tier II cities. This is again something that state governments are empowered to do.
3. In all other areas (other than Municipal Corporations and Municipalities), all commercially driven milk production to be regulated in terms of the conditions in which the animals are bred, reared, milked and disposed. An indicative list of such conditions is at Annexure II. For the purpose of regulation, "commercial" could be defined as units that hold 20 animals or more.

4. The central government through the instrument of the Registration of Cattle Premises Rules 1978 has the latitude to frame conditions for setting up of dairies and ownership of milch animals. Amendments to the Rules as they currently exist, can serve the purpose of including conditions for regulating dairies.
5. Finally, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India currently only regulates and sets standards for milk processing facilities. It too can specify conditions to be followed and standards to be met by dairies at the point of milk production.

It is imperative that the expanding dairy industry is regulated at the point of milk production. This has implications not only for the animals themselves, but also for the quality of milk thus produced, environmental management and civic governance, particularly in urban areas. It is unlikely that Indian cities will turn out to be particularly "smart" unless attention is focussed on root causes such as this.

FIAPO will continue to work with the centre, state governments and regulatory bodies to ensure that a win-win situation is created for animals, those who raise them, governments as well as consumers. This investigation is focussed towards such an end.



ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
BMC	Bulk Milk Cooler
FIAPO	Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
JFAPO	Jaipur Federation of Animal Protection Organisations
MC	Municipal Corporation
NCT	National Capital Territory
PALs	Plant and Animal Lives Society
PFA	People For Animals
RCPR	Registration of Cattle Premises Rules
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
SPCA	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
TMR	Total Mixed Ration
TSPCA	Thane Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
VFAP0	Varanasi Federation of Animals Protection Organisations

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ANNEXURE-I

Guidelines for Inspection of Dairies

The present document lays out the steps to collect comprehensive information on dairies in your area. The aim of this document is to record the conditions of dairies in which cattle are kept and violation of laws. Apart from that data on their registration, number of animals, welfare provisions, and management regime need to be collected.

Steps for Inspection of Dairies

1. Organise a common meeting of all the people who are interested in participating in the inspection.
2. Explain the nature of data that needs to be captured in the inspection (see dairy investigation questionnaire)
3. Identify the areas geographically where dairies are situated and can be inspected.
4. Decide the no. of dairies that need to be inspected. Based on that, form teams of two volunteers each.
5. Allocate dairies for each team to inspect, covering all geographic areas.

Pre Inspection Preparation

The inspection team needs to have the following ready at least 1 day prior to the scheduled inspection

1. One camera/ phone with camera
2. Memory card in phone/camera with at least 4GB free space.
3. Questionnaire printed on A4 paper in landscape format
4. Blank A4 sheets to make notes
5. News paper of current date



How to Conduct Inspection

1. Inspection team members to meet at a pre decided location, with the above equipment/papers, before proceeding to the dairy
2. Start the conversation with the dairy owner and explain to them that you want some information about dairies.
3. Follow an informal course of conversation to cover all points mentioned in the questionnaire.
4. One person to take charge of conversation and the other to collect photos and videos of the dairy. Person who is taking photos and videos to stay behind the one who is asking the questions.

Guidelines for Video and Photo Documentation

Take pictures and short videos of one minute each of conditions mentioned below. Pictures and videos must show the date and time of recording. If the camera does not have the date and time setting, use the newspaper of current date to show date in the same shot.

1. Any injuries, deformities, any sign of surgery, any sign of beating, weakness, or any symptoms of illness.
2. Flooring in the dairies where animals are kept, it should not be "pakka" flooring.
3. The way animal is tied. Capture the length of rope with animal is chained.
4. Method of milking animal in video and the way rear leg are tied by rope.
5. Facilities where young calves are kept and document the health and condition of calf.
6. Injuries on animals like injuries due to constant chained position, wounds on legs due to inappropriate flooring.
7. Cleanliness in the dairy, drainage system of dairy and garbage disposal.
8. Drinking water facility for animals in dairy, as in most places the water tank usually built at the centre or corner. Often this is far from reach of animals. They are released only at the time of milking and that is the only time when drinking water is provided to them.
9. Food that is given to animal. Most of the time animals are fed with dry fodder which does not help in any sort of nutrition.
10. Place where fodder and other medicines are kept- check if it is hygienic.
11. Types of 'medicines' used regularly- usually they keep medicines like Oxytocin which is very harmful for cattle.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Cattle premises name	
Address	
Name and contact details of owner/manager	
Name and designation of local welfare authority members	
Date and time of inspection	
Number of cattle	
Total capacity	

