

## **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN TELANGANA STATE: AN OVERVIEW**

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The success of the Anand Milk Producers' Cooperative Union Ltd., (AMUL) in Kaira District of Gujarat led the Government to launch Operation Flood in 1970 mainly with a view to replicating the Anand pattern cooperatives in all the major milk sheds of the country. The programme has already completed the first two phases and entered the third phase in 1985. Since huge sums of money have been spent on the Operation Flood programme, it is very important to examine the impact it has had on various aspects of dairy farming in the rural areas. Further, the success of the programme depends, in the ultimate analysis, on the working of the village level dairy cooperatives and the benefits accrued through them to the rural milk producers. This paper provides detailed information regarding dairy sector in India. It also gives a brief profile of the Telangana state discuses; it discusses dairy development in erstwhile AP, Polices and programmes of Dairy development in Telanagana. Dairy cooperatives in Telanagana state.

**Key words:** Dairy Development Policy, Operation Flood Programme, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

### **Introduction:**

In India, dairying has been a part of the agricultural system since times immemorial. Dairying has been very popular with all sections of India's rural people and is especially suited to the weaker sections with small land base and abundant labour force. The National Commission on Agriculture has rightly observed that "as cattle and buffalo rearing involves intensive use of labour usually on the part of the members of the family, more than many other enterprises, it offers very significant employment and income opportunities to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers<sup>1</sup>. A large proportion of female labourers find scope for fuller utilization in several operations connected with cattle and buffalo rearing." Further, dairying has been perceived as one of the remedial measures against the emerging imbalances as between the well-endowed and not so well-endowed farming areas as well as farming classes. As such dairy development programmes have been launched in India largely as measures to generate additional employment and improve rural incomes<sup>2</sup>.

It has been a well recognized fact that, properly organized, modified and appropriately implemented, cooperatives could be viable tools for initiating and sustaining a lucrative dairy industry. The FAO Seminar on 'Dairying for Rural Development' has also rightly emphasized, inter alia, the organization of farmers in forms of farmers' groups or cooperatives in order to enhance indigenous milk production. In view of these reasons, the Government of India has been promoting dairy development through dairy cooperatives mainly to provide assured market and remunerative prices to the rural milk producers on the one hand and to supply good quality milk to the urban consumers at a reasonable price on the other., Dr.V.Kurien, who is the chief architect of modern dairy industry in India, hopes that dairy development through cooperative effort can result in technical and social modernization of rural areas cutting across caste barriers, making life for our rural majority more productive and satisfying<sup>3</sup>.

### **Profile of Telangana State**

With 10 districts, the 29th state of Indian Union is formed. The new state lies between the Northern latitudes of 15° 55' and 19° 56', and the Eastern Longitudes of 77° 15' and 80° 47'. Telangana State covers 1,14,863 km<sup>2</sup>. It ranks 12th in terms of area. With 3,51,93,000.978 residents, it is 12th in area. It ranks 28th in literacy rates at 66.29%. Telangana State, which is located on the Deccan Plateau, is approximately 480-600 m high with a mean sea level of 600 m. The height of the area located at Hyderabad-Warangal-Khammam is up to 730 meters. The state is bordered on the South and North by the Godavari and Pranhitha rivers. The South is also home to the Tungabhadra, Tungabhadra, and Maharashtra rivers. The Coastal Andhra districts in the East, Karnataka and Maharashtra States are located in the West<sup>4</sup>.

To make governance easier for the citizens, the Telangana State was created. The 10 districts in Telangana were divided into 33 districts. The Telangana state saw a 9.25% rise in its annual GSDP during the past six years, compared to 6.97% growth in national GDP.

To increase farmers' income, the Telangana governments initiated several irrigation projects. Kaleswaram supplies irrigation to 18 lakh acres. This was one of the important projects. Mission Kakatiya is another flagship state-funded project that is being carried out to revive 27,584 tanks.

### **Organized Dairy Development in Telangana (Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh)**

With the support of UNICEF's Integrated Milk Project, organized dairy development in Andhra Pradesh began in 1960. This project was created to collect excess milk from rural areas and supply quality milk to Secunderabad (and Hyderabad) residents. In 1967, Hyderabad was established as a central dairy by the above-mentioned project. It was capable of handling 1.5 million lt per day. Later, units for dairy processing were established in other parts of the state. The management of dairy activities was handled by the integrated milk project. The Dairy Development Department of Andhra Pradesh assumed control in 1970-71.

