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**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH FIVE YEAR
PLANS – A STUDY****Makala Gandhi**

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Abstract: *Dairying was given due importance in different plans not merely to increase milk supply and to serve the public with hygiene milk, but also to provide the small and marginal farmers with large employment potential and income throughout the year. The approach of the Government was also to develop dairying as an industry in view of its importance and prime place in the state's economy, which will take care of the rural problems like poverty and unemployment. The approach of the state in promoting the dairy industry is to create industries that would facilitate the major objectives of providing employment possibilities and increased income for the weaker sections in the rural areas. The Government of India set the objectives for dairy development in the state during different plan periods. The present paper focused on dairy development through five-year plans in India.*

Key Words: *Dairy, Dairy Development, Five Years Plans, and Dairy Development*

Introduction

After independence, our country adopted the policy of mixed economy wherein both the private and public sector was to play their respective roles in the development of the country. For rapid economic development accompanied by continuous progress towards equality and social justice, India adopted the policy of five-year plans.

First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956)

In the first five-year plan dairy development program was initiated in a relatively small way. The first plan gives exclusive attention to 1. Controlled breeding, 2. Disease control, 3. Goshala development, and 4. Key village scheme. In this plan Rs. 220 Million

were allotted dairy development out of which 141.9 Million for Animal Husbandry and 78.1 Million for Dairying. The program during this plan period was related to the supply of milk to large cities under hygienic conditions. In this plan period, 146 Key Village Blocks were established with Artificial Insemination Centers, 650 Veterinary Hospitals and 25 Gosadans also took place. The total milk output in the country was 18 Million MT during this plan. In 1952 Aarey Milk Colony was established in Bombay and 15000 commercial buffaloes removed from the inside city to Aarey Milk Colony. The survey conducted in 1956, pointed out that there were 1020 organized Ghoushalas in 21 states of India which maintained 1,30,000 cattle and 1400 breeding bulls and produced 112 Million Kgs of milk. However, in the first plan target was not achieved and the plan was not quite successful.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)

The second five-year plan emphasizes certain objectives relating to production, marketing, and consumption of milk. During this plan major attention was given on quality control, paying remunerative price to milk producer and a reasonable price to the consumer. In this plan, Rs.575 Million allotted to dairy development comprising Rs.385 Million for Animal Husbandry and Rs.190 million for Dairying. During this plan period, regional Dairy research Stations were started at Bombay and Calcutta, in addition to the existing one at Bangalore. Bombay milk scheme received rail and road milk tankers from New Zealand during this plan period for transportation of milk between Anand and Bombay. During this plan period, many states started separate dairy development departments. The dairy development programme envisaged establishment of 66 fluid milk handling plants and 6 milk product factories and dairy factory at Anand, expansion of existing 114 blocks with 670 Artificial Insemination centers, 34 new Gosadans, 248 Gaushalas, 1900 Veterinary Hospitals, promoting 3 private entrepreneurs (Glaxo, Levers, and Nestles) for establishing milk product factories. By 1959, there were 2257 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and 77 Milk Supply Unions in the country with a membership of 21113 which owned funds of Rs.183 lakhs and sold milk and milk products worth Rs.11.32 Crores. By the end of the plan period, milk production increased to 20.36 Million Tonnes per year.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)

In the third five-year plan Rs.907.5 Million were allotted for Animal Husbandry and Dairying out of which Rs.547 million for Animal Husbandry and Rs.360.5 for Dairying. The actual amount spent on animal husbandry and dairying was Rs.434 Million and Rs.336 Million respectively. During this plan, the setting up of 55 fluid milk projects for cities having a population of 1,00,000 each, 8 rural creameries, 6 milk product factories, 2 cheese factories, and 4 cattle feed factories were set up. A modern feed mill was set up at Anand (Gujrat) with a gift from the United Kingdom. The dairy development policy in this plan was outlined. The supply and collection of milk were undertaken by a network of producer's co-operatives in the villages. The processing

and distribution of milk and milk products were also organized on a co-operative line. In this plan period, Madras Milk Supply Scheme was taken up and 23 liquid plants and 27 pilot milk schemes were in operation and the daily average output of milk in the organized sector was 13 lakh liters. During this plan, the Government of India established the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) at Anand (Gujrat) in 1965. It is a program launching body and provides technical service on a non- profit basis which the implementing agencies require in the field of dairying.