Questions	Photography guide
Housing	
Is adequate space provided to cattle to rest and move around?	Photograph of space where cattle are chained (Full View, Front and Back). Photograph of room where cattle are kept. Photograph of floor area.
How is the floor area where the cattle are kept and tethered?	
Is the area well lit where the cattle are kept?	
Enclosure where cattle are tethered	
Are cattle allowed to move free without being chained?	Photograph of rope with which cattle are chained (close up that shows short rope).
Is there any sort of exercise routine for the cattle?	
If yes, then for how many hours?	
Nature and quantity of bedding provided	Photograph of shelter provided to cattle/ picture of cattle, if chained, without shelter, standing in heat.
Whether there is protection for animals against heat and cold?	
Whether new born calves are housed so as to enable visual and nasal contact with the mother?	Photograph of premises where calves are kept. Photograph of mother and calves (broad shot covering both). Photograph of cattle from back capturing back leg tied with rope. Short video of milking.
Were cattle tied on back legs with rope or plastic string while milking?	

Feed and water

Whether cattle have continuous access to feed?
If troughs are empty, then you can ask why there is no fodder? Is that because of animals not eating it and it's getting wasted?

Photograph of feed troughs (shot that shows the fodder in section and number of animals eating it).
Photograph of empty troughs (if any).
Photograph of feed troughs, (shot that shows the fodder in section and number of animals eating it).

Quantity of feed per animal per day

Composition of feed

Number and dimensions of feeding troughs

Whether animals are competing for food?

What is done if animals are not eating food and it is getting wasted?

Whether animals are forced to finish food?

Whether feed is contaminated?

Measures taken to prevent contamination of feed



GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY ANIMALS

Housing and environment

1. Dairy animals should be kept in small, stable groups at low stocking density in a varied environment. When new animals are introduced, measures should be taken to avoid bullying, particularly of young animals. Individual housing should not be used except temporarily for veterinary reasons.
2. The housing system must provide adequate climatic protection and comfort to the animals. They should be allowed to express their natural/innate behaviour. Animals should not be tied continuously and tethering should preferably not be used; where it is necessary the tether should not be shorter than 9m and the animal should be released daily for exercise for at least 2 to 4 hours.
3. Housing should allow free movement (for example, passageways should be wide enough for two cows to pass easily), without restrictions such as overhead electric wires. Floors should not be totally slatted, slippery, hard or too rough, and should minimise contact with slurry.
4. Housing should provide bedded lying areas. If these are cubicles, they should be large enough for comfort, without restricting rails, and their number should be at least 10% more than the group size. Cubicles should allow the animal to lie down and stand up easily without injuring themselves.
5. Housing should provide natural lighting and ventilation and an uninterrupted, dark resting period at night. Extreme temperatures and humidity should be prevented. Good air quality should be ensured (a useful guide is that if air quality is unpleasant for humans it is also likely to be a problem for dairy animals).

Floor space

6. The dairy animals' accommodation should give them shelter and enough space to move around and interact with each other. The accommodation should provide enough space for a subordinate animal to move away from a dominant one. It is important to provide as comfortable an area as possible, so that the animals can lie down for as long as they want and have enough space to stand up again. The lying area should be big enough to help keep the dairy animals clean and comfortable, and to avoid them damaging their joints. The space allowance for dairy animals housed in groups should be worked out in terms of the whole animal environment keeping in view the age, sex, live weight and behavioural needs of the stock and the size of the group. The minimum floor space allowances for animals in loose housing [BIS : 1223-1987 (recommendations for an average farmer)] are presented in table below:

Type of animal	Floor space per animal (m ²)	
	Covered area	Open Area
Young calves (< 8 weeks)	1.0	2.0
Older calves (> 8 wks.)	2.0	4.0
Heifers	2.0	4.0-5.0
Adult buffaloes	4.0	8.0
Adult cows	3.5	7.0
Cows approaching calving	12.0	20-25
Bulls	12.0	120.0
Bullocks	3.5	7.0

7. Dairy animals should spend as much of the day as possible outdoors, with as much access to natural vegetation as possible, unless extreme weather conditions mean that housing is beneficial. Animals should not have to walk long distances, and the ground should not be very rough or stony, to avoid foot damage. When conditions do not allow access to vegetation, outdoor areas should provide dry ground.
8. Dairy animals housed outdoors need shelter from adverse weather and protection from predators and other sources of stress such as noise generated due to traffic and densely populated urban areas.

