

43rd Edition

1st to 15th Aug, 2017

Dairy Pulse

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Entrepreneur Development Domain**

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Dairy Pulse 43rd Edition (1st to 15th, Aug 2017)

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Suruchi endeavor in Skill/ Entrepreneur Development Domain

➔ *Diploma in Dairy Technology (DDT) in alliance with IGNOU*

Study Center authorized by School of Agriculture
Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
Details as below:

Academy of Dairy Skill Development (ADSkID)
Unit of Suruchi Consultants
C-49, Sector-65, Noida U.P – 201307
SC/PSC Code: 39018P
Prog. In-charge: Mr. Sanjay Singhal
Contact no. : +91-0120+4370845
Email: 39018P@gmail.com

New admissions are open for July, 2017 for the
DDT Course. For admission please follow the
link:

<https://onlineadmission.ignou.ac.in/admission/>

➔ Aspiring entrepreneurs might attend our introductory session (Free) on how to set up dairy farm and plant on every 2nd and 4th Saturday of month from 2 PM to 5 PM, Prior registration is must and for that contact our office.

For more information please email on
info@suruchiconsultants.com or contact at +91
0120 4320845

➔ *50th Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (DEDP) at Suruchi Consultants, C-49, Sec-65, Noida 20th, 21st & 22nd Aug, 2017 with Guided Tour to a Dairy Farm plus a milk processing plant.*

For more information please follow the link:
http://www.suruchiconsultants.com/pageDownloads/downloads/training/3_49th%20DEDP%20BROCHURE%20.pdf

➔ Suruchi is launching 2nd Second Level Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (DEDP- Level II) 2017 one week intensive hand on Dairy Plant. To be held on 3rd to 8th Oct, 2017.

For more information please email on
info@suruchiconsultants.com or contact at +91
0120 4320845

➔ Suruchi is launching 1st Second Level Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (DEDP- Level II) 2017 one week intensive hand on Dairy Farm. Dates will be announced soon.

For more information please email on
info@suruchiconsultants.com or contact at +91
0120 4320845

➔ Suruchi is launching 1st Global Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (GDEDP) the dates will announce soon.

For more information please follow the link:

http://www.suruchiconsultants.com/pageDownloads/downloads/training/5_1st%20%20GDEDP%20BROCHURE.pdf

➔ Suruchi has launched 1st Online Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (ODEDP). It is 12 weeks program. Registrations are open. Watch Video:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5iS432VIGc8&t=42s>

For more information please visit on website
<http://skilldairy.com/>

Animal Health/Protection

Govt. bought aged cows for milk scheme

MUMBAI,AUGUST 14, 2017 00:35 IST

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/govt-bought-aged-cows-for-milk-scheme/article19487344.ece>

The State government scheme to provide two milch animals, either cow or buffalo, to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has seen more applications rejected than sanctions given in the past five years, the CAG report said. It attributed lack of funds, delay in distribution of milch animals, purchase of over-aged cows and lack of public awareness about the scheme as reasons.

The scheme had introduced in November 2011 by the State Animal Husbandry Department for beneficiaries belonging to SC under the Special Component Plan (SCP) and ST under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Other Tribal Sub-Plan (OTSP) to create sources of income through self-employment.

The CAG said though 8,455 valid applications were received between 2011 and 2016, benefits

under the scheme were given to only 2,372 (28%) applicants as per availability of funds. The report said demands for fund were placed without considering the actual number of valid applications received. "In Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts (tribal dominated) tribals were kept out of the ambit of the scheme as district authorities failed to demand funds for implementing it. Delay in receipt of funds, beneficiary selection process and distribution of funds resulted in delay of four to eleven months in the purchase and distribution of animals."

It said despite guidelines stipulating the desirable age of cows at purchase as between three-and-a-half and four-and-a-half years, 43% of cows purchased between five and seven years old. "Thus over-aged animals with declining lactating ability were purchased," the report said.

Improvement in Breed of Cattles

4 days ago01-08-2017

<http://www.newkerala.com/news/fullnews-259278.html>



New Delhi, August 1: Milk production has increased by 6.27pc per annum during last three years and during the last decade milk production has increased by 4pc per annum.

As per breed survey report 2012 the country has 37.92 million animals of indigenous cattle breeds as against 23.78 million animals of indigenous cattle breeds during 2007 (as per breed wise livestock census 2007).

In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous breeds Government of India has initiated following programmes after detailed consultations with States and all the stake holders: i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission; ii) National Mission on Bovine Productivity; iii) National Dairy Plan-I and iv) Breed Improvement Institutes.

Government has initiated Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds and National Mission on Bovine Productivity for enhancing milk production and productivity of bovine population in the country during last three years.

Steps undertaken by the Government for development of cattle population in the country is as under:

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been launched December 2014 for the development and

conservation of indigenous bovine breeds thereby enhancing milk production and productivity. The framework of the scheme is to enhance milk production & productivity through induction of high genetic merit bulls for semen production; field performance recording; strengthening of bulls mother farms; setting up of Gokul Grams etc.

(ii) National Programme for Bovine Breeding is being implemented for enhancing productivity of milch animals through extension of Artificial Insemination (AI) coverage. This is done through establishment of Multi Purpose AI Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs); strengthening of existing AI centres; monitoring of AI etc.

(iii) National Mission on Bovine Productivity has been launched in November 2016 with the aim of enhancing milk production and productivity and thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers. The scheme is being implemented with following components a) Pashu Sanjivni- this component includes identification of animals in milk using UID, issuing health cards to all animals in milk and uploading data on INAPH data base; b) Advance reproductive Technique- under the component sex sorted semen production facility is being created at 10 A graded semen stations and 50

Embryo Transfer Technology Labs with IVF facilities are being created in the country; c) Creation of E Pashu Haat Portal- The e-pashu haat portal has been launched in November 2016 for linking farmers and breeders of indigenous breeds and d) Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds(NBGC-IB): The NBGC-IB is being established for enhancing milk production and productivity through genomic selection among indigenous breeds.

(iv) Two National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres are being established one in the State of Andhra Pradesh for southern region and other in Madhya Pradesh for northern region of the country with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous breeds in a scientific manner and thereby enhancing milk production and productivity.

(v) National Dairy Plan-I a world Bank assisted project being implemented in 18 major dairy

States with aim of enhancing milk production and productivity in order to meet demand of milk in the country through strengthening of semen stations; bull production programme (progeny testing and pedigree selection), ration balancing programme etc.

(vi) Government has also established three subordinate organizations namely (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms (CCBFs) (ii) Central Herd registration Scheme and (iii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute. These organizations are also undertaking genetic upgradation of milch animals through supply of disease free high genetic merit bulls for semen production and natural service for use in the breeding programme being implemented by the States.

This information was given by the Minister of State for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri Sudarshan Bhagat, in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha, today.

Promote indigenous cow breeds: NDDB to state

[Shishir Arya](#) | TNN | Updated: Aug 3, 2017, 02:51 PM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/promote-indigenous-cow-breeds-nddb-to-state/articleshow/59888282.cms>

NAGPUR: The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has asked the state government to exclude foreign breeds of cows in its programmes to increase milk output.

The matter came up during a joint meeting held between NDDB and state government officials. The meet was held to discuss efforts to be taken by both for increasing farmers' income in less developed regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada through dairy farming.

NDDB's sister concern Mother Dairy had taken over state government's milk processing plant at Nagpur last year. Now, as NDCCB will be increasing its procurement in the two regions, the state's role will be to increase milk production. This will be done by providing better fodder, veterinary services and developing high yielding breeds through artificial insemination. An amount of Rs129 crore has been granted for the purpose.

"We have asked the state government to promote indigenous breeds through its artificial insemination programme. In Vidarbha, the best of the local breeds like [Gaolao](#) should be promoted. Of course, for nondescript breeds of the region, other Indian breeds like Gir and [Sahiwal](#) can be used to improve the bloodline," said Dilip Rath, chairman of NDDB.

He was in the city to attend the meeting with

state government officials, including the animal husbandry commissioner.

Rath said, "Foreign breeds, though used here, are not suitable for the local climatic conditions even if cross-bred with local varieties. The indigenous breeds need to be promoted instead."

About Mother Dairy's plans in Nagpur, Rath said the capacity of the local plant will be expanded to 1 lakh litres per day from 50,000 by October. A unit to make fermented products like curds and paneer will also be added during the same period.

Mother Dairy had begun operations since October last year. At present, it buys milk from 9,100 farmers from 845 villages of Vidarbha and Marathwada together. There are plans to take the number to 60,000 farmers and 3,000 villages by 2019-20. Of the 9,100 farmers, Vidarbha's share includes 4,400 from 525 villages.

"There are plans to eventually make a single milk producers company by bringing together the farmers who get associated with Mother Dairy. The company will be free to sell milk to any buyer," Rath said.

Mother Dairy will be increasing its procurement to 2 lakh litres and the surplus will be supplied to Mumbai, he added.

Sexed semen tech for Indian cows

<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/sexed-semen-tech-for-indian-cows/article9814371.ece>

ABS India, a subsidiary of bovine genetics and reproduction services provider Genus Plc, on Thursday announced the launch of sexed semen technology – a breeding technology which helps produce bovine calves of a desired sex – for indigenous Indian cattle.

Called Genus IntelliGen, it is the only sexed semen technology that is currently available for Indian breeds like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi and Murrah buffaloes, the company said in a statement.

“Imported frozen sexed semen is not available at all for indigenous local cattle breeds. Genus IntelliGen is the only technology to have been successfully tested on indigenous breeds of cattle like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir and high performing Murrah breed of buffaloes, ABS India Managing Director Arvind Gautam said.

According to him, Indian farmers have been long waiting for locally sourced sexed semen. Frozen sexed semen has been traditionally available only through import that too under restrictive trade terms. This import involves approvals from multiple state and central agencies.

The use of this new technology would help increase female cattle as offspring, and thus milk production in the country, leading to better farmer incomes, the company said. Additionally, it would help reduce the number of stray bulls, it added.

(This article was published on August 11, 2017)

Defence Ministry to auction cows in military farms

Kalyan Ray, New Delhi, DH News Service, Aug 8 2017, 22:13 IST

<http://www.deccanherald.com/content/627112/defence-ministry-auction-cows-military.html>

The defence ministry would offer these cows first to agencies like Indian Council of Agriculture Research and State Agriculture Universities. File Photo

The Defence Ministry has decided to auction nearly 25,000 high-yielding cows as the government is set to close down 39 military farms that supplied milk and other dairy products to lakhs of soldiers in all these years.

The first 12 farms – primarily the smaller ones - would be shut down by August 15, while curtains would be drawn on the remaining 27 in the next three months



in accordance with a recent decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Security.

The defence ministry would offer these cows first to agencies like Indian Council of Agriculture Research and State Agriculture Universities. However, ICAR and state agencies could accommodate only about 1000-1500 cows.

The remaining animals would be auctioned, the defence ministry decided on Tuesday, sources said.

Last week, the defence ministry conveyed its decision on the closure of these farms to the Army in the wake of the green signal from the CCS. The proposal was first mooted during the UPA tenure and was under the government's consideration for the last four years.

With the rise of private dairy industry in India, the government felt there was no need to keep these farms as good quality milk products can be purchased straight from the market.

The first military farm began its operation in Allahabad in 1889 and later spread to 38 other sites.

These farms witnessed one of the most successful cross-breeding programme in the history in which high-yielding Frieswal breeds were created by crossing a mix of Holstein-Friesian cows from the Netherlands with India's native Sahiwal ruminants.

“The military dairy farms are the largest source of cross bred animals in India. Not only have they played an important role in providing quality milk for defence forces, but they have also set a standard for dairy animal management. As well, they are a rich source of data for the study of dairy animal improvement through the introduction of superior exotic inheritance,” the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation said in a report.

Marketing

Milk products' sale zoom in Shravan

TNN | Aug 15, 2017, 04:00 AM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/milk-products-sale-zoom-in-shravan/articleshow/60065569.cms>

Surat: The holy month of Shravan, which is dedicated to worshipping Lord Shiva for success, is eagerly awaited by the dairy industry because consumption of milk, yogurt and ghee sees substantial increase in the city during this period.

Surat District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd (SUMUL) and local dairies are forced to increase their output in view of increased demand by people, particularly Hindus. The demand for yogurt shoots up by 15% on Janmashtami in the city.

Choryasi dairy manager Bharat Patel said, "People observe fast during the month of Shravan. As a result, demand for milk rises by 25% or approximately 10,000 litres in Surat. Demand for ghee also increases by 25%. We are

a district-based cooperative. Hence, we have limited resources to procure milk.

The offtake of milk and milk-based products is higher during the month of Shravan compared to other months. Festivals like Rakshabandhan and Janmashtami also fall in this month. Demand for milk goes up because people perform abhishek with milk during puja. Sometimes, we are unable to meet the demand."

A household of five people would normally consume 1.5 litres of milk daily. However, during the month of Shravan, the same household consumes an extra 500ml of milk. Manish Bhatt, an officer of SUMUL, said, "On Janmashtami alone as the demand for yogurt shoots up by 5 tonnes against its normal sale of 12 tonnes in a month in the city."

Indian-French JV plans new dairy plan

<http://www.foodingredientsfirst.com/news/indian-french-jv-plans-new-dairy-plant.html>

15 Aug 2017 ---

One of the largest private sector dairy enterprises in Southern India, Heritage Foods, has joined forces with French dairy firm Novandie to set up a 50:50 joint venture, for a new dairy plant in France. Novandie, a subsidiary of French Food company Andros, and Heritage Foods will manufacture flavored yogurts and desserts, according to reports in the Indian press.



The Chief Minister of Indian state Andhra Pradesh, Nara Chandrababu Naidu founded the

Indian dairy company in the early 1990s with three-business divisions; Dairy, Retail and

Agribusiness, under its flagship company Heritage Foods Limited (HFL).

In a recent announcement, the minister said the Joint Venture has come about following lengthy discussions with the French firm and a plant will be set up with a capacity of 20 tons per day. It is expected to be operational by next year.

“We are excited about our joint venture with Novandie, a leading yogurt player in France. This is one of the major steps we have taken on the path to achieving Rs 6,000 crore revenues by 2022,” Nara Brahmani, Executive Director, Heritage Foods, was quoted as saying.

Currently, Heritage’s milk products have market presence in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Heritage expects Reliance's dairy business to break even by Q3 FY18

ET Bureau |

Updated: Aug 14, 2017, 06.38 PM IST

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/cons-products/food/heritage-expects-reliances-dairy-business-to-break-even-by-q3-fy18/articleshow/60060493.cms>



Reliance plans to continue with the two brands of Reliance namely Dairy Life and Dairy pure in Punjab and Haryana where it has higher penetration.

HYDERABAD: Andhra Pradesh N. Chandrababu Naidu-backed Heritage Foods BSE 3.59 % expects its recent acquisition of Reliance's dairy business to break even by the third quarter of this financial year, informed a senior company official on Monday on an investor call.

For the first quarter of FY18, the acquired business made a loss of 10% at profit before tax (PBT) level.

