

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. *174
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11th DECEMBER, 2024

MILK DEMAND AND SUPPLY ISSUE

*174. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
be pleased to state:

- (a) how much is the total demand for milk in the country;
- (b) how much is the total production of milk;
- (c) whether with increase in demand for protein based diet the demand is going to increase further, if so, what steps are being taken to increase production;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating of permitting European Union to supply milk in India as there is wide reportage of adulteration of milk; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)

- (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFFERED TO IN RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *174 PART (a) TO (e) ON “MILK DEMAND AND SUPPLY ISSUE” TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.12.2024.

(a) Sir, as per the Working Group Report on ‘Crop Husbandry, Agriculture Inputs, Demand & Supply’ submitted in 2024 of NITI Aayog, the projected total milk demand (household and others) in India under Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario was 186 million tonnes in 2019-20 and it is 243 million tonnes for 2025-26.

(b) Sir, as per the estimation of milk production done by Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying through ‘Integrated Sample Survey’, the milk production in India was 198.44 million tonnes in 2019-20 and increased to 239.30 million tonnes in 2023-24. Per capita availability of milk has also increased from 406 grams per day per person to 471 grams for the same period. While world milk production is growing at around 2 percent, India’s milk production is growing at 5.62 percent of compound annual growth rate during 2014-23.

(c) Yes sir, along with the increasing demand of milk the production is also found increased at around 5.62 percent of compound growth rate in 2023-24 over 2014-15. To meet the increasing demand of milk and milk products, the schemes being implemented by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare for improving the productivity and production of milk in the country are Rashtriya Gakul Mission (RGM), National Livestock Mission (NLM), Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LH&DCP), Formation and Promotion of Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) etc. A detailed note on these schemes are placed at **Annexure I**.

(d) No Sir, no permission has been contemplated to any countries including European Union to supply milk in India considering reportage of adulteration of milk. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is continuously working to prevent the adulteration in milk. Under the ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’ campaign Government is working towards self-reliant and economically strong nation. So, department is promoting export of milk and milk products rather than their import. India is world largest milk producer and has accelerated milk and accounts for 25% of global milk production. As of now, India is exporting milk and milk products to 141 countries and efforts are being made to export milk and milk products to other countries too.

(e) Does not arise.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *174 FOR ANSWER ON 11.12.2024 ASKED BY SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA

The schemes being implemented by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare for improving the productivity of dairy animals and thereby increasing milk production in the country, are as follows:

(I) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since December 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines. Following steps are taken under the scheme to enhance productivity of indigenous breeds:

- (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination Program: Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is expanding artificial insemination coverage to boost the milk production and productivity of bovines, including indigenous breeds. As on date, 7.3 crore animals have been covered, with 10.17 crore artificial inseminations performed, benefiting 4.58 crore farmers.
- (ii) Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection: This program aims to produce high genetic merit bulls, including bulls of indigenous breeds. Progeny testing is implemented for Gir, Sahiwal breeds of cattle, and Murrah, Mehsana breeds of buffaloes. Under the Pedigree selection programme Rathi, Tharparkar, Hariana, Kankrej breed of cattle and Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni breed of buffalo are covered. So far 3,988 high genetic merit bulls have produced and inducted for semen production.
- (iii) Implementation of In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology: To propagate elite animals of indigenous breeds, the Department has established 22 IVF laboratories and has produced 22,896 viable embryos, with 12,846 embryos transferred and 2019 calves born. To deliver technology at reasonable rates to farmers Government has launched IVF media.
- (iv) Sex-Sorted Semen Production: The Department has established sex sorted semen production facilities at 5 government semen stations located in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. 3 private semen stations are also producing sex sorted semen doses. So far 1.12 crore sex-sorted semen doses from high genetic merit bulls have been produced and made available for Artificial Insemination.

- (v) **Genomic Selection:** To accelerate genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes, the Department has developed unified genomic chips—Gau Chip for indigenous cattle and Mahish Chip for buffaloes—specifically designed for initiating genomic selection in the country.
- (vi) **Multi-purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs):** Under the scheme MAITRIs are trained and equipped to deliver quality Artificial Insemination services at farmers' doorstep. During the last 3 years 38,736 MAITRIs have been trained and equipped under Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- (vii) **Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using sex sorted semen:** This program aims to produce female calves with up to 90% accuracy, thereby enhancing breed improvement and farmers' income. Farmers receive support for assured pregnancy upto 50% of the cost of sex sorted semen. As of now, 341,998 farmers have been benefited from this program. Government has launched indigenously developed sex sorted semen technology to deliver sex sorted semen at reasonable rates to farmers.
- (viii) **Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) technology:** This technology is utilized for the rapid genetic upgradation of bovines and an incentive of Rs 5,000 per assured pregnancy is made available to farmers interested in taking up IVF technology.

