

Milestones of Dairy Development in India

Year	Achievement
1862	First Veterinary School opened at Poona mainly to meet the requirements of the Remount and Veterinary Corps in the Army.
1868	Indian Cattle Plague Commission was appointed to report on the prevalent cattle disease and suggest measures for their prevention and control. First Veterinary College was established at Lahore (Pakistan). After Independence and Partition, the college was shifted to Hissar.
1886	First Military Dairy Farm set up at Allahabad.
1889	Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory was established which became the forerunner of Imperial (Indian) Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
1891	On the recommendation of the Cattle Plague Commission, Indian Civil Veterinary Departments were later named variously as Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Departments, some of those included the Dairy Development.
1907	First importation of Ayrshire stock.
1914	As advised by the Board of Agriculture, a preliminary study concerning the composition of milk produced by indigenous cows and buffaloes was conducted and attempts were made to establish pedigree herds of Indian breeds.
1916	Impressed by the tremendous potentiality of milk in India, the Board of Agriculture advised the Government to appoint an Imperial Dairy Expert.
1919	The First livestock census was carried out as a preparatory action for planned development.
1920	Mr. William Smith, the Imperial Dairy Expert, recommended: (i) Scientific breeding, feeding and management practices to be followed at Military Dairy Farms, (ii) Establishment of a training centre to meet the manpower requirements for managing the farms on scientific lines.
1923	Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying started at Bangalore. The institute was renamed in 1941 as the Imperial Dairy Institute. Later its headquarter was shifted to Karnal and it was again renamed (1955) as the National Dairy Research Institute. In 1923 two years diploma course (Indian Diploma in Dairying) was started at Bangalore & at Allahabad Agriculture Research Institute Allahabad.
1928	Royal Commission on Agriculture carried out a wide ranging study on all aspects of agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy development on a national scale and for identifying/formulating schemes with Central Government back up.
1929	The Imperial Council of Agriculture Research (now Indian Council of Agricultural Research ICAR) was set up on 16th July 1929. It was reorganised twice, in 1965 and 1973. (ICAR is an autonomous body under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
1930	Shri Pestonji Edulji Poision, establish Poision Model Dairy at Anand with the latest available technology and went into manufacture of sophisticated products like the famous Poision Butter.
1936	Study carried out by Dr. N.C. Wright, Director, Hannah Dairy Research Institute, UK to recommend methods for further improvement of dairying in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Madras Veterinary Colleges started a four year University level veterinary course - BVSc• Renamed "Imperial Dairy Institute".
1937	The first milk union - The Lucknow Milk Producers Co operative Union Limited was established followed by organisation of such unions in other districts and states.
1938	Agmark Act enacted and laid down standards for grading purity and quality of ghee and butter (and later on other milk products).
1939	Isolated attempts in artificial insemination started.
1944	Central Livestock and Research cum Breeding Station started at Haringhata, to supply processed milk to Calcutta, work restarted in 1947 and completed in 1949.
1945	Milk Marketing Advisor (Mr. R.A. Pepprall) appointed to the Government of India.

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- Famine Inquiry Commission emphasized the need for developing feed and the fodder supply for increasing milk production and recommended adoption of mixed farming.
- Inauguration of the Government of Bombay Milk Scheme (GBMS) & setting up of the Array Milk Colony.
- 1946 Two weeks course in Artificial Insemination started at the IVRI. Duration of the course extended to two months.
- 1947 Cattle Preservation and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India, to salvage dry cattle from cities and towns.
- 1948 First meeting of the Milk Producers held at Samarkha on 4th January under the presidentship of Shri Morarji Desai.
- The First Farmers integrated dairy Co-operative - The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union was established at Anand which came to be known as Amul. After independence, both Amul and GBMS set together a faster pace of dairy development with emphasis on developing techniques of processing and marketing under Indian conditions.
- Dr. H.D. Kay, Director, National Institute for Research in Dairying recommended that the Bangalore Institute be shifted to an area more typical of dairy region of the country and some regional station be established at Karnal and Bangalore became its Southern Regional Station.