All dairy development activities in the state, which were previously managed under the Dairy Development Department, were transferred to Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation in 1974. The Companies Act registered this corporation. The Govt. launched Operation Flood. The APCS Act 1964 established the AP Dairy Development Co-operative Federation. Co-op milk units were set up at both the village and district levels to organize dairy activities. Dairy cooperatives also existed. A milk powder plant with a capacity of 10 mt/day was established at Hyderabad's Central Dairy in September 1972 to convert excess milk into SMP. The manufacture and production of butter was also started. Later, the unit was transformed into the Milk Products Factory<sup>5</sup>.

The factory now produces 4.5 million litres of ghee per day. It has a drying capability of 10 MT, and a ghee production potential of 10 MTL. An Aseptic Packing Station, which could pack UHT milk (a 500ml Tetra Fino or 200ml TERA Brick Packs) 15000 Liters per day, was constructed in December 1997. This Milk Products Factory has been ISO 9001:2008 certified. Quality Management System for 2012.

Telangana State was formed on June 2, 2014. The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation was also created. In May 2016, the Telangana Dairy Development Co Operative Federation (Telangana Dairy Development Co Operative Federation), was created. The best way to make extra income is through animal husbandry, which can also provide work for farmers during times of drought. This sector offers direct livelihood opportunities for approximately 25.82million households in Telangana. Telangana is home to

8.73% of the country's livestock. This includes cattle and sheep. It is ranked 1st among sheep and 12th among goats, while it is 3rd among poultry. It is also ranked 15th among bovines, and 14th among porkers.

### **Integrated Sample Survey Scheme**

The integrated Sample Survey program, which is a centrally sponsored scheme to estimate and measure major livestock products, has been in operation in Andhra Pradesh since 1976-1977. Learn about the practices associated with livestock production such as milk, eggs and wool.

From 2017-2018, the scheme was extended to all 31 districts. It has been extended to 33 districts in Telangana over the 2018-2019 periods.

The production and productivity livestock products are vital for meeting the nutritional needs of humans. They are one of the most important economic indicators due to their importance in planning and marketing. Because of its importance, it is vital to continue the survey every year<sup>6</sup>.

### **Contribution of livestock sector in Telangana State**

Telangana is home to a large livestock population. Telangana's Cattle and Sheep population make up 5.52% India's total population. Telangana State ranks in the top 10 for livestock and 1st for sheep populations. It is ranked 12th in Goat population, and 5th in Poultry. It is also ranked 17th in India's Pig Population. Nearly 29 Lakh farmers in Telangana State rely on the livestock sector for their income. The value of the livestock sector is Rs.12403. Cores currently have a price of Rs.12403, which is 4.86% lower than the GSDP.

Telangana has the highest annual meat production at 5.05 Lakh Mts. Telangana ranks 5th in the country. Telangana can produce 42.07 Lakh Mets (of milk) each year. Telangana also ranks in the 13th spot in the country for milk production. The Department of Animal Husbandry offers many programs to help increase animal origin foods like milk, eggs, and dairy products so that they are more easily accessible for human consumption. This includes scientific breeding, medical supervision, disease management, feeding livestock, and even animal husbandry.

Telangana has a large livestock population. It includes cattle as high as 60-70kilo. Buffaloes are 50-60kilo. Sheep range from 200-300kilo to sheep, goats 60-70kilo. Pigs range from 4-5kilo to poultry ranging in weight between 1000-2000kilo. As a result, the population has increased. A significant part of the livestock sector is represented by the Gross State Domestic Product (GSP). It also accounts for 20% of the Agriculture sector.

### **Number of Bovines as per 20th Livestock Census-2019- Telangana State**

Species	20thLivestockCensus2019
Cattle	4232539
Buffalo	4226306
Yaks	0
Mithuns	0
Total Bovines	8458845

**Source:** 20th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, M/o Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

According to the 20th Livestock Census, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has shown Table No.2.5 the Telangana bovine populace. According to the census, Telangana's total

cattle population is 4232539 with 4226306 buffalos. The state doesn't have Yaks or Mithuns. This table clearly shows the importance of Cattles and Buffalos for Telangana's milk development.

