



## Recommendations: **51<sup>st</sup> Dairy Industry Conference**

**Venue: Samrat Ashoka International Convention Centre, Patna**

**Date: March 6-7-8, 2025**

### **THEME: Indian Dairying: Global Growth; Local Strength**

**51<sup>st</sup>** Dairy Industry Conference was organized at Samrat Ashoka International Convention Centre, Patna during March 6-7-8, 2025. The city of Patna witnessed the Conference after 6 years, the previous one being the 47<sup>th</sup> Edition in the year 2019. The theme of the 51<sup>st</sup> DIC was "**Indian Dairying: Global Growth; Local Strength**".

The Conference witnessed two Memorial Lectures, one Farmers' Sessions, one CEOs' Session, two Industrial session and 11 Technical Sessions. Eminent speakers from academia, industry, policy making organizations, laboratories, regulatory bodies and farming communities from India and overseas made presentations in these sessions. A total number of 73 presentations were made in the Conference. Eminent academicians including vice-chancellors of animal sciences universities, industry stalwarts and policy makers conducted the sessions by serving as chairpersons, co-chairmen and rapporteurs.

The recommendations emerged out of the Conference are detailed below:

#### **Recommendation from Prof. M.R. Srinivasan Lecture by Dr. B.N. Mathur**

- WHO/European Food safety Authority have defined safe limit of TPC (Total Polar compounds)/TPM (Total Polar materials) of 25-27% for oils and fats
- FSSAI has given this limit for Frying oils as 25% but FSSAI is silent on requirements for Ghee and milk fats. FSSAI needs to augment standards of ghee by covering and defining TPC/TPM for milk fat and ghee. All stakeholders must be sensitized about these levels for improving food safety measures for Ghee.

#### **Strengthening Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Empowerment**

- Enhance the role of dairy cooperatives to ensure fair pricing and sustainable livelihoods for farmers.
- Implement digital platforms for transparent milk pricing, payments, and quality assessment.
- Promote farmer training programs on breed improvement, feeding practices, and animal health.

#### **Enhancing Milk Production and Productivity**

- Accelerate the adoption of advanced breeding technologies, including sex-sorted semen and embryo transfer.
- Promote balanced feeding strategies and introduce region-specific high-yield fodder crops.
- Strengthen veterinary healthcare services, including AI-driven disease prediction model and mobile veterinary clinics.

#### **Innovations and Technology Integration**

- Encourage research in dairy processing to improve efficiency and reduce wastage.
- Promote automation and AI-driven solutions in milk procurement, processing, and quality control.
- Expand cold chain infrastructure and introduce blockchain-based milk traceability systems for enhanced consumer trust.

#### **Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Dairy Practices**

- Encourage sustainable dairy farming through efficient water management, waste recycling, and biogas adoption.
- Implement climate-resilient dairy strategies, including heat stress management for cattle and low-carbon footprint practices.
- Increase incentives for farmers adopting eco-friendly and regenerative agricultural practices.

#### **Value Addition and Market Expansion**

- Promote value-added dairy products such as probiotic drinks, functional foods, and high-protein dairy items.
- Strengthen market linkages and explore export opportunities for Indian dairy products.
- Enhance branding and marketing strategies to position indigenous dairy products competitively in the global market.

#### **Policy Interventions and Regulatory Reforms**

- Advocate for exempting ghee from GST or reducing GST on ghee to 5% to support farmers and consumers

while promoting the dairy industry.

- Strengthen food safety regulations and ensure the strict implementation of quality standards.
- Facilitate public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure development and dairy sector modernization.

### Financial and Institutional Support

- Expand access to affordable credit for dairy farmers and small-scale processors.
- Introduce insurance schemes tailored for dairy farmers to mitigate risks related to disease outbreaks and climate change.
- Strengthen dairy cooperatives with enhanced financial support and governance reforms.