- 1950 Pasteurized and bottled milk sold for the first time to the common man in India in Bombay.
- Milk Sub Committee on the Policy Committee on Agriculture recommended constitution of milk control Board with powers to control purchase and sale prices of milk.
- 1951 Deep freezing of bovine semen in solid carbon dioxide.
- 1951-56 **First Five Year Plan:** Programme for dairy development were given a low priority.
- 1952 Central Council for Gosamvardhan set up a central coordinating agency and advisory body on cattle development.
- Government of Bombay terminated its contract with the Poison Dairy and gave it to Amul, who also started handling surplus milk handled previously by the Poison Dairy.
- 1954 First Joint Indo American Team was appointed to study the need for Agriculture Research and Education in India. In its report in 1958, it recommended setting up of Agriculture Universities on the pattern of Land Grant Colleges affiliated to the US Universities, G.B. Pant Agriculture University, Pantnagar was the First to be set up in 1960.
- 1955 National Dairy Research Institute was shifted and (NDRI) came into existence at Karnal, at the former Central Cattle Breeding Farm.
- Bangalore facilities became Southern Regional Station of the Institute (NDRI).
- In the year 1955, Government of India setup the Agriculture Machinery Utilisation Training Centre at Budni (M.P.). The Testing Wing was established in 1960.
- 1956 – 61 **Second Five Year Plan.**
- Seven liquid milk plants completed, eight pilot milk schemes started, three creameries and two milk product factories started, civil works in 31 liquid milk plants in cities having a population of more than 100,000 in progress.
- 1957 Dairy Science college was established in 1957 & the first B.Sc. (Dairying) course started in July 1957.
- 1959 Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) was set up in 1959 with the main object of supplying wholesome milk to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable price as well as to provide remunerative price to the milk producers. Manufacture and sale of milk products like Ghee, Table Butter, Flavoured Milk and Yoghurt was also undertaken as an allied activity.
- 1960 Production of Baby Food and Milk Powder by Amul from buffalo milk for the first time in the world (and of course in India). Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, helped develop the process of manufacture.
- Second Joint Indo-American Team was appointed to make specific proposals for setting up Agriculture Universities under the Third Five Year Plan.

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- G.B. Pant Agriculture University, Pantnagar. First Agriculture University was set up.
- 1961-66
- **Third Five Year Plan**
23 liquid milk plants and 27 pilot milk schemes in operation, 2 cheese factories and 4 cattle feed factories completed work, establishment of another 37 liquid milk plants started.
 - B.Sc. Dairying bifurcated into two branches namely B.Sc. (Dairy Technology) and B.Sc. (Dairy Husbandry), M.Sc. Dairying courses commenced at Karnal.
- 1961
- 1962
- The NDRI expanded to have a centre at Calcutta and Bombay.
 - Western Regional Station established in Bombay.
 - Government of India constituted a working group to study development of dairying and animal husbandry through co-operative. The group recommended that at least 50% of the Milk Product factories be in the cooperative sector and the remaining in the public sector.
- 1963
- Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman- NDDDB got the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.
 - Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute was set up in Hissar (Haryana) and facilities of testing sub station were also created in 1973.
- 1964
- 1965
- Eastern Regional Station was established in Kalyani (W.B).
 - National Dairy Development Board was set up with Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman of the Statutory body.
 - Organized field use of frozen semen started by the Indo-Swiss Project, Kerala.
- 1966-69
- 1966
- **Annual Plans**
Scientific Panel on Animal Husbandry was appointed by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 1966-69: Annual Plans (There was no five year plan) emphasized on consolidation of existing dairy projects. Operation Flood project conceived and formulated.
- 1968
- Foundation stone of NDDDB office building was laid by Shri Tribhuvandas Patel.
- 1969-74
- **Fourth Five Year Plan.**
Six milk supply schemes, 32 rural dairy centres were commissioned.
