



DIARY FARMING IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT:-

Dairy area in India has procured considerable development force from ninth Plan onwards because of which we now rank first among the world's drain delivering countries, accomplishing a yearly yield of around 127.3 (expected) million tons of drain amid 2011-12 contrasted with 84.4 million tons in 2001-02. This speaks to managed development in the accessibility of drain and drain items for our developing populace. Dairying has turned into a critical optional wellspring of pay for many rustic families and has accepted the most essential part in giving work and salary creating openings especially for peripheral and ladies agriculturists. The per capita accessibility of the drain has achieved a level of 281 grams for each day amid year 2010-11, however it is still lower than the world normal of 284 grams for each day. The majority of the drain is created by little, minor ranchers and landless workers. Around 14.46 million ranchers have been brought under the ambit of 1, 44,168 town level dairy corporative social orders up to March 2011.

Legislature of India is trying endeavors for reinforcing the dairy part through different advancement plans like Intensive Dairy Development Program, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production, Assistance to Cooperatives and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

KEYWORDS: - Dairy sector, milk production

INTRODUCTION:-

The methodology includes enhancing hereditary capability of bovines, creating required number of value bulls, and predominant quality solidified semen and receiving satisfactory bio-safety efforts and so on. The plan will be executed by NDDB through end actualizing organizations like Dairy Cooperative Federations/Unions. NDP-I would center around 14 noteworthy drain delivering States-Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala which represent more than 90% of the nation's drain creation. Scope of NDP-I will however be the nation over as far as advantages collecting from the plan.

Out of the number of inhabitants in around 1.2 billion Indians, 70% live in towns. For over half of the populace harvest and animals cultivating keeps on being the essential business source. In spite of tremendous monetary enhancements in the course of the most recent decades, around 30% of the Indian populace still lives beneath the neediness line of 1.25\$ every day, prevalently in provincial rain nourished zones (THE WORLD BANK, 2013). Country ladies play out an assortment of parts of which numerous are of more noteworthy financial hugeness. Homestead ladies assume a criticalness part in residential and financial existence of the general public and accordingly, national advancement is viewed as less plausible without building up this imperative and significant portion of our general public. Having been profoundly utilized in animals raising exercises, provincial ladies were found to give 90 for each penny of their chance on cows mind, making it pretty much a female space. Tending creatures is considered as an augmentation of exercises in Indian social framework, and a large portion of the creature farming exercises like bringing feed from field, scraping the feed, getting ready nourish for creatures, offering water to them, shielding them

from ticks and lice, cleaning of creatures and sheds, readiness of excrement cakes, draining, ghee-production and advertising of deliver are performed by ladies.

The commitment of provincial ladies, however at the very least that of men as far as time and exertion, are undetectable on the grounds that they are to a great extent unpaid and locally situated. Greatest individuals of thickly populated India live in town dominant part of them are associated with horticulture. The steers creature is related with horticulture in India as the old technique for development is still vogue here. Raising of dairy cattle creature is likewise an extra wellspring of pay of the villagers in our nation.

We get data from our old history that the training of the bovine and the bison goes back to about 4000 years. Sacred texts of India allude to the riches through the word 'Godhan'. Most extreme extent of bovines and wild oxen of the world are seen I n India. However, India delivers just five percent of the aggregate amount of drain created in the entire world. This sum is excessively insufficient, making it impossible to take care of the nations demand. Then again, supply of drain in whatever remains of the nation and in addition in urban regions is much lower than the request.

In 1965, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was set up with the question of taking care of the expanding demand of drain particularly in urban territories and also creating in rustic economy through the improvement of the drain generation of the nation. In 1970 National Dairy Development Board took up Operation Flood Program with a specific end goal to sort out Milk Productions Co-agent a few moved spots of India.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DAIRYING:

Promptly after India picked up autonomy in 1947, the Milk Control Board was built up to control the dairy supply and appropriation chains. Be that as it may, various issues rose. In the first place, the agents got hold of the business benefit and the offer of makers in the deals declined. Second, as preparing units were set up in urban areas, it wound up troublesome for the drain to be obtained and transported the generation focuses in the provincial regions. Thusly, the yield of drain declined and imports of drain powder went up.

