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GENERAL STUDIES 2: SOCIAL JUSTICE **TOPIC:** HEALTH

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BRIDGE THE MILK DIVIDE FOR A NUTRITIONALLY SECURE INDIA

India's Milk Revolution and Consumption Disparities: A Roadmap for Equitable Nutrition

1. India's White Revolution and Its Impact

- India became the world's largest milk producer due to Verghese Kurien's White Revolution.
- Milk plays a crucial role in **protein and nutrient intake**, especially in India's plant-heavy diet.
- Helps in reducing stunting, underweight issues, and malnutrition, especially among children.

2. Disparities in Milk Consumption: A Growing Concern

a) Income-Based Inequality

- The top 10% of income groups consume 3-4 times more milk per person than the poorest 10%.
- The bottom 30% of households consume only 18% of India's total milk output.

b) Urban vs. Rural Divide

• Urban households consume 30% more milk than rural households, despite rural areas being primary milk producers.

c) Social Category Disparities

• Scheduled Tribe (ST) households consume 4 litres less milk per person than general category households.

d) Regional Disparities

- States like **Rajasthan**, **Punjab**, and **Haryana** have high per capita consumption (333-421 grams per day).
- Eastern states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and West Bengal consume much lower amounts (75-171 grams per day).

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3. Challenges of Affordability and Overconsumption

a) Affordability Issues for Low-Income Groups

• To meet the **recommended 300 grams of milk per day**, **70% of households** would have to allocate **10-30% of their monthly income** to milk purchases.

b) Overconsumption and Health Risks

- Affluent urban households often consume double the recommended amount, leading to risks like obesity and metabolic disorders.
- Excess consumption includes **processed dairy products like ice cream, cheese, and sweets**, contributing to unhealthy dietary habits.
- 4. Policy Interventions: Ensuring Milk for the Vulnerable

a) Strengthening Existing Government Schemes

- **Expand milk provision** in nutrition-focused schemes like:
 - PO<mark>SH</mark>AN Abhiyaan
 - Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- Existing state programs (e.g., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka) should be scaled up and made more efficient.

b) Innovative Financial Solutions

- **Explore alternative funding sources**, such as:
 - Social bonds for dairy development and nutrition programs.
 - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for subsidizing milk for the poor.
 - Taxing unhealthy foods (like sugary dairy products) to fund milk access programs.

c) Implementing Milk Coupon Systems

- In regions with strong dairy networks, provide milk coupons to low-income families.
- Supports local dairy farmers while ensuring better milk access for vulnerable populations.
- 5. Awareness and Promotion of Healthy Consumption

a) Nutrition Awareness for Women and Children

• **Promote milk consumption benefits** through:

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- Anganwadi centres
- Self-help groups (SHGs)
- Civil society organizations
- Maharashtra and Bihar have already implemented effective nutrition awareness campaigns.

b) Moderation Among the Affluent

- Encourage **wealthier households** to consume milk in **recommended quantities**, preventing waste and overnutrition.
- Learn from international campaigns, such as the U.K.'s Change4Life Sugar Swaps, to reduce sugar and fat intake from dairy products.

6. Conclusion: A Balanced Approach to Milk Distribution

- Equitable milk access is essential to improving India's nutrition security.
- **Prioritizing vulnerable groups** (children, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly) will help tackle malnutrition.
- Curbing overconsumption among affluent groups will help reduce obesity and make milk more affordable.
- A strategic and inclusive approach will help realize Verghese Kurien's vision of a nutritionally secure India.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/bridge-the-milk-divide-for-a-nutritionallysecure-india/article69156138.ece