 - Until the end of 1974, (including the dairies under Operation flood) 100 dairy plants, 62 pilot dairy schemes had been completed of the 100, some 94 were managed by the Government, 2 were in the co-operative and 4 in the Private sector.
- 1969
- 1970
- NDDDB submitted a proposal to Government of India for Operation Flood.
 - Indian Dairy Corporation was set up because the NDDDB was not authorized to transact any financial and commercial business. Both the IDC and the NDDDB constituted the Project Authority for implementation of Operation Flood.
 - The Five Year - Operation Flood Project was initiated in July. This was the World's biggest milk drive launched in any country.
 - National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India (NCDFI) was established in 1970 at New Delhi under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act and in 1984 under the Multi-state Co-operative Societies Act. During 1986 on the by-laws were modified and the NCDFI was reorganised to become a true representative of State Level Milk Marketing Federations. Its headquarter was shifted from New Delhi to Anand in November, 1986.
- 1973
- NDDDB developed a bulk vending system to dispense predetermined quantities of milk (Liquids) when activated by a coin operated mechanism.
 - NDDDB took over the management of the Sabarmati Ashram Gashala (SAG).
 - Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) was established in the Ministry of Agricultural in December, 1973.
- 1974-78
- 1974
- **Fifth Five Year Plan**
58th Annual Session of the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and XIX International Dairy Congress held in New Delhi. This was for the first time that these meetings were held in a developing country. "Dairying as an Instrument of Social and Economic Change" was the theme of the

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- Congress.
 - Dr. (Miss) Amrita Patel was assigned the responsibility of the Secretary-General, International Dairy Congress.
 - Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, an apex society of six unions registered for centralized marketing and purchase functions.
 - Mother Dairy Delhi, Commissioned.
- 1975
 - Operational Research Project initiated.
 - A Karan-Fries cow at NDRI established a record of highest milk production 44 Kg. Daily Peak yield.
- 1975-76
 - Evolution of National Milk Grid begins. Milk movement through rail milk tankers began on Anand - Delhi, Anand - Bombay, Jalgaon-Bombay, Dhulia - Bombay, Erode - Madras routes.
- 1976
 - National Commission on Agriculture set up in 1970 by the Government of India to review the past progress and recommend strategy for integrated development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, specialised area development programme for the rural population in general and for the poor people in particular. It submitted its interim report in 1973 and formal report in 1976.
- Department of Human Nutrition and Dietetics established at NDRI Karnal.
- "Sugum" Shrikhand and tea enricher were introduced by NDDDB milk products development Laboratory.
- 1977
 - Regional Advisory Council were set up for co-ordination of animal husbandry and dairying activities between NDDDB-IDC-state Governments and Milk producers Cooperative Unions.
 - Dairy Machinery Advisory Council was set up to increase indigenisation of the dairy and related equipment.
 - Milk and Milk Products Advisory Council was set up to maintain close contact between the NDDDB-IDC and the organisations responsible for marketing of liquid milk and milk products.
 - The Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Wing was set up within the NDDDB for restructuring the edible oil and oilseeds production, processing and marketing.
 - Meeting with the World Bank for funding of Operation Flood II.
 - NDDDB took over the management of the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products Unit.
- 1978-80
 - Annual Plans operated, Before Sixth Five Year Plan.
- 1978
 - The first international workshop on "Co-operative Dairy Programme" for member countries of the Animal Production and Health Commission of Asia, the Far East and South and West Pacific (APHCA) was held at NDDDB.
 - Operation Flood was approved by the Government of India.
 - Shri Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated UNIDCO sponsored Conference of the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology hosted by the NDDDB.
 - NDDDB took over the management of Mother Dairy, Calcutta from the Government of West Bengal. Mother Dairy was commissioned in December, 1978.
- 1979
 - Operation Flood II was launched by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Charan Singh and Mother Dairy Delhi, was dedicated to the milk producers and consumers of the Nation.
 - Institute of Rural Management sponsored by the NDDDB-IDC set up at Anand under the Societies Act, 1960 to train young executives in Co-operative Management and Intergrated Rural Development and to under take consultancy and research projects.