Husbandry

9. Handling facilities such as races, forcing gates and crushes should be designed and managed to minimise stress. Animals should be moved by low-stress methods, using implements such as flags and rattles rather than sticks. Electric goads should not be used.
10. Mutilations must be kept to a minimum. Branding, nose-ringing, tail docking and dehorning should not be used. If disbudding and castration are necessary, they should be done as early as possible by a veterinary doctor, with pain relief. Genetically polled (hornless) animals should be used if possible.
11. Milking should be frequent enough to prevent discomfort but not as frequent as to cause excessive physiological demand on the dairy animal or to allow insufficient time for eating and resting. Twice a day is normally appropriate. Time waiting in gathering pens before milking should be minimised. If mechanised milking is used dairy animals should also have feed and water elsewhere.

12. Milking equipment must be well maintained, and good hygiene is needed during milking, to avoid discomfort to the dairy animal and injury or infection of the udder.
13. If milking is by hand, milking should be done by way of 'full hand' method and 'knuckling' should be avoided as it is painful to the animals and may damage the teats.
14. Bovine Somatotropin (BST), also known as Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH), should not be used, as it has negative effects on animal health. Banned and illegal drugs such as Oxytocin shall not be used for increasing the let-down of milk. Oxytocin is a Schedule-H drug under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and is required to be supplied on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner only.
15. Dairy animals should have adequate quantities of fresh wholesome feed for their nutritional and behavioural needs, including at least 10% of long fibre roughage to ensure normal rumen function. As much of this as possible should be obtained from natural vegetation. At other times, palatable fibrous feed such as silage, grass or hay should be available in unrestricted quantity. Changes in the diet, such as increased use of grain, should be introduced gradually. Animal products (except milk) should not be permitted in the diet, including meat and bone meal.
16. Dairy animals should have unrestricted access to clean drinking water, with sufficient trough space and flow rate to ensure this.
17. Caretakers should be trained and assessed for competence in looking after dairy animals and should manage the herd to avoid fear and distress. They should be in sufficient number to ensure good animal care.
18. Contingency plans should be in place for emergencies such as breakdown of equipment vital to the animals (e.g. milking, feeding or ventilation equipment), fire or flood. Emergency sources should be available of power, water etc.

Health care

19. The unit should have regular contact with a veterinary surgeon, a health plan should be documented, and the vet should be consulted whenever the best way to safeguard animal's welfare is not clear.
20. The herd should be thoroughly inspected each day in addition to observation at milking, any sick, injured, thin or obese animal treated appropriately (body condition scoring is useful for this), and the causes addressed. Particular causes for concern in dairy animals, which may be addressed by both management and genetic selection, are lameness, mastitis and reproductive, metabolic and behavioural disorders. In some areas parasites and other pests also cause serious problems. Sick animals should be segregated and housed separately and the sick animal shed should have provision for feeding, watering and milking inside the shed.

21. Regular foot inspection and locomotion scoring should be used to check foot health, with foot trimming and other care used as appropriate.
22. All new animals should be isolated for a sufficient period (minimum 30 days) before allowing full entry to the facility.
23. Regular vaccination programme, parasite control programme and prophylactic measures should be in place against prevalent cattle diseases.
24. A regular deworming programme and other measures to control external and internal parasites should be used throughout the life of the animal.
25. Biosecurity should be ensured at the dairy facility. Unit should be enclosed by fences and gates, with proper procedures in place for hygiene of the people, vehicles and equipment entering and leaving.
26. If dairy animals are too sick for recovery, or need to be culled for other reasons, and they are to be transported off the farm to be culled, the decision to do so should be taken while they are still able to walk and fit for transport. An appropriate method of euthanasia should be available for dairy animals that need it on the farm, including those that cannot walk (downers), and a veterinarian or other trained personnel available to use it.
27. All health and welfare assessments and outcomes should be recorded, as well as the results of all environmental controls.