Dairying in India was generally sloppy before the Independence. Harvest cultivating and dairy cultivating were the piece of sustenance creation for human populace in India. Be that as it may, as of late dairying has developed as a critical instrument for giving work and extra wage to country house property. The sorted out dairying has been begun smallly when military dairy structures and creameries were built up towards the finish of nineteenth century to take care of the demand of the military and their healing centers, Some private dairies, for example, co-wander and polsoms with pretty much handling offices were urged to influence purified to spread. In the past dairy cultivating was fundamentally done and overseen at the house hold level. Drain and its items were created primarily for home utilizations and to some degree, for the nearby market. Fast development of urban populace change in sustenance propensities, mechanical progression in transportation. Handling and refrigeration have, however brought out critical changes in the example of creation and advertising of drain.

Co-agents have for the most part been observed to be the fruitful type of association for creation, acquirement, preparing and showcasing of drain on the planet. The principal agreeable dairy society in India was built up at Allahabad (UP) in 1913. The Calcutta Milk supply social orders association built up in 1919 was the soonest co-agent association in the nation for the supply of clean purified drain to buyers. The foundation of drain cooperatives has been the most imperative element of the day by day industry in India, amid the post-autonomy period. Amid the pre-autonomy period notwithstanding co-agent dairy social orders and associations, some dairy ranches were built up by private organization, and Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The prior drain co-agent for the most part gathered and sold crude drain to nearby customers. Be that as it may, the main huge scale and efficient leap forward in dairy cooperatives in India was made in 1948 by the Kaira District Co-agents Milk makers Union Limited at Anand in 1946. The essential idea at Anand was unique in relation to the past co-agents. In that its prepared liquid drain available to be purchased at a far off market likes Bombay. This unit additionally delivered drain items for business sectors found everywhere throughout the nation and gave specialized contributions to drain generation upgrade.

The Kaira Union developed as a pioneer in the drain co-agent development in India. Empowered by the accomplishment of the Kaira association, drain makers in different locale of Gujarat and a few sections of the nation likewise framed drain co-agents on comparative example. Thusly, the Kaira Cooperative Union set up an advertising organization named Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, which takes after a three-layer structure that gathers procedures and markets dairy items at town, area and state levels. The locale units likewise give specialized help to the drain makers and a scope of administrations, for example, bolster, veterinary care, manual sperm injection, instruction and preparing. These drain cooperatives of Gujarat today claim the GCMMF, the biggest sustenance items business in India. GCMMF is additionally the biggest exporter of dairy items from India and possesses the brand Amul, which in a vernacular dialect signifies "Exceptionally Valuable or Priceless".

THE ANAND PATTERN:

The arrangement of generation, acquirement, preparing and showcasing of drain embraced by the Kaira Union is prevalently known as Anand design or the Amul design. Anand is the place of home office of the Kaira Union and Amul is the brand name of dairy items created by the Kaira association. Anand design was viewed as a model for dairy advancement in rustic territories in and outside the nation. This framework was endorsed by the Rural Credit Review Committee and in addition by the National Commission on farming for execution all through the nation. Under the Anand Pattern, an essential co-agent society of drain makers is shaped at the town level. These social orders are combined in a drain association at the locale level. Drain associations are additionally unified at the state level in a Federation. There has been a many-overlap increment in the number, participation and turnover of drain co-agents in the nation, amid the post-freedom period. In compatibility of an administration order (1964) to set up drain co-agents on Anand Pattern all through the nation, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was set up at Anand in 1965. The NDDB drew up a program known as "Activity surge" to duplicate the Anand design in 18 regions of drain creation in the drain sheds of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The world's biggest dairy improvement program the "Activity Flood" embraced the colossal undertaking of redesigning and modernizing milk generation, acquirement and promoting with the help gave by the world Food Program, European Economic Community (EEC), the World Bank and other universal offices. The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) was exceptionally set up in 1970 by the Government of India for getting the endowment of the skim drain powder and spread oil under the World Food Program and creating reserves by their deal for the execution of the undertaking.