 - For the first time liquid fresh milk traversed the long distance of 2,000 Km from Anand to Calcutta by a 40,000 litre Rail Milk Tanker. The concept of National Milk grid became a reality.
 - Sugam Dairy-a unit for research and development of indigenous milk products started by NDDDB-IDC in collaboration with the Baroda District Co-operative Milk Producers Union. The Sugam Dairy produced Shrikhand (Sweetened, Flavored Yoghurt) and Tea Enricher (reconstituted from

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	double toned milk and vegetable protein.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.Sc., Ph.D. Programme in Dairying Engineering Commenced at Karnal.• Institute of Rural Management sponsored by the NDDB-IDC set up at Anand under the societies Act, 1960 to train young executives in co-operative Management and Integrated Rural Development and to undertake consultancy and research projects.• Central Institute for Research on Goats was established at Village Makhdoom near Tehsil Farah on 12th July, 1979 by the ICAR.
1980-85	Sixth Five Year Plan
1980	NDDB established Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (renamed in 1988 as the Animal Disease Research Laboratory) at Anand.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The NDDB developed Mixed Integer Linear Programming Technique for least-cost formulation of balanced cattle feed concentrates and assisted Dairy Co-operatives in using computerised formulae.• NDDB helped the Government of Gujarat to develop Inland and Marine Fisheries Projects on the Anand Pattern of Co-operatives.• Tribhuvandas Foundation registered to implement Integrated Rural Development Project formulated by the NDDB. The Project aimed at enabling all villages in a Milkshed to build into Milk Co-operatives their own organisation for maternal and infant health care, nutrition, environmental improvement and elimination of poverty.• NDDB helped indigenisation of milkotester for testing fat in collaboration with N.Foss Electric, Denmark and Instrumentation India Ltd., Kota (Later the NDDB helped indigenise the "major model of the machine that could test fat, protein and other ingredients in milk).• Paper Laminating Plant was set up by the Indian Dairy Corporation in technical collaboration with Tetrapak, Switzerland (later incorporated as Hindustan Packaging co. Ltd.) to manufacture laminated paper required for aseptic packaging of milk, commissioned in 1983.• For increased productivity in cattle and buffaloes launched by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. Other collaborating agencies were National Institute of Immunology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the National Dairy Research Institute.• International Bureau of Tropical Dairying set up at New Delhi to promote dairy development in tropical countries and to act as an information exchange centre for the dairy activities in the tropics. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Thailand and Venezuela were founder members.
1981	Government of India constituted a group on Perishable Agriculture Commodities. On its recommendation NDDB set up a fruit and vegetable wing to initiate work on restructuring of perishable commodity systems. To get first hand experience the NDDB arranged marketing of oranges through Mother Dairy Calcutta and helped orange producers of milk (Darjeeling) to get three times the price paid to them by traditional middlemen.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seminar on Breeding and Feeding for milk production in Operation Flood II was organised in Anand with its plenary session held in Delhi.• The Sugam Dairy launched the marketing of "Sugam Gulab Jamun" in Baroda.
1982	In 1981-82 Milk Production reached to 34.3 Million Tonnes which is double of 1950-51 production.
1983	IDD (DH) started at Bangalore.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute for Southern Region was established at Garladinne in Anantapur (A.P.)• NDDB developed & tested urea molasses lick to increase the ruminants ability to digest coarse roughages.• First Aseptic Packaging Station set up at Surat.
1984	Western Regional Station closed in Bombay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The NDDB launched a pilot project on purchase and marketing of fruits and vegetable in Delhi.

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- Indian Veterinary Council Act 1984 was introduced to regulate veterinary practices and to maintain register of veterinary practitioners.
 - Indian Immunologicals set up as a unit of the Indian Dairy Corporation managed by the NDDB, to produce foot and mouth disease vaccine, other vaccines, sera and veterinary biologicals.
- 1985-90 **Seventh Five Year Plan**
- 1985 "Farm Advisory Bureau" and "Industrial Consultancy Cell". The institute recognised as Centre of Excellence in Animal Biotechnology.