(II) **National Livestock Mission (NLM):** The Department is implementing NLM scheme since the financial year 2014-15. To promote fodder production and conservation technologies, GoI is implementing the National Livestock Mission (NLM). This sub-mission “Feed & Fodder” under NLM focuses on establishing fodder block/Total Mixed Ration (TMR) units and silage-making facilities through the Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP). Additionally, financial assistance is provided to dairy cooperatives and FPOs for setting up seed processing and grading infrastructure. The scheme offers a grant of up to Rs 50 lakh (or 50% of the project cost).

(III) **National Programme for Dairy Development:** The Department is implementing Central Sector Scheme- “National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)” across the country since Feb-2014. In July 2014, NPDD scheme has been with the aims to enhance quality of milk and milk products and increase share of organised procurement, processing, value addition and marketing. This scheme has two (2) components:

- (i) **Component 'A' of NPDD:** The component A of NPDD scheme focuses towards creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary

chilling facilities linking the farmers to consumers. So far 19,010 dairy cooperative societies formed/revived, 18.17 lakh new farmers were given benefit of membership of dairy co-operative societies and 97.23 lakh litre of additional milk procured under the projects. 27.93 lakh litres per day new milk processing capacity has been established. 5110 Bulk Milk Coolers with 112.22 lakh litres chilling capacity installed 38040 Automatic Milk Collection Unit and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit with Milk Analyser, 4267 Milk Analyser and 6266 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipments have been installed at village level dairy cooperative societies. 231 cooperative dairy plants at district/regional level (not having adulteration testing equipment) equipped for adulteration detection equipments and 18 State Level Laboratories are being establishment in 17 States.

(ii) **Component B of NPDD: Dairying through Cooperatives (DTC):** To increase sales of milk and dairy products by increasing farmers' access to organised market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producers owned institutions, thereby contributing to increase in returns to milk producers in the project area. So far 35 projects have been approved under the DTC NPDD Component B with a total project cost of Rs 1343.00 crore having loan component of Rs 841.55 Cr, a grant component of Rs 388.54 crore, and Producer Institutions (PIs) share of Rs 112.92 crore. A total grant of Rs 216.97 crore and loan of Rs.195.06 Cr has been released to National Dairy Development Board for further disbursement to PIs for the implementation of the projects.

(IV) **Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC):** Department through a Central Sector Scheme, Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) is committed to take all required initiatives and augmenting the efforts of all States/UTs, with the aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals like Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) under 100% central assistance and other state prioritized economically important exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) along with capacity building of Veterinary services with funding pattern of 60:40 between Central and State; 90:10 for hilly and North East States and 100% for UTs. Additionally, under the component of Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD-MVU), 100% financial assistance is provided towards procurement & customization of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) with recurring operational expenditure in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States; 60% for other States, and 100% for UTs for delivery of veterinary healthcare services through Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) through a Toll-Free Number (1962) at farmers' doorsteps which include disease diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, minor surgical interventions, audio-visual aids and extension services.

Progress made under the scheme: (i) more than 99.38 crore vaccinations have been done against FMD including 27.92 crore vaccination performed during current year; (ii) about 4.36 crore calves vaccinated against Brucellosis under brucellosis control programme including 1.27 crore calves vaccinated during current year; (iii) total of 18.4 crore sheep and goats vaccinated against PPR; (iv) about 61 lakh pigs vaccinated against Classical Swine Fever and (iv) So far, 4016 Mobile Veterinary Units are operational in 28 states, 1.23 crore animals treated and 58.38 lakh farmers benefitted.

(V) Formation and Promotion of Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO):

To address fodder scarcity in the country, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) has designated NDDB as the implementing agency for setting up 100 'Fodder Plus FPOs' under the 'Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs' scheme. These FPOs serve as local business hubs, encouraging small and marginal farmers to engage in commercial fodder production. The initiative seeks to support dairy farmers and fodder growers by providing a stable market for their products, including green fodder, dry fodder, silage, and fodder seeds. This approach aims to promote sustainable growth for both fodder growers and dairy farmers.
