

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 503
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3RD FEBRUARY 2026

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

503. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken specific measures to promote sustainable dairy development and support to small and marginal dairy farmers through cattle breed improvement and availability of quality feed and fodder in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes and financial assistance provided to Maharashtra for establishment and upgradation of milk processing units, chilling centres, quality testing laboratories and value-added dairy infrastructure during the last three years;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance milk productivity and quality through capacity building of dairy cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations, animal health insurance and extension services in the State;
- (d) whether the Government has any comprehensive policy framework to strengthen market linkages, ensure fair and remunerative pricing and promote exports of dairy products from Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the outcome achieved by the Government for milk production, farmers' income and employment generation, along with the monitoring and evaluation mechanism adopted to ensure effective implementation?

Answer

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

(a) to (d) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India (GoI) is implementing the following schemes to supplement the efforts made by the State Government to promote sustainable dairy development and support to small and marginal dairy farmers across the country including Maharashtra:

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 Samriddhi 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, strengthen dairy infrastructure for export-quality products, 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.

The financial assistance provided to Maharashtra for establishment and upgradation of milk processing units, chilling centres, quality testing laboratories and value-added dairy infrastructure during the last three years under NPDD and AHIDF is at **Annexure-I**.

DAHD, GoI, has made awareness generation an integral part of its schemes such as Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme, National Livestock Mission, and National Programme for Dairy Development. Through these schemes, the Government provides training and capacity building for dairy cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations, promotes clean milk production, modern dairy management, balanced feed and fodder practices, and conducts awareness programmes on animal health, insurance, and disease prevention. Extension services, health camps, and mobile veterinary units further

support farmers, aiming to improve milk productivity, quality, and income opportunities in the dairy sector.

(e) The implementation of schemes by the DAHD, GoI, has led to significant outcomes in the dairy sector. Milk production has increased by 69% over the past decade, rising from 146.31 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 248 million tonnes in 2024-25, while per capita availability has grown by 52%, from 319 grams to 485 grams per person per day. Artificial Insemination (AI) coverage has expanded from 20% to 40%, and milk processing capacity has more than doubled, from 556 LLPD to 1175 LLPD (112% increase). Dairy cooperatives now cover about 2,00,000 villages, engaging nearly 1.72 crore dairy farmers, thereby contributing to enhanced farmer incomes and employment generation. Monitoring and evaluation of these schemes are undertaken through structured mechanisms involving regular reporting from State, review at State and Central level through regional review meetings, and assessment to ensure effective implementation and measurable impact.

Annexure-I

The details of financial assistance provided to Maharashtra during last 3 years under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

NPDD scheme:

Financial Year	(Rs. in lakh)		
	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Unspent Balance
2022-23	657.44	657.44	0.00
2023-24	692.15	44.89	647.26
2024-25	0.00	0.00	0.00

AHIDF:

Financial Year	Projects	Project Cost (in cr.)	Term Loan (in cr.)	IS Released (in cr.)
2022-23	8	288.50	197.66	10.46
2023-24	4	48.46	39.10	1.96
2024-25	8	468.65	355.18	11.11

DIDF: DIDF merged in AHIDF since February 2024

Financial Year	Projects	Project Cost (in cr.)	Term Loan (in cr.)	Loan disbursed
2022-23	Panchmahal District			22.62
2023-24	Cooperative Milk (Navi Mumbai)	169.25	135.40	71.95
2024-25				21.53