THE OPERATION FLOOD ERA:

India's dairy area saw an awesome development in the vicinity of 1971 and 1996; the period was known as the Operation Flood time. An incorporated helpful program went for building up the dairy business was executed in three stages, with The National Dairy Development Board assigned by the Government of India as the actualizing organization. The real target was to give a guaranteed advertise round the year to the country drain makers and to build up linkage between provincial drain creation and urban market through current innovation and expert administration. Promote it was intended to accomplish vertical combination of drain acquirement, preparing and advertising through a three-level co-agent structure. The Operation Flood was one of the world's biggest country advancement programs which kept running for a long time and in the long run helped India to rise as the world's biggest drain maker. As a major aspect of the program, around ten million ranchers were enlisted as individuals from around 73000 drain helpful social orders.

The main period of the program named Operation Flood-I (OF-I) kept going from 1970-71 to 1977-78. Second phase of Operation Flood-II (OF-II) kept going from 1978-79 to 1984-85. There was a progress time of two years, 1985-86 and 1986-87 preceding the Operation Flood III (OF-III) started in 1987-88 and finished in April 1996.

The Operation Flood-I finished on 31st March 1981 with a speculation of Rs. 1,160 million, profiting 1.5million rustic families grouped together in 12000 town co-agents drain makers' social orders in 27 chose drain shed regions. It prepared for the extended program Operation Flood II. The Project Operation Flood II

attracted 1979, is to cover 26 states and association domains with an extra speculation of Rs.7, 800 million, the program imagines to cover 155 drain shed areas and connecting them to business sectors in 147 towns and urban areas, profiting 10 million country families. The assets for the program are in effect mostly creating by the offer of 186 thousand tones of drain control and 76 thousand tones of margarine oil gave by the European Economic Community (EEC). The reason for these dairy advancement ventures is to execute coordinated program for expanding the generation of drain in country territories through co-agent advancement program following the Anand Pattern, which likewise incorporates import of cows, quality cross rearing, creature wellbeing change, the improvement of offices for drain accumulation handling and promoting and arrangement of preparing for ranchers and teachers. The association Government has likewise set up a Dairy Development Department to co-ordinate the exercises of NDDDB, IDC and the State Governments, National Co-agent Dairy Federation was additionally shaped in 1972 with home office in Delhi. The Federation embraces authoritative and special projects in the association. Along these lines, an expansive hierarchical set-up has been made to work for dairy advancement in India.

The Operation Flood program was a noteworthy arrangement improvement, which gave the missing business sector connect between the urban drain shoppers and provincial makers through a system of Co-agents. The choice to advance dairy improvement through Co-agent depended on various contemplations. The critical among them was dairying, which would give an extra wellspring of business. The following one is the plan of Government approaches to help dairy Cooperatives. Substantial scale open speculations made in handling and promoting foundation through Co-agents was another significant thought. To advance local creation under Cooperatives, it was shielded from shabby sponsored imports of dairy items (margarine, spread oil, ghee, cheddar, and drain powder) through different import substitutes and limitations/inconvenience measures. The Indian dairy Cooperatives were the canalizing office for the import of drain and drain items. These items were accessible in the universal markets at costs, which made handling of drain and drain items less expensive than gathering and offering of dairy items. In any case, every one of these things occurred in the shut economy condition. Presently the whole situation has changed and the insurance to this area has dropped by forcing quantitative hindrances, for example, canalizing of imports and fares of the dairy items and furthermore by receiving import substitution arrangement, which prompts assurance of residential dairy segment from imports. The opposition from sorted out private divisions was controlled by using the arrangement of mechanical authorizing under Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 to forbid new contestants into drain handling segment. In the mid nineties, the Government of India presented significant exchange approach, which favored advancement of all parts of economy and dairy divisions was no special case to this. The dairy business was de-authorized in 1991 with a view to support private speculation and stream capital and new innovation in the part. The opposition from the sorted out private division was quick as sharp increment in capacities with respect to drain handling, particularly in zones where drain accessibility was moderately huge. Inside a time of de-authorizing more than 100 new dairy handling plants come up in the private part. In any case, in 1992 the Milk and Milk Products Order (MMPO) was declared under the basic items Act 1955 to control drain and drain items generation in the nation. There was sure natural shortcoming in the MMPO for instance; each unit was required to build up its drain shed territories to acquire drain for preparing. Sometimes the drain sheds regions were very far from the preparing units, which expanded the cost of transportation and furthermore influenced nature of crude drain as a result of numerous units did not have required foundation (Cold chain) to secure and to transport of drain. Since a large number of the current drain shed, the obtainment by sorted out division was low; it was astounding to confine the section of different players in those regions. It's perceiving the requirement for appropriate changes in the MMPO Act 1992, GOI has made revision's every now and then keeping in mind the end goal to make more liberal and encouraged the dairy improvement. Amid 2001 the Government made some imperative revisions in MMPO Act 1992, whereby the enlistment of units dealing with up to one lakh liters of drain every day or 5000 tones of drain solids per annum was conceded by the concerned state Government. Also, the prerequisite of reestablishment permit was abrogated, however the Government controls, directions, and permitting necessities confined expansive Indian and multinational players for making noteworthy interests in this area. In the long stretch of March