#### **Telangana contribution to Bovine Population of India (Livestock Census 2019)**

Type of Animals	India	Telangana	% Contribution to India	Ranking in India.
Cattle	192523359	4231050	2.20	15th
Buffalo	109851678	4226306	3.85	9th

Table shows the Telangana bovine populace and its contribution towards India. Telangana accounts for 2.20% of India's total cattle population. It is the 15th Indian cattle population. Telangana is responsible for 3.85% of the total Buffalo population. It also holds 9th rank in Buffalo's population.

#### **Contribution of Telangana State in Milk Production from 2014-15 to 2018-2019 (figures in 000 tonnes)**

Year	Telangana	Telangana Growth rate %	India	% of Contribution to India
2014-2015	4207.26	0	146313.55	2.88
2015-2016	4442.45	5.59	155490.51	2.86
2016-2017	4681.09	5.37	165404.38	2.83
2017-2018	4965.37	6.07	176346.64	2.82
2018-2019	5416.13	9.08	187749.48	2.88

Table shows the growth rate of Telangana State's milk production from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The average contribution of Telangana State during the preceding period to India's total dairy production is 2.8%

#### **Contribution of Livestock Sector in Telangana for 2017-2018**

Items	Gross Value Add (Rs. In Crore)	% Contribution
Milk	23,887	48.9
Total Livestock Sector GVA	48,832	
Contribution of Livestock Sector to Total GSVA	6,82,223	7.2
Contribution of Livestock Sector to Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing GSVA	1,02,604	47.6

Table shows the Livestock Sector's contribution to Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fishing GSAs in 2017-2018. These data reveal that the livestock sector accounted to 47.6% of all GSAs for agriculture, livestock and forestry during 2017-18.

#### **Dairy Cooperatives in Telangana State**

Telangana State Dairy Federation (also known as Telangana State Dairy Federation) and its Vijaya Dairy and three other Mil Producers Mutually Aided Co-Operative Unions (namely Mulukanoor Women's Cooperative Dairy and Karimnagar Mil Producers Mutually Aided Union

Limited and Nalgonda-Ranga Reddy Mil Producers Mutually Aided Co-Operative Union Limited, Nalgonda-Ranga Reddy Mil Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Mil Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Mil Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Mil Producers Mutuals Mutually Aided Union Limited, which is the state's strongest, with the state's. Telangana has several levels of infrastructure, including milk collection centers at village level, Mandal-Level Bulk milk cooling units and divisional-level milk chilling centres. There is also a Hyderabad Milk products factory. This infrastructure provides income for small farmers, women milk producers, as well as agricultural labor.

TSDDCF has its milk procurement network and operates in 31 districts in Telangana. The operations of the other unions are restricted to a small number of districts in the state. Many private actors, other than the four mentioned above, have created networks to procure milk from farmers across the state.

### **Schemes for Dairy Development in Telangana State**

Animal Husbandry Schemes offer many programs that can be used to implement the National policies. These programs aim to increase livestock production, feed them and improve the nutrition standards of the population. They also provide technical support and care.

#### **Cash Incentive:**

The Cash Incentive Scheme Rs.4/L per Liter Milk was introduced by the Government of Telangana. 01/11/2014 Telangana Dairy Farmers. The Vijaya Dairy implemented the scheme. Mulukanoor Women's Cooperative Dairy and Karimnagar Milk Producers Mutually Aided Union Ltd are the other 3 diaries. Limited milk procurement increased by 1.27 Lakh Lakh L. per Day (end October 2014 i.e. Milk procurement increased by 77.16% from 1.27 Lakh Lakh per hour before the announcement of the incentive to 2.25 Lakh LakhLakh Lakh/day as of September 2021<sup>7</sup>.

#### **Milch Animals Distribution Scheme**

The Milch Animals Distribution Scheme is being implemented by the Government of Telangana for members of dairy societies and milk farmers of Co-op Unions. A subsidized rate of 50% for general milk farmers and 75% for SC/ST dairy farmers will cover one Milch Animal. G.O.No. 60, Dt. 17.7.2018 contains the Government's orders. 60, Dt. 17.7.2018. Cooperative dairy farms are used to distribute milk animals for rural economies. Hyderabad: TSDDCF Ltd. serves as the implementing agent. G.O.Rt.No. 64, Dt; 21.7.2018. 64, Dt; 21.7.2018. A unit cost of an animal is Rs.80,000/which includes insurance, animal cost and Feed (300 kgs). Each beneficiary will be given one animal. Each beneficiary was also given a Rs.5000/ amount for transport and logistics.

