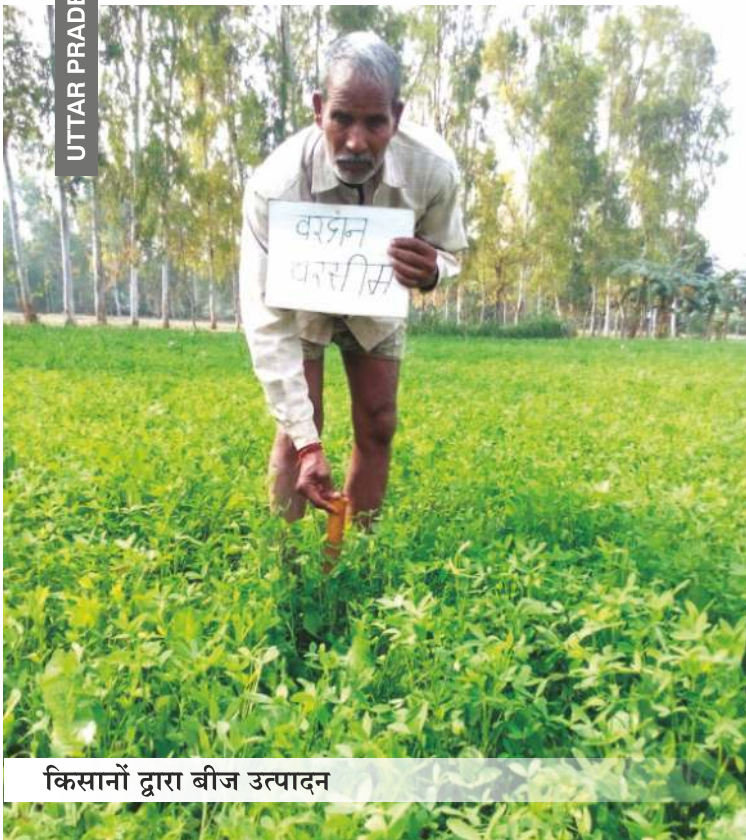




UTTAR PRADESH

हरा चारा बीज उत्पादन के माध्यम से एनडीपी ने दिखाए किसानों की आय में वृद्धि के नए रास्ते



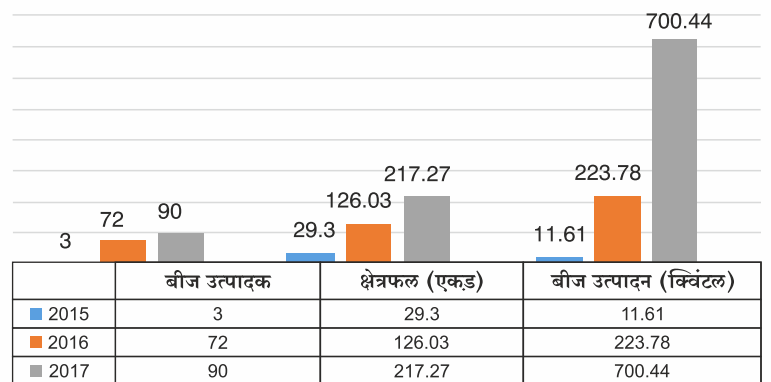
किसानों द्वारा बीज उत्पादन

वर्ष 2012 में दुग्ध संघ ने राष्ट्रीय डेरी योजना-1 के अंतर्गत संचालित चारा विकास कार्यक्रम में हरा चारा बीज प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र की स्थापना की एवं दुग्ध संघ के साथ जुड़े हुए किसानों के सहयोग से हरा चारा बीज उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया। प्रारम्भिक समय में बहुत कम किसानों ने चारा बीज उत्पादन में भाग लिया, प्रथम वर्ष में केवल 3 किसानों द्वारा 29.3 एकड़ भूमि पर हरा चारा बीज उत्पादन किया गया। चारा बीज उत्पादन से हुए फायदों (जैसे अधिक आय प्राप्ति) से प्रभावित होकर, अन्य किसान भी इस मुहिम से जुड़ गये। फलस्वरूप, चारा बीज उत्पादन में सतत वृद्धि हुई एवं वर्ष 2017-18 में लगभग 700 किंटल हरा चारा बीज उत्पादन हुआ।

चारा विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आयोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से क्षेत्र के किसानों में उन्नत किस्मों के हरा चारा बीजों के उपयोग हेतु जागरूकता बढ़ी है एवं किसानों ने प्रत्येक हरा चारा फसल हेतु नए बीजों का उपयोग शुरू किया है। भविष्य में दुग्ध संघ द्वारा उन्नत किस्म के सत्यापित बीजों का उत्पादन एवं अधिक से अधिक किसानों को बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम से जोड़कर उनकी आय में वृद्धि एवं जीवन स्तर में सुधार का लक्ष्य है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 23 सितम्बर 1938 को लखनऊ दुग्ध संघ की स्थापना हुई थी, एवं अपनी स्थापना के बाद से दुग्ध संघ किसानों के विकास, उनकी आय में वृद्धि एवं जीवन स्तर में सुधार हेतु लगातार कार्यरत है। दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि एवं लागत को कम करने हेतु पौष्टिक हरे चारे का उपयोग अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। हरे चारे की अधिक उपज और