Three Annual Plans (1966-1969)

During these three annual plan periods, Rs.674.7 Million approved for dairy development out of which Rs.413.3 Million for Animal Husbandry and Rs.261.4 Million for Dairying. During this plan period, the emphasis was given to complete the projects which are work in progress.

Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-1974)

In this planned budget allotted for dairy, development was Rs.2330.3 Million out of which Rs.940.6 Million was spent on Animal Husbandry and Rs.1389.7 million on Dairying. The physical targets under Fourth Five Year Plan envisaged setting up of 49 milk supply schemes, 11 milk product factories, and 43 rural dairy centers. Of these, 6 milk supply schemes, 2 milk product factories, and 32 rural dairy centers were commissioned. During this plan, the Operation Flood Programme was initiated in March 1970, with the help of aid from the World Food Programme. It emphasizes to increase milk output in 27 milk sheds located in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai). In this plan period, many dairy units were running on losses and the plan was not quite successful. However, milk production was increased up to about 23 million tons per year.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1978)

During the fifth five-year plan outlay of Rs.4375.4 Million allocated to the dairy development of which Rs.3095.6 Million was spent on Animal Husbandry and Rs.1279.8 was spent on Dairying, which was 11.13% of the total plan outlay. The plan emphasizes considerably to develop animal husbandry and dairying with a view to giving the subsidiary occupation too small and marginal farmers and landless laborers as well as to assist the weaker sections of the community. During this plan period funds were utilized to expand the existing capacities of dairy plants in the four cities. In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976) for assisting the rural poor, 96 projects for the rearing of crossbred heifers were taken up. It was proposed to set up 64 liquid milk plants, 111 milk product factories, and 127 rural dairy centers and complete 36 spillover schemes and consolidate the existing liquid milk schemes and milk product factories. During this plan, milk production increased above 55 lakh liters.

Two Annual Plans (1978-1980)

In these Two Annual plans budget allotted of Rs.2460.6 million for dairy development out of which Rs.929.8 Million and 1157.9 Million actually spent on Animal Husbandry and Dairying respectively.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985):

In the Sixth Five Year plan the total amount of expenditure was made of Rs.8519.4 Million on dairy development out of which Rs.3896.4 Million allotted to Animal Husbandry and Rs.4623 Million on Dairying. During this plan, the Operation Flood II Programme was implemented. Taking into account the impact of this project, the level of milk production is anticipated to reach the level of 38 Million tones implying a growth rate of 4.8% by the end of the plan period. The annual milk production in this plan period was 42 Million Tones.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)

During this plan period funds allotted for Animal Husbandry and Dairying were Rs.19102.4 Million out of which amount spent on Animal Husbandry was Rs.11585.5 million and on Dairying Rs.7517.9 Million. During this plan period, the expected rate of growth of milk was 6.5% and the per capita consumption of milk was 149 grams. In the seventh five year plan the main stress was given on raising milk production, feed, and fodder.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)

In this plan total outlay was Rs.13000 Million out of which Rs.4000 Million for animal husbandry and Rs.9000 million allotted for dairying. This plan gives considerable attention to the increasing productivity of milch cows, the efficiency of milk co-operatives and strengthening their management. During this plan period, the milk production had increased up to 70 Million Tones.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

During this plan period, milk production of India had reached up to 84 Million tones. The per capita availability of milk increased from 112 grams to 226 grams per day in 2001-02. The total plan outlay in the Ninth Plan was Rs.19650 Million. The portion of the amount spent on Dairying was Rs.4850 million, which was much lower as compared to the eighth plan. The National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) was initiated in October 2000 for a period of 10 years. The project envisages genetic upgradation of indigenous cattle and buffaloes, development and conservation of important indigenous breeds and to evolve sustainable breeding policy. The project is being implemented by State Implementing Agencies (SIA's). Presently, 26 states and 1 UTs are participating in the project.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

In this plan, Rs.25000 Million was allotted to Animal Husbandry and Dairy development. The target for milk production is set out at 108.4 MT with an annual increase of 6%. The plan gives considerable attention on withdrawal of MMPO, Introduction of National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Improvement Programme, Creation of Database and Information Network, Conservation of threatened livestock breeds, feed and fodder production enhancement and to raise clean milk production.

