

Tomar Inaugurates 30 Integrated Pack Houses in Aterna, Haryana



In the program organized by the Horticulture Department of the Haryana Government, Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Narendra Singh Tomar inaugurated 30-pack houses, which are being built across the state through FPOs. The Haryana government has planned about 500 pack houses, not just 100 pack houses in the state. Setting up 100 pack houses will change the picture of Haryana, while 500 pack houses will bring revolution in the state's horticulture field.

Union Minister Tomar said that Haryana is ahead in crop production and horticulture, it cannot be praised enough. While speaking to media he said, "Today, farmers must cultivate new crops, use technology in production, and produce quality products. It is a matter of happiness that the farmers of Haryana and the Haryana government are walking on this path."

Pre-Budget meet: Farmers' bodies ask government to lift export ban on wheat, other agricultural items



In a pre-budget consultation with the finance ministry, farmers' organisations on Tuesday asked the government to lift ban on exports of Agri items like wheat and restrict import of products that cost below the minimum support price (MSP). They also demanded that the government should focus on increasing domestic output of local oilseeds such as soyabean, mustard, groundnut and sunflower, instead of palm.

The imposition of higher taxes on processed foods was another suggestion made by farmers' bodies during the virtual meeting with finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman.

The finance minister chaired her third pre-budget consultation with the experts of agriculture and representatives of the agro processing industry.

Danish Ambassador calls on Maharashtra Governor, announces centre of excellence in dairy production



Denmark will set up a centre of excellence in dairy production in Maharashtra, announced Danish Ambassador to India, Freddy Svane, Tuesday, on his visit to meet Governor Bhagat Singh Koshiyari at Raj Bhavan in Mumbai. He said he had discussed the matter with Animal Husbandry and Dairy minister Radhakrishna Vikhe Patil.

Svane said Denmark is offering technological solutions to India for addressing its environmental problems caused by stubble burning. He said his country would like to help Indian farmers become entrepreneurs.

He said Denmark was already working with states such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Denmark is setting up a wind park in Tamil Nadu, he said and thanked India for providing Covid vaccines.

New Research from The University of East Anglia Shows That Indian Women in Agriculture Lack Skills Training Opportunities



Young rural women in India are increasingly working in agriculture, but new research from the University of East Anglia (UEA) and RV University Bengaluru shows they're the least likely to gain training to upgrade their skills or work in a different sector.

Given the absence of decent jobs, more young people – particularly women – are staying in or returning to farming and agricultural livelihoods, at least part-time, to secure their futures. Despite 54.6 percent of Indian workers

engaged in agriculture, of which 20.26% are women, skill training is targeted primarily at those leaving agriculture and seeking to engage with industry or services.

Most skilling opportunities in agriculture are either informal learning by doing, or non-formal skill acquisition, learning in a semi-structured environment such as a training program run by an NGO or a government department, without certification. “While informal skilling modes dominate agriculture, newer skills and technologies are increasingly gained via non-formal learning. These skills are filtered through gendered mechanisms that further invisibilize women’s work.”

Prof Nitya Rao, Professor of Gender and Development in UEA’s School of Global Development, co-led the study with Dr Soundarya Iyer, Assistant Professor of R.V University Bengaluru, which is published in the journal *Third World Quarterly*. The study was funded by a small grant from the Azim Premji University research funding program.

The research was conducted in 2020-21 through interviews with 66 men and women between the ages of 18-65 in a village in southern Karnataka. Prof Nitya Rao said: “Education and training for employment transitions are mediated strongly by social expectations of gender, caste, and class.

Many young men also use migration as a stepping-stone to earn capital, which can be invested in ‘modernizing’ their farming work through acquiring new skills and technologies.

While both men and women acquire agricultural skills intergenerationally, men expand their social networks and learn new skills through other channels as well, including via peer learning, while skill acquisition by dominant caste women and girls is confined to the domestic sphere.

Dairy farming in particular is strongly gendered and seen as an extension of women’s household work. Milking is a feminized process where mothers teach young girls how to milk the buffaloes, a physically demanding task that causes intense pain in the thumbs. The research revealed that families gave up dairying during phases when the household lacked a female member.