According to M. Sambasiva Rao, president, Heritage Foods, the Hyderabad-based company expects to achieve break even of Reliance's dairy business which Heritage acquired couple of months back by the end of third quarter of FY18. This will be achieved by closure of milk procurement at loss making routes and shifting

the processing and packaging of milk from third party facilities to Heritage's own facilities." Reliance's dairy business generated a revenue of Rs 67 cr revenues in Q1 FY18.

Milk sold beyond 25 km radius of chilling facility is not profitable as the bacteria count starts increasing, company executives said.

Also, while the company plans to continue with the two brands of Reliance namely Dairy Life and Dairy pure in Punjab and Haryana where it has higher penetration, it will convert to Heritage in Rajasthan and Jaipur.

Heritage Foods had completed the acquisition of Reliance's dairy business in April this year having announced in October 2016. In a BSE filing, the company informed that post the transaction closure, Reliance Retail will continue to trade in dairy products including Heritage dairy products through its retail and wholesale channels.

Bhopal milk federation going places

— By RAJESH THAKUR | Aug 13, 2017 12:25 am

<http://www.freepressjournal.in/bhopal/bhopal-milk-federation-going-places/1120513>

BHOPAL : We want to build our reputation as a producer of quality products. We want to create a market for our products in other states of the country. And of course, we also want to increase the income of the dairy farmers.

This was how Jitendra Singh Raje, CEO of Bhopal Cooperative Milk Federation summed up the objectives of the organisation, in an interview with Free Press.

An IAS officer of 2007 batch, Raje was originally allotted Sikkim cadre. He served as SDM of Gangtok, CEO of Gangtok district and also as collector of the capital of the north-eastern state.

FP: What are your plans for strengthening the Bhopal unit of MP Dughdha Sangh?

Raje: When I had taken over, things were not in a good shape. Since then, we have made many improvements. We plan to completely automate our plant. The project will be sent to the Government of India for funding.

FP: What are your key products?

Raje. Along with other products, our Pedas, milk cake, ghee and butter have drawn great response. They are known for their purity, taste and value for money

FP: How many people are associated with the Federation?

Raje: The Federation has created huge job opportunities. Around 1.5 lakh persons are associated with us. They include those in our supply chain and the around 1.2 lakh members of the 3000 primary milk cooperatives which supply milk to us.

FP: You are selling your products in how many districts?

Raje: We are selling in 14 districts including Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Harda, Shajapur, Guna, Ashoknagar, Sagar, Chhattarpur and Damoh.



FP: What is quantity of milk collected and sold by you?

Raje: We collect around 4.12 lakh litres per day. The bulk of the supplies come from Sehore district, followed by Rajgarh, Betul and others.

The average daily sales are around 3.55 lakh litres. In last five years the quantity has increased by 90,000 litres per day. In the year 2011-12 the figure was 2.67 lakh litres.

FP: What is your product line?

Raje: The Federation is selling milk under two brand names – Gold which has 6 per cent fat and 9 per cent SNF and Standard with 4.5 percent fat and 8.5 percent SNF.

Besides, we are selling ghee, butter, butter milk, curd and flavoured milk. We also sell peda, milk cake, rasogulla and chhena kheer.

FP: Any special scheme for drawing new customers?

Raje: We have a lucky draw for our card holders. The draw is taken out on the 20th of every month. The first prize winner gets five Sanchi Gold packets per day free of cost for one

month or any other product of equal value. The second prize winner gets four packets and third, three packets per day. The fourth gets two packets and fifth one packet every day for one month. They can also exchange their prizes for other products of equal value.

FP: What is probiotic curd?

Raje: Probiotec is a dietary supplement containing beneficial bacteria or yeasts. The lactic acid bacteria are the most common type of microbes used. This help lowering the pH preventing gastrointestinal infections. It improves immunity, improves digestion, prevents gut infection and controls diarrhoea.

FP: What is Federation's policy on quality, food safety and environment?

Raje: We are committed to producing quality products, which reach the customers in time at competitive prices. We are also committed to continual improvement to ensure safe and healthy working environment in the plant.

We are also committed to pollution prevention, emission reduction, waste minimisation and efficient utilisation of resources by adoption of suitable control systems and to implement and maintain compliance to all applicable national codes standards and statutory rules and regulations pertaining to plant operation and environment.

Kwality Q1 net profit down 34% at Rs 27.87 cr

By [PTI Feeds](#) | Published: August 11, 2017 6:08 PM IST

<http://www.india.com/news/agencies/kwality-q1-net-profit-down-34-at-rs-27-87-cr-2394728/>

New Delhi, Aug 11 (PTI) Dairy firm Kwality Ltd today posted a 34.06 per cent drop in net profit at Rs 27.87 crore in the first quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Net profit stood at Rs 42.27 crore in the same quarter of last year, the company said in a BSE filing.

The net profit took a beating as the company's expenses including finance cost rose to Rs 1,536.96 crore in the April-June period of the current fiscal from Rs 1,418.92 crore in the year-ago period.

Whereas, the total income remained higher at Rs 1,573.18 crore in the quarter under review from Rs 1,482.48 crore in the year-ago period.

Commenting on the performance, Kwality President Nawal Sharma said that its B2C business witnessed a growth of 11 per cent on year-on-year basis in the first quarter, driven by higher volumes of fresh products.

The company has plans to launch new value-added products in the coming quarters, he added.

Kwality has six milk processing plants in North India with a capacity of 4.3 million per day. It procures milk from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan farmers through a procurement network of 3.5 lakh families.

Shares of the company ended 2.74 per cent up at Rs 138.90 on BSE.

Heritage Foods Q1 profit down by 39.35%

By [PTI Feeds](#) | Published: August 11, 2017 6:46 PM IST [Email](#)
<http://www.india.com/news/agencies/heritage-foods-q1-profit-down-by-39-35-2394850/>

New Delhi, Aug 11 (PTI) Dairy firm Heritage Foods today posted a 39.35 per cent fall in its consolidated net profit at Rs 10.37 crore in the first quarter of 2017-18 fiscal due to higher expenses.

Net profit stood at Rs 17.10 crore in the year-ago period, the Hyderabad-based company said in a BSE filing.

Total income increased to Rs 618.27 crore in the April- June period of the current fiscal from Rs 468.39 crore in the same quarter of last year.

But expenses rose to Rs 602.55 crore from Rs 435.06 crore in the said period.

The company said it has integrated the operation of the recently acquired Reliance Dairy, part of Reliance Retail.

Heritage Foods procures 12.60 lakh liters per day from nine states including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka. It has 15 processing units with a capacity of 18.90 lakh liters per day.

Shares of the company fell by 1.06 per cent to settle at Rs 1,217.50 apiece on the BSE today.

NDDB-Mother Dairy to provide milk in NCR's 6 govt girl schools

By [PTI Feeds](#) | Published: August 11, 2017 7:33 PM IST [Email](#)
<http://www.india.com/news/agencies/nddb-mother-dairy-to-provide-milk-in-ncrs-6-govt-girl-schools-2395001/>

New Delhi, Aug 11 (PTI) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in collaboration with Mother Dairy today launched in six government girl schools in Noida and Delhi a programme 'Gift Milk', under which 6,000 students will be offered 200 ml flavoured milk on all working days.

Mother Dairy will be the donor as well as the implementing agency for this initiative which is aimed at tackling malnourishment among children.

"NDDB Foundation for Nutrition (NFN) launched its unique and novel 'Gift Milk' programme in six government girl schools in Noida and Delhi (three schools in Noida region of Uttar Pradesh

and three schools in Delhi) on August 11," it said.

NDDB's Chairman Dilip Rath along with Sanjeev Khanna of Mother Dairy distributed milk packs among girl students of Government Balika Inter College in Sector 51, Noida.

As per the National Health Survey, 2015-16, about 36 per cent of children are undernourished. Malnutrition can be addressed through milk as it is a wholesome food.

NFN along with its subsidiaries is providing milk and milk products to government school children through a network of milk producer organisations to address malnutrition.

“Presently, NFN is providing Giftmilk to about 3500 students covering 7 schools in Gujarat, Telengana and Delhi.

So far NFN has distributed about six lakh units of milk among government school children.

“Today, NFN will be adding six government girl schools with around 6000 students in Noida and

Delhi under the ‘Giftmilk’ programme. Mother Dairy will be providing 200 ml flavoured milk to the students on all working days,” the statement said.

NFN has started approaching Public Sector Undertakings for funding the programme under their CSR activities.

Britannia to rope in partner to focus on dairy business

ET Bureau |

Updated: Aug 09, 2017, 11.44 PM IST

BENGALURU: Biscuit maker BritanniaBSE 1.32 % Industries plans to rope in a partner to strengthen its dairy business and discontinue a few brands in this segment as part of a strategy to focus on higher margin products.

“Dairy project is now in its final stages and in another month we can give a clear view,” Britannia Industries managing director Varun Berry said in an analysts’ call on Wednesday. “Home for this project will be Pune’s Ranjangaon food park, in the middle of districts which produce highest amount of cow milk. The objective is to become more competitive and make better margins,” he said.

He did not name any potential partner. This will be the Good Day cookies maker’s third attempt at a joint venture in the dairy segment, which has been dragging its overall growth. In 2002, Britannia had formed a joint venture with New Zealand-based Fonterra Dairy to sell milk and milk products under the Milkman Brand. After recording losses, Fonterra exited in 2009 and

sold its 49% stake to Britannia.

Around the same time, Britannia had also ended its decade-long association with French foods and dairy giant Groupe Danone SA. The Indian dairy market is largely controlled by cooperatives such as Amul and Mother Dairy. In the first quarter ended June Britannia reported 7.4% jump in sales year on year in spite of the implementation of goods and services tax (GST) last month, which had led to destocking in trade in June. Berry said destocking was about 10% in the month of June as traders were uncertain of the new tax regime.

Britannia pulled back on advertising in the first quarter due to subdued environment after demonetisation and the onset of GST. The company spent Rs 80 crore on marketing and advertising in the quarter, Rs 15 crore less than a year ago. Berry said advertising and marketing spend will now “start to come back to normal”. According to the company, after demonetisation and GST, local brands are facing pressure in the Rs 27,000-crore biscuit category.

Dairy has immense potential in Bengal: Amul

New Delhi Last Updated: August 6, 2017 | 13:20 IST

<http://www.businesstoday.in/current/economy-politics/dairy-has-immense-potential-in-bengal-amul/story/257874.html>

The dairy industry has immense potential in West Bengal as both raw material and demand are present and Amul has already firmed up a Rs 200 crore new processing plant in the state.

"In West Bengal dairy is growing at just two to three per cent against national average of five per cent, despite the fact that the state has everything from raw material to demand," R S Sodhi, Managing Director of GCMMF, owner of Amul brand told PTI.

What is required is organising dairy farmers and procurement of milk processes and Amul is keen in hand holding the state government in offering knowhow and technical support to increase yeild, he said.

The state produces five million tonne of raw milk against a demand of 10-12 million tonne.

Amul has already firmed up to set up a centralised milk processing plant on a 17 acre plot at Sankrail food park in Howrah from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation.

"We will have the plant ready in the next one year," Sodhi said.

The proposed plant will manufacture UHD milk, yoghurt and ghee, besides normal milk.

Amul in a tieup has set up a 200 tpd cattle feed plant meant for farmers in Amul's fold and also for selling in the market.

Meanwhile, Indian Dairy Association Chairman (east) R Chattopadyay said an international dairy conference would be held in Bengal in 2019 to bring the state in focus.

Mother Dairy boosts content effectiveness by using social data to make creative instantly



By [Taruka Srivastav](#)-01 August 2017 02:00am

<http://www.thedrum.com/news/2017/08/01/mother-dairy-boosts-content-effectiveness-using-social-data-make-creative-instantly>

The Indian ice cream brand used social listening tool Social CRM 24x7 to analyse moments their consumers were interested in talking about or reading. Based on the results, they made pieces of creative in real-time that fit the context.

According to WATConsult, the agency behind the campaign, the project resulted in a 42% increase in organic engagement across one year, and a 78% change in brand sentiment.

The Drum spoke with Randhir Kumar, general manager of marketing for Dairy Products at Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable about the campaign.

What was the marketing strategy behind this campaign?

Mother Dairy, being a consumer-centric organization, has always believed in maintaining a strong bond with its consumers. Over the years, we have engaged our consumers through various mediums which are evolving day by day. With product penetration going deeper into roots, brand's engagement is also rising to all possible mediums, wherein new age media is playing a pivotal role, especially with millennials. Taking this as a cue, the strategy was to devise a way in which we not only talk to our target group but also talk to them in a language that they converse in.

To summarise, our approach behind this route of moment marketing is to build a connect with the audience, strengthen that community and curate content with fun quotient because of course, it's Ice Creams! Ranging from international shows, movie releases to memes and internet sensations, we covered it all. Just with simple art, some copy and limited but precise ad spend.

How does this change from the brand's previous strategy?

Social media as a platform is continuously evolving. The key is to be an early adopter of these evolving moments and try to relate them with the brand attributes. With evolving media consumption trends, today the communication strategy being made in relation to new-age content is not only giving traction but is also becoming a new means of initiating conversations between the brand and its consumers.

How will this inform future marketing?

There will always be a trending topic doing the rounds on social media or news. With a never ending path of trends, we shall look at widening the strategy of leveraging the trends or the chatter of certain topical moments and fit in our products accordingly, which shall help us to put the brand in focus again and again in a larger way.

43 pc of dairy drinks launched in India in 2016 were flavoured milks

By [Indiaretailing Bureau](#)

August 3, 2017

<http://www.indiaretailing.com/2017/08/03/food/food-grocery/43-pc-dairy-drinks-launched-india-2016-flavoured-milks/>

In recent years, India's packaged flavoured milk segment has been enjoying an increased level of interest, and this attention has brought about a significant amount of product innovation in the country.

New research from global market intelligence agency [Mintel](#) reveals that flavoured milk products accounted for 43 per cent of dairy drink introductions in India in 2016, up from just 20 per cent in 2012, according to [Mintel](#) Global New Products Database (GNPD). In fact, these products are still causing a stir, with flavoured milk accounting for 39 per cent of India's dairy drink launches during the first half of 2017.

While the number of product launches in India is growing, so too are sales of flavoured milk. Mintel research shows that retail volume sales for flavoured milk in India reached 72 million litres in 2015, up 31 per cent from 55 million litres in 2012. Meanwhile, flavoured milk retail value sales grew by 40 per cent in the same time period, reaching Rs 800 crore in 2015, up from Rs 570 crore in 2012.

Global Food and Drink Analyst at Mintel, [Ranjana Sundaresan](#) said, "Flavoured milk has gained ground in India over the past few years, and most dairy players in the country feature some form of the flavoured beverage in their product mix. On top of that, there has even been innovation from companies that are not typically associated with the dairy space. Much of the category's retail growth in India can be attributed to the fact that urban Indian consumers are opening up to value-added dairy, particularly for its convenience and health benefits. The popularity of packaged flavoured

milk in India is also due to consumers' preference for assurance of safety."

Indeed, Mintel research finds that 64 per cent of pre-packaged ready-to-drink (RTD) dairy drink consumers in India agree that RTD dairy drinks are healthy and 48 per cent say that dairy drinks provide them with energy. Over half (54 per cent) of these consumers see them as convenient choices, while close to half (46 per cent) agree this beverage type is hygienic.

