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Haryana dairy cooperative sees all-time high profit



Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Ltd Chairman Randhir Singh Golan said the federation has earned a profit of Rs 49.57 crore in the last two and a half years owing to improving the quality of products.

The total combined turnover of the federation rose from Rs 1,159 crores in 2019-20 to Rs 1,505 crores tentatively in 2021-22. Accordingly, the total combined profit witnessed a steep growth of three times from Rs 11.50 crore in 2019-20 to Rs 49.57 crore in 2021-22, which is an all-time high.

Golan said the sale of milk has witnessed a seven per cent increase during April-June 2022 quarter as compared to the same period last year. The sale of ghee during this period has witnessed an increase of 29.95 per cent, curd 54.5 per cent and 'lassi' 48.70 per cent.

Rural Development Ministry signs Agreement with Patanjali



The Union Rural Development Ministry on Wednesday signed an agreement with Patanjali Ayurveda for marketing of products made by women self-help groups (SHGs) under the Ministry's flagship programme National Rural Livelihood Mission.

As per the agreement, Patanjali Ayurveda will not only market the products of women SHGs but also provide them opportunities to get dealership and distribution of such products.

The agreement was inked in the presence of Union Rural Development Minister Giriraj Singh and Acharya Balkrishna, secretary general, Divya Yog Mandir Trust, on behalf of Patanjali. "This agreement has been signed with an aim to help rural SHG women attain an aspirational income of at least ₹1 lakh per annum," Mr. Singh said.

Aavin ready to face NE monsoon with sufficient stock of UHT milk ready in Chennai



Armed with over one lakh litres of Delight cow's milk packed with UHT (ultra-high temperature) technology with a shelf life of 90 days, Aavin is gearing to face the northeast monsoon.

Tamil Nadu Cooperatives Milk Producers Federation, which owns the Aavin brand, explained that this time it was preferring these half litre packets with 3.5% fat to skimmed milk powder since it need not be reconstituted in shelters. "It would be easier to consume and need not be refrigerated until the packet is opened," said an official.

Aavin has stocked up on butter and skimmed milk powder to reconstitute milk at its dairies. It has taken steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply in all plants and 600 bulk milk coolers. "Water proofing and safety measures have been taken at all our facilities."

From India to the US, extreme heat is stressing cows and imperilling global dairy supply

Heat and drought are inflicting perilous strain on dairy cows across the globe, drying up their milk production and threatening the long-term global supply of everything from butter to baby formula.

Volumes of dairy are forecast to sink by nearly half a million metric tons this year in major exporter Australia as farmers exit the industry after years of pressure from heat waves. In India, small-scale farmers are contemplating investing in cooling equipment they'd have to stretch to afford. And producers in France had to pause making one type of high-quality cheese when parched fields left grass-fed cows with nowhere to graze.

Some of the world's biggest milk-making regions are becoming less hospitable to these animals due to extreme weather brought on by climate change: Cows don't yield as much milk under the stress of scorching temperatures, and arid conditions and storms compound the problem by withering or destroying the grass and other crops they eat.

Cows Under Stress



Despite expensive efforts to keep their cattle cool, dairy farmers can't escape the impact heat has on their herds. Tom Barcellos, who has been raising and milking the animals for 45 years in Tipton, California, has a complex cooling system at his farm. Complete with fans and misting machines, it even plans around the direction of the wind.

But he finds warm nights can sap production. "If you have higher temperatures in the evening, and it's a little more stressful on the cows, there's a potential to lose 15%, or maybe even 20%, in the most extreme cases," said Barcellos, who has 1,800 cows. It's a similar story on the other side of the world, where Sharad Bhai Harendra Bhai Pandya and his brother have more than 40 cows in the western Indian state of Gujarat.

Pandya houses his cattle in a shed with a fogger system, which pumps in water and converts it to mist. But he still sees milk production at his farm decline more than 30% during the sweltering heat of summer. Rising temperatures are likely to make such conditions a reality for more farmers, for longer stretches of time. That makes for difficult investment decisions.

'OLX, Swiggy, Zomato model for selling and animal feed' put forward in Kerala



M Sivasankar, Principal Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, said that internet services have endless potential in livestock rearing. He has put forward proposals like accreditation for farms and online market for dairy products. He was speaking at the Internet of Things Summit organized by Startup Mission at Technopark.

"Technical assistance should be sought to promote livestock rearing. Apps can be developed on the Swiggy and Zomato model for agricultural purposes including animal feed and on the OLX model for selling animals. If startups come forward with such technologies, the government will provide an opportunity" said M Sivasankar.

Management graduate turns straw into fodder



A 43-year-old management graduate from Raikot in Ludhiana is scripting a success story by turning paddy waste into cattle feed.

Before taking up stubble management as a fulltime profession in 2019, Puneet Kashyap was working as an animal nutritionist. The idea of turning waste into feed struck him when he saw 'gujjars' feeding stubble as fodder to low milk producing animals.

"The major problem in the paddy stubble is the presence of silica. Due to its bitter taste, the cattle avoid consuming it. Being an animal nutritionist, I could make out what the gujjars were doing to make it consumable. I returned home and discussed it with my wife, who is a veterinarian. She told me about the residue of the basmati crop being used as cattle feed. And I decided to go ahead with the project," said Kashyap.

He is now processing 2,500 metric tonnes (MT) of stubble and incorporating it as cattle feed in the Raikot area. He has adopted fields of 252 small and marginal farmers in 90 villages to collect paddy residue, thereby contributing his bit to end the practice of putting stubble of fire.