Prof Nitya Rao said: “Formal skilling opportunities are geared towards leaving agriculture, and the next generation of agriculturists depend on informal and non-formal mechanisms that are filtered through the intersecting identities of gender, generation, caste, and class.

Skill development is considered to be critically important for the eradication of poverty and social inclusion in the Global South. The Indian government launched broad reforms under the Skill India Mission in 2015 to train 400 million Indians by 2022.

Mother Dairy hikes full-cream milk price by Re 1/litre, token milk by ₹2/litre in Delhi-NCR

Mother Dairy has increased the prices of full-cream milk by Re 1 to ₹64 per litre, a company spokesperson said. However, the company has not revised the prices of full-cream milk sold in 500 ml packs. Token milk (bulk vended milk) will be sold at ₹50 per litre from Monday as against ₹48 per litre now.

Mother Dairy attributed the hike in prices to increase in its procurement cost of raw milk from dairy farmers. The availability of raw milk has been impacted due to the increased cost of feed and fodder, and erratic monsoon, putting a stress on prices of raw milk, the company said.

Milma to hike price of milk by Rs 6 from December 1 in Kerala

Milma, Kerala's largest dairy cooperative, has decided to raise the price of milk by Rs 6 per litre from next month, considering the steady increase in the input costs and the financial difficulties of the dairy farmers, Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (KCMMF) Chairman K S Mani said on Wednesday.

The decision to raise the price comes after a Milma-appointed panel comprising experts from the state's veterinary and agriculture universities conducted a study on expenses incurred by the dairy farmers. The committee said in its interim report submitted last week that the farmers suffered an estimated loss of Rs 8.57 per litre of milk.

Farmers Urge Government to Increase PM Kisan Amount & Provide DBT for Fertilizer Subsidy

Farmers groups on Tuesday (22 November) proposed several measures including increasing financial assistance to farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, DBT for fertilizer subsidy, and a policy to forbid the import of agricultural commodities where landed costs are less than the minimum support price announced by the government.

During the pre-Budget consultations organized by the finance ministry the experts in agriculture and agro-food processing industry, farmers requested Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to examine all government schemes by the beneficiaries for ensuring the optimum delivery of funds.

Besides this, the farmers also demanded an increase in the credit limit under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme, provisions to get input credits for agricultural inputs, and adequate financial human resources allocation for Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK).

Interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans to continue

The government has approved the continuation of interest subvention scheme for short-term loans of up to Rs 3 lakh for agriculture and allied activities availed through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during the current and the next fiscals.

In order to provide short-term crop loans for agriculture and allied activities, including animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, and bee keeping, up to an overall limit of Rs 3 lakh to farmers through KCC at concessional interest rate, the government provides subsidies to banks.

In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses, the benefit of interest subvention under KCC will also be available to small and marginal farmers for a further period of up to six months post the harvest of the crop.

How India Became the Cream of the Globe Through the White Revolution?

The purpose of India's National Milk Day is to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Verghese Kurien, who is regarded as the pioneer of the White Revolution in that country. The "Milkman of India" is another name for him. In order to increase milk production in the nation, Dr. Kurien, the man who is credited for starting the White Revolution in India, introduced "Operation Flood".

Operation Flood was carried out in the subsequent stages:

1. The World Food Programme received funding for Phase I (1970–1981) from the sale of butter oil and skim milk powder given by the European Union (formerly the European Economic Community).
2. Urban markets doubled the number of milk outlets to 290 during Phase II (1981–1985), which saw an increase in milk sheds from 18 to 136. A self-sustaining network of 43,000 village cooperatives with 4,250,000 milk producers had been established by the end of 1985.
3. During Phase III (1985–1996), dairy cooperatives were able to improve and extend the infrastructure needed to acquire and sell rising milk quantities. 30000 additional dairy cooperatives were added during this phase, bringing the total to 73000.

Leading milk and dairy organizations in India, including the IDA (Indian Dairy Association), the NDDB (National Dairy Development Board), and 22 state-level milk federations, decided to designate November 26 as National Milk Day. Dr. Kurien's efforts are honored on National Milk Day, and people are informed about the health advantages and nutritional worth of milk.

