

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3994  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2026

**WHITE REVOLUTION 2.0**

3994. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:  
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:  
SMT. SHAMBHAVI:  
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

- (a) whether the launch of White Revolution 2.0 proves the Government's commitment to empowering the remaining uncovered Panchayats through the cooperative model, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether India's 25 per cent share in global milk production reflects the success of the Government's decade long "Farmer First" dairy policies, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the promotion of sex-sorted semen and IVF technology has successfully improved the genetic potential and productivity of indigenous cattle, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether the growth rate of 5.8% in milk production validates the effectiveness of the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether the integration of milk cooperatives with digital payment systems has successfully ensured transparent and timely payments to 8 crore dairy farmers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and
- (f) whether these structural expansions effectively safeguard India's nutritional security while providing a resilient income stream for rural women, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) Yes. White Revolution 2.0 was launched on September 19, 2024, jointly by the Ministry of Cooperation and the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, reflects the Government's commitment to empowering uncovered Panchayats through the cooperative model. The initiative focuses on expanding cooperative coverage, enhancing market access, generating employment, and promoting women's empowerment, with the objective of increasing milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% over the next five years. State-wise Target envisages for creation of 75000 New Dairy cooperative societies under White Revolution 2.0 for five years is at **Annexure-I**.

- (b) Yes. India has been the world's largest producer of milk since 1998 and currently contributes about 25% of global output, reflecting the success of the result of prudential policy interventions and the implementation of various dairy development schemes across the country by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) Government of India (GoI), which supplement State Governments' efforts in strengthening milk production and processing infrastructure. The details of these schemes' implementation are placed at **Annexure II**.
- (c) DAHD, GOI is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since December 2014 which includes sex-sorted semen and IVF technology. Due to the implementation of RGM and other schemes and measures undertaken by the DAHD, GoI and State Governments, average productivity of cattle and buffaloes is increased by 36.63% from 1648.17 kg per animal per year during 2013-14 to 2251 kg per animal per year in 2024-25 which is highest productivity growth rate in the world. The productivity of the indigenous and non-descript cattle has increased from 927 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 1343.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 44.89%. The productivity of the buffaloes has increased from 1880 kilograms per animal per year in 2014-15 to 2365.2 kilograms per animal per year in 2024-25 that is by 25.80%
- (d) The growth rate of 5.8% in milk production not only validates the effectiveness of the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) but also reflects the impact of all dairy development schemes implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), as detailed in **Annexure-II**.
- (e) Yes, dairy cooperatives have increasingly adopted digital systems for milk procurement and payment to milk producers. Data Processor Milk Collection Units (DPMcUs) and Automated Milk Collection Units (AMcUs), funded under the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), enable digital record-keeping and direct transfer of milk payments to farmers' bank accounts. These systems, widely implemented by district level milk unions and State Milk federations across states including Bihar, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh, help ensure transparency, accuracy in milk testing, and timely payment to dairy farmers.
- (f) Dairy cooperatives in India procure milk at remunerative prices from farmers and supply quality milk and milk products to consumers at affordable rates, thereby contributing to the socio-economic development of farmer families. Dairy provides a regular source of income, while cooperatives ensure market access and link farmers to national and international value chains. Per capita milk availability in India is 485 grams per day, which is higher than the ICMR recommended 300 ml/day. Presently, about 1.7 crore farmers are members of dairy cooperative societies, of which nearly 38% are women. Expansion of cooperatives in uncovered areas is important for nutritional security and for providing resilient income streams to rural farmers, including women.

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**State-wise Target for creation of New Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) under White Revolution 2.0 for five years is as under:**

State	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3,091	1,066	1,028	963	894	7,042
Assam	135	680	460	540	585	2,400
Bihar	2,320	1,980	748	748	748	6,544
Chhattisgarh	500	1,070	910	910	910	4,300
Goa	2	13	8	9	9	41
Gujarat	238	245	240	228	222	1,173
Haryana	149	213	166	171	171	870
Himachal Pradesh	90	478	259	249	244	1,320
Jammu & Kashmir	150	254	202	202	152	960
Jharkhand	100	698	374	364	364	1,900
Karnataka	669	777	639	603	623	3,311
Kerala	34	34	34	34	34	170
Madhya Pradesh	512	1,424	1,043	1,043	1,043	5,064
Maharashtra	133	781	506	516	492	2,428
Manipur	26	97	61	61	61	306
Meghalaya	10	165	100	70	70	415
Mizoram	15	31	23	18	18	105
Nagaland	1	35	19	20	21	96
Odisha	1,209	1,554	1,243	2,815	1,726	8,547
Puducherry	1	3	1	1	1	7
Punjab	476	530	488	447	437	2,378
Rajasthan	1,300	1,808	1,599	1,634	1,671	8,012
Sikkim	15	12	10	10	10	57
Tamil nadu	227	386	323	334	346	1,616
Telangana	372	435	306	208	204	1,525
Tripura	15	31	28	28	28	130
Uttar Pradesh	1,666	2,101	2,026	2,121	2,216	10,130
Uttarakhand	222	473	333	328	306	1,662
West Bengal	295	741	530	461	464	2,491
	<b>13,973</b>	<b>18,115</b>	<b>13,707</b>	<b>15,136</b>	<b>14,070</b>	<b>75,000</b>

**DAHD, GoI schemes for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development in the country:**

1. **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM):** RGM is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines.
2. **National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD):** NPDD is implemented with following 2 components:
  - (i) **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.
  - (ii) **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.
3. **Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO):** To assist the State Dairy Cooperative Federations by providing interest subvention (regular 2% and additional 2% on prompt repayment) with respect to soft working capital loan to tide over the crisis on account severely adverse market conditions or natural calamities.
4. **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF):** AHIDF provides interest subvention at the rate 3% per annum for creation/ strengthening of livestock product processing and diversification infrastructure thereby providing greater access for unorganized producer members to organized market.
5. **National Livestock Mission (NLM):** to bring sharp focus on entrepreneurship development and breed improvement in poultry, sheep, goat, piggery and fodder 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
6. **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. Also, a new component of Pashu Aushadhi is added under the scheme ensure availability of affordable generic veterinary medicine across the country through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhhi Kendras (PM-KSK) and Cooperative Societies. This will create an ecosystem for Generic Medicine which will be affordable and of good quality.

These schemes are helping in improving milk productivity of bovines, expanding network of dairy cooperatives, strengthening of dairy infrastructure, working capital requirement, 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 of milk producer from dairy farming.