2003, GOI annulled the limitations on setting up drain preparing and drain items fabricating plants and evacuated the idea of drain shed, while necessities with respect to nourishment wellbeing and cleanliness were held in the MMPO.

The Cooperatives ought to be overseen and keep running on business lines and corporatization of agreeable will empower to contend viably in open market condition by alterations of Multi State Cooperative Society Act 1984. Correspondingly alterations in the state follow up on the lines of the model co-agent law. The WTO administration is currently a reality as India is a signatory under the WTO rules has chance to broaden its fares item base. It's turned out to be more open world exchange administration where obstructions to exchange were lessened. The real dairy items traded from the nation incorporates skimmed drain powder, entire drain powder, ghee, margarine oil, drain sustenance for babies, spread, drain for infants, drain and cream and so on. The positive pattern in fare and negative pattern in imports was seen because of the achievement full usage of Operation Flood and set of Government strategies with respect to universal exchange.

At worldwide level, drain has been distinguished as a fundamental piece of sustenance for quite a long time. The accomplishment of White Revolution in India has to a great extent been composed by a large number of little holders. Around 70 million dairy agriculturists create more than 50 for every penny of the drain in the nation.

- **Indian Dairy Key Facts.**

- India Ranks first in world drain generation (115 million metric tons)
- Value of drain yield from domesticated animals (at current cost) is around INR 2400 Billion
- Value of dairy items showcase is around INR 4000 Billion
- Ice cream industry is around INR 25 Billion
- Milk creation in India has made some amazing progress throughout the years from a low volume of 17 MT in 1951 to around 115 MT in 2010; 70% of drain is delivered by peripheral agriculturists.
- 65 per penny of the drain is sold in "free" shape
- Only 5 for every penny of the drain is sold through retail chains
- 70 per penny is conveyed to the homes by 'drain specialists'
- Carton drain or bundled drain has been developing at 24 for every penny yearly
- Most marked FMCG organizations are excited about propelling enhanced dairy items whose market estimate is pegged at US\$ 166 million

Table-4.1 Showing Key Statistics of India's Dairy Industry

Key Statistics: Annual Milk Production (2008-9) ¹	108.5 Million Tons
Annual Export Volume (2008-9) ²	70,790 Tons
Share of world dairy production (2010) ³	15%
Share of world trade in dairy products (2003) ⁴	0.3%
Milking herd size ⁵	115.5 million
Number of milk producers' cooperative unions	170
Number of local dairy cooperatives	96,000
Number of state cooperatives ⁶	15
Per capita consumption (Drinking milk) ⁷	250g/day
Estimated percentage of dairy farmers in organised sector ⁸	40-50%
% of dairy produce consumed by unorganised sector ⁹	65%
Dairy industry workforce ¹⁰	75 million women/ 15 million men

Sources-National Dairy Development Board (2010). National Statistics. Retrieved 16 Jun 2011, from <http://www.nddb.org/statistics/milkproduction.html>

Table-4.2 Showing per capital availability of milk

Year	Grams per day
2000-01	220
2005-06	241
2008-09	250*

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and dairying

Table-4.3 Dairy livestock population in India by species

Species	(In Millions)
Cattle	185.2
Adult Female Cattle	64.5
Buffalo	97.9
Adult Female Buffalo	51
Total Bovines	283.1
Goat	124.4

Source: National Dairy Development Board (2010).