"Given the growing health concerns in India today, urban consumers are swapping less healthy beverage options like carbonated soft drinks, and even juices, for flavoured milk. Our research also indicates that parents of households with adolescents are an opportunity for flavoured milk manufacturers, as they are far more likely to recognise the health benefits and nutrients that come with pre-packaged ready-to-drink dairy beverages. There is potential for innovation on flavours, formats and formulations that are in sync with what will appeal to children, while fulfilling nutritional requirements—an important feature for parents." Ranjana Sundaresan continued.

Indeed, findings from Mintel show that seven in 10 (71 per cent) Indian parents with children aged 13-17 find pre-packaged RTD dairy drinks healthy, while one in three (32 per cent) think they are a good treat option.

Looking to the future, breakfast will grow as an occasion that dairy companies and manufacturers can tap into for opportunities. Mintel research has found that over one in four (28 per cent) consumers of pre-packaged RTD dairy drinks consume dairy drinks for breakfast.

“Our research suggests that the breakfast occasion presents an opportunity for companies in the dairy industry, but currently very few launches highlight this positioning. In today’s fast-paced world, consumers don’t have the time for a sit-down breakfast, and are on the lookout for convenient food and drink options

that keep them full and nourished while on the move. This opens up quite a few avenues for value-added, fortified, on-the-go dairy innovations that achieve satiety while providing consumers with their breakfast nutritional needs.” Ranjana Sundaresan concluded.

Hershey will take lessons from India to global markets: Michele Buck, CEO

By Ratna Bhushan

Updated: Aug 10, 2017, 01.43 AM IST

NEW DELHI:

The Hershey Company chief executive Michele Buck has said the US confectionery maker will take learnings from India to international markets such as China, for products like syrups, spreads and fortified milk.



"From India, where we have evolved our portfolio, shifting to higher-margin, value-added products to strengthen our business model. We are sharing these learnings with our team in China, which is focused on doing the same," said Buck in the chocolate maker’s quarterly earnings.

The earnings report said the profitable range of products from India grew 40 per cent in the latest quarter, including Hershey’s Syrups, spreads and milkshakes, the relatively newer Brookside premium chocolates and Sofit soy milk.

Patricia Little, global chief financial officer, said in the earnings call, "Constant currency net sales in India increased about 2 per cent, in line

with our plan. Importantly, growth in the brands we’re investing in has increased by more than 40 per cent. We are on track to expand gross margins here by 1,000 basis points in 2017. This is enabling investments in the marketplace that should result in a sustainable operating model."

Hershey India, wholly-owned subsidiary of the US firm, is relatively smaller than rival companies Nestle and Amul, which operate in similar categories. The India portfolio includes syrups, spreads and milk additives, soya milk under the Sofit brand, Brookside chocolates, confectionery brand Nutrine and Jumpin juices.

Terming India a core market — along with Mexico and Brazil, where it is making measured investments — Buck said, "We’re seeing significant marketplace gains while improving on operating income trends."

Praveen Jakate, managing director, Hershey India, said the company planned to expand distribution and build on consumer awareness, including expansion into high growth categories and creating locally relevant products.

GLOBAL EARNINGS

The company reported second quarter net sales

decline of 3.6 per cent to \$186 million for its international segment. It said sales in the region were impacted by currency fluctuations, despite net sales growth in Mexico, Brazil and India.

Hershey's net sales for the quarter were greater than estimated, although on a constant currency basis, lower compared to the corresponding year-ago quarter.

Dairy Whitener Market in India Catalysed by Introduction of New Flavours in the Market

August 09 14:12 2017

<http://www.delawarenewsreporter.com/story/123301/dairy-whitener-market-in-india-catalysed-by-introduction-of-new-flavours-in-the-market.html>

In India, the market for dairy whiteners has gained momentum in recent years. The major factor which has contributed in influencing the growth of the market is its use as a substitute for fluid milk, as it has longer shelf-life and equal amount of nutritional elements.

The latest report by IMARC Group, titled "Dairy Whitener Market in India: Industry Trends, Share, Size, Growth, Opportunity and Forecast 2017-2021", critically examines the [Indian dairy whitener market](#). According to the report, the market reached a value of around INR XX Billion in 2016, exhibiting a CAGR of XX% during 2010-2016. Dairy whitener is manufactured from cow milk, or buffalo milk through spray drying process. Dairy whiteners serve as a substitute for fluid milk and provides richness of taste and creamy texture to beverages, such as tea and coffee. It is available in in fluid, powdered, or condensed forms and can widely differ in fat and sugar content.

Highlights of the dairy whitener market in India:

A shift in the socio-economic structure has accelerated the market growth of dairy whiteners.

The introduction of new flavours by the manufacturers have further intensified the demand for these products among the consumers.

Currently, West Bengal represents the largest market, accounting for the majority of the share.

Request a free sample copy of the report: <http://www.imarcgroup.com/request?type=report&id=773&flag=B>

The market for dairy whitener in India is escalated by several growth-inducing factors. A gradual transformation of the socio-economic structure of the society has emerged as the major factor which has influenced the growth of the market. Due to increased disposable incomes and hectic lifestyles, consumers have

shifted towards purchasing milk-substitutes in place of fresh milk as it has longer shelf life and equal amount of nutritional elements. Apart from this, manufacturers are also introducing new flavours of dairy whiteners, such as chocolate, lemon, cardamom and masala. Some of the other places where these products are gaining popularity include hotels and restaurants where they are used for preparing instant beverages, for coffee/tea vending machines, as a milk substitute while travelling, etc. The market is further expected to reach a value of INR XX Billion by 2021, growing at a CAGR of XX% during 2017-2021.

The report has evaluated the market across fifteen major states of India, along with providing a thorough analysis of the current and historical value and volume trends, and market forecast. At present, West Bengal represents the largest market, accounting for nearly XX% of the total share. West Bengal is followed by Kerala and Maharashtra. An analysis of the competitive landscape provides the details of the key players operative in the market. Some of the major players are Nestlé, GCMF and Britannia.

To view the report summary and Table of Contents,

click

on: <http://www.imarcgroup.com/dairy-whitener-market-in-india>

The study gives an in-depth analysis of the dairy whitener market landscape in India, covering

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the current, historical and future trends for dairy whitener production along with its prices. The report also offers SWOT, Value Chain and Porter's Five Forces analysis of the Indian dairy whitener market along with breakup by segment, region, and an analysis of the competitive landscape. The study is based on both desk research and multiple waves of qualitative primary research. This report is a must-read for entrepreneurs, investors, researchers, consultants, business strategists, and all those who have any kind of stake or are planning to foray into the Indian dairy whitener market in any manner.

About Us

IMARC Group is a leading market research company that offers management strategy and market research worldwide. We partner with clients in all sectors and regions to identify their highest-value opportunities, address their most critical challenges, and transform their businesses.

IMARC's information products include major market, scientific, economic and technological developments for business leaders in pharmaceutical, industrial, and high technology organizations. Market forecasts and industry analysis for biotechnology, advanced materials, pharmaceuticals, food and beverage, travel and tourism, nanotechnology and novel processing methods are at the top of the company's expertise.

National Seminar on “A Dairy Snapshot -2017” By Indian Dairy Association (East Zone)

<http://www.thetimesofbengal.com/national-seminar-on-a-dairy-snapshot-2017-by-indian-dairy-association-east-zone/>



A National seminar on “A Dairy Snapshot 2017” was organized by the Indian Dairy Association (East Zone) at the Seminar Hall, Faculty of Dairy Technology, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Mohanpur Campus, Nadia.

In view of the present scenario of Dairying in India, the Indian Dairy Association (East Zone) has considered this thought provoking theme for the seminar. With the introduction of new legal standard and tax implication a paradigm shift in dairy business is imminent. An innovative effort has been made for focusing the vision of our honorable Prime Minister of empowering dairy farmers for developing prosperous India. The subjects covered in the seminar on the legal, quality and economic issues of dairy business would generate considerable interest among the participant. The seminar was an excellent forum for interaction with experts, practitioners, researchers and policy planners for formulation of future strategies. The seminar was attended by more

than 300 participants including 100 farmers from different parts of the state and the country. The congregation was a unique in nature in the state.

The seminar was illuminated in the presence of Prof. Purnendu Biswas, Vice-Chancellor, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Prof. D D Patra, Vice-Chancellor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Sri Arun Narke, President, Indian Dairy Association, Sri R.S. Sodhi, MD, GCMMF, Sri Arun Patil , Chairman , IDA (West Zone). The participants at the seminar were enriched by the deliberation of the learned speakers who are doyen in their respective fields.

An ‘Exhibition’ to display innovations in milk and milk products and equipment’s was set up to provide knowledge to the participants as well as provide scope for interactions.

For encouraging young scientists and scholars and displaying their innovative research work, a poster presentation session was also arranged.

Health/Awareness

Integrated farming a boon for this farmer

By Express News Service | Published: 08th August 2017 02:50 AM |
Last Updated: 08th August 2017 09:16 AM | A+A A- |

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2017/aug/08/integrated-farming-a-boon-for-this-farmer-1640020.html>

BARGARH :Integrated farming has proved a boon for 64-year-old farmer Pramod Sahu of Nunia Jampali village under Sadar block in the district. Instead of concentrating on paddy cultivation, he has diversified to poultry farming of Japanese quails, dairy, pisciculture and organic farming in five acres of land.

In 2015, Pramod started quail farming with 600 chicks. At present, he sells about 6,000 quails per month and earns profit of about `30,000 per month with an investment of around `20,000 per month.

Pramod said a Japanese quail gets ready for sale in 35 days after attaining the weight of 250 grams and they are easily sold at the rate of `50 per piece. He faces no difficulty in selling the quails as its meat is considered to be tasty, nutritious and healthier than the meat of other domesticated birds. Their death rate is also lower than other domesticated fowls and they are generally not easily infected by diseases, he added.

Pramod owns two incubators for hatching the quails' eggs and the facility has a capacity to hatch 6,500 eggs. Apart from poultry, dairy farming is another major source of income for

Pramod. At present, he owns 24 milch cows who produce around 120 litres of milk per day. He also produces cottage cheese (paneer) adding to profit from dairy farming. Pramod said he has already generated about seven tonne of paneer in the last seven months. He produces quality paneer, which is popularly known as 'Jampalia paneer', and has ready buyers. Similarly, Pramod grows green fodder over two acres of land near his farm to feed the cows. He earns profit of around `50,000 every month from the dairy after deducting monthly expenditure of around `80,000.

This apart, he is into pisciculture for the last three years and is raising fishes like rohu, catla and grass carp in a tank spread over 40 decimal of land. Recently, he has started rearing catfish in a separate tank spread over 20 decimal of land. Moreover, Pramod owns vermi-compost pits and grows vegetables, including cabbage and brinjal, over half an acre of land in organic way. A Matriculate, Pramod said altogether he earns a profit of about `one lakh per month from his integrated farming. Earlier, he was solely concentrating on paddy cultivation but it was not worth considering the amount of toil one has to put. This led him to give his 14 acres of land on lease for paddy cultivation and he earns about `three lakh annually from it.

Empowering India's dairy farmers with technology

By Debeshi Gooptu | 2017-08-14

<https://www.enterpriseinnovation.net/article/empowering-indias-dairy-farmers-technology-1470628071>

While India is all set to become the largest milk producer the world accounting for 18.5 percent of global milk production, its dairy industry is fraught with challenges. The country's milk yield per cow is low. India's estimated demand for milk by 2020-21 is supposed to be 210 million litres and if it cannot meet its demands then, importing is the only solution. The use of technology in the dairy industry also needs to be increased, helping farmers with low-cost sustainable solutions. Param Singh, Founder of edutech startup UDAY explains how the use of technology and big data can map the entire life cycle of the cow transforming dairy management practices in India.

Tell us about your initiative, Project Moo? How was it set up and what are the areas you are working on?

India is the largest milk producer in the world but still faces a critical challenge of milk deficit, traceability and extension reaching the farmers. We conducted enough on-ground surveys with key stakeholders to conclude that the main reasons for the low milk yield per cow are animal health, animal nutrition and animal breeding. Project Moo as a last mile skills provider is going to change this through a 3-step solution:

Going into rural communities through fully equipped mobile vans,

Leveraging data analytics through an app to offer demand-led-extension training to farmers (specialised training via bootcamps),

Developing rural youth and women as village entrepreneurs (who offer extension service at a commission).

Selected rural youth and women will act as village entrepreneurs touring a fully equipped mobile dairy van across villages providing hands-on skills training using the bootcamp approach to dairy farmers. A network of agricultural tech startups led by these village entrepreneurs will help ensure the outreach and long term sustainability of the training by helping local farmers with improved sourcing for backward linkages (veterinary services, seeds, credit, insurance) and forward linkages (fair price for output and on time payments).

Further, the use of technology to map the entire life cycle of the cow will transform dairy management practices and harness the power of big data to offer demand-led extension to dairy farmers.

What is the innovation that the company brings to the Indian dairy industry?

In India more than 60 million women are engaged in dairy farming as a livelihood but the youth are no longer pursuing agribusiness as a viable career option. Our solution uses a unique mix of big data analytics, just-in-time learning and mobile learning vans to revolutionise the agricultural private extension training and encourage entrepreneurship among rural youth. The analytics-based learning approach offers the skills and techniques that will have an immediate impact on the productivity and income.

Project Moo and the app has an intuitive design keeping in mind the educational as well as cognitive level of rural youth and women. It is extremely simple, user-friendly and offered in regional languages. The app maps the entire life cycle of every farmers cattle from the day it's born/bought till the day it is sold/dies. This will

ensure automated reminders/alerts to the farmers from vaccinations and medicines to heat detection and pregnancy diagnosis. It also offers learning videos and tools (feed, fodder, silage calculators), connects to local experts, provides benchmarking stats to increase competitiveness among youth and at the same time creates a database of the feed, breeding, health status of each cow. The novel model of learning and reaching experts at the click of a button will not only enhance income for rural youth and women but also reduce the skill gap, unemployment and rural to urban migration.

Most technology developed in this field is neither affordable, nor accessible and does not cater to small fragmented farmers (with less than 1 hectare of land and 2 milch animals) that form the majority of rural population in the developing countries. The solution provides rural youth with access to formal learning through micro credentials that yields immediate and sustainable impact on their family income.

How are you helping with skill development and empowerment of disadvantaged rural communities in India?

UDAY is an EduTech startup partnering with National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC). We are working to create a lasting impact through three business verticals: Youth, Women and Farmers. Our goal is to see self-

sustained youth, independent women and progressive farmers. UDAY has, so far, trained over 8500 students across 43 job roles and 10 industry sectors. We work with various central and state government ministries along with corporates to facilitate job-readiness among the beneficiaries as well as encourage entrepreneurship. UDAY also operates and manages large centers of excellence in building construction, light engineering, healthcare and telecommunications sector; combining the best of national and international infrastructure, facilities and training experience. In partnership with UNDP's Project Disha we have also trained over 200 rural women of Haryana.

Projects and plans in the pipeline for the future?