#### **Cattle Health Management Schemes by Telangana Government:**

The government will provide mobile vans for the 100 existing vans and will develop 2,132 veterinary hospitals. This scheme will improve the health care of dairy animals.

#### **NABARD Subsidy Schemes for Dairy Farming in Telangana:**

NABARD subsidies can be used for: Small dairy units can be established with a milch animal of up to Rs.20000. Purchase milking machines/milk testing/bulk-milk cooler units up to 2000 ltcapacity;E. Purchase dairy processing equipment for making indigenous milk products. Milch

animals can be purchased up to Rs. You can buy them all together for 20000. 20000 d. Buy milking machines/milk testers/bulk coolers for dairy with a 2000-lit production. Dairy parlor/Dairy market outlet with an investment of up to Rs 56,000 Subsidies are available for farmers at 25% for SC/ST farmers and 25% for SC/ST farmers. Many schemes were developed by the Telangana government through its Animal Husbandry Department and cooperative federations. These are just a few of the many means used to implement the National Policies. These policies aim to increase livestock production and feed them, as well as provide technical assistance for their maintenance or improvement. The National Action Plan for the Dairy Development offers various incentives, subsidies or schemes for milk producers farmers. These schemes are designed to increase milk production in order to meet growing demand. Rural milk producers can make twice as much income if they have access to organized milk processing<sup>8</sup>.

### **Impact of the policy Interventions**

India's dairy industry has experienced a substantial increase in production over recent years. India is the world's first country to produce milk. It produced a total of 187.75 million tonnes in 2018-19. This was 5.3% more than 2017-18's production of 176.35million tons. FAO reported that the world's milk production rose 1.4% from 840.5 million tonnes in 2018 to 1 852.0 millions tons in 2019. This indicates a steady rise in milk supply and products to meet the growing population. The per capita milk supply was 394 grams in 2018-19. This is more than the global average of 301.6g per person in 2019.

### **Dairy Sector – Vehicle for Inclusive development**

Through dairying, rural households are an integral part of the country's socio-economic development. Milk production is a major activity in the rural areas, with approximately 80 million households involved. Many of these households are either small or marginal farmers, or are landless. Land holding isn't as equitable as livestock holding. Milchanimal holding is a good example. 86% of total farmers are marginal and small-scale. Collectively, they have 47.34% farmland and 75.24% 1in milch animals.

Dairying is a more popular occupation for small-scale farmers than other occupations. Although crop production is seasonal, dairying can provide steady income for rural workers all year. This provides an economic incentive to marginal and small farmers, especially women, to consider milking their cows as a means of earning a living. Women perform a large part of the labor involved in dairying. For inclusive development, the dairy sector is crucial<sup>9</sup>.

Subsistence farms are the home of anywhere between 1-5 million to 95 percent of country's milk producers. This contrasts with the top milk-producing nations in the world. Rural income is negatively affected by the livestock sector. It accounts for 26 percent total income. It accounts for approximately 78.3% (farmers who have less than 0.01 ha of land) and 5 12% (all other farmers). 67% of the income "farming animals" earns comes from income from milk farming.

### **Summary**

This chapter examines the importance of milk in agriculture, the relationship to GDP, Status of Milk Production and the National Action Plan for Dairy Development. The section on National Action Plan for Dairy Development highlighted the importance of per-capita milk production to meet growing demand. In the section on National Action Plan for Dairy Development, it was

also mentioned how important it is to link rural milk producers with organized milk processing sectors to double their income<sup>10</sup>.

Around 80 million households are involved in milk production. Most of these farmers are small-scale or marginal farmers. Rests are landless. This economic incentive is for marginal or landless farmers, especially women, to consider milking as an additional source of income. Women perform a large part of the labor needed for dairying. For inclusive development, the dairy sector is crucial.

The value of livestock production is dominated by milk and its products. Their share has increased from less than 50% in 1950-51, to 67% in 2017-18 (at present prices). It contributed 4.9% of India's total GDP and 28.4% to GDP/GVA Agriculture/allied industries. Data from the 20th Census shows that Cattle make up 63.69% of all bovine population. The total bovine population includes Yaks (0.1%), Buffalos (0.1%). This table clearly shows the importance of Indian dairy production, buffalos, and calves.