### Consumer Awareness and Nutrition Security

- Promote dairy consumption as a critical component of nutritional security, particularly in rural and underserved areas.
- Organize educational campaigns on the health benefits of dairy and combating adulteration.
- Encourage fortification of dairy products to address micronutrient deficiencies.

### Farmer's Session

- A National Milk Grid should be established for proper milk distribution.
- Children across the country should receive milk under the Mid-Day Meal scheme.
- Dairy should be classified under either agriculture or industry for policy clarity.
- Support price should be provided to dairy farmers for milk.
- Financial assistance should be given to dairy farmers in case of a Lumpy Skin Disease outbreak.
- T3 variety Alfalfa (Rijka) seeds should be provided to address fodder shortages.
- Encroachments on grazing lands should be removed.
- Grazing land should be allocated at half a bigha per animal.
- Family planning measures should be implemented for stray animals to protect crops.
- Strict laws, including life imprisonment, should be enforced for milk adulteration.
- Subsidies should be provided for the export of milk and dairy products.
- The number of dairy processing plants should be increased.
- Loans for dairy and animal husbandry should be provided in villages at a 4% interest rate.
- Cow dung subsidy of Rs. 2 per kg.

- 90% of grant /subsidy from central and state for small and marginal farmers to set up bio gas plant
- Full control on veterinary medicine and cattle feed on quality and price.
- HR policy for cooperative dairies to be created by NDDB for meeting needs of professionals for their scaling up.
- Cooperatives must be formed in line with dairy.
- Plant and machineries and packaging material may be manufactured through Federation fund under guidance of NDDB.
- Collaboration amongst all cooperatives must be prioritized over cut throat competition. Large cooperatives may act as a big brother to smaller cooperatives.

### CEO Session

- We must do planning on Excel with proper validation of all statistics for milk production, fodder production, water availability, cattle feed manufacturing, milk processing, etc.
- Quality of milk to be ensured as this is a critical area. It requires deep interventions by various stakeholders and may be a body like National Milk Quality Council.
- Before thinking of exports, traceability must be promoted and mandated in organized sector.
- Level playing field for private sector needs to be ensured. Except very few large cooperatives rest all thrive on subsidy in one way or the other. Better give that subsidy to quality and processing infrastructure rather than to milk production.
- Livestock must be considered as the most important stakeholder of dairy industry and all policies must be developed around that.
- All broadcasters on all available media who are talking against milk and milk products without any scientific or clinical evidence may be warned, penalized and prosecuted. If we believe that milk is wholesome food capable of ensuring nutritional security and protein requirements of major part of the population then negative communication against milk must be stopped from immediate effect.

### Conclusion

The 51<sup>st</sup> DIC emphasized key policy reforms, technological advancements, and sustainability-driven initiatives for the dairy sector's growth. A major resolution was passed urging the government to either exempt ghee from GST or reduce the tax rate to 5%, considering its significance in rural economies and consumer nutrition.



# INDIAN DAIRYMAN

## Guidelines for Authors



### Type of Contribution

Articles are invited on recent developments in dairy and allied industry/research/marketing etc. Mini review, news and information about new machinery and products will also be accepted. The manuscript should enrich the knowledge of our readers. A research paper is not considered for publication in the *Indian Dairyman*.

### Submission of Papers

The proposed manuscript should be typed in 12 point Arial font with double spacing in M.S. Word file. A PDF copy is also advised to be submitted along with M.S. Word file.

The manuscript should not exceed 6-7 pages of A4 size. The article must be concise and free of any discrepancy. Standard abbreviations should be used in the text. All figures / tables / chart, etc. sent along with the articles, should be submitted in separate file so as to support quality printing process.

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### Title

Generally, the title of the article should not exceed 15 words.

### Abstract

The abstract should focus on salient points/views presented in the article. It should be restricted to 80-100 words.

### Introduction

The introductory part should give appropriate background, clearly stating the objectives of the paper.

### Conclusion

Author must draw a conclusion at the end of the paper.

### References

References cited in the text should not be older than last 10 years and be given at the end of the article.

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