- Embryo Transplantation Technology Project started by the NDDB at SAG, Bidaj. This was an advance action for launching a national level project, which was sanctioned in 1988.
- 1986 Advisory Board on Energy constituted by the Government of India, requested NDDB to launch, on behalf of the National Wastelands Development Board, a pilot project on "Meeting Rural Fuel/Wood and Forage Needs" through Tree Growers Co-operatives Societies. The NDDB started a Tree Growers Co-operative Project.
- 1987 Embryo Biotechnology Centre established.
- At the request of the Government of Gujarat, the NDDB undertook study of the inland salt production in the state and formulated a proposal aimed at improving the economic conditions of the salt producers and reducing their exploitation. A pilot project was launched at Surendranagar District to gain first hand experience.
 - At the request of the Government of Gujarat, the NDDB took up a pilot project in the co-operative sector for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Kheda district.
 - The World Bank, Government of India and the NDDB signed an agreement for implementation of Operation Flood over 1987 - 1994 period (World Bank National Dairy Project II). Total outlay of the revised project was Rs. 9,150 million from the IDA/IBRD credit/loan and gift of dairy commodities from the EEC equivalent to US \$ 150 million.
 - Indian Dairy Corporation was dissolved and merged with the National Dairy Development Board under the Indian Parliament Act 37 of 1987. The NDDB was declared as an institution of national importance.
 - On 25th September, 1987 an agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Govt. of Swiss Confederation for the implementation of a Dairy Development Project (Swiss Aided North Kerala Dairy Project (NKDP)) in North Kerala. The project is to be implemented in the Districts of Calicut, Cannore, Kasargode, Wynad, Malapuram and Palghat in North Kerala.
 - Operation Flood-III (of-III) in June, 1987. The third of Operation Flood Programme namely Operation Flood-III (of-III) was approved by the Government of India in Jun., 1987 for a total outlay of Rs. 681.29 crore for the period 1985-90, with the provision of external assistance from the World Bank and EEC.
- 1988 Dairy Technology Mission was proposed to extend the co-operative structure to 275 districts covering 60% of the country. Milk production targeted at 70 million tonnes by A.D. 2000 so as to increase per capital availability of milk to 200 gin per day.
- With the NDDB as the lead implementing agency, national level Embryo Transplantation Technology Project for increased productivity in cattle and buffalo sanctioned by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India. Other collaborating agencies were the National Institute of Immunology, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the National Dairy Research Institute.
 - The National Research Center for study on Mithun was established in June 1988. The centre was to be located in the Nagaland state of the region. However the centre initially started operating from a rented house at Shillong (Meghalaya). The office was shifted to Nagaland in 1993, (Jharnapani Medziphema).
- 1989 First of the Indian Institute of Dairy Technology set up at Anand campus of the Gujarat Agricultural University. B.Sc. (Dairying) was revised and

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	termed as B.Tech. (DT).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Institute (NDRI) granted "Deemed to be University" status. M.Sc, in Biotechnology started.• The Technology Mission on Dairy Development (TMDD) was launched in September, 1989. The mission envisages to cover all the milksheds included under Operation Flood. The main objective of the Technology Mission was to accelerate the pace of increasing rural income and employment.• The National Research Centre on Yak (ICAR) was established at Dirang, West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh at the end of VII Plan (1989).
1990	Birth of 'Pratham', first IVF buffalo calf of the world.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A national programme on Rinderpest Eradication was launched with financial assistance from the European Economic Commission by Government of India to eradicate Rinderpest from India by 1998.
1991	The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH & D), one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture came into existence, w.e.f., 1st February, 1991, by converting two divisions of the Department of the Agriculture and Co-operation namely Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) funded through World Bank.• Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute for Northern Eastern Region was established at Bishwanath Chariali in Sonitpur Distt. (Assam).• North Kerala Dairy Project - A joint Planning Mission in March, 1991 recommended the implementation of phase II of the project from 1.4.1991 to 31.3.1995 with an investment of Rs. 15.52 crores.
