



World Dairy Summit 2022

For Prelims: International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS) 2022, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Gobar-dhan Yojna, Digitization of dairy sector and universal vaccination of cattle. Animal Husbandry infrastructure development fund, National Programme for Dairy development

For Mains: Significance of Dairy sector in India, Economics of Animal-Rearing

Why in News?

Recently, Prime Minister inaugurated the **International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS) 2022 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida.**

- **International Dairy Federation** is the leading source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy chain.
 - Since 1903, IDF's network of dairy experts has provided a mechanism for the dairy sector to reach a global consensus on how to help feed the world with safe and sustainable dairy products.

What are the Key Highlights of IDF World Dairy Summit?

- The IDF World Dairy Summit is an **annual meeting of the global dairy sector**, bringing together approximately 1500 participants from all over the world.
- The last such Summit was held in India about half a century ago in 1974.
- The theme for this year is **Dairy for Nutrition and Livelihood.**
- The IDF World Dairy Summit will provide a forum to industry experts to share knowledge and ideas on how the sector can contribute to nourish the world with safe and sustainable dairying.
- Participants will get an opportunity to acquire knowledge on latest research findings and experiences relevant to the global dairy sector in the broadest sense.

What is the status of Dairy sector in India?

- **About:**
 - India is ranked **first in milk production contributing 23% of global milk production** followed by the United States of America, China, Pakistan and Brazil.
 - The top 5 milk-producing states are: Uttar Pradesh (14.9%), Rajasthan (14.6%), Madhya Pradesh (8.6%), Gujarat (7.6%), and Andhra Pradesh (7.0%).
- **Significance:**
 - The potential of the dairy sector not only gives impetus to the rural economy, but is also a major **source of livelihood** for crores of people across the world.
 - This sector provides employment to more than 8 crore families in the country.
 - There are **more than a third of the members of dairy cooperatives** in India are women.

What are the Challenges of this Sector?

- **Shortage of fodder:** There is an excessive number of **unproductive animals** which compete with productive dairy animals in the utilisation of available feeds and fodder.
 - The grazing area is being reduced markedly every year due to industrial development resulting in shortage of supply of feeds and fodder to the total requirement.
- **Health: Veterinary health care centres are located in far off places** and the ratio between cattle population and veterinary institution is wider, resulting in inadequate health services to animals.
 - Further, **no regular and periodical vaccination schedule is followed**, regular deworming programme is not done as per schedule, resulting in heavy mortality in calves, especially in buffalo.
- **Hygiene Conditions:** Many cattle owners do not provide proper shelter for their cattles leaving them exposed to extreme climatic conditions.
- **Informal Nature of Dairy Sector:** Unlike sugarcane, wheat, and rice-producing farmers, cattle raisers are unorganised and do not have the political clout to advocate for their rights.
- **Lack of Remunerative Pricing:** Though the value of milk produced outweighs the combined value of the output of wheat and rice in India, there is no official and periodical estimate of the cost of production and **Minimum Support Price** for milk.

What are the Initiatives taken by Government?

- **Rise in Productivity:** The government has taken multiple steps for the betterment of the dairy sector resulting in an **increase of milk production by more than 44% in the last eight years**.
- Further, as compared to the 2% production growth at the global level, India is clocking the milk production growth rate at more than 6%.
- **Schemes:**
 - [Rashtriya Gokul Mission](#)
 - [Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme](#)
 - [Rashtriya Gokul Mission](#)
 - **Goberdhan Yojna**
 - **Digitization of dairy sector and universal vaccination of cattle.**
 - **Animal Husbandry infrastructure development fund:** It aims to help to increase **meat processing capacity and product diversification** thereby providing greater access for unorganized Dairy producers to organized the Dairy market.
 - [National Programme for Dairy development](#)
- **Upcoming Initiatives:**
 - **Dairy Ecosystem:** The government is working on developing a **blanched dairy ecosystem** where challenges of the sectors would be addressed along with a focus on increasing production.
 - Further, extra income for the farmers, empowerment of the poor, swachhta, chemical-free farming, clean energy and care of the cattle is interlinked in this ecosystem.
 - **Pashu Aadhar:** Government is building the **largest database of dairy animals** and every animal associated with the dairy sector is being tagged.
 - By 2025, India will vaccinate 100% of animals against [foot, mouth disease and brucellosis](#).

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. Under the Kisan Credit Card scheme, short-term credit support is given to farmers for which of the following purposes? (2020)

1. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets
2. Purchase of combine harvesters, tractors and mini trucks
3. Consumption requirements of farm households
4. Post-harvest expenses

5. Construction of family house and setting up of village cold storage facility

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans: (b)

Exp:

- **The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system** under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs like purchase of agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs.
- The scheme was further extended in the year 2004 for the investment credit requirement of farmers viz allied and non-farm activities.
- Kisan Credit Card is provided with the following objectives:
 - The short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops,
 - Post harvest expenses, hence 4 is correct.
 - Produce marketing loan,
 - Consumption requirements of farmer household, hence 3 is correct.
 - Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery, etc., **hence, 1 is correct.**
- Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pumpsets, sprayers, dairy animals, etc. However, this segment forms the long term credit limit portion.
- The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is implemented by Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Cooperatives.
- The short term credit support is not given to farmers for Purchase of combine harvesters, tractors and mini trucks and Construction of family house and setting up of village cold storage facility. **Hence, 2 and 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.**

[Source: PIB](#)

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