The goal of Project Moo is to double the income of small marginalized farmers through an enterprise model. It envisions to scale the project and have over 1 million farmers (at least a third of them being women) and 3 million cattle on the Moo App by 2021. For the first pilot, UDAY has signed a contract with a milk producer company in Punjab (forward linkage) to train 10,000 of their dairy farmers covering 3 districts (Barnala, Mansa, Sangrur) and 337 villages. Post the success of the pilot, we are keen to explore the same initiative in other states such as Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Seven defining scientific contributions that impact every Indian

Monday 14 August 2017

<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/seven-defining-scientific-contributions-that-impact-every-indian-58467>

As India completes 70 years of its independence, it is time to introspect at the contribution of science and technology to national development. Several scientific and technological developments have touched the lives of common people in the last seven decades, though limelight is often hogged by achievements in fields like space and atomic energy.

In the past seven decades, India has built satellites and sent probes to the moon and Mars, established nuclear power stations, acquired nuclear weapon capability and demonstrated firepower in the form of a range of missiles. Undoubtedly these are all fabulous achievements of Indian scientists and technologists.

At the same time, scientific research – combined with favourable public policies - has made India self-sufficient in production of food, milk, fruits and vegetables, drugs and vaccines. All this has had great social and economic impacts and directly and indirectly touched the lives of ordinary Indians. Developments in communications and information technology have enabled timely forecast of weather and early warning of cyclones, saving thousands of lives.

These are all results of investments made in scientific research soon after the independence and science-politics network built in decades prior to that. Investment in scientific research was 0.1 percent of GNP in 1947. It went up to 0.5 percent in less than a decade. Scientists like Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Homi Jehangir Bhabha and Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis not only built scientific institutions but also helped shape policies.

Here are seven defining contributions of Indian science and technology since 1947:

Green Revolution: In 1947, India produced about 6 million tonnes of wheat which was grossly inadequate to meet the total demand forcing the country to depend on large scale imports. With measures such as land reforms, improvements in irrigation facilities, fertilizer production and Intensive Agriculture District Programme, wheat production rose to 12 million in 1964 – which was still insufficient to feed all Indians. While all this was going on, plant breeder Benjamin Peary Pal at the Indian Agriculture Research Institute was working on improving wheat varieties to achieve disease resistance and yield. The first breakthrough came in 1961 when a dwarf spring wheat variety with the Norin-10 dwarfing gene – developed by Normal Borlaug in Mexico- was grown in IARI. It had reduced height but long panicles. Later semi-dwarf varieties were grown in farmers' fields, yielding great results. These developments led to launch of the High Yielding Varieties Programme covering not just wheat but rice, maize, sorghum and pearl millet. The All India Coordinated Wheat Research Project under Pal remains an outstanding example of agriculture research. By 1970, wheat production went up to 20 million tonnes and rice production to 42 million tonnes. Thus began the Green Revolution, making India self-sufficient in foodgrain production in the decades to come.

White Revolution: At the time of the independence, India was not only importing foodgrains but also milk products like baby food, butter and cheese. In 1955, India was importing 500 tonnes of butter and 3000 tonnes of baby food from dairy companies in Europe. The dairy movement had started in

1946 with the founding of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited under the leadership of Tribhuvandas Patel. In 1949, Verghese Kurien arrived in Anand to fulfil the condition laid down in the bond he had signed with the government at the time of going to America for higher education with government scholarship. He stayed back and became General Manager of the cooperative in 1950. The dairy faced a problem of fluctuating milk production as surplus milk would find no takers. European dairy companies were not willing to part with milk powder technology and were of the view that buffalo milk can't be converted into milk powder. H M Dalaya, a young dairy engineer working with Kurien at Anand, demonstrated with experiments that buffalo milk can be converted into milk powder. Dalaya assembled a device using a spray paint gun and an air heater to make powder from buffalo milk, for the first time in the world. Later he showed that a commercially available machine, Niro Atomizer, could do the same. This laid the foundation for a dairy revolution in India and a national milk grid, making the country self-sufficient.

Satellite and communication revolution: When Vikram Sarabhai, as chairman of the Indian National Committee for Space Research, in mid-1960s envisioned the use of satellite technology for communication, remote sensing and weather prediction, few people believed him because India then did not possess any capability in building a rocket or a satellite. He wanted India to use space technology for education, health and rural development. Within a decade, India not only developed such a capability but demonstrated to the world peaceful use of space technology with the success of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE), and the launch of Aryabhata satellite from the Soviet Union. In another decade, Indian scientists launched the landmark INSAT and IRS series of satellites, bringing communication and television services to millions of people across the country. Timely prediction of weather events like cyclones using

India-made satellites has helped save lives. Through pioneering use of the VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) technology, banking and other services were revolutionized in the 1980s.

Drugs and vaccines manufacturing: India today is known as 'pharmacy of the world' as Indian companies are supplying affordable drugs and vaccines to not only developing but also to developed countries. It has been a long journey from the time when Indian drug industry was dominated by foreign companies whose drugs were prohibitively costly. In order to break the hold of multinational corporations, the central government established Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in 1954 and then the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) with Soviet assistance. These public sector units – along with national laboratories like National Chemicals Laboratory (NCL), Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad (now known as Indian Institute of Chemical Technology) and Central Drug Research Institute – played a central role in generating necessary knowledge base and human resources needed for Indian industry to grow. The Patent Act of 1970 recognised only process patents, paving the way for Indian companies to make copies of patented drugs using alternative processes. CSIR labs developed processes for a range of drugs – ciprofloxacin, diclofenac, salbutamol, omeprazole, azithromycin etc. – and transferred the technology to private companies. Over next two decades, all this helped develop indigenous capabilities in both R&D and manufacturing.

C-DOT and telecom revolution: Like most other sectors, telecom sector too was dependent on supplies from multinational corporations, and due to high costs as well as shortage of foreign exchange new technology could not come in. The switching technology was considered strategic and only a handful of companies possessed it. The waiting period for a telephone line in India in the 1970s was several years, and connectivity in rural areas was extremely poor. The first attempt to develop an

indigenous electronic exchange was initiated at the Telecom Research Centre (TRC) in the 1960s and the first breakthrough was a 100-line electronic switch developed in 1973. Around the same time, scientists at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), along with those from IIT Bombay, developed a digital Automatic Electronic Switch for the army. These efforts got a boost in 1984 when the government established the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) by pooling scientific teams from TRC and TIFR under the leadership of Sam Pitroda. The rural telephone exchange developed by Indians could work under harsh conditions and without air conditioning. The technology developed in public sector was transferred for free to private companies, ending the monopoly of multinational giants and rapidly bringing connectivity to rural areas. C-DOT exchange became popular in dozens of developing nations.

IT revolution and railway computerisation: The data processing industry in India during the decades after the independence was dominated by two multinationals - IBM and ICL. The data processing machines of these two firms were in use in the government, public sector, armed forces as well as research institutes. These companies brought old and discarded machines to India and leased them at high rentals. India needed latest computers for applications like National Sample Surveys, nuclear reactor development and other research. In order to break the monopoly of big companies and spur indigenous software and hardware

development, the Department of Electronics was established in 1970. Public sector companies like Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) and state electronics development corporations were established. The skills and knowledge thus developed got transferred to private industry. The first major application of information technology was the passenger reservation project of the Railways launched in 1986. It was the largest such project which demonstrated how technology can improve efficiency, cut corruption and touch the lives of millions without the need for them owning a digital gadget.

Blue Revolution: The 'blue revolution' refers to adoption of a set of measures to boost production of fish and other marine products. It was formally launched with the establishment of the Fish Farmers' Development Agency during the Fifth Five-year Plan in 1970. Later on, similar development agencies were set up for brackish water development to boost aquaculture in several states. The objective of all this was to induce new techniques of fish breeding, rearing and marketing, as well as initiate production of other marine products like prawns, oysters, seaweeds, pearls and so on, using new techniques and scientific inputs. Scores of new technologies developed by research institutes under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) have been transferred to fish farmers all over the country. (India Science Wire)

दूध 40 रुपए प्रति किलो और देसी घी बिक रहा 100 रुपए किलो

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<https://www.bhaskar.com/news/RAJ-OTH-MAT-latest-rawatsar-news-073503-3191219-NOR.html?ref=whtp>

पुलिस एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग का अनदेखी के चलते शहर एवं आसपास के ग्रामीण अंचल में मिलावटों घी तेल का जोरा पर है। इससे आमजन के स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इन घटिया स्तर के मिलावटों घी तेल का लगातार प्रयोग आम उपभोक्ता के जीवन के लिए संकटापन्न सिद्ध हो रहा है। हैरानी का बात है कि इस बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट के काले कारोबार ने इलाके के किराना बाजार में पैर पसार लिए हैं पर जिम्मेवार विभाग का चुप्पी संदेह पैदा करती है। उच्च स्तरीय दबाव के चलते विभाग गाहे बगाहे छोटी मोटी कारवाई कर महज कागजी खानापूति कर कत्वय को ईतिश्री कर लेता है पर इससे आगे कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाए जाने से मिलावट खोरों के हौसले बुलंद हैं। मंहगाई के इस दौर में शहर में 100 रुपए प्रति लीटर के भाव से देशी घी आसानी से उपलब्ध हो रहा है। और तो और घी के इन डिब्बा पर शुद्धता का सौ प्रतिशत गारंटी छपी होती है और इसे कॉलेस्ट्रॉल फ्री बताते हुए स्वास्थ्यवधक भी प्रचारित किया जाता है। अब सोचने वालों बात यह है कि शुद्ध दूध जब 40 रुपए लीटर है तो देशी घी इतना सस्ता कैसे विक्रय किया जा रहा है। इन मिलावटों खाद्य घी तेल को ज्यादातर ग्रामीण परिवेश के निरक्षर लोगों को सरलता से 3 सौ से लेकर 4 सौ रुपए प्रति लीटर के भाव से खुलेआम दिया जा रहा है। इस अवैध धंधे से एक तरफ कारोबारियों का पौ

बारह है तथा विव्रेता जमकर चांदों कूट रहे हैं वहां दूसरों ओर इनका प्रयोग करने वाला शख्स बीमारियों का चपेट में रहा है। हाल ही में पुलिस ने शहर में भारी मात्रा में नकली घी सहित एक आरोपी को दबिश देकर गिरफ्तार किया पर इस पहलू पर जांच करने का जहमत नहीं उठाई कि आरोपी ने घी किन किन दुकानों पर विक्रय के लिए दिया था। पुलिस का इस कायशैली पर सर्वालिया निशान लग रहे हैं।

रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता क्षीण हो जाती है

मिलावटों घी तेल के लगातार प्रयोग से व्यक्ति का रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता क्षीण हो जाती है। इनका सेवन लीवर आंत पर विपरित असर डालता है जिससे पाचन शक्ति कमजोर हो जाती है। कॉलेस्ट्रॉल का मात्रा बढ़ जाती है और व्यक्ति के गंभीर बीमारियों का चपेट में आने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। डॉ.गणेश अग्रवाल, एमडी, रावतसर

कारवाई कर रहे हैं

विभागद्वारा समय-समय पर जांच का जा रहा है। मिलावटों खाद्य पदार्थ मिलने पर नियमानुसार कारवाई का जा रहा है। हरौरामवमा, खाद्य निरीक्षक, हनुमानगढ़

India touted as next dairy opportunity

By Sally Rae

7:45 AM Saturday Aug 12, 2017

http://www2.nzherald.co.nz/the-country/news/article.cfm?c_id=16&objectid=11902725

India's growing demand for dairy products, coupled with a limited domestic ability to meet that demand, might create opportunities for exporters like New Zealand.

In a report for ASB, US-based agribusiness expert Prof Bill Bailey said the Indian market had "massive" potential for the likes of New Zealand and the United States.

Both countries had made efforts to enhance and broaden opportunities to increase exports to India, particularly for food and agricultural products.

In view of the changing political climate in the US, particularly relating to trade policy, the potential for India to open up its economy to imports had improved.

India was projected to overtake China and become the world's most populous country by the early 2030s. However, unlike China, it had minimal dependence on imports of agricultural and food products.

China imported about \$US160 billion worth of food and agricultural products in 2015 while India with only a slightly smaller population imported \$US23 billion. That was likely to change as India's food needs grew, Prof Bailey said.

The Indian Government estimated growth in dairy product consumption would increase demand by almost 40% over the next five years.

With Indian dairy production increasing at about 4% a year - 2017 production was forecast to be 160 million metric tonnes - meeting increased consumer demand from domestic production would be "extremely difficult," if not impossible, he said.

Growth in domestic production was constrained by a variety of factors, including genetics, diseases, lack of adequate veterinary and breeding services, and poor farm management.

While the Indian Government was attempting to improve those areas through its national dairy plan, the impact had been limited so far.

Poor infrastructure - highly dispersed production, lack of cold storage and weak procurement and retail systems - when combined with domestic production constraints, would eventually force India's Government to begin importing dairy products, despite current strict import limitations.

An increasingly prosperous middle class was also looking for value-added dairy products that were difficult for the Indian food and dairy industries to provide.

In addition, consumers had begun to focus more intently on product safety, another significant challenge for the domestic Indian dairy industry. All those consumer changes were positive for the possibility of increased New Zealand dairy exports to India, he said.

- [Otago Daily Times](#)

रोज 11 लाख लीटर दूध का उत्पादन, फिर भी हो रही सिंथेटिक दूध का सप्लाई

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<https://www.bhaskar.com/news/MP-OTH-MAT-latest-kailaras-news-041507-3175101-NOR.html?ref=whtp>

सिंथेटिक दूध पर रोक लगाने इस साल अब तक नहीं हुई कोई बड़ी कारवाही भास्कर संवाददाता | मुरैना जिले म प्रतिदिन 11...