1992-97	Eighth Five Year Plan
1992	Government of India promulgated Milk and Milk Products Order 1992 making registration compulsory for all dairy plants processing more than 10,000 litres of milk daily. The MMPO 1992 identified stringent requirements for hygiene and sanitation of equipment and premise where milk products were produced. The Department of Animal Husbandry issued Milk and Milk Product Order (MMPO) on 9th June, 1992 under the provisions of Section-3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955, with a view to maintain and increased supply of liquid milk of desired quality to the general public. Milk and Milk Product Order seeks to regulate the production, supply and distribution of milk and milk product throughout the country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Kerala Dairy Project- An agreement was signed on 25/9/87 between the Swiss Govt. and the Govt. of India for implementing the first phase of the Dairy Development Project in North Kerala with an investment of Rs. 6.60 crores over the period from June, 1987 to May, 1992.• The latest census which stands 15th in the series was conducted with 15th Oct., 1992 as the reference date.• The embryo transplantation technology stabilised as the N.D.D.B. produced eleven calves from a Holstein Friesian crossbred cow belonging to a farmer in Bhajwanagle village in Nainital District.
1993	NDDB undertakes constructions of the first vertical dairy in India at NOIDA near Delhi to process and pack 400,000 litres milk daily.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government of India opens up the import and export of milk products removing canalisation of exports through the NDDB.• On 27th August, 1993, the MMPO was amended authorising the State Govt. to register units handling less than 75,000 litres of milk per day or less than 3,750 MTs of milk solids per annum. The Central Registering Authority was granted registration for units handling more than 75,000 litres of milk per day or 3,750 MTs of milk solid per annum.
1994	The Polson Dairy and the brand name once made extinct by AMUL announced to come back.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first convocation of NDRI University held on 9th Nov., 1994. The Institute got recognition as Centre of Advanced Studies in Dairy Technology and Dairy Cattle Breeding.

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- 1996
- The third and last phase of Operation Flood Programme came to an end on April 30th 1996.
 - Two year National Dairy Diploma (NDD) course started at Southern Regional Station of NDRI at Bangalore.
 - The ICAR award (1993-94) for outstanding KVK conferred on the KVK located at NDRI.
- 1997-2002
- Ninth Five Year Plan**
- 1997
- An automated Model Dairy Plant with a processing capacity to process 60,000 litres of milk per day commissioned at NDRI through financial assistance of the NDDB, for providing training to the students.
 - Meeting of the Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry & Dairying Statistics held on 7th & 8th July under the Chairmanship of Prof. Bal B.P.S. Goel - Director IASRI.
- 1998
- Scientists of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore tested a DNA based rabies vaccine as an alternative to the existing rabies vaccine.
 - In September an indigenous vaccine Rakska Ovac manufactured by Hyderabad based Indian Immunologicals was launched in Hyderabad for foot and mouth disease (FMD) in cattle.
 - The Maharashtra Government proposed to set up 131 co-operative milk producers' societies managed by women, the scheme would be implemented over the next three years. The scheme would cost Rs. 3.57 crores, of which 90% would be born by the Department of Women and Child Welfare of the Central Govt. Altogether 41, 52 & 38 such societies would be set up during the first, second and third year respectively, the Hon'ble Minister of Maharashtra for Revenue and Dairy Development said.
 - By September, 1998, 78945, (estimated) Anand Pattern dairy co-operative societies were organised in 170 milksheds involving about 100 lakh farmer members.
 - Dr. V. Kurien Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board since its inception, resigned and following his resignation Dr. (Ms.) Amrita Patel appointed as Chairman with effect from 26th November, 1998.
 - Dairy Expo '98' was organised concurrently with Agro Tech '98' from 2nd - 6th December at Chandigarh.
- 1999
- India became the No. 1 - The highest producer of milk in the world.
