

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1503
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12TH MARCH 2025

WHITE REVOLUTION 2.0

1503 SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

Will the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of proposal to launch White Revolution 2.0;
- (b) the plans of Government to achieve objective of increasing milk production to 1,007 lakh kgs/day by 2028-29 from 660 lakh kgs/day;
- (c) the efforts being made to cover more number of villages, since only 30 per cent of villages are covered under dairy cooperatives;
- (d) the status of milk production, consumption and sale in Karnataka and the manner in which this can be compared with other States in the country; and
- (e) the efforts being made to increase coverage of dairy cooperatives in Karnataka?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND
DAIRYING

(PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL)

- (a) White Revolution 2.0 has been launched by Ministry of Cooperation on 19.09.2024.
- (b) and (c) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission for development and conservation of indigenous breeds and genetic upgradation of bovine population in order to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines. In addition to this DAHD is implementing the following Dairy Development schemes across the country to complement and supplement the efforts for creation/ strengthening of procurement and milk processing infrastructure:
 - 1. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
 - 2. Supporting Dairy Cooperatives & Farmer Producer Organisations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO)
 - 3. Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

These interventions help to expand the coverage of Dairy Cooperative across the country and also achieve objective of increasing cooperative sector milk procurement to 1,007 lakh kgs/day by 2028-29. As on Date, 2.35 lakh Dairy Cooperative Societies have been established/ strengthened across the country. Production of milk in 2023-24 is 239.30 Million metric tonnes, which is 63.56% over last 10 years.

- (d) The details of milk production, per capita availability and sale in Karnataka and the manner in which this can be compared with major Dairying states in the country for the year 2023-24 is tabulated below:

Sr. No.	State/ UT's	Milk Production (000 Tonnes)	Per Capita Availability (Gram per Day)	Milk Sale in Lakh Litres per Day (LLPD)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,994	719	14.27
2.	Bihar	12,853	277	14.78
3.	Gujarat	18,312	700	65.84
4.	Karnataka	13,463	543	52.69
5.	Maharashtra	16,045	347	49.65
6.	Punjab	14,000	1245	12.88
7.	Rajasthan	34,733	1171	29.88
8.	Tamil Nadu	10,808	384	30.09
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38,780	450	21.06
	All India	2,39,299	471	438.25
<i>Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) 2024 and NDDB Annual Report</i>				

Further, the data for consumption of milk is not available with the Department. However, Department had conducted a study on Demand of Milk and Milk Product in India under National Dairy Plan Phase I (NDP-I) scheme. As per the study the estimated total consumption at the All-India level in 2019 (including household and non-residential consumption) was 162.4 million metric tonnes for milk and milk products.

- (e) DAHD is implementing schemes mentioned in part (b) and (c) above to increase coverage of dairy cooperatives across the country including Karnataka. Further, The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) has been proactive in expanding its network of dairy cooperative societies. The following are action taken by KMF:
1. Between 2013-14 and 2023-24, the average milk procurement increased from about 51.61 Lakh Kilograms per Day (LKgPD) to about 82.98 LKgPD.
 2. During the current year (2024-25), under KMF, about 15,888 Dairy Co-operative societies (covering 24000 villages) are functioning.
 3. Awareness and Training Initiatives: to strengthen dairy operations, particularly in northern Karnataka, through awareness programs focused on quality aimed to educate farmers and cooperative members on best practices to improve both milk quality and production efficiency. This expansion has enhanced milk procurement and provided remunerative prices to dairy farmers.