पौष्टिकता के लिए अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले चारा बीजों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। दुग्ध संघ द्वारा दूसरे राज्यों से हरा चारा बीज क्रय करके किसानों को उपलब्ध कराया जाता था। बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर अत्यंत कम रहती थी। ज़्यादातर किसान अपने द्वारा उगाये गए बीजों का ही अधिक इस्तेमाल करते थे जिसके कारण हरे चारे की पैदावार एवं पौष्टिकता कम रहती थी।





BIHAR

महिला सशक्तिकरण बना समृद्धि का आधार



अपने कर्तव्यों संग नारी भर रही है अब उड़ान
ना है कोई शिकवा, ना कोई थकान, यही है नारी की पहचान।

श्री मती मोनिका भारती हासदा अनसूचित जनजाति परिवार से आती हैं। तीन वर्ष पूर्व इनका विवाह बहुत ही साधारण परिवार के श्री अशोक पीटर के साथ हुआ, जो ग्राम-अलीनगर, प्रखण्ड-के नगर, जिला-पूर्णिया के निवासी थे। अशोक बेरोजगार थे। मोनिका बी.ए. तक पढ़ाई करने के बावजूद अपने परिवार की कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं कर पा रही थी। मोनिका और उनके गाँव की महिलाएँ घर पर ही शराब बनाकर

व् बेचकर जीविकोपार्जन कर रहे थे। विकट परिस्थिति में महिलाएँ मजदूरी का कार्य भी करती थीं। यह लोग दूसरों के खेतों में 200 से 250 रुपए प्रतिदिन मजदूरी पर धान बोने, फसल काटने एवं मखाना छुड़ाने के काम करते थे। इसके बावजूद भी जीवन यापन काफी मुश्किल हो रहा था।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल 2016 से शराब बंदी लागू की गई जिसके चलते सभी परिवार बेरोजगार हो गए। राज्य सरकार के पशु एवं

मत्स्य संसाधन विभाग के द्वारा वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई। जिसके तहत महत्वकांक्षी योजना समग्र गव्य विकास योजना के अंतर्गत मोनिका ने भी ऋण के लिए आवेदन दिया तथा उन्हें एवं अन्य 18 अनसूचित जनजाति परिवारों को उन्नत नस्ल के दो-दो दुधारू मवेशी उपलब्ध कराए गए। यह लोग दूध का उत्पादन तो कर रहे थे परन्तु दूध का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा था एवं बिक्री हेतु स्थाई

बाज़ार भी उपलब्ध नहीं था। मोनिका और उनके पति बाज़ार में मिठाई एवं चाय की दुकानों में दूध बेचा करते थे।

मोनिका एक दिन पास के एक गाँव फूलवरिया गई हुई थी जहाँ दुग्ध उत्पादक सहयोग समिति कार्यरत थी। वहाँ उन्हें समिति से मिलने वाले फायदे जैसे उचित दर, स्थाई बाज़ार, नियमित भुगतान, पशुओं के लिए कृमिनाशक व टीकाकरण की व्यवस्था और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की व्यवस्था की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई। तब उन्होंने मन-ही-मन निश्चय किया की वह अपने गाँव में भी दुग्ध उत्पादक सहयोग समिति खुलवाएगी। उन्होंने अपने पति, गाँव की महिलाओं एवं अन्य पशुपालकों को समिति से होने वाले फायदे के बारे में बताया एवं समिति खुलवाने के लिए राज़ी कर लिया।

उन्होंने कोसी डेयरी प्रोजेक्ट, पूर्णिया के पदाधिकारियों से संपर्क किया और दिनांक 16-10-2017 को उनके गाँव में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी योजना-1 अंतर्गत ग्राम आधारित दुग्ध संग्रहण प्रणाली के तहत दुग्ध समिति खुल गई। लेखन सामग्री एवं जांच सामग्री डेयरी के तरफ से 100% के अनुदान पर दिया गया। आज उनके पास कुल 7 गाये हैं, जिससे लगभग 75 लीटर दूध



प्रतिदिन प्राप्त होता है। तथा दूध की घरेलू खपत के पश्चात् लगभग 73 लीटर दूध समिति में प्रतिदिन देती हैं। जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति काफी सुधर गई है। अब उन्हें मजदूरी नहीं करनी पड़ती है। कोसी डेयरी प्रोजेक्ट, पूर्णिया के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर स्वच्छ दुग्ध उत्पादन, किसान जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और पशु प्रबंधन संबंधित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जाता है।

उनके गाँव में (पौष्टिक चारा उपलब्ध करने के लिए) कोसी डेयरी प्रोजेक्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा साइलेज बनाने संबंधित प्रशिक्षण भी दिया गया। अब गाँव के पशुपालकों की आर्थिक स्थिति काफी सुधर गई है और सभी परिवारों द्वारा लगभग 250 लीटर दूध प्रतिदिन संग्रहण होता है। महिलाएँ भी काफी सशक्त हो गईं एवं पशु प्रबंधन कार्य में पुरुषों से ज्यादा बढ़-चढ़कर कार्य करती हैं।