Number Theory: Will GM mustard be a game changer for the edible oil sector?

India's biotech regulator, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has approved the commercial cultivation Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11), a genetically modified (GM) variety of mustard. While the decision, which is unlikely to lead to large-scale cultivation of this variety in the current cropping season, was made without additional scientific trials, and comes with certain caveats, a large-scale adoption the technology could lead to a radical change (for good) in India's edible oil economy.



India imports more edible oil than it produces. Data from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) shows that India is likely to import 14.1 million tonnes of vegetable oil in 2022-23, whereas domestic production is expected to be just 9.1 million tonnes.

India's import dependence in edible oil is also a story of falling domestic consumption share of mustard oil. According to USDA data, mustard oil consumption has sharply fallen even more in the last two decades. Domestic consumption fell from 64.3% to 17.1% from 1964-1965 to 2022-2023.

The proliferation of palm oil in domestic food consumption, notwithstanding, mustard oil continues to be the largest produced edible oil in India. USDA shows that it is expected to have a share of more than 40% in total vegetable oil production in 2022-23.

The only GM crop which is being cultivated on a large-scale basis in India at the moment is Bt Cotton. After it was introduced in 2002, cotton production and headline numbers for yield have improved significantly in India. If GM mustard were to have a similar effect in edible oil production in the country, India can hope to cut down drastically on its edible oil imports, give a boost a to farm incomes, and perhaps also substitute some environmentally unsustainable practices such as rampant rice cultivation in states like Punjab.

Climate crisis threatens India's food security, warn scientists

Climate scientists have warned that scorching heatwaves in India, among other extreme weather events, are “most certainly” being driven by global warming, posing a risk to the country’s food security.

Heatwaves in the country, which shaved off 3 million tonne of wheat output this year compared to the year before, are being driven by changing weather patterns induced by global warming, scientists at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, have concluded.



Several studies have now predicted that stronger and early-onset heatwaves, along with large variations in rainfall patterns, could jeopardise the country’s output of rice and wheat, leading to shortages. The impacts on agriculture, which employs half the population and accounts for 18% of the India’s economic output, are already visible.

India witnessed its hottest March on record this year, shrivelling wheat production in states such as Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. This raised the staple’s domestic prices by nearly 20%, prompting a ban on exports.

Of the 30 million hectares under wheat, about nine million hectares have been categorised as being prone to sudden heat stress, according to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A patchy 2022 southwest monsoon, which saw a late surge in rainfall, led to a 4% deficit in rice sowing. The government then put restrictions on overseas shipments to deal with potential shortages and high cereal price inflation.

Mizoram: Farmers’ welfare top priority of Centre, says Union Agriculture minister



Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, Kailash Choudhary has said that the Centre is giving priority to the farmers.

Soon after his arrival in Aizawl on Monday, Choudhary inaugurated Rs. 4.28 crore Multi Technology Testing Centre (MTTC) and Vocational Training Centre (VTC) at College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Central Agricultural University (CAU) in Seleshi near Aizawl.

“The main purpose of my visit is to look into the problems being faced by farmers. I have come for the well-being of the farmers and to help through various Central schemes,” he said. He laid emphasis on the need for setting up the Farmers’ Producer Organization (FPO) in the state as a new step towards developing the farmers.

Citing that the Centre has launched many schemes for the welfare of FPOs, the Union Minister said he would take immediate steps to ensure that Mizoram’s farmers avail benefits under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana.

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 9th article in the series.

Goal 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Development Goal 9 seeks to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. This SDG encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation. SDG 9 targets on

1. Develop Sustainable Resilient and Inclusive Infrastructure
2. Promote Inclusive and Sustainable industrialisation
3. Increase Access to Financial Services and Markets
4. Upgrade all Industries and Infrastructures For Sustainability
5. Enhance Research and Upgrade Industrial Technologies

Livestock perfect partner for SDG 9

Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of growth, promoting rapid economic and social development as it shifts labour and other resources from labour-intensive and less productive activities towards more capital- and technology-intensive ones. SDG 9 brings renewed attention to the importance of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation, thus reallocating resources for achieving socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth. Linkages between the livestock sector and industrialization work both ways. On the one hand, the fast-growing sector offers attractive opportunities for industrialization and an increased share in the national economy.



Although sustainable industrialization is essential for rapid economic and social development and despite the great opportunities that industrialization holds for developing countries, the latter are still far from achieving the right levels of industrial capacity. Goal 9 focuses on infrastructure development, industrialization and innovation. Livestock offers some of the best opportunities for adding value, given the fact that ASF products exhibit higher levels of complexity than crops. Accordingly, they have greater potential to increase the value of exports, promote economic growth, and improve livelihoods. livestock also offers attractive opportunities for adding value internally, accessing untapped higher-value domestic outlets (import substitution) and international markets, increasing foreign revenue, and reducing import dependence. Livestock has a relatively higher potential for adding value to the economy than crops and fisheries/aquaculture. At the same time, however, the sector is characterized by rapid market concentration, largely due to major gaps in infrastructure, technology and innovation, which limits the eld to a relatively few actors with higher investment capacity.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Conclusion :

Goal 9 focuses on infrastructure development, industrialization and innovation. Livestock offer some of the best opportunities for adding value, given the fact that ASF products exhibit higher levels of complexity than crops. Policies that encourage economically and environmentally sustainable agro-industrialization, are likely to yield higher social and economic returns.

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

Centre of Excellence for Dairy Skills in India

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-  Consulting and advisory services to help members
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