सिंथेटिक दूध पर रोक लगाने इस साल अब तक नहीं हुई कोई बड़ी कारवाही

भास्कर संवाददाता | मुरैना

जिले म प्रतिदिन 11 लाख लीटर दूध का उत्पादन हो रहा है। लेकिन दूध का मांग अधिक होने के कारण माफिया रोजाना दो लाख लीटर से अधिक सिंथेटिक दूध बनाकर उसे बाजार म बेच रहा है। सिंथेटिक दूध के कारोबार को रोकने के लिए प्रशासन ने इस वष रासुका जैसी कारवाइर्या को अंजाम नहीं दिया है।

दूध का उत्पादन 10 लाख लीटर से बढ़कर 11 लाख लीटर तक पहुंच गया है। दूध के कारोबार से जुड़े लोगों का पारिवारिक स्तर अब रहाशां जैसा हो गया है। आलाशान भवन, लग्जरी कार व सुविधा भोग का साजो-सामान दूध बेच रहे लोगों के पास उपलब्ध है। कारण है कि दूध के भाव इन दिनां म 45 से 50 रुपए के बीच चल रहे ह।

दूध के बेहतर उत्पादन के लिए अंबाह-पोरसा, मुरैना व कैलारस क्षेत्र को जाना जाता है। जिले म पांच लाख लीटर दूध पहले तो स्थानीय लोगों का जरूरत के लिए पूर्ति किया जाता है। उसके बाद लगभग छह लाख लीटर दूध का निर्यात मालनपुर, धौलपुर, नई दिल्ली, कोसी, अलागढ़ व बुलंदशहर तक भेजा जाता है। जिले से बाहर भेजे जा रहे दूध का फेट के अच्छे रेट मिलने से 10 हजार से अधिक लोग इस समय दूध के कारोबार से जुड़े ह।

मावा-पनीर व दही का उत्पादन

मुरैना, अंबाह, व जौरा म सिंथेटिक दूध से मावा, पनीर, घी व दही का उत्पादन व्यापारिक स्तर पर किया जा रहा है। सिंथेटिक मावा मुरैना से ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी, भोपाल, गुना, उज्जैन व इंदौर तक भेजा जाता है। मावा के रेट 200 से 240 रुपए किलो चल रहे ह। पनीर का सप्लाई भी ग्वालियर से लेकर इंदौर तक का जा रहा है। पनीर शहडोल के लिए भेजा जा रहा है। पनीर को थोक रेट म 200 रुपए किलो बेचा जा रहा है। शुद्ध घी को बनाकर 400 रुपए किलो के भाव से बेचा जाता है।

यह है बिजनेस सव रिपोर्ट

मिल्क बिजनेस सव रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मुरैना के 11 लाख लीटर दूध म से साढ़े छह लाख लीटर दूध का बिक्री मिल्क पावडर निमाता कंपनिर्यां नोवा, पारस, भोलेबाबा डेयरी, एसएम मिल्क कॉस सहित हरदयाल

मिल्क प्रॉडक्ट मालनपुर को जा रहा है। दोनदयाल, पालोवाल, अमरनाथ व गरिमा भी मुरैना का दूध खरोद रहे ह। ग्वालियर दुग्ध संघ भी नई दिल्ली के लोर्गा के लिए प्रतिदिन 5000 लीटर दूध को आपूर्ति कर रहा है। दूध को इस सप्लाई म मार्फिया डेढ़ लाख लीटर सिंथेटिक दूध को फैक्टरियां म भेजने म सफल हो रहा है।

मांग को पूति के लिए सिंथेटिक दूध

दूध का मांग अधिक होने के कारण दूध मार्फिया बीते तीन वर्ष से सिंथेटिक दूध बनाकर उसे बाजार से लेकर दूध फैक्टरियां को बेच रहा है। दूध का फैट के लिए

आरएम केमिकल के इस्तेमाल के कारण साधारण टेस्ट म सिंथेटिक दूध का पता नहीं चल पाता है। सिंथेटिक दूध बेचकर मुनाफा कमाने के लिए 100 से अधिक कारोबारों जिले म प्रतिदिन दो लाख लीटर सिंथेटिक दूध बना रहे ह। सिंथेटिक दूध के कारोबार को रोकने के लिए प्रशासन ने इस वर्ष अभियान चलाकर कोई बड़ी कारवाई नहीं करायी है। जब तक दंडाधिकारों के साथ पुलिस बल का मौजूदगी म खाद्य सुरक्षा विभाग सिंथेटिक दूध के ठिकानों पर छापेमारी नहीं करे तब तक इस पर रोक संभव नहीं है।

शहर को डेरियां पर सिंथेटिक दूध से दहो बनाने का काम चल रहा है।

Supr Daily: The reason why two IIT alumni quit their job to sell milk

The company plans its route working directly with milk farms thus saving 20 to 40 percent of the delivery cost

Aug 10, 2017 11:37 AM IST |

<http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/startup/supr-daily-the-reason-why-two-iit-alumni-quit-their-job-to-sell-milk-2355869.html>

There are multiple players in the on-demand online grocery delivery service sphere in India. With names like Grofers and Big Basket, the market isn't saturated but it is still very competitive.

However, there is one firm which has chosen to specialise in one specific commodity which almost every household in India uses – Milk – and that is Supr Daily.

Set up by two IIT-Bombay alumni in 2015—Puneet Kumar & Shreyas Nagdawane—Supr Daily is a hyperlocal startup which promises on delivering milk to a consumer's doorstep early in the morning.

The subscription-based micro delivery startup is currently active in a few neighbourhoods in Mumbai. Along with milk, it also delivers breakfast essentials like eggs, bread and butter.

A user can order the products through WhatsApp or its own app noting down the quantity and the frequency of the delivery. Delivery schedules are flexible and can be changed as per needs.

The company promises to deliver unadulterated milk directly from dairy farms. A note on its website reads: "68 percent of milk in India is adulterated with water, detergent powder or worse products. Our direct to home connect

removes all middle men involved, thereby, ensuring that the milk your family drinks is not tampered."

In an [interview](#) to Tech Crunch, CEO and co-founder Kumar explained that how they are delivering milk at a lower cost than traditional milkmen. The company plans its route working directly with milk farms thus saving 20 to 40 percent of the delivery cost which is passed on to the customers. "It's sometimes lower but never higher. In some cases people have saved 30-40 percent," says Kumar.

According to an Economic Times [report](#), Supr Daily has raised USD 1.62 million in seed

funding in the current year. The investors included, among others, Y Combinator Partners Paul Buchheit and Jared Friedman. Earlier, Snapdeal's founders Kunal Bahl and Rohit Bansal had also backed the company.

Kumar informed that, though they are active in a small geographical area, they have completed 500,000 order in their two years of existence. This translates to 600 tonnes of milk being delivered. The company, which earns 90 percent of their revenue through delivering milk, first "want to get the blueprint right first before [they] expand." Currently, they cover 15 percent of Mumbai.

Milk adulteration on rise in Agra

Deepak Lavania | TNN | Aug 6, 2017, 11:55 AM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/milk-adulteration-on-rise-in-agra/articleshow/59933645.cms>

AGRA: The demand for milk and its products has recently increased in the city, which has given a good market to adulterators. The violators are benefiting from tea kiosks and small shops in dense localities that buy milk at cheap prices. These milk packets are often found to be adulterated.

According to an estimate, the daily requirement of milk in Agra district is around 12 lakh litre, and around 25% is fulfilled by adulterated product. In terms of supplies, share of packaged milk in 40% and 60% is open supply.

"On an average, per person requirement of milk is around 250 millilitre. 40:60 is the ratio of supply of packaged and milk sold openly. While the packaged milk is supplied by major companies in form of milk powder and liquid milk, majority of the open milk is supplied by milkman and dairies," regional dairy development officer B P Singh.

"Synthetic milk is prepared separately and for easy supply, adulterators add it in pure milk. On

an average they add around 300 ml of synthetic milk with pure milk to prepare one litre of cheap milk. Hundred per cent synthetic milk cannot produce dairy products like khoya, paneer, curd and cream," the officer added.

According to sources, adulterators add synthetic milk in pure open milk. The cost of this milk remains nearly Rs 20 less than unadulterated milk. That is around Rs 35 per litre.

The essential ingredients of synthetic milk include refined, glucose, shampoo and some several other chemicals. According to food safety department officials, the best way to test is to have a sip of the sample and hold it in mouth for few seconds before spitting it. Soon the sweet taste will turn bitter if it has synthetic ingredients. Synthetic milk initially tastes sweet because of addition of [glucose](#) in it but it fades soon because of harshness of other ingredients.

Self-sufficiency in milk production in a year: Minister

By Express News Service | Published: 01st August 2017 09:14 AM |

Last Updated: 01st August 2017 09:15 AM | A+A A- |

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2017/aug/01/self-sufficiency-in-milk-production-in-a-year-minister-1636413.html>

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: Kerala will achieve self-sufficiency in milk production in the next one year, Forest and Dairy Development Minister K Raju has said.

He was speaking after receiving ISO 22000:2005 for the Thiruvananthapuram Dairy under the Thiruvananthapuram regional Cooperative Milk Producers Union of Milma from IRQS here on

Monday. The minister congratulated the Milma for its efforts to boost milk production. National Dairy Development Board has offered assistance for setting up an automated dairy in Kollam. According to Milma, the certification is in recognition to the quality and food safety standards maintained by the dairy. Regional union chairman Kallada Ramesh presided over the function.

200 kilogram adulterated mawa seized from factory

TNN | Aug 5, 2017, 08:07 AM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/200-kilogram-adulterated-mawa-seized-from-factory/articleshow/59921456.cms>

JAIPUR: [Health department](#) unearthed a [mawa](#) manufacturing unit which used liquid glucose, [refined soyabean oil](#) and suji (semolina) for producing mawa at Lalarpura village near Jaipur on Friday.

Ahead of Raksha Bandhan, the health department officials conducted the search of a house after getting the tip-off that a person is involved in producing substandard mawa. The officials recovered 200 kg of milk cake, which they destroyed immediately after the inspection. They have also collected three samples of milk cake and sent it to laboratory for quality test.

Health department officials said that the mawa should be produced from milk but here liquid

glucose, refined soyabean oil and suji was being used. Officials found 500 liters of liquid glucose, 300 kg suji and four canisters of refined soyabean oil.

Food safety officer Virendra Singh said for producing [substandard quality of food](#), there is a penalty of upto Rs5 lakh. Acting on the tip off, the health department's team inspected Shiv Raghav Food Product in Navdeep Vihar and alleged that they have found substandard mawa produced in it. The department has launched a five-day campaign against food adulteration in the state to ensure that people will get pure milk products at a time when the demand of sweets goes high ahead of festivals like Raksha Bandhan.

Dairy farming boosts sustainable livelihood in Meghalaya

By: [ANI](#) | Updated: 04 Aug 2017 05:00 PM

<http://www.abplive.in/india-news/dairy-farming-boosts-sustainable-livelihood-in-meghalaya-561095?ani>

Shillong (Meghalaya) [India], Aug 4 (ANI): The Government of Meghalaya recently organized a livestock mission programme to boost up dairy farming and encourage farmers and unemployed youth for sustainable livelihood to the people of the state.

Addressing the function, Chief Minister Mukul Sangma said, "10,000 families in the state would benefit from the ambitious livestock mission, wherein Holstein Friesian, high yielding dairy cattle, would be given away to beneficiaries on a "cluster approach."

He further asserted that the programme was continuation of livelihood programme which was designed to create a sustainable livelihood and to ensure that livelihood opportunities in the rural areas were found to be as sustainable and as attractive elsewhere.

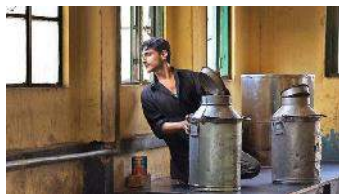
In last few decades dairy farming has evolved with the help of technological interventions and has become attractive for the younger generation to take dairy farming as one of the sustainable livelihood model.

A cattle farmer, Stella Marak said, "I sell about eight litres of milk per day at Rs. 60 per litre, on which I earn Rs. 2,000 (approx) per week. We even rear a local breed along with Jersey. Cattle farming has helped us a lot to maintain our family."

Continuous training to farmers with value addition of milk products in the state, dairy farming would also help to generate more employment opportunities and open up new avenues. (ANI)

Ahmedabad's loose milk supply unsafe, finds a CERC study

<http://www.dnaindia.com/ahmedabad/report-ahmedabad-s-loose-milk-supply-unsafe-finds-a-cerc-study-2520517>



Ahmedabad's loose milk supply unsafe, finds a CERC study

Unsafe microbes were found in non-packaged milk samples from the city; Picture for representational purpose

[DNA CORRESPONDENT](#) | Thu, 3 Aug 2017-08:00am , Ahmedabad , DNA

The non-government consumer rights body collected 55 samples of loose milk from multiple locations in the city

Consuming non-packaged milk could put you and your family at risk of falling ill, according to a report released by the Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC) on Monday.

The non-government consumer rights body collected 55 samples of loose milk from multiple locations in the city. Of these, 50 were from private dairies and five from door-to-door vendors. An analysis revealed that 70 per cent of these samples were unfit for consumption.

Presence of Coliform bacteria beyond prescribed limits, which can cause diarrhoea, vomiting, urinary tract infection and typhoid, was found in 38 samples. The Total Coliform Bacteria Test is a primary indicator of suitability for consumption. The presence of these microorganisms indicates possible faecal contamination. Samples are considered safe if bacteria are found absent in a 1:100 dilution. Consumer segments such as infants, young children and the elderly are more vulnerable to infections caused by the bacteria. Pasteurization generally takes care of coliform, the CERC report said.

Large scale adulteration of loose milk was also reported. Common adulterants included starch, detergents, caustic soda, fertilisers such as urea, ammonium sulphate, and white paint, the report said.

"In the good old days, it was okay to buy milk from neighbourhood cattle-rearers. Now, the cattle often feed on plastic and other harmful materials. Toxins from these may make its way into the milk. Loose milk is marginally cheaper, but the savings are not worth the risk of falling ill," said Pritee Shah, Chief General Manager, CERC.

Milk is commonly diluted with water, reducing nutritional value and often introducing contaminants. Microbes from unhygienic surroundings and unclean storage vessels also make it into the milk. These microorganisms multiply due to the warm ambient temperature and speed up the deterioration of the product.

Urban cattle digest large quantities of plastic. Pesticides and heavy metals from the environment, and residue of antibiotics and hormones given to the cattle also make their way into the milk.

CERC, in its report, said that though the price of packaged milk is marginally higher, it offered better health safety.

Flood costs 44 Cr in dairy sector: Gujarat

Aug 03, 2017 3:25 Pm

<https://dailypost.in/news/flood-costs-44-cr-dairy-sector-gujarat/>



Flood costs 44 Cr in dairy sector: Gujarat

Flood costs 44 Cr in dairy sector: Gujarat. The devastating floods that ravaged north Gujarat have resulted in losses of Rs 70 crore to the state's flourishing dairy sector with Banaskantha alone



accounting for Rs 44 crore losses. This is the highest ever loss incurred by the dairy sector due to a natural calamity in Gujarat, said R S Sodhi managing director of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) – the apex body of all dairy unions of Gujarat that markets brand Amul.



In last week alone, the milk procurement plummeted by 1.5 crores by the unions that are fell to 13 LLPD on the very first day of floods.

GCMMF members. "Since a week, milk procurement in Gujarat had reduced by 20 lakh to 25 lakh liters per day due to floods. Although things are coming back to normal, we are still getting less milk," Sodhi said. Banas Dairy, the largest in Asia, was the worst hit, followed by Mehsana's Dudhsagar Dairy, Sabarkantha's Sabar Dairy, Rajkot's Gopal Dairy and Anand-based Amul Dairy.



Just between July 23 and 30, Banas witnessed a loss of 1.1 crore liters of milk translating into roughly Rs 44 crore loss. Before floods, Banas Dairy used to procure around 38 lakh liters per day (LLPD) milk which

Children learn about milk processing

By Andrea Rose

Posted Aug 1, 2017 at 10:30 AM

<http://www.therecordherald.com/news/20170801/children-learn-about-milk-processing>

Most kids don't stop to think about where their milk comes from, other than maybe to speculate on whether white and black cows provide white milk and brown cows make chocolate milk.

On Monday, a group of children discovered how milk is processed during a tour of Trickle Springs Creamery sponsored by the Coyle Free Library.

The creamery tour was the final in a series of field trips during the library's summer reading

program, which was built around the theme, "Build a Better World."