Choice of species and breed, and breeding

28. Dairy animals should be chosen, bred and managed for robustness, adaptation to the climate, resistance to parasites and diseases, and longevity. Breeds must be selected in a way that they can adjust to the local agro-climatic conditions.
29. Genetically modified animals, clones and descendants of clones should not be used.

Calves

30. Management at calving should aim to achieve the comfort, health and welfare of both mother and calf. This will usually involve isolating the mother in a pen with dry bedding and inspecting her frequently to ensure calving proceeds normally. Calving should not be induced or accelerated mechanically for human convenience. If calving is slow but the calf is in the normal position for delivery, controlled traction may be used, but if this is not quickly successful, veterinary assistance should be obtained.

31. Calves must be housed in clean, dry conditions with bedding while with the mother and subsequently, if separated from the mother, they must be within sight of other animals and preferably housed in pairs or in small groups.
32. Immediately after birth, the mother should be able to lick her calf, and the calf needs to get colostrum within 8 hours. If the mother dies or has insufficient colostrum, the calf should be given colostrum from other mothers or artificial colostrum.
33. It is preferable for the calf to stay with its mother for at least three months, and better for six months. The weaning process should then be gradual.

Bulls

34. If a bull is used for natural mating, the floor should not be slatted or slippery. The bull should be kept with other cattle or, if alone, in sight of other cattle and with sufficient space for resting and exercise. Appropriate facilities for restraint are needed.

Unwanted animals

35. Unwanted animals like low milk producing animals, non – reproductive animals, chronically ill animals and male calves must not be abandoned. Every facility must have a plan for humane management of unwanted animals.
36. If animals are relocated to a gaushala, there must be an arrangement for support of on-going care of such animals after their relocation.



ANNEXURE-III

STATE WISE DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION

This annexure provides details of the districts and the number of dairies visited as part of the investigation.

1. Uttar Pradesh

Total number of dairies – 50
Total number of cattle – 2246

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Bareilly	12	586
Lucknow	10	281
Varanasi	13	898
Gorakhpur	11	211
Ghaziabad	4	270

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 6

2. Rajasthan

Total number of dairies – 49
Total number of cattle - 1232

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Alwar	10	340
Jaipur	15	400
Jodhpur	17	247
Bikaner	7	245

3. Telangana

Total number of dairies – 45
Total number of cattle - 1879

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Hyderabad city periphery	22	670
Rangareddy	8	410
Medak	7	398
Nalgonda	8	401

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 19

4. Gujarat

Total number of dairies – 47
Total number of cattle – 2446

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Ahmedabad	8	165
Gandhinagar	12	661
Anand	11	868
Surat	16	752

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 7

5. Punjab

Total number of dairies – 50
Total number of cattle – 3998

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Mohali	10	350
Ludhiana	10	1645
Moga	10	812
Amritsar	10	773
Gurdaspur	10	418

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 11

6. Madhya Pradesh

Total number of dairies – 42
Total number of cattle – 2746

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Indore	6	326
Bhopal	16	1372
Sagar	10	536
Vidhisha	10	512

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 13

7. Maharashtra

Total number of dairies – 35
Total number of cattle – 3008

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Pune	6	905
Thane	7	879
Wardha	11	554
Nagpur	10	670

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 5

8. Haryana

Total number of dairies – 48
Total number of cattle – 3108

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Sonipat	8	663
Panipat	11	502
Karnal	8	404
Ambala	10	810
Panchkula	11	729

Number of establishments with 100 and more cattle – 8

9. Tamil Nadu

Total number of dairies – 35

Total number of cattle – 1293

District wise breakdown:-

District	No. of Dairies	No. of Cattle
Chennai city periphery	11	325
Kanchipuram	8	368
Viluppuram	6	293
Madurai	10	307

10. NCT Delhi

Total number of dairies – 50

Total number of cattle – 2500

District wise breakdown:-

Area	No. of Cattle
Kotla	300
Masoodpur	500
Gazipur	1000
Pallam	200
Goyla	500



FIAPO is India's apex animal rights organisation. As the collective voice of the animal rights movement in India, FIAPO is the catalyst that protects the interests and rights of animals on local and national levels - through education, research, lobbying, mobilisation, networking, training and direct action. Created for the movement, by the movement, FIAPO is India's only national federation. It has over 80 members and over 200 supporter organisations across the country. To support the interests and rights of animals, visit fiapo.org.

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