 - Mother Dairy, Asia's biggest milk plant was conferred with the best Productivity Performance Award for the year 1996-97 by the National Productivity Council in the category of Dairy Development and Production in the Co-operative and Public Sector.
 - Vidya Dairy, Anand has been recommended for HACCP-9000 accreditation by Quality Assurance Services (QAS), Australia. The HACCP-9000 is considered as one of the highest quality assurance certifications. Vidya Dairy is the first dairy in the country to be recommended for the HACCP-9000 certification by QAS, Australia.
 - Nestle India was given the National Export Award for outstanding export performance during 1997-98. During the period Nestle India achieved an export turnover of Rs. 330 crore with export of Nescafe and Sunrise Instant Coffee, Instant tea and other food products to nearly 30 countries.
- 1999
- First Convocation of West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences was held on 25th Feb., 1999. Dr. N.C. Ganguli was conferred with the Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) degree by the Chancellor of the University, H.E. the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. A.R. Kidwai. This distinction was given to Dr. Ganguli in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Dairy Science.
 - Dr. R.S. Gandhi's (Dairy Scientist and Specialist in animal breeding, NDRI Karnal) biography selected for publication in "Outstanding People of the 20th Century" by the International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England.
 - The co-operative milk development programme in Uttar Pradesh made a remarkable success and the State has emerged as the largest producer of milk in the country. (PCDF) claimed that PCDF has set a new record by procuring 11.36 lakh litres of milk in a single day during the current year

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- while another record of sale of 8.50 lakh litres of milk was also achieved on the day of Id this year.
- A women Dairy project of the Haryana Dairy Development Co-operative Federation involving an amount of Rs. 448.85 lakhs was sanctioned for three years by Govt. of India. It would be implemented in 6 districts of Haryana - Ambala, Kurukshetra, Jind, Sirsa, Rohtak and Faridabad.
- A Karan-Fries cross-bred cow (KF-5374) Kamdhenu evolved by the NDRJ achieved a record peak milk yield of 44.2 kg in a single day breaking the earlier record of 44 kg of 1975.
- The tenure of TMDD (Technology Mission of Dairy Development Launched in 1988) was up to March 1997 but it was continued during the year and has been taken as closed on 31-3-99.
- An Agreement was signed between the Govt. of Republic of India and the Govt. of Russian Federation on 16th April, '99 for co-operation in the veterinary field. The Agreement would contribute significantly in mutual cooperation in the field of animal health by eradicating diseases in veterinary sectors and encouraging exchange of information by both sides.
- Dr. (Miss) Amrita Patel Chairman NDDDB was conferred with the Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) degree by Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University (TANUVAS) at their 6th convocation held on April 23, 1999. Dr. Per Pinstrup Andersen-Chief Executive Officer of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Washington US, was the other recipient of the Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) Degree.
- The Kerala Govt. has asked the centre to amend The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. with a view to decrease the minimum required level of solid-not-fat (SNF) content in milk, from 8.5 to 8.2%.
- Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation (APDDCF) is setting up the Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency, an autonomous body to coordinate restructuring of the cattle breeding programme. In association with a Maharashtra based non Governmental organisation, it has set up mobile artificial insemination unit to cover the estimated 8 lakh breedable cattle in the state.
- Food and Beverages India '99' and Agro Tech '99' held at Ahmedabad from 22-25 Oct. these are part of Gujarat's first international exhibition which also covers Dairy Industry.
- The Govt. of Kerala in collaboration with Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying hosted the International Conferences on the 58th Executive Committee Meeting of the Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia Pacific (APHCA) during 4-9th September '99'.
- The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying conducted the first Election of Veterinary Council of India in November, '99 and full Council notified.
- 2000
- The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying organised the 3rd National Livestock and Poultry Show as part of Krishi Expo-2000, organised by the Indian Trade Promotion Organization of Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 25th January to 1st February, 2000.
- The cross-bred cow of the dairy farm of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana produced 52.5 kg of milk in a day with a fat content of 3.35%. This is the record, milk production by a cow in the university according to Mr. Jagtar Singh Sandhu, head Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics, PAU.