"We did different things every week," explained Sarah Applegate, service librarian at Coyle. "It was all about community exploration. We had a lot of fun."

The group convened at Trickle Springs where they gathered around a window at the rear of the store to observe milk production.

There, they saw workers bottling chocolate milk.

"This is all organic chocolate milk," explained Philip Sayers, a regional brand ambassador for Trickle Springs. "There's a lot of stores in Washington, D.C., that sell our organic milk. The milk in those bottles has just been pasteurized, so it's still warm."

The children could watch the milk being poured into glass bottles, caps put on bottles and the bottles sealed.

"Despite what you may think, chocolate milk doesn't come from brown cows specifically," Sayers told the children.

He said Trickle Springs milk comes from a variety of dairy cows from local and regional farms.

Regulatory/Legal

Mehsana Dairy puts Manesar unit on sale, GCMMF frowns

Prashant Rupera | TNN | Updated: Aug 8, 2017, 07:15 AM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vadodara/mehsana-dairy-puts-manesar-unit-on-sale-gcmmf-frowns/articleshow/59961651.cms>

VADODARA: In a shocking move that is not befitting Gujarat's prospering dairy sector, the Mehsana Dairy has floated tenders to sell off Dudhmansagar Dairy based in industrial model township (IMT)-Manesar in Haryana.

Mehsana Dairy is a member union of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) - India's largest food product marketing organisation that markets brand Amul.

The Manesar dairy plant was the first state-of-the-art dairy plant that a Gujarat based milk union had set up outside Gujarat in 2006 to ensure supply of fresh milk and milk products to consumers in Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) - country's largest milk market.

It is for the first time in the history of Gujarat's dairy sector that a co-operative has decided to sell off its assets.

Manesar plant had become a trendsetter when Mehsana Dairy set its foot outside Gujarat and set up its plant in Haryana as other dairy unions of the state followed suit and started setting up milk processing units across the country.

The tender that Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited popularly known as Dudhsagar Dairy has floated for sale of Manesar plant including its land, building, machineries and equipment states that the plant has milk processing capacity of 12 lakh litres, pasteurized pouch milk capacity of ten

lakh litres, ice cream manufacturing capacity of one lakh litres apart from capacity to manufacture 32,000 kilo curd and 3 lakh litres UHT milk. Its book value is estimated at Rs 285 crore as per the tender.

Mehsana Dairy officials said that the dairy's board has decided to sell off the plant to cut down cost and blamed GCMMF - the apex marketing body of all district dairy unions of Gujarat - for putting it in this condition.

"We had started Manesar Dairy with the dispatch capacity of 30,000 litres per day. Subsequently, its capacity was expanded to 12 lakh litres per day based on GCMMF's request. After its capacity got fully utilised in 2010, our union had taken the decision of setting up the Dudhmotisagar Dairy plant at Dharuheda in Haryana's Rewari district which was inaugurated in 2012," said a top official.

"But now our marketing federation has reduced demand from 14 lakh litres per day (LLPD) to 7 LLPD against which we have 12 LLPD capacity at Manesar and 15 LLPD capacity at Dharuheda. We had taken a loan of Rs 117 crore for capacity expansion. We can reduce the loan only if our processing capacities get fully utilised. But since that is not happening and we cannot reduce the burden of the loan, we are reducing the operation cost," he said.

Accusing GCMMF of giving it step motherly treatment, Mehsana Dairy officials said that while federation is not ensuring capacity utilisation of its Dudhmansagar and Dudhmotisagar dairies, dairies set up by Banas Dairy in Faridabad in 2017 and Sabar Dairy in 2015 are currently running on 90% capacity.

By-laws don't allow sale of assets: Sodhi

Prashant Rupera | TNN | Aug 8, 2017, 04:00 AM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vadodara/by-laws-dont-allow-sale-of-assets-sodhi/articleshow/59961676.cms>

Vadodara: Reacting sharply to Mehsana Dairy's move to sell off its Manesar Dairy plant, R S Sodhi, managing director of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) told TOI that Mehsana Dairy cannot unilaterally decide to sell its assets.

"As per our bye-laws, a dairy co-operative has to seek approval during annual general body meeting. Once, it is approved by AGM, they have to seek approval from GCMMF and later Gujarat government and state registrar of co-operatives. Mehsana Dairy has taken no such approvals and hence cannot sell off its assets. Till any union is our member, no investment or disinvestment can be done without our approval," said Sodhi.

Sodhi also said that the move was to show Amul in bad light and is politically motivated because of impending assembly elections in Gujarat.

"The Manesar Dairy plant is running at full capacity. If they are facing problems of capacity

utilisation, we can internally adjust it as we have a network of 65 dairy plants in the country and utilising capacity of one plant is not at all an issue," he said.

Blaming mismanagement, vested interest and corruption in Mehsana Dairy for the current situation, Sodhi also questioned Mehsana Dairy's failure to increase its milk procurement in last decade.

"Against their milk procurement of around 22 lakh litres per day, they have invested for more than 50 lakh litres per day capacity for their own vested interest - an observation which even Gujarat High Court and Supreme Court has made," he said.

GCMMF officials argued that in the last decade, Banas Dairy's procurement has increased three times while Sabar Dairy's procurement has doubled. But in the case of Mehsana Dairy, there is 10 % reduction in milk procurement even as their manpower has increased by two and a half times and they have invested in three times more capacity.

Delhi MP lists question on milk but wants answers on cow urine and dung

BJP MP Meenakshi Lekhi's bovine googly stumps agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh in the Lok Sabha.

[NDIA](#) Updated: Aug 02, 2017 00:09 IST



[Jatin Gandhi](#)

Hindustan Times, New Delhi

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/delhi-mp-lists-question-on-milk-but-wants-answers-on-cow-urine-and-dung/story-AyheeG9RFnUjpHu0JH3cxJ.html>

BJP MP in the Lok Sabha Meenakshi Lekhi stumped Agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh in the Lower House on Tuesday by listing a question on the Delhi Milk Supply scheme but seeking answers on the medicinal properties of cow urine.

Lekhi's questions prompted Speaker Sumitra Mahajan to point out, "She has gone from milk to gau mutra (cow urine). The member should think about it. It is up to the minister to answer." Singh also pointed out to the chair that the original question pertained to the Delhi Milk Supply scheme.

During Question Hour, Lekhi had sought to know from the government whether it had received complaints on the deterioration of quality of milk, ghee and other milk products under the DMS – run by the government. Each member whose question is listed for oral answers (also called starred questions) gets an opportunity to ask two supplementary questions which are not listed beforehand.

Ads by ZINC

Lekhi said, "A former ASG had been cured of a critical illness after being given cow urine." She wanted to know what the government was doing to publicise the merits of "ancient cures" in a modern way. She also asked whether the government is conducting research in the field.

Her second question put the focus on cow dung. Lekhi said due to lack of moisture, soil was turning into dust and causing pollution that leads to lung diseases. She said cow dung has the ability to revitalise soil and increase its moisture content and wanted to know if the government was setting up "waste to energy plants" to tap the prowess of cow dung.

Singh said the government is in the process of setting up a genome centre in Karnal to study cow-related products. He also said the government had not received any complaints regarding DMS products and pointed out that the original question pertained to DMS.

To check adulteration, FSDA raids sweet shops; lifts 16 samples

[Ishita Bhatia](#) | TNN | Aug 2, 2017, 10:40 PM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/to-check-adulteration-fsda-raids-sweet-shops-lifts-16-samples/articleshow/59886733.cms>

Meerut: To prevent adulteration of milk, milk-made products and sweets ahead of Raksha Bandhan, the Food Safety and Drugs Administration (FSDA) officials conduct raids on sweet shops in the city on Wednesday. As many as 16 samples of food products and sweets that have milk as an ingredient were lifted from sweet shops as a part of the ongoing week-long drive.

Sarvesh Mishra, chief food safety officer, FSDA, said, "We took 16 samples of milk-made products, sweets and other items suspected to have been adulterated from various sweet shops in the city and some rural areas on Wednesday. The samples have been collected and sent to the Lucknow laboratory to ensure that no tampering is done at the local level."

The samples that were collected by a seven-member team included three samples each of soya from a supply van in Khair Nagar, two samples each of a sweet variety from Durga Mishthan Bhandaar and Chaudhary Dairy – both

in Kaseru Baksar, one sample of bundi ka ladoo from Ashok Sweets (Kaseru Baksar), one sample of rasgulla from Aamer Sweets (Lawad), one sample of ghevar from Saini Mishthan Bhandar (Lawad), one sample of chilli powder from Jain Kirana store (Sardhana), one sample of milk from a supply van on S K Road, one sample of paneer from a supply van in Mohanpuri, one sample of cream from Rajendra Dairy (Budhana Gate), one sample of bread from a supply van in Shastri Nagar, one sample of besan ladoo from Delhi Sweets (Jagriti Vihar), and one sample each of paneer and cream from AK Dairy (Shastri Nagar).

The reports of these samples will take at least a month to arrive following which action will be taken if required. "We are also trying to nab people who are involved in supplying adulterated food, as this will break the chain of adulteration in food items," said Mishra.

Survey/Report

Economic Survey favours tackling farm irritants

Fri, 11 Aug 2017-05:44pm , PTI

<http://www.dnaindia.com/business/report-economic-survey-favours-tackling-farm-irritants-2526882>

With 2017 set to be a year of surplus agri production, the mid-year Economic Survey today called for removal of all hurdles that come in the way of realising better prices for farmers, adoption of genetically modified crops and trade policy decisions well before sowing.

It said regional disparity in distribution of farm credit needs to be addressed, besides providing timely and affordable formal and institutional credit to small and marginal farmers for inclusive growth.

Increasing irrigated area, better marketing infrastructure and funds for women involved in dairy sector are to be focused, it added.

The agriculture sector is characterised by "instability in incomes" owing to various types of risks related to production, markets and price.

"Agricultural stress will need appropriate policy responses. Given that 2017 will also be a year of surplus rather than scarcity, and to the extent that firming up prices will be essential to boost agricultural incomes, it is imperative to learn the lessons from the experience of 2016," said the Survey tabled in Parliament today.

Right policy responses are required to make the farm sector more resilient by helping farmers manage and reduce various agricultural risks.

Stating that high yielding varieties (HYV) and genetically modified (GM) seeds are one of the measures that can reduce farm risks, the Survey said, adding that these are stuck in controversies and need to be resolved.

"The controversies on the adoption of HYV and GM seeds need to be resolved and extended to all crops, not just mustard," it said.

To boost crop yields, there is a need to disseminate scale neutral technology suited to small scale farming and promote use of IT to improve productivity of small farm holdings that dominate the Indian agriculture sector.

The Survey also suggested increasing the coverage of water saving systems like micro irrigation and routing inputs through direct benefit transfer mode in a crop neutral manner.

Stating that farmers respond to prices, the Survey observed that lower prices in one year affect sowing and prices in the next, which creates a "cobweb cycle".

"Hence, all the impediments that come in the way of realising better prices for farmers' stock limits imposed under the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, export restrictions, impediments to the implementation of e-NAM need to be removed," it suggested.

The conditions of continuing surplus production may well be an opportune moment to revisit the EC Act that was enacted decades ago to cope with conditions of severe scarcity when markets were less well developed, it observed.

"The time is also ripe to consider whether direct support to farmers can be a more effective way to boost farm incomes over current indirect, ineffective, and inefficient forms of support," it added.

To address the price risks, the Survey said marketing infrastructure along the entire value chain needs to be built and strengthened.

That apart, trade and domestic policy changes should be announced well before sowing and should stay till arrivals and procurement is over, it added.

Expressing concern over pre-dominance of informal sources of credit for farmers, the Survey pitched for addressing regional disparity in distribution of farm credit and providing

"timely and affordable" credit to small and marginal farmers for inclusive growth.

Also, efforts need to be made to enhance access to formal credit by farmers for long term investments and standards be set and enforced for better quality, pest and disease resistant seeds, it stated.

India Ranks First in Milk Production, Government Sets National Goal of 300 Million Ton Milk Production by 2024

By [India.com Business Desk](#) | Updated: August 10, 2017 2:00 PM IST

<http://www.india.com/business/india-ranks-first-in-milk-production-government-sets-national-goal-of-300-million-ton-milk-production-by-2024-2391050/>

Mumbai, August 10: Giving a major boost to the production of milk in India, the government has set a National Goal of 300 million ton milk production by 2024. India ranks first in [milk production](#). The Agriculture Ministry in a statement said that India has achieved an annual output of 155.48 million tons during 2015-16 accounting for 19 per cent of world production. As per a government press release, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has set target for 100 million Artificial Insemination for 2017-18 while the National goal of 300 million ton milk production by 2023-24 has been kept along with increasing the productivity of 40.77 million breedable Indigenous non-descript cows from 2.15 Kg per day to 5.00 Kg per day during the same period.

India maintains its top ranking in milk production. About 80% Cattle belonging to Indigenous and Non-descript breeds are low yielders whose productivity needs to be improved by adopting appropriate breeding techniques. The country has a bovine population of 300 million as per 19th Livestock census 2012 and out of 190 million cattle

population, 20% are exotic and crossbreds (39 million) and about 80% belonging to indigenous and Non-descript breeds. While India accounts for more than 18% of the world population, the normal Indian cow with the poor farmer barely gives 1 to 2 litres per day. Thus 80% of the cow population gives only 20% of cow milk.

To facilitate the government's ambitious goal of doubling farmers income by 2020, a State Wise target of 100 million Artificial Insemination has been shared for 2017-18. Directions have been given to States by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) in this regard.

Here is the State Wise target list:

Benefits of Artificial Insemination (A.I.):

Artificial Insemination plays a vital role in improving the productivity of Bovines by upgrading their genetic potential thereby enhancing the milk production and productivity in the country.

This core activity is fortified through the ongoing flag ship schemes, National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and Indigenous

Breeds (IB) under the Umbrella scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM).

These programmes envisage twin benefits namely (i) To improve the productivity and enhance milk production and (ii) To increase farmers income that will facilitate the Government's ambitious goal of doubling their income by 2020.

Though the breeding infra structure has been strengthened substantially for the delivery of breeding inputs at farmers' doorstep under these schemes, the A.I. coverage is still 26% of the breedable population.

As per 2015-16 data made available by the States, an Artificial Insemination worker merely performs 1.92 A.I per day as against the required average of at least 4 A.I. per day.

Further 3 semen doses are used for achieving one successful conception. Thus there is wastage of high-quality semen due to the usage of 3 semen doses for each successful A.I. This poor situation is further aggravated by usage of Indigenous bull semen being merely 11% of total A.I coverage.

In July, Global equipment and process technology provider [GEA had said that it had received an order from the AmulFed Dairy](#), a unit of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF), to build milk production facility in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. GEA in a release said that the order, worth 'lower double-digit million-euro', is for setting up a new turnkey dairy plant for the production of 150 tonne per day of skim milk powder and 120 tonne per day of dairy whitener and baby food.

