

# recommendations

## Recommendations of the 47<sup>th</sup> Dairy Industry Conference

Venue : Samrat Ashoka International Convention Centre  
Patna (Bihar)

Date : 7-9 February, 2019

**Theme : Innovative Approach for Enhancing Dairy Farmers' Income**

- R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S**
1. For doubling dairy farmers' income by 2022, state-of-the-art animal breeding activities viz., artificial insemination, sexed semen, pedigree selection, embryo transfer technology, progeny testing and genomic selection are needed to be implemented widely and supported financially for increasing milk yield and multiplication of elite breeding bulls.
  2. Sourcing nutrients from locally available feed resources is recommended for lowering feed cost and adopting feeding practices based upon the physiological status of animals for enhancing productivity. Government should subsidize concentrate feed supply to further reduce cost of milk production. The Central Government should set up a Animal Feed Regulatory Authority at the national level to ensure the supply of quality and safe animal feeds.
  3. To protect milch animals, technologies such as GIS and remote sensing for early warning systems should be used to contain trans boundary diseases (TADs), and rapid and accurate diagnostic methods should be developed for detection.
  4. Alternative approaches like ethno-veterinary practices should be adopted for control of mastitis, to alleviate the problem of antibiotic residues in milk. Profiling of antimicrobial sensitivity against mastitis causing microorganisms should be taken up at large scale throughout the country.
  5. Region specific integrated farming systems should be promoted to enhance farmers' income and dairy business operators should adopt block-chain and IoT based technologies to improve process efficiency, product quality and animal health.
  6. For enhancing farmers income, efforts should be made for product diversification along with value addition with special focus on indigenous dairy products and industry should adopt functional traditional Indian dairy products combining the healthfulness of milk and functional attributes of herbs and phytochemicals for enhancing profitability and better return to the farmers. Improved packaging systems based on ergonomics and sustainability should be promoted to enhance the quality, safety and shelf life of traditional Indian dairy products.
  7. To ensure better milk price to the farmers', unique nutritional properties of buffalo milk components should be promoted by appropriate branding. Government should provide financial support to well designed clinical trials using buffalo milk and its constituents for mitigating metabolic syndromes like hypertension, type - II diabetes, etc. Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) legislation of buffalo can bring advantage to Indian dairy sector and the farmers.



8. Cogeneration and hybrid system combining grid and solar power can provide uninterrupted power supply at milk chilling centers and milk processing industries for reducing power cost.
9. Modern ICT based interventions related to productivity, processing, quality, cost and value addition can accelerate growth of dairy business and help in increasing farmers' income.
10. Government should incentivize better quality raw milk by promoting hygienic milking and instant chilling to produce superior quality milk products from it. The purchase of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) should be subsidized for a period of 5 years to improve the basic quality of Milk.
11. For doubling of farmers' income, government should give support to dairy sector by reducing the GST on ghee from 12 percent to zero percent and providing more financial support to the farmers. The maximum GST on any of the dairy products should not exceed 12%.
12. It is recommended that income tax on milk and milk products produced by the dairy plants of the district cooperative milk producers unions may be waived off on the pattern of agriculture. At present, primary milk cooperative societies are exempt from income tax. Money so saved will be paid back to milk producers to increase their income.
13. India's growth rate in milk production during the last one decade has been very impressive. Country is now facing the problem of disposing excess skimmed milk powder and ghee while the international markets are subdued. The effect of this aberration is that farmers' income got reduced due to demand supply gap. The conference recommends that school feeding programmes should be implemented on daily basis and similar action initiated in Anganwadi scheme by including milk as one of the supplement. This action will sustain domestic milk production, tackle nutritional deficiency and malnutrition in targeted population and ensure regular and remunerative price to farmers.
14. Women play significant role in dairy sector from rearing of animal to selling of milk. Women should, therefore, be trained in the field of scientific animal

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- breeding and economic feeding. NDDDB and NDRI should play major role in skill development of dairy entrepreneurs especially the women dairy farmers.
15. To sustain farmers' income, subsidy offered by the government needs to be continued. Indian dairy sector needs accelerated growth in establishing producer owned enterprises to overcome the pit falls of the existing co-operative structure.
  16. To increase export of Indian milk products to countries not allowing import of Indian dairy products need to be persuaded through diplomatic channels and free trade agreements. NCDFI should also open their doors to private sector to facilitate export in large volumes. Cooperative and private trade should receive equal opportunity without compromising on quality of products.
  17. Government should bring regulation to prevent misuse of veterinary drugs and milk producers needed to be educated about the regulations. Modern FTIR based analytical machines could be used for rapid analysis of milk, detection of adulterants, veterinary drug residues and hazardous contaminants instantly.
  18. Manpower needs of dairy industry should be assessed accurately and the existing workforce needs to be continuously trained to improve their professional skills and competencies.
  19. Dairy Technology curriculum should be revised and entrepreneurship courses should be introduced to create entrepreneurial mind set and start-up ecosystems among dairy graduates.
  20. Use of isolated milk ingredients and technologies can reduce the common problems of marketing faced by Indian dairy industry and improve attractiveness of the products.
  21. Organic dairy farming, bee-keeping and fisheries should be encouraged for ensuring high economic returns to the farmers.
  22. The North Eastern States have ample scope to adopt Dairying as a tool for economic prosperity. The Government should come out with appropriate schemes to develop Dairying in the region. The milk of Yak and Mithun should also be brought under main stream through regulation and branding needs to be done from the initial stage.