About The "Father of White Revolution" Dr. Verghese Kurein

Born on November 26, 1921, in Kozhikode, Kerala Dr. Kurein attended the Diamond Jubilee Higher Secondary School in Erode for his education. During his higher studies, he received a government scholarship to study dairy engineering.

The "billion-litre concept" was developed by social entrepreneur Dr. Kurien. Dairy farming is now India's largest self-sustaining business and the one that generates the most significant number of jobs in villages thanks to Operation Flood.

The government gave Kurien one of its experimental creameries in Anand, Bombay, in 1949. Midway through his employment with the government, Kurien quit and founded Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited (KDCMPUL) later also known as AMUL Dairy.

Birth of AMUL through the White Revolution

The seeds of this whimsical story were sown over 75 years ago in a small town in the western Indian state of Gujarat. The exploitative trade practices of local trade cartels sparked the cooperative movement. Angered by the unfair and manipulative practices of trade, the district's farmers turned to the great Indian patriot Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for a solution. He advised them to move away from middlemen and set up their cooperatives to manage sourcing, processing, and marketing.

In 1946, local farmers went on a milk strike. Under the inspiration of Sardar Patel and the guidance of leaders such as Morarji Desai and Tribhuvandas Patel, they founded their cooperative in 1946.



This cooperative, Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., started with just two village dairy cooperatives and 247 litres of milk, and now he is better known as Amul Dairy. Amul has grown thanks to the inspirational leadership of its Founding Chairman, Tribhuvandas Patel, and the dedicated professionalism of Dr. Kurien In-charge of the dairy since 1950, Verghese Kurien has gone from strength to strength.

The Indian Prime Minister at the time, Lal Bahadur Shastri, decided that the same approach should be the cornerstone of the nation's dairy development policy. He understood that Amul's success was due to four key factors. Farmers owned dairy farms, elected officials managed village and district associations, and hired professionals to run dairy farms and run businesses. Most importantly, the cooperatives were responsive to the needs of the farmers and responsive to their demands.

His initiative established the National Dairy Development Board with its foundation in 1965.

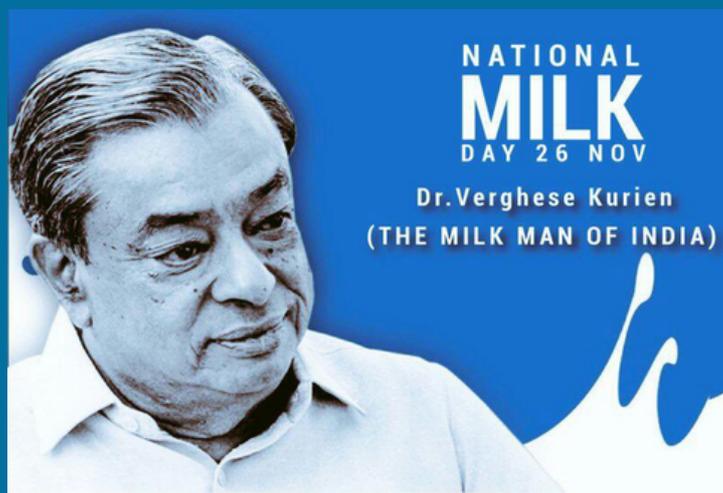
National Dairy Development Board

An Act of the Indian Parliament established the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which is a statutory organization. It is a property of the Indian government's Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairy. Regional offices are located around the nation, with the main office being in Anand, Gujarat.

Impact of the White Revolution on the Indian Economy

The largest milk producer in the world right now is India. Milk production has increased by more than six times since independence. The White Revolution was as important for the growth of the dairy sector as the Green Revolution was to the production of grains. Improved cow breeding practices and the use of new technology are the elements that influence the outcome.

Small and marginal farmers as well as landless labourers have mostly profited from the White Revolution. In addition, it put an end to India's reliance on imported milk solids. The country began exporting milk powder to several international nations in addition to being able to cover its domestic dairy demands. Due to crossbreeding, milking animals' genetic improvement also improved. Around 10 million farmers began generating revenue from dairy farming as the dairy industry developed and grew.