Indians can't get enough of flavoured milk: study

In 2016, about 43% of all new products introduced in the dairy drink segment in India was flavoured milk, according to a study by global market intelligence agency Mintel

Thu, Aug 03 2017. 06 36 PM IST

<http://www.livemint.com/Consumer/eeCMHXv0N9H9TNOJLdUgdN/Indians-cant-get-enough-of-flavoured-milk-study.html>

Indian consumers like their milk flavoured—more than ever. Food and beverage companies are launching more ready-to-drink flavoured milks in India, unlike experimental products a few years ago.

In 2016, about 43% of all new products introduced in the dairy drink segment in India was flavoured milk, according to a study by global market intelligence agency Mintel. In 2012, the number was just around 20%.

Flavoured milk may outpace ready-to-drink plain milk, in terms of new product introductions. Flavoured milk already accounts for more than 39% of all new products introduced in ready-to-drink milk segment during the first six months of

2017, noted the Mintel study released on Wednesday.

And, people are consuming more of flavoured milk. In 2015, Indians drank about 72 million litres of it, up 31% from 55 million litres in 2012, according to the Mintel study. The retail value of flavoured milk sold in India in 2015 was estimated at Rs800 crore, up from Rs570 crore in 2012, it added.

"Much of the category's retail growth in India can be attributed to the fact that urban Indian consumers are opening up to value-added dairy, particularly for its convenience and health benefits. The popularity of packaged flavoured milk in India is also due to consumers' preference for assurance of safety," said Ranjana

Sundaresan, global food and drink analyst at Mintel.

The trend has caught the attention of multinational non-dairy companies, and in May, US food and beverages company PepsiCo Inc. ventured into the sector with ready-to-drink flavoured milk under the Quaker Oats brand. PepsiCo's target is to get a bigger share of the breakfast market in urban India through these products, Mint reported on 6 May quoting Deepika Warriar, vice president (nutrition), PepsiCo India Holdings Pvt Ltd, the local entity of the American firm.

The Mintel study also noted about 28% of consumers of packaged ready-to-drink dairy products have them for breakfast.

"Breakfast presents an opportunity for companies in the dairy industry, but currently very few launches highlight this positioning. And, this opens up quite a few avenues for value-added, fortified, on-the-go dairy innovations that achieve satiety while providing consumers with their breakfast nutritional needs," said Sundaresan.

PepsiCo's rival Coca-Cola Co. had already entered the ready-to-drink dairy market a year before PepsiCo. Coca-Cola sells ready-to-drink flavoured milk, among other dairy products, under the Vio brand in India.

Domestic companies are not behind. ITC Ltd and Tata Global Beverages Ltd have already announced plans to tap the value-added dairy segment which will include ready-to-drink flavoured milk. Biscuit-maker Britannia Industries Ltd sells flavoured milk under the Tiger Zor brand.

The dominant player in India's dairy market, Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd that owns the Amul brand has been selling flavoured ready-to-drink milk under the Amul Cool brand for the past few years. Other players such as Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Pvt Ltd, Heritage Foods Ltd also sell flavoured ready-to-drink milk.

There's a reason for companies launching more of such products. The Mintel research revealed that about 64% of ready-to-drink dairy drink consumers (1,243 adults aged 18-64 years) believe that the ready-to-drink products are a healthier option compared to fresh milk, 54% said these are convenient choices and 46% said ready-to-drink is hygienic.

"Given the growing health concerns in India today, urban consumers are swapping less healthy beverage options like carbonated soft drinks, and even juices, for flavoured milk," said Sundaresan, adding that there was potential for innovation on flavours, formats and formulations that would appeal to children and meet their nutritional needs.

Foreign News

Manufacturers defy economic slump to expand operations

<http://www.businessdayonline.com/manufacturers-defy-economic-slump-expand-operations/>

AUGUST 14TH, 2017

Manufacturers are raising investments and expanding local and international operations despite economic slump that has hit Nigeria.

“We are confident in Nigeria and we just set up a cold-rolled plant in March. It is now fully stabilised and is producing already. It is a big investment and it will also be good for the Nigerian economy,” Aniket Singal, Aarti Group’s vice chairman, told Real Sector Watch in Lagos.

Aarti Steel Nigeria Limited, a Nigerian steel maker, has completed a cold-rolled mill in Ota, Ogun State, with a capacity to produce 120,000 tonnes of products per annum.

The steel maker spent roughly N11 billion to complete the mill, which is expected to serve the downstream steel makers in Nigeria using cold-rolled steel products for the production of home appliances, roofing sheets, metal furniture and filling cabinets, tables and chairs, among others.

Aarti, which has captured part of the West African market, is expanding exports to East and Central Africa.

However, Singal wants long-term stability in the foreign exchange market to enable the company cut costs and prices.

Standard Metallurgical Company Limited (SMC) is set to launch a billet mill to produce standard wire rods in Nigeria. The mill will likely create 1000 jobs in the country.

“This will be the first factory to produce billet suitable for producing standard wire rods in Nigeria. All wire rods produced today in Nigeria

are being made from imported billets, but in three months from now, we are going to start producing billets in Nigeria,” Mohammed Saade, managing director, SMC, told BusinessDay.

“Currently we are producing 300,000 tonnes of wire rods per year. With phase two, we would produce 260,000 tons of billets in Nigeria. Nigeria today is a big market and we are committed to meeting local demands and the surplus can go to the ECOWAS market,” he said.

FrieslandCampina WAMCO, producer of Peak Milk and Crown Milk, has expanded its milking plants to five in Oyo State to satisfy the Nigerian market saturated with imported milk products.

“Our company has taken a strategic and comprehensive approach to developing the Dairy Development Programme (DDP), focusing on key projects, programme content and enabling facilities,” said Ben Langat, managing director of FrieslandCampina WAMCO, at the commissioning of the firm’s 5th milk plant at Saki, Oyo State.

“But these investments must be supported by policies and socio-economic infrastructures to realise a robust dairy farming sector that can serve over 180 million Nigerians,” Langat said.

Dangote Group is consistently raising its stakes in the economy through aggressive expansion in sugar plantations, rice production, cement, flour and pasta making, among others.

Dangote Group is pumping close to \$2 billion into sugar plantations to tap into opportunities in the industry currently enjoyed by Brazil,

which is responsible for most of sugar imports into Nigeria.

Aliko Dangote, president of Dangote Group, is investing \$700 million in Nasarawa State in sugar projects. He signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Nasarawa State Government in June this year.

Flour Mills, which is one of the most diversified Nigerian conglomerates, is pumping billions in sugar, oil palm, flour and feeds, among others.

Flour Mills believes local production saves Nigeria foreign exchange.

Beta Glass is a subsidiary of Frigoglass Industries Limited, exporting glass packaging materials to 13 countries. The company has manufacturing plants in Ughelli, Delta State, and Agbara, Ogun State, with three furnaces that exceed 600 tons of produced glass containers per day.

The company is investing in a furnace cold repair at its Ughelli plant to extend its life-span and raise production capacity.

Through its United Cement Company of Nigeria (UniCem), Lafarge is pumping \$565 million into the economy to add 2.5 million metric tonnes (mt) capacity cement plant in Mfamosing, Calabar, Cross River State.

Honeywell Flour Mills Plc is putting N64 billion into an integrated processing facility in Ogun State.

PZ Wilmar, which is a subsidiary of PZ Cussons, is not left out.

The firm has been expanding its backward integration projects in Cross River State for some time now and is not ready to stop.

“We have invested something close to the region of \$300 million in backward integration projects in Cross River State. This year, our plantations are going to start fruiting,” Christos Giannopoulos, managing director/CEO, PZ Cussons Nigeria Plc, told Real Sector Watch in Lagos.

The firm acquired over 50,000 hectares of oil palm plantation in Cross River State. It equally secured the defunct Calaro Oil Palm Estate, formerly owned by the Cross River government, as well as the 12,805 hectare Kwa Falls oil palm plantation, formerly owned by Obasanjo Farms. It also bought the 5,450-hectare Ibiae Oil Palm Estate and another 8,000 hectare estate in Biase.

ODINAKA ANUDU

Diseased cattle entering B'desh thru Rajshahi border

<http://www.thefinancialexpress-bd.com/2017/08/13/79710/Diseased-cattle-entering-B%27desh-thru-Rajshahi-border>

RAJSHAHI, Aug 13: As the Indian government letting the cattle head to enter into Bangladesh through various bordering routes, thousands of diseased, aged and rickety cattle head are entering the country ahead of holy Eid-ul-Azha. At the same time, local dairy and cattle farm owners were apprehending loss like that of last year since the price of cattle would fall due to unhindered import of cattle head from India.

According to sources, all bordering routes of the country have been kept open from recent week to enter Indian cattleheads from India. There having no quarantine system to check health of the cattle entering this country, all sort of aged, rejected, rickety and diseased cattleheads are getting their way to arrive at the cattle hats of the district. On Friday morning, after visiting Rajshahi City hat several hundred such Indian cattle head were seen to lined up to sell to wholesale cattle traders.

Cattle hands Abdur Rahim (35), Sree Kanta (25) and Habibur (30) who drove cattleheads from Shibganj bordering routes informed, in many states of India thousands of aged cattle are left to the street because of a ban on slaughtering cow and selling of beef. As a result, those cattle turned rickety and diseased by getting no proper food and caring. Cattle traders in India were collecting or purchasing those cattleheads at a throwaway price and sending those to Bangladesh for selling during the Eid-ul-Azha. At Rajshahi City hat, those cattlehands were waiting for the owners of those cattle. They informed, more than 90 per cent of imported cattleheads from India are disease affected, skeletal and aged. Many of such cattle were also dying during driving those from Indian border to Bangladesh. As a result, soon after entering the Indian cattle head to Bangladesh, local cattle traders were serving those with

water, fodder and medicine and instead of driving those on foot, motor vehicles like Nasiman or trucks being hired to carry those to local hats and cattle markets.

Mohammad Iqbal (45) at Rajabarihat under Godagari upazila informed, he used to rear cattleheads at his farm every year. Last year during the Eid-ul-Azha, he could sell only three of his cattle and failed to sell other five from his stock because the price of cattleheads was very low. Many of cattle rearers then incurred a huge loss and many of them like him did not sell cattle thinking to sell those this year at a favourable price. But, this year far before the Eid-ul-Azha, the Indian cattle head started to enter the country in thousands and they are afraid, the local cattle rearers will also incur a huge loss this year.

Yousuf Ali, a veterinarian at Rajshahi city hat informed, there having no quarantine system for thousands of cattleheads entering from India, people of Rajshahi and other bordering region of the country were facing threat of contacting diseases. In this connection, he said, most of imported cattleheads from India are disease affected and those disease can also be spread among human beings. He added, the consumption of disease affected beef of slaughtered Indian cattleheads were also highly risky. In addition, meats of most of the imported Indian cattle head were also unfit for consumption because of those being rickety and over-aged.

Nuruzaman Swapon, a cattle farm owner at Maskatadighi area under Katakhal Municipality informed, the cattle reared by local farmers were healthy and nice. Thousands of young, educated entrepreneurs were now engaged to cattle rearing and dairy farms in various places

of the district to get self-employed. But a section of vested quarters were posing to destroy their dream to be self reliant by importing diseased, rickety cattle head from India. He pleads to the country men to observe

Eid-ul-Azha by sacrificing locally bred of cattle and to keep their hard earned money in this country not to let it smuggle to India by purchasing Indian cattle head.

Yak dairy products find market in China

- [Harihar Singh Rathaur](#), DHADING

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-08-07/yak-dairy-products-find-market-in-china.html>

Aug 7, 2017-

Dinesh Ghale of Tipling in Dhading district spends most of his days attending to his herd of yaks.



Yak farming has been his family profession and he has not been able to abandon it.

Throughout the day, Ghale takes his yaks to the grazing field, extracts milk from the animals and produces dairy products such as paneer and traditional cheese known as chhurpi.

Ghale owns a herd of 35 yaks of which, nine produce milk. Milk generated by these animals is adequate to produce various dairy products, which are not only sold in the country but in bordering Chinese town of Kerung as well.

“I earn around Rs50,000 to Rs80,000 per month by selling dairy products,” Ghale says. “This income is enough to send my kids to school and cover other household expenses.”

Most of the land in Ghale’s village is not arable. This has prompted most of his colleagues to flee to the Gulf and Malaysia to do menial jobs.

But Ghale is gradually setting an example in the village by demonstrating foreign employment is not a panacea for improvement in income level.

Many youths of Tipling, Sertung and Lapa in northern Dhading and neighbouring Rasuwa district have lately embraced yak farming as a profession.

And like Ghale most of these yak farmers produce butter, cheese, paneer and chhurpi from milk generated by yaks. Most of these dairy products are later sold in Kerung.

Income generated from sales of these dairy products has helped locals of Dhading

and Rasuwa to raise their living standard.

Yak farming, however, was not always a lucrative job. In the past, many farmers had to throw away milk due to low domestic demand.

Things changed only after demand for yak dairy products started going up in the bordering Chinese town of Kerung.

This has helped dairy farmers to fetch good prices for their products. Today, a litre of yak milk, sells for Rs50.

As the demand for yak dairy products is going up, those with savvy business acumen have even established dairy factories.

Those producing dairy products at a mass scale generate an income of Rs300,000 to Rs600,000 a month.

“Establishment of dairy factories has provided a new market for yak farmers to sell their products,” Aaiti Maya Tamang, a local of Tipling, said.

All these developments have encouraged more people to adopt yak farming. Yet problems have started cropping up, threatening the sustainability of the business.

For instance, farmers are now facing shortage of grazing fields. To address this problem, the government must train farmers to grow suitable grass that can be used as fodder for yaks, locals said.

In this regard, the government’s Livestock Service Office has introduced a programme for development of grazing fields and improvement of yak sheds in northern Dhading.

“A budget of around Rs2.3 million has been earmarked in the current fiscal year for this purpose,” Devendra Bhagat, chief of the Livestock Service Office, said.

When milk was a family affair: Historic Ayrshire Dairy barns soon to be a memory

David Murray, dmurray@greatfallsribune.com Published 7:09 p.m. MT Aug. 4, 2017 | Updated 7:11 p.m. MT Aug. 4, 2017
<http://www.greatfallsribune.com/story/news/2017/08/04/when-milk-family-affair/542007001/>

The old barns at the Ayrshire Dairy are more than the sum of their parts - more than a tilted collection of weathered boards and fading paint.

The barns are a physical reminder of Montana’s agriculture history and a cherished heirloom of the family who made their home here so many decades ago.

“They’ve been here almost from the very beginning, and so their demise is a big deal – at least it is for us,” said the Ayrshire Dairy’s patriarch, Harry Mitchell.

Stout and erect with a thinning shock of snow white hair, Harry Mitchell’s stature does not

betray his 84 years. He has the no nonsense look of a man whose worked hard all his life. Knowing that the century old centerpieces of his family farm will soon be little more than a memory is difficult for Harry. It’s difficult for the entire Mitchell family.

“It’s emotional,” Harry’s daughter Fran Masters said.

She pauses for a moment, the crack in her voice revealing how personal the loss of the barns truly is.

“This has not been a light decision,” Masters said. “It has really come down to finances and safety. The Long Barn is no longer safe.”

Rather than see the barns completely destroyed, the Mitchells' have chosen to have them deconstructed. Over the next several months, the Montana Rustic Lumber company will carefully pull that barns apart board by board saving the historical timber, to be repurposed in a new generation of floors, interior paneling and furniture.

