

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1888  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025

**CATTLE BREED IMPROVEMENT**

1888. Smt. Rachna Banerjee:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the cattle raisers/milk producers in the country are unorganised which causes suffering to them;
- (b) whether collection of milk from remote areas is difficult, expensive and time consuming as a result producers are not getting remunerative prices as milk is a perishable item, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware despite having some of the best breed of cattle in the world, most breeds produce low yield, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government for cattle breed improvement, providing remunerative prices to producers, improve supply chain operation and logistics to ensure maintaining quality and quantity of milk?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

**(PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL)**

- (a) About 37 % of the milk produced is self-consumed at the producer level and the balance 67 % (marketable surplus) of the milk is available for sale to organised and unorganised sector. Organised sector handles 32% of marketable surplus of milk produced and 68 % by unorganized sector. In order to expand the coverage of organised sector, Government of India has launched White Revolution 2.0.
- (b) Optimal milk collection routes are planned by the federations/ cooperatives/ private organisations in such manner to optimize dairy value chain, which help to provide remunerative prices to milk producers.
- (c) The productivity of indigenous cattle is low as animals are maintained on low input and low output basis. However, productivity of bovines in the country has increased by 26.34% from 1640 kilograms to 2072 kilograms per animal per year in 2023-24. Following action has been undertaken by DAHD for cattle breed improvement in the country. This is steep increase as compared to world average of 13.97 %.
  - (i) Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme to enhance artificial insemination coverage.
  - (ii) Accelerated breed improvement programme to produce female calves using sex sorted semen with 90% accuracy.
  - (iii) Accelerated breed improvement programme using IVF technology.
  - (iv) Sex sorted semen production.

- (v) Genomic chip for genomic selection to identify elite animal of indigenous breeds.
  - (vi) PT & PS programme for production of HGM bulls including indigenous breeds and
  - (vii) Training and equipping MAITRI's to deliver artificial insemination services at farmers doorsteps.
- (d) DAHD is implementing the following Dairy Development schemes across the country to complement and supplement the efforts for milk production and milk processing infrastructure made by the State Government
- (i) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:
    1. Component "A" of NPDD focuses on creating/strengthening of infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary chilling facilities for State Cooperative Dairy Federations/ District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Milk Producer Companies/ Farmer Producer Organizations.
    2. Component 'B' of the NPDD scheme "Dairying through Cooperatives" aims to increase sale of milk and dairy products by increasing farmer's access to organized market, upgrading dairy processing facilities and marketing infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of producer owned institutions.
  - (ii) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO): To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
  - (iii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): the following objectives are envisaged to help increasing of milk and meat processing capacity and product diversification thereby providing greater access for unorganized rural milk and meat producers to organized milk and meat market.
  - (iv) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): To enhance milk production and productivity of bovines Government is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds and genetic upgradation of bovine population.
  - (v) National Livestock Mission (NLM): to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat and piggery by providing the incentivization to the individual, FPOs, SHGs, Section 8 companies for entrepreneurship development and also to the State Government for breed improvement infrastructure
  - (vi) Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP): to provide for prophylactic vaccination against animal diseases, capacity building of veterinary services, disease surveillance, and strengthening veterinary infrastructure.

These schemes are helping in improving milk productivity of bovines, strengthening of dairy infrastructure, enhancing availability of feed and fodder and providing animal health services. These interventions help to reduce the cost of milk production and also help to enhance income from dairy farming.

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