Source Krishi Jagaran

Dairying & Sustainable Development Goals

Centre of Excellence for Dairy Skills in India (CEDSI) helps the empowerment and betterment of Livelihood for farmers, wage workers, and other stakeholders in the Dairy & allied sector value chain. We have taken this initiative to aware all the stakeholders on how working in dairy sector would bring real change. Every week we shall publish about how each goal is associated with dairy & livestock and is bringing holistic sustainable development for all. This is the 12th article in the series.

Goal 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Development Goal 12 encourages more sustainable consumption and production patterns through various measures, including specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are toxic to the environment. **SDG 12 Targets**

1. Implement the 10-Year Sustainable Consumption and Production Framework
2. Sustainable Management and Efficient Use of Natural Resources
3. Halve per capita Global Food Waste
4. Responsible Management of Chemicals and Waste
5. Substantially Reduce Waste Generation
6. Encourage Companies, to Adopt Sustainable Practices and Sustainability Reporting
7. Promote Sustainable, Public Procurement Practices
8. Promote Universal understanding of Sustainable lifestyles

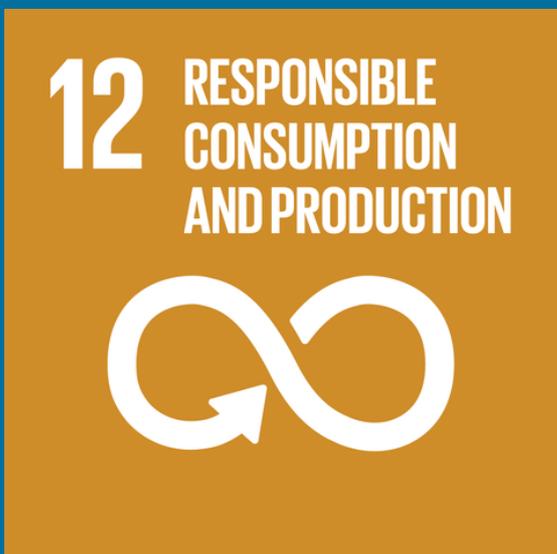
Livestock perfect partner for SDG 12

Livestock production is particularly demanding sector which uses large amounts of land, water and nutrients. Most of the growth will take place in developing countries, where consumption of animal-source food is low or modest. The consumption levels expected in 2050 would mean further expansion of agriculture into natural habitats and continued depletion of natural resources.



To produce more with less means that livestock production needs to become more efficient in its use of natural resources. Wider adoption of existing best practices and technologies in feeding, health and husbandry, and manure management – as well as greater use of currently underutilized technologies such as biogas generators and energy-saving devices – could help the global livestock sector cut its GHG emissions by as much as 30 percent. To mitigate the impact of livestock on water resources, special attention should be paid to feed composition, feed water requirements and feed origin.

A key SDG 12 target is improving efficiency in natural resource use. As a particularly resource hungry sector, livestock can contribute very significantly here. Yield gaps and large potential for efficiency gains have been identified in all regions and production systems. There is a stress for need of education and encourage developed countries to take the lead in implementing programmes promoting sustainable consumption. This is critical for livestock as the demand for animal-source food is growing fast in developing countries. Finally, reducing waste and loss, as well as chemical pollution, is also listed as a key SDG 12 target. Significant efforts are needed throughout food supply chains, with the participation of all actors, to reduce the amount of meat, milk and eggs wasted by consumers and the food industry or lost in the production process. This can deliver major sustainability gains.



Conclusion :

Goal 12 aims to promote sustainable consumption and production. Livestock supply chains are resource - hungry – they use huge amounts of land, water, nutrients and energy, and contribute significantly to GHG emissions. There are many opportunities and existing technologies for increasing the sustainability of the livestock sector through gains in efficiency. Improvements in animal health, feeding, reproduction practices, manure management and grazing management can contribute to closing yield gaps in all production systems and regions.

Partner with CEDSI to Implement social development projects in alignment with SDG Goals



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