"That's the comfort that I have," Fran Masters said. "It's way different than a company coming in and bulldozing them into a heap. We are preserving and letting someone else enjoy the fruits of our family history. I'm very comforted by that. It makes me feel good."

Yet there will still be a loss. By the time this winter's snows fly, the Ayrshire Dairy barns will be no more. The loss extends beyond immediate family members.

For 76 years scores of Ayrshire milk cows made their twice daily trek into the "Long Barn" on the Mitchell farm. There they were fed, cared for and milked; contributing to what was once one of the largest independent dairies in Montana.

Harry Mitchell, co-owner of Ayrshire Dairy, speaks of his 84 years on the farm south of Great Falls (Photo: David Murray)

"Everywhere you go in Great Falls ... people always have a story about the Ayrshire Dairy," Masters said.

Those stories extend to scores of childhood memories. Throughout the 60s and into the 70s, hundreds of Great Falls 2nd graders road the school bus out to Ayrshire Dairy on annual field trips to learn where their milk came from.

When it was built in 1914, the Long Barn was a state of the art milking facility. The stalls inside could service as many as 30 cows at a time. A raised "monitor roof" filled with windows provides a maximum of natural light and ventilation into the building. A tracked shuttle system once allowed a small handful of workers to slide slabs of hay to each waiting animal.

Just a few steps south stands another architectural beauty. The "Horse Barn" built in 1912 once stored the wagons and horses used to deliver milk to neighborhoods across Great Falls and the surrounding area. Three large gables give the Horse Barn its distinctive look. Its rough weathered lines are so distinctive that many wedding couples and fashion photographers have sought it out for their portfolios.

These buildings were not merely show pieces. They were the core infrastructure of a working dairy across four generations – and in the process became beloved cultural landmarks.

All the trips ended with each child receiving a half pint carton of fresh chocolate milk. It's a memory that many adult residents preserve fondly.

"From kindergarten all the way to 6th grade I was out here every year for a tour," said Randy Suden.

Suden's father, Bill Suden, was a longtime employee of the Ayrshire Dairy working both in the bottling plant and as a delivery driver. Today, Randy Suden operates a wild game meat processing business, Yellowstone Sausage, from the building that once housed Ayrshire Dairy's bottling plant.

The story of the Ayrshire Dairy begins with Harry Brown Mitchell, who moved to the U.S. from Scotland with his parents and 10 brothers and sisters in 1880. Harry Mitchell and his wife, Mary, came to Great Falls in 1890.

Harry Mitchell had learned the printing trade in Minnesota, and became the managing editor and political correspondent for the Tribune by 1900. In 1906, the Mitchell's bought land three miles south of Great Falls, and brought in a small herd of Ayrshire Highland cows to stock their new, emerging dairy.

Early on it was all done by hand, with milk delivered to local neighbors by a horse and buggy and ladled out of milk cans into the customers own jar. By 1925 the Ayrshire Dairy had a bottling plant in full operation. It was one of the first dairies in Montana to pasteurize its milk, and the very first to introduce homogenization.

However Harry Mitchell's first love was politics and community service. He served as the mayor of Great Falls from 1923 to 1929, and was appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933 to serve as chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The operation and expansion of Ayrshire Dairy was left in the hands of Harry's son Fergus and his wife Harriet.

Fergus Mitchell oversaw the dairy's daily operations. He supervised the milkers, tended the cow herd, mowed the hay fields and made sure all ran as smoothly and efficiently as was possible.

Harriet was the promoter, and in that capacity she was far ahead of her time.

"She's the one who went to town to get customers to buy Ayrshire Milk," Fran Masters

said. "Her goal was to have as much of the space the grocery stores gave for milk be Ayrshire milk."

That included an intensive advertising campaign in which Ayrshire milk was presented as the best food for growing healthy bodies.

"She used photographs of healthy, happy, local children with Ayrshire milk bottles and later cartons of milk poured into tall glasses," an article from the magazine Signature Montana states of Harriet Mitchell.

The emphasis on promotion extended to even the youngest members of the Mitchell clan.

The Ayrshire Dairy sign south of Great Falls (Photo: David Murray)

"We only went to places that served Ayrshire milk," Fran Masters said of Mitchell family outings to Great Falls restaurants. "We could never drink pop. Whenever the waiter asked what you would like to drink, we were trained to say, 'I'll have a glass of Ayrshire Milk'".

Harriet Mitchell's branding campaign worked. By the late 1960s Ayrshire Dairy was one of the largest in Montana, employing close to 60 people and supplying milk to grocery stores and restaurants throughout central Montana.

But the winds of change were blowing.

In the 1950s and 1960s dairy production largely consisted of family operated businesses. However mechanization and the concentration of resources gradually began to eat into this business model.

"In the 1950s and the 1960s there were basically five dairies in Great Falls – Ayrshire,

Pioneer, Darigold, Meadow Gold and Jersey,” said Harry Mitchell.

After graduating from the University of Montana in 1955, Mitchell did a tour of duty with the U.S. Air Force. He came back to Montana and followed his grandfather into public service, serving as a Cascade County Commissioner for six years, and then another six years as a senator in the Montana state legislature.

Throughout that time the Ayrshire Dairy remained near the core of Harry Mitchell’s concerns.

“Pioneer and Ayrshire were the largest,” he said of competition amongst milk producers 40 years ago. “Pioneer sold out – I think in 1960 to Meadow Gold. The rest of them slowly dropped off.”

Ayrshire Dairy sold out at the largest independent dairy in Cascade County in 1973, to Vita Rich Dairy out of Havre. Processing and packaging of milk continued on at the Ayrshire plant for another five years.

Today, following a history of family dairy production in Montana going back more than 130 years, nearly the entire state’s milk production is controlled by two companies, Meadow Gold and Darigold.

This weekend, August 5th and 6th, the Mitchell family is inviting the general public to revisit the Ayrshire Dairy to take in the memories of a family and community tradition that will soon disappear.

“We really want the community to come out if they want to and see it,” Fran Masters said.

[The Newspaper's Correspondent](https://www.dawn.com/news/1349344) August 03, 2017
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1349344>

MINGORA: The local milkmen here on Wednesday formed their own association and elected office-bearers to resolve their issues.

A large number of milk sellers and member of Gujar community from different parts of Swat gathered in Mingora to form All Swat Gujar Milk Sellers Association.

Fazal Mohammad, the newly elected president of the association, said that they brought milk

from the rural areas of Swat and faced many problems.

“We sell pure milk and serve people while many other dealers, who bring milk from Punjab and other parts of the country, sell adulterated milk and defame us,” he said.

He said that government should help them in bringing good cows and buffaloes so that they could establish dairy farms.

“The KP government must provide us facilities like the Punjab government has provided to people to promote the dairy business. The government should help us in getting us good animals at low prices so that we can sell milk at lower prices to the customers,” said Mr Fazal.

On the occasion, political activist Khalid Mehmood Gujar, who presided over the meeting, said that Gujars were loyal and patriotic people.

“Gujars are hardworking people but they are ignored by the government. They face various issues like unemployment, poverty and other social problems,” he said.

The office-bearers of the newly formed association include its president Fazal Mohammad, senior vice president Khan Zada, vice presidents Amir Gul and Jamshed, joint secretary Mohib Khan, deputy general secretary Gohar Ali, press secretary Waqas Ahamd and finance secretary Feroz.

VIDEO: Success is in the details, says dairy farmer

Posted Aug. 3rd, 2017 by [Brian Macleod](#)

<http://www.producer.com/2017/08/video-success-is-in-the-details-says-dairy-farmer/>

LYNDEN, Ont. —Travelling along a rural road near Lynden, Ont. recently, a writer looking for the Joe Loewith and Sons Holsteins farm stops at another farm looking for directions.

He’s farther down the road, the woman said before volunteering: “Good farmer.”

Indeed, sitting in a room with Ben Loewith, who runs the farm with his father, Carl, and his uncle, Dave, one is surrounded by plaques honouring the farm for many aspects of its operation, including numerous awards for herd management.

Good herd management comes, Loweith said, from meticulous attention to details, dedicated

adherence to a guiding set of principles and faith in good farm workers who are offered opportunities to set out their work.

Such focus pays off in results, he said.

“We’re in the middle of July; if we can make it to the end of August without losing a calf, then we’ll have gone the entire year without losing a calf.... (That) would be a phenomenal goal for us to hit,” considering the industry average is almost 10 percent calf mortality younger than two months.

The farm milks 410 cows a day and has about 850 animals, including dry cows and young stock.

There are six full-time staff. Ben’s wife, Jennifer Howe, is a television producer, and their children, Madeline, 14, and William, 11, feed the calves on weekends and after school.

Despite growing up on the farm, Loewith wasn’t destined to be a farmer. “I didn’t particularly



like doing chores in high school,” he said. “When I was in high school I told my father that if I end up coming home to the farm, it means a whole lot of things have gone wrong in my life.”

But after three years working in management positions near Toronto, he returned to the farm in 1999.

“My father and my uncle were doing a new expansion on the operation ... so I asked them if I could come home for a six month period, and if at the end of the six months, if they decided that wasn’t working out, I would leave with no questions asked and no hard feelings.

“The six months came and went and nobody seemed to say anything, so as near as I can tell I’m still on probation.”

At the front of the barn — built in 2015 to mitigate heat with fans and an attic — is a five-point mission statement that focuses on product quality, animal welfare, staff development, environmental concerns and community support.

“Seeing that statement — that idea that we’re going to meet the needs of the cow every day — (means) animal welfare will be of paramount importance,” Loewith said.

“Sometimes, at the end of a difficult 14-hour day, it’s easy to convince yourself that this animal, her issues will keep until tomorrow morning when I have a little more help to assist me in dealing with her. For me, that’s not a very important day in my life, but for that animal, that’s probably the most important day of the year in her life because how I treat that cow and how I interact with that cow is going to impact the next 364 days of her lactation.”

To that end, he relies on workers to help with decision-making. “ If I can give those people autonomy — whether it’s genetics, whether it’s cattle sales, whether it’s raising calves, whether it’s maintenance, whether it’s the agronomy on the field — if someone shows a passion for that, I am more than happy to give them autonomy over that area and give them control.

“It’s very much a win-win. They feel that they have some control and some autonomy in their job and it takes a whole area of the operation off my plate.”

That doesn’t mean people operate with isolated responsibilities.

“As much as different people have different areas of expertise that they’re in charge of, I still want everybody to be able to do every job on the farm.”

And each person must understand why the protocols are in place so they can make better individual choices, Loewith said.

“(For example), we want fresh feed in front of the cows when they come back from the milking parlour, and I want a calf to get her colostrum fed within half an hour. If someone’s by themselves working in the barn, there might come a situation where they have to choose between those two things.... If they know why those protocols are in place, then they can make an educated decision on which of those I’m going to choose.”

Loewith relies on a good relationship with advisers, including a veterinarian, nutritionist and genetic adviser.

“We take their advice extremely seriously,” he said.

“It’s too easy to fall into a trap to say, ‘well, I understand what you’re saying but that’s not going to work on our farm for the following reasons.’ I think a lot of advisers get incredibly frustrated with their clients because of that.”

He also is meticulous with collecting and analyzing data.

“We make an effort to record absolutely everything that happens to every cow,” he said. “Then we can go back and analyze that data. If things start to get better, we can say, ‘when did things start to get better, what changes did we make that allowed things to get better?’ ”

Data management also helps with animal health.

“If there’s a health issue that’s affecting the herd, if I’ve entered the data ... I can break it down to say it’s actually not a herd-wide event, it’s a subset of my herd that’s being affected by this issue and the only way you can analyze that data is if you’re religiously recording all those events and everything that’s going on on the farm.”

Loweith is prepared when the subject of supply management comes up. Canada’s quota system

allows producers of dairy, poultry and eggs quotas guaranteed prices. Critics say this is costly to consumers.

“What supply management does is it controls the division of the consumer dollar between the retailer, the processors and the producers,” he said. “It redistributes that consumer dollar more equitably.

“People who are calling for a free market in dairy industry, I think they’re basing it more on a philosophical economic argument.... I think it all boils down to the ideology that an open market is always better for the consumer, and we’ll ignore any other factors whatsoever — that if we can get rid of tariffs, if we can get rid of regulation, it will be better for everybody, and I think quite frankly that’s a childish way of looking at it.

“I find it shocking that someone can look at that system in the United States or the subsidies in the European Union and say, ‘this is what we should be modelling our system after.’ ”

To help the public understand agriculture, the Loweith farm annually hosts tours, which typically draw about 1,200 people.

Cow disease found in second South Canterbury dairy farm

PAT DEAVOLL

Last updated 09:49, August 1 2017

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/farming/95299118/cow-disease-found-in-second-south-canterbury-dairy-farm>

A second dairy farm in South Canterbury that was already under biosecurity scrutiny was confirmed positive on Monday for the cattle disease *Mycoplasma bovis*.

The farm was linked to the initial property under investigation and was part of the 16 farm Van Leeuwen Dairy Group. The detection was not unexpected given close connections between the two farms.

Neighbouring farmers were on "absolute tenterhooks" as they waited to find out if their herds, in paddocks next to the van Leeuwen's property, were infected with the disease, said Labour spokesman for primary industries Damien O'Connor.



JOHN BISSET/STUFF

Aad and Wilma van Leeuwen discovered *Mycoplasma bovis* in 150 of their dairy cows last week.

"It's a sensitive time for the farmers waiting to hear what the extent of the problem is and some explanation as to how it got here," O'Connor said.

"The assumptions are around [artificial insemination], embryos or semen. There is some speculation than the van Leeuwens might have been bringing in a different semen than other dairy farms because theirs is a different

dairy farming system. But I emphasise this is only a speculation.



JOHN BISSET/STUFF

Labour primary industries spokesman Damien O'Connor says dairy farmers are on "absolute tenter hooks" as they wait for test results on their herds.

"In my view at this time of year when there have been so many animal movements around dairy properties, everything possible should be done to eliminate any possible spread of the disease."

All Van Leeuwen farms were under legal controls restricting the movement of risk goods on and off the properties. Cattle could only move between the other farms in the enterprise – no movement of stock was allowed to farms outside the group.

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) said other farmers in the area could be assured the most likely way for a farm outside the Van Leeuwen Group to become infected would be the introduction of animals from the group. With all the farms in lock down, that could not happen.

Some farmers had accepted MPI's reluctance to make a judgement because the extent of the infection was unknown, O'Connor said.

"If MPI makes a decision to destroy, and the problem is a lot more widespread than they

have estimated, the question then becomes should they kill all the rest."

"It comes back to the question that has not been answered; does MPI want to eradicate this disease or has it already given up on that prospect. Because the words 'managing this disease' are used too often rather than the word 'eradicate'," O'Connor said.

"Is the disease too wide spread? Have they given up? The question is what level of further testing will need to be undertaken to assure NZ farmers that it is not anywhere else in the country."

MPI is this week continuing sampling and testing for the disease on all farms in the enterprise, as well as neighbouring farms.

Cow disease found in second South Canterbury dairy farm

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- Audio courtesy of Radio NZ

- Stuff