Revised National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD)

Why in news?

The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has recently approved the Revised National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD).

- **NPDD scheme** – Was launched by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) in *February 2014*.
- **Revised NPDD** – Is a *Central Sector Scheme* that focuses on *modernizing and expanding dairy infrastructure*, ensuring the sector's sustained growth and productivity.
- **Ministry** – Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- The scheme consists of 2 key components:
- **Component A** – It is dedicated *to improve essential dairy infrastructure*, such as milk chilling plants, advanced milk testing laboratories and certification systems.
- Formation of *new village dairy cooperative societies* and strengthens milk procurement and processing in the underserved regions are promoted under this component.
    - The underserved regions includes North Eastern Region (NER), hilly regions, and Union Territories (UTs), especially in remote and backward areas.
- It also advocates for formation of *2 Milk Producer Companies (MPCs)* with dedicated grant support.
- **Component B** – Is also known as "Dairying through Cooperatives (DTC)".
- It will continue to foster dairy development through cooperation with the Government of Japan and *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*.
- This component focuses on the *sustainable development of dairy cooperatives*, improving production, processing, and marketing infrastructure in the 9 States.
- The 9 states include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The implementation of NPDD has positively impacted 1.87 million farmers by generating over 30,000 jobs and has increased daily milk procurement capacity by 10 million liters.

Significance

- **Impetus to infrastructure** – The program will give an impetus to the dairy sector by creating infrastructure for milk procurement, processing capacity, and ensuring better quality control.
- **Aids farmers and rural development** – To gain better access to markets, to ensuring

better pricing through value addition.
- It also *improve the efficiency of the supply chain*, leading to higher incomes and greater rural development.
- **White Revolution 2.0** – The program will transform India's modern infrastructure, in sync with White Revolution 2.0.
- **Technology and labs** – It will support the newly formed cooperatives by providing new technology, and quality testing labs.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) *milk analyzers use infrared light to analyze milk composition, offering rapid and accurate measurements of components like fat, protein, and lactose, as well as screening for adulteration and contaminants.*

The NPDD has supported upgradation of labs with FTIR.

- **Resilient diary sector** – Revised NPDD will improve rural livelihoods, generate jobs and build a stronger, more resilient dairy industry that benefits farmers and stakeholders across the country.

References

PIB | Revised NPDD

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