SIGNIFICANCE OF DAIRYING:

Late shri Nathuram Mirdha, Chairman of National Agricultural Prices Commission replayed to outside representatives when gotten some information about culture of India that "Horticulture and no other culture is the way of life of India" The boss of farming is the cow, which is known as "Kamdhenu". The Indian farming is customary and reliant on nature. Commonly ranchers experienced unnecessary rain fall and ordinarily by dry spell. There is absolutely vulnerability in agribusiness yield and salary from them. Dairy industry is associated industry in light of horticulture. Creatures raised for dairying are utilized for agrarian exercises and also the waste of creatures is utilized as compost for agribusiness. It offers work to ladies and wellsprings of pay for provincial territory. Indian dairy industry has assumed indispensable part in country improvement and in Indian economy. The significance of dairy industry in regard of agribusiness economy, rustic business and ladies strengthening is talked about as takes after.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE:

India has the biggest animals populace on the planet. As per the domesticated animals enumeration of 2003 the nation had 485 million animals populace and 489 million poultry populace, being the first in steers and wild ox populace, second in regard of goat and third in regard of sheep populace on the planet. India has 57% of the world's wild ox and 14% of the world's steers populace.

"Domesticated animals division assumes a critical part in the Indian economy, especially for the welfare of country populace of India. Of the aggregate family in the provincial region, around 73 percent claim some type of domesticated animals and out of these families 3/4 represent little and minimal agriculturists. This segment plays a vital and essential part in giving nutritive sustenance, rich in creature protein to the overall population and in supplementing family wages and producing beneficial work in the provincial division, especially among the landless, little, peripheral agriculturists and ladies. Salary from domesticated animals generation represents critical level of aggregate homestead family unit's pay in various states. Hence, an expansion sought after for domesticated animals items can be a central point in raising the pay and expectations for everyday comforts of the country family unit. With its substantial domesticated animals populace, India additionally has huge potential for meeting the developing needs of abounding millions, especially in regard of domesticated animals items, for example, drain, eggs, meat and fleece."

For the most part the significance of domesticated animals in India's economy can be checked from the way that 90 million cultivating families raise more than 90 million milch creatures. Domesticated animals

gives an expansive offer of draft control, with about a large portion of the cows populace and 25 percent of the wild ox populace being utilized to develop 60 million hectare of cropland. Draft creature control is making a critical commitment to rural generation and accordingly to the provincial economy. The commitment is generally assessed to be to the tune of Rs. 10,000 Crores for every year other than sparing around six million tons of oil worth Rs. 6,000 crores. Draft creature control is as yet important and valuable because of the way that it is appropriate to the requirements of the ranchers with little land holding and the zones where automated actualizes can't be conveyed to utilize. A critical yield from little and lawn dairy cultivating is the generation of excrement, which is imperative natural fertilizer. On a normal, 800 million tons of excrement is created. Of this, somewhere in the range of 300 million tones are scorched as fuel and the adjust utilized as fertilizer. Indeed, even this could be enhanced by logical yet down to earth arranging like bio-gas generation. Be that as it may, the excrement cakes are the sole wellspring of vitality of poor people, for cooking and for warming their abodes amid winter.

Enhancing Women's Involvement in Cooperatives:

The significance of ladies to Indian dairying can't be exaggerated. In a significant part of the nation it is ladies who nurture, encourage and drain the creatures. Raising their support is basic to the long haul quality of the dairy agreeable development. While at first the attention could be on interest in dairy movement, as individuals, this should graduate into administration perspective, I.e. their cooperation on administration council and Union Boards. Particular exercises center around improving ladies' authority aptitudes, advancing thrift and acknowledge bunches and in addition wellbeing, instruction and monetary exercises that add to ladies' strengthening. In 1995, the Dairy Board started the Womens Dairy Cooperative Leadership Program (WDCLP) on a pilot premise in valsad, Kolhapur, Wynad and Goa in western India. The achievement of this program has prompted its replication in other association all through the nation.