Review of Tenth Plan

Milk production in India remained stagnant during the period 1950 to 1970 when the production grew at the rate of about 1% per annum. Thereafter, India's milk production showed the rapid growth of between 4 and 5%, reaching a level of 91 million tonnes in 2004-05. The per capita availability of the milk increased from 112 gm per day in 1970-71 to 229 gm per day in 2004-05. An estimated 70 million rural milch animal households are engaged in milk production. Notwithstanding this, all the major livestock products showed an increased growth rate during the 10th plan. Consequently, in the first four years of the 10th five-year plan, the growth rate of milk has been less than 3% per annum. In India, the livestock continues to be raised on crop residues and agricultural by-products. The area under cultivated fodder production is limited only to 4.60% of the total cultivable land. The schemes and programs relating to feeding, fodder and pasture development in the country are quite limited. The efforts made during the 10th five-year plan in raising the feed and fodder resources for the livestock were not very successful. The performance of central fodder development organization of Government of India was evaluated by The Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram and found to be unsatisfactory. Export earnings from livestock products rose from Rs.1500.93 crores in 2001-02 to 2253.33 crores during 2004-05. Export of milk and milk products also improved and accounted for 17% of the export of livestock products.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The goals for the eleventh five year plan for the livestock sector would be) to achieve an overall growth between 6% to 7% per annum for the sector as a whole with milk group achieving a growth of 5.0% per annum and meat and poultry group achieving a growth of 10% per annum, ii) the benefit of growth should be equitable, benefiting mainly the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers and should benefit poorly endowed areas like draught prone, arid and semi-arid areas iii) the sector should generate additional employment opportunity to people in the rural areas especially to the female population, iv) livestock should provide a major source of income in the selected areas having potential for mixed crop-livestock farming system, and v) the growth in the sector should result in the improvement of environment especially in the rural areas.

Financial Outlays and Resource Mobilization

An outlay of Rs. 37770 crores for Animal Husbandry and the Dairy sector is proposed for Eleventh Plan. The estimates do not include a requirement for the management of calamities like drought, famine, flood, and disaster like earthquake and Tsunami. It is proposed that a calamity relief fund for livestock with an outlay of Rs.10000 crores should be created. In addition, the State Governments would be required to allocate an estimated Rs.10000 crores for animal husbandry and dairying sector. Therefore, a total investment of Rs. 57770 crores would be required during the 11th Plan period. Out of proposed Rs. 37770 crores a provision of Rs.13075 crores would be required to be provided in Government of India budget and the balance provided as credit by the financial institutions.

Eleventh Plan Outcome

Livestock and dairy sector is expected to grow at 6 to 7% per annum during the 11th five-year plan. The GDP from the livestock sector at the end of the 11th five-year plan is expected to increase from the present level of Rs.1,12,579 crores to Rs.1,61,104 crores at 1999-2000 prices. The milk production is expected to grow at 5% per annum, meat and egg at 10% per annum and the wool at 2% per annum.

Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-17)

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been allocated an amount of Rs. 14,179.0 crores during the Twelfth Five-year Plan including the external assistance of Rs.1,584 crores. The outlay includes a number of Rs.7,628crores for Animal Husbandry, Rs.4,976 crores for Dairy Development and Rs.2,483crores for the Fisheries sector. The existing scheme relating to the development of bovine and dairy development is proposed to be merged to a new scheme of National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development in order to expand the artificial insemination program to cover about 35% of the breedable population by the end of the 12th Plan. National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched in the Union Budget 2013-14, in which all the animal husbandry schemes except schemes relating to the disease control were merged. The plan allocation is the indication of the policy of the government and its commitment towards the achievement of the goals. The Dairy industry in India has seen remarkable progress due to the vigorous implementation of various programs undertaken by the government during various Five-Year plan periods.

Conclusion

Indian economy is basically an agricultural economy. The incidence of the problems of unemployment and underemployment is severe in rural areas. Dairying is assigned pride of place in India due to its contribution to the rural poor by providing an opportunity to uplift them by generating additional employment and income through dairying particularly during the slack agricultural season. Since time

immemorial dairying has been practiced as a rural cottage industry. The origin of the modern dairy industry could be traced back to the end of the 19th century. The milk production in the country has reached a level of 127 million tons by the year 2013-14. Dairy co-operatives presently handle 12% of the country's marketable milk surplus. The growth of dairy co-operatives on the Anand pattern is many impressive over the years. The proliferation of farmer members over the period in cooperatives is also spectacular. India has occupied the number one position in the world in the production of milk. The production of milk and the per capita availability in India have increased progressively over the years. India has also entered into the export market with a growing share in the world exports of dairy products.

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