

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1283
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9th FEBRUARY, 2021

ADULTERATION OF MILK

1283. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the processing capacity and consumption of milk per day in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether milk is being adulterated at a large scale; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to prevent such adulteration?

(ANSWER)

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)

(a) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has informed that dairy cooperatives have a processing capacity of 858.46 LLPD (as on March 2020). State wise processing capacity is given at Annexure I. Further, according to the report of "Study On Demand Of Milk And Milk Products In India" conducted by NDDB through Nielsen during 2019, per capita consumption of milk and milk products is 320 (ml/day). State-wise per capita consumption is given at Annexure – II.

(b) Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that:

FSSAI carried out a National Milk Safety and Quality Survey in 2018-19 in the country covering all States and UTs. A total of 6,432 samples of milk were collected both from the organised as well as non-organised sectors for both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The survey results did not support the perception of large scale adulteration of milk in the country. With regards to milk adulteration, only 12 out of 6,432 samples of milk (0.19%) were found adulterated. Six samples were found adulterated with hydrogen peroxide, three with detergent, two with urea and one sample was found to have neutralizers. These figures do not include samples found sub-standard.

(c) The details of steps taken by the Government to prevent adulteration are attached at Annexure III.

Dairy Cooperatives' Processing capacity * (as on Mar 2020)

Dairy Cooperatives' Processing capacity * (as on Mar 2020)	
Region/State	Dairy Plant (LLPD)
Andhra Pradesh	27.05
Assam	.60
Bihar	29.55
Chhattisgarh	1.50
Delhi	15.00
Goa	1.10
Gujarat	278.95
Haryana	71.25
Himachal Pradesh	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1.00
Jharkhand	6.90
Karnataka	95.25
Kerala	19.35
Madhya Pradesh	15.18
Maharashtra	115.80
Meghalaya	0.26
Mizoram	0.20
Nagaland	0.22
Odisha	6.80
Puducherry	1.20
Punjab	24.85
Rajasthan	31.60
Sikkim	0.65
Tamil Nadu	41.21
Telangana	12.50
Tripura	0.24
Uttar Pradesh	44.13
Uttarakhand	2.45
West Bengal	12.67
Grand Total	858.46
* Provisional	
LLPD: Lakh Litres Per Day	
Source: Milk Unions /Dairies & Federations	

Annexure - II.**State-wise per capita consumption of milk and milk products as per the study on 'Demand of Milk and Milk Products in India' conducted under National Dairy Plan Phase I.**

State-wise per capita consumption of milk and milk products (ml/ day)	
State	PCC
A&N Islands	128
Andhra Pradesh	254
Arunachal Pradesh	142
Assam	138
Bihar	241
Chandigarh	651
Chhattisgarh	90
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	211
Daman and Diu	303
Delhi	601
Goa	271
Gujarat	493
Haryana	846
Himachal Pradesh	473
Jammu and Kashmir	464
Jharkhand	214
Karnataka	307
Kerala	211
Lakshadweep	110
Madhya Pradesh	241
Maharashtra	235
Manipur	59
Meghalaya	71
Mizoram	94
Nagaland	100
Odisha	201
Puducherry	449
Punjab	648
Rajasthan	510
Sikkim	324
Tamil Nadu	311
Telangana	400
Tripura	120
Uttar Pradesh	360
Uttarakhand	423
West Bengal	203
All India	320

Source: Study on Demand of Milk and Milk Products in India, conducted under NDP I (Dec. 2019)

Steps taken by the Government to prevent adulteration:-

(1) Steps taken by the FSSAI:-

FSSAI is also constantly working to improve the quality and safety of the milk and milk products at the national level and some major initiatives taken recently to ensure supply of safe and quality milk and milk products to the consumers include the following:

- i. A harmonized Scheme of Inspection and Testing (STI) has been specified for dairy processing plants for the purpose of self-monitoring and strengthening of internal controls to ensure safe and good quality of milk and milk products to consumers.
- ii. It has been made mandatory for dairy businesses to get their operations audited for food safety by recognized auditing agencies at specified intervals as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2018.
- iii. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has set up Food Safety Training & Certification (FoSTaC) ecosystem to ensure widespread and effective delivery of food safety training to dairy businesses across the value chain.
- iv. FSSAI has published a compilation of simple tests for detection of adulteration in milk and also consumer guidance note on milk products which are available online and enable consumers to a large extent in sourcing safe and adulteration free milk and milk products. In this context, FSSAI has also developed a Food Safety Magic Box (FSMB) which is a Do-it-Yourself tool for carrying out 100 super easy tests, including sensory tests even at consumer level.
- v. The state food laboratories and referral food laboratories have been equipped with primary rapid testing machines such as Electronic Milk Analyzer and Tester for testing of various quality parameters and adulterants in milk, as well as and portable/hand-held type screening device to test Aflatoxin, antibiotic and pesticides residues in milk.
- vi. For on the spot testing of adulterants in milk and milk products in remote areas, mobile food testing laboratories, referred to as Food Safety on Wheels (FSWs) equipped with rapid milk analyzer have made available to governments in states / union territories. . 90 Mobile Food Testing labs (called Food Safety on Wheels) have been provided to States for testing in remote areas.

vii. State Food Safety Departments, who are primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules and regulations made there under; are regularly instructed to maintain strict vigil on milk chilling units to eliminate chances of adulteration and take stringent actions against the violators and to intensify surveillance during festive seasons when demand of milk and milk products are comparatively high.

(2) Steps taken by DAHD:-

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India has been implementing Dairy Development schemes namely National Programme for Dairy Development and Dairy processing and Infrastructure Development Fund across the country to create necessary infrastructure for chilling, processing & testing of milk and milk products through dairy cooperatives/FPO.