महिलाओं की इच्छा शक्ति और सभी के सहयोग से कम समय में हुई प्रगति से प्रसन्न होकर राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष श्री दिलीप रथ तथा बिहार राज्य दूध सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड की प्रबंध निर्देशक श्रीमती शिखा श्रीवास्तव ने भी इनके गाँव का दौरा किया तथा सभी महिलाओं को संबोधित कर उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्यों की प्रशंसा की। उनके इस उल्लेखनीय

कार्य में हर संभव मदद करने का आश्वासन दिया और सभी को डेयरी व्यवसाय में नए आयाम स्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित भी किया।



एनडीपी-1 के माध्यम से पशुओं में नस्लसुधार



कृत्रिम गर्भाधान से उत्पन्न बच्चा

कृत्रिम गर्भाधान द्वारा पशु की नस्ल में सुधार होता देख सहज मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर कंपनी की सदस्य शान्ति देवी, गाँव राजमालपुर तिमरुआ, जिला एँटा, उत्तर प्रदेश, अपनी जुबान से बताती नहीं थकती। अपना अनुभव साझा करते हुए बताती हैं कि वो एक मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार से आती हैं। वर्तमान में सहज की सदस्य हैं। इस समय इनके पास 3 गाय और 2 भैंस है।

थोड़ा अतीत में झाँक कर शान्ति देवी बताती हैं कि आज से लगभग एक साल पहले तक वह बहुत परेशान थी, क्योंकि उनके पशुओं में बांझपन की समस्या का समाधान उन्हें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा था। जो भी सुजाव मिला वह उन्होंने किया, लेकिन समस्या टलने का नाम नहीं ले रही थी। अंत में वह अपने पशुओं को बेचने के बारे में सोचने लगी। तभी उन्हें सहज

डेयरी के माध्यम से सहज कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के बारे में पता चला और उन्होंने कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यकर्ता से संपर्क किया। पशुओं की समस्या जानने के बाद उसने उचित सलाह दी एवं बांझपन निवारण कैम्प में पशुओं को लाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। जहाँ पर सहज के पशु चिकित्सकों द्वारा उपचार किया गया। इलाज कराने के बाद पशु के गर्मी में आते ही, सहज

कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यकर्ता ने उनकी गाय को गर्भित किया, जो एक ही बार में ग्याभन हो गई। अब उनकी गाय ने एक सुन्दर सी बछिया को जन्म दिया है जो देखने में बहुत ही सुन्दर है।

फिर सहज कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यकर्ता ने उन्हें सहज मिनरल मिक्सचर पावडर के बारे में और उसे खिलाने के तरीके के बारे में बताया। शुरुआत में उन्हें दूध की कीमत कम मिल रही थी। जब उन्हें सहज डेयरी के माध्यम से सहज सुदाना का पता चला तो उन्होंने अपने पशुओं को सहज सुदाना खिलाना शुरू कर दिया। इसके बाद उनके सभी पशुओं के दूध की फैट एवं एस.एन.एफ. में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और उनके पशुओं के दूध की ज्यादा कीमत मिलने लगी है।

आज सहज कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यकर्ता से गर्भित कराने के बाद उनकी 3 गायें और 1 भैंस गर्भित हो गई हैं। अब वह उम्मीद करती हैं कि उनके पशुओं के जो बच्चे आएंगे वो भी अच्छी नस्ल एवं अधिक दूध उत्पादन वाले होंगे।



TAMIL NADU

Socio-economic development through dairy



Smt. K. Subbulakshmi has studied till 12th standard and is currently working as DCS Secretary, RBP LRP and AI worker of A. Thoppupatti Dairy Co-operative Society (DCS) in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu. She is married and has three children. Before being selected to work as DCS Secretary, she used to work as an agriculture labourer with a very meagre earning of around Rs.2000 per month.

On 18 Feb 2015, The Trichy milk Union opened a Dairy Co-operative Society under VBMP sub project of NDP-I with 12 milk pourers and a total of 130 Litre Per Day (LPD) milk procurement. Seeing her hardworking nature and her ability to read and write, Smt. K. Subbulakshmi was selected as

secretary of the DCS in the village.

After 6 months, in August 2015, the Milk Union introduced, Ration Balancing Programme in the village. She took the challenge of becoming the LRP under the programme. This helped her to spend some more time in the DCS and added to her monthly income. She stopped working as an agriculture labourer and was fully engaged in the village DCS. Whenever, the milk collection work was over, she performed the duty of LRP.

Being a DCS secretary, she was thoroughly aware about the problems faced by the milk producers and now she had the solution for that as well, which was Ration Balancing Programme. She spread

awareness among the Milk producers about benefits of feeding balanced ration and mineral mixture to milch animals, importance of AI, Green fodder