India is the world's largest milk producer. The Government has taken many measures to improve the productivity of livestock. The result has been an increase in milk production. The 2017-18 and 2018-19 milk productions amounted to 176.3 million tonnes and had an annual growth rate of 6.47%. India is in dire need of milk products and other dairy products. The 2011-12 Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSSO showed that 78% and 85% respectively of Indian rural and urban residents had ingested milk from India. These figures indicate that India will continue to demand milk and other dairy products. Nearly 35% comes from Indigenous Buffaloes. Crossbred cows account for 26%. Native cows make up 10% of total milk production. Non-descript cows make up 11% and non-descript buffaloes, 14%.

This paper will focus on the Indian Dairy Cooperative Societies as well as the current Status of Dairy Cooperative Societies. 20 percent of the milk comes from cooperatives or private dairy farms. 32% of milk comes from unorganized markets and 48% is locally. 40% of milk is sold in the organized sector, while 60% are sold by the unorganized. 90% of milk surplus is however processed in the most developed countries. Organized milk producers have greater access to rural milk farmers. This could increase their income by up to twofold. The National Action Plan for Dairy Development aims to improve organized milk handling from 20% to 41% by 2021-22. Cooperative milk handling has increased to 10%-20% while private milk handling has risen from 10%-30%.

Three tiers are available for milk producer's cooperative societies: A district cooperative milk producer unions (DCS), a rural dairy cooperative society and a cooperative milk products union in a state-form called a State Federation. You can register them under the Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act 95 and the Co-operative Societies Act 64. There were 222 milk cooperatives that served 17.01 million farmers as of December 2019. They were registered under the Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act 1995 and Co-operative Societies Act 64. Cooperative Dairies sold 353.05 crore liters of liquid milk every day in 2019-20, compared to 370.04 million liters in 2018-19. This is an increase of 4.8

Also, the Indian Policies for Dairy Development were discussed. These included the National Programme for Dairy Development and Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Schemes (DEDS), National Dairy Plan Phase I and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations as well as the Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund.

The first section of this chapter gives a quick overview of Telangana. The second section focuses on Dairy Development in Telangana State. A detailed discussion was held on the Organized Dairy Development in Telangana, Integrated Sample Survey Scheme and the impact of

Telangana State's livestock sector. Around 29 Lakh Telangana State farmers depend on the livestock sector for their livelihood. Cows are worth Rs.12403 in the livestock sector. The current price of cows is Rs.12403, which equals 4.86% of GSDP<sup>11</sup>.

Telangana has 4232539 cattle, and 4226306 Buffalos. It is not home to Yaks and Mithuns. Telangana accounts for 2.2% of India's cattle population. It is the 15th most populous Indian cattle breeder. Telangana ranks 9th in the Buffalo population. It contributes 3.85% of the total population. During the previous period, India's total milk production was 2.88%. In 2017-18, the livestock sector in Telangana accounted for 47.6% (Agriculture and Livestock Forestry; Fishing GSVA).

Telangana State Dairy Federation (also known as Telangana State Dairy Federation) and its Vijaya Dairy and three other Milk Producers Mutually Aided Co-Operative Unions (namely Mulukanoor Women's Cooperative Dairy and Karimnagar Milk Producers Mutually Aided Union Limited and Nalgonda-Ranga Reddy Milk Producers Mutually Aided Co-Operative Union Limited, Nalgonda-Ranga Reddy Milk Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Milk Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Milk Producers Mutually Aideda Reddy Milk Producers Mutuals Mutually Aided Union Limited, which is the state's strongest, with the state's. Telangana has several levels of infrastructure, including milk collection centers at village level, Mandal-Level Bulk milk cooling units and divisional level milk chilling and dairies. This infrastructure provides income for small farmers, women milk producers, as well as agricultural labor.

This paper highlights key policy initiatives and programs taken by the Telangana government to promote dairy development in the state. Cash Incentive, Milk Animals Distribution Scheme are two examples of such schemes. NABARD Subsidy Programs For Dairy Farming in Telangana: This chapter focuses on the impact of policy interventions as well as the role that the dairy sector plays for inclusive development.

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