All women Dairy Cooperatives (WDCSs):

In a few expresses, the service of Human Resource Development (HRD), Government of India, gives financing to helpful drain makers association which execute the 'support to Training and Employment Program' (STEP). Under this program, dairy cooperatives are framed with participation and in addition the administration altogether made out of ladies drain makers.

NDDDB perceives the significance of STEP as an approach to support expanded ladies' investment in their dairy cooperatives. Regardless of whether qualified for STEP subsidizing, or something else, drain Unions are urged to sort out all ladies Dairy Cooperatives.

Women Thrift Groups (WTGs).

Taken up at first as a pilot movement by the NDDDB, in some Milk Unions, association of thrift gatherings to be critical segment of the Women Dairy Cooperative Leadership Program. Thrift bunches portable enrollment sparing, making them accessible straightforwardly, or as advances, both for keeping up milch creatures amid the lean and in addition for the buy of domesticated animals. Vitally, it gives a framework to ladies to place their profit from offer of drain to their helpful, and improves their movement level, while giving chance to social connection. An extra advantage of thrift bunches is the experience ladies pick up in dealing with their own particular foundation, which sets them up to accept higher obligations in dealing with their DCS the Union.

The accomplishment (as on 2011) through the proceeding with sincere and principled exertion of dairy cooperatives towards ladies strengthening and upliftment of their financial and social prosperity are compressed underneath: country ladies now work nearby men, adding to the family wage. In excess of 41 lakh ladies are presently individuals from dairy agreeable social orders, 2.5 lakh are chosen in their town dairy cooperatives and 265 have chosen to the Boards of the Milk Unions. Two drain associations to be specific Inhamati helpful Milk Union, in West Bengal and Mulkanoor Women's Mutually Aided Milk Producers Cooperative Union, in Andhra Pradesh have developed as all ladies cooperatives dairies totally overseeing and administering the dairy venture

Women's Dairy Cooperatives Leadership Programme (WDCLP):

The Women's Dairy Cooperatives Leadership Program (WDCLP) was propelled in 1995 as a pilot programme with the target of reinforcing the dairy helpful development by fundamentally expanding ladies' support as dynamic individuals and as pioneers in the administration of agreeable social orders, associations and organizations. NDDDB gave help to drain association in leading a few exercises to accomplish WDCLP goals. A portion of the Milk Unions are taking this idea forward. As a feature of the WDCLP program Milk Union distinguished ladies staff to partake in preparing intended to build up their idle potential. At the town level, the key technique was to prepare and position a neighborhood lady as an asset individual to energize and bolster ladies' interest in their dairy cooperatives.

Livestock Sector and Women Empowerment:

"Ladies investment in domesticated animals segment is 71% of the work drive while it is just 33% in edit cultivating. Around 75 million ladies are occupied with the domesticated animals area as against 15 million men. Ladies assume a noteworthy part in animals generation. The exercises like draining, care of youthful and wiped out creatures, brushing, cleaning and encouraging the creatures were for the most part taking care of by ladies. So also, ladies assume an unmistakable part in raising of sheep, goat and little ruminants. Creature Husbandry expands the acquiring limit of ladies and at last prompts their financial strengthening. There is an expanding pattern towards interest of ladies in domesticated animals raising exercises. Seen from a financial measurement, the everyday exercises performed by ladies are significant contributions for monetary returns/benefits that a family wins through domesticated animals creation either straightforwardly through offer of domesticated animals and domesticated animals items or the utilization of domesticated animals in different job exercises."

Emerging situation:

Dairy is right now the best positioning item in India, with the estimation of yield in 2004 at 1.179 billion rupees (US\$39 million), which is relatively equivalent to the joined yield estimation of rice and wheat. In spite of the significance of the dairy segment in general GDP, it gets less government planning than the horticulture division. Further, there has been no moved interest in the advancement of significant worth included or inventive items, nor any genuine push to help and modernize the casual segment.

In light of the expanding request driven by the developing populace, higher salaries and more wellbeing cognizance, the log jam in dairy industry development is extremely troubling. In light of assessments by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB), the interest for drain is probably going to achieve 180 million tons by 2022. To supply the market, a normal incremental increment of 5 million tons for every annum throughout the following 15 years is required – a multiplying of the normal incremental rate accomplished in the course of recent years. Without adequate expanded creation, India should depend on the world market for imports. What's more, in view of the tremendous volume required, it will influence worldwide drain costs. In this way, concentrating on territories for neighborhood dairy advancement is basic.

Customarily, the strategy condition has favored the development of cooperatives, which at last swarmed out the private area. In any case, advancement of the part lately has empowered private interest in dairying. In 2002, the Milk and Milk Products Order (MMPO) introduced significant approach changes inviting to the private division and a force of movement that is probably going to increment drastically in the coming years. Substantial Indian and multinational companies, for example, Reliance, Pepsi and Coca-Cola, are arranging huge ventures.

These days, both the private division and the cooperatives drive the esteem chains. Due to the numerous unsuccessful cooperatives in the nation, different models of dairy rancher associations are being investigated, for example, Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACS) and maker organizations. A great many little and minor ranchers in dairying who claim a few creatures and deliver a normal of 5 liters include a basic segment of India's dairy industry. Domesticated animals improvement when all is said in done and

dairy advancement exercises specifically are key parts of genius poor advancement techniques since animals conveyance is considerably more impartial than arrive circulation. In this way, changes in the dairying condition have essential ramifications for the smallholder agriculturists and for neediness decrease. The accompanying describes India's dairy cultivating and its significance to comprehensive development;

- Small and negligible ranchers possess 33 percent of land and around 60 percent of female cows and bison.
- Some 75 percent of provincial family units possess, by and large, two to four creatures.
- Dairying is a piece of the cultivating framework, not a different endeavor. Nourish is for the most part remaining from crops, though cow waste is imperative for fertilizer.
- Dairying gives a wellspring of consistent wage, though salary from farming is occasional. This normal wellspring of salary hugely affects limiting dangers to wage. There is some sign that territories where dairy is very much created have less rate of agriculturist suicide.
- About 33% of country livelihoods are needy after dairying.
- Livestock is a security advantage for be sold in the midst of emergency

Table-4.4 Showing Indian milk production by state (in '000 tons)

State	2008-09
All India	1,08,463
Andhra Pradesh	9,570
Arunachal Pradesh	24
Assam	763
Bihar	5934
Goa	59
Gujarat	8396
Haryana	5745
Himachal Pradesh	884
J & K	1498
Karnataka	4538
Kerala	2441
MadhyaPradesh	6855
Maharashtra	7455
Manipur	78
Meghalaya	77
Mizoram	17
Nagaland	53
Orissa	1672
Punjab	9387
Rajasthan	9491
Sikkim	49
Tamilnadu	5673
Tripura	96
Uttar Pradesh	19537
West Bengal	4176
A & N Islands	26
Chandigarh	47
D & N Haveli	4
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi	285

Lakshadweep	2
Pondicherry	46
Chattisgarh	908
Uttaranchal	1230
Jharkhand	1466

National Dairy Development Board (2010). National Statistics. Retrieved 16 Jun 2011, from <http://www.nddb.org/statistics.html>

CONCLUSION:-

Drain preparing industry in India gets its essentialness from its high potential for work at low capital cost, utilization of neighborhood assets, conceivable outcomes for forward and in reverse linkages and its extension for gaining more yield. With an offer of around 14 percent in world drain creation, Milk has accomplished a special status as far as its yield esteem surpassing Rs.1, 00,000 crores and has made a quick walk both regarding number of drain makers and amount of drain delivered.

The drain generation in India was 17 million tons in 1950-51. This could meet just 25 for every penny of the household request; the rest of the 75 for every penny of the request was met by bringing in the drain solids. The generation was dormant for two decades till 1970, with yearly development rate of drain creation of one for each penny. On account of the vision and premonition of Dr. Kurien, in 1970.

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) propelled "Activity Flood Program" with the goal of closure drain starvation in the nation and transforming rancher's co-agents into a capable impetus for changing India into a noteworthy drain maker on the planet. Further, by giving milk makers a gainful cost round the year, drain creation in India touched 74 million tons in 1997. By the year 2013-14, India has risen as the biggest drain maker with a generation of 140.9million tons. This is because of India's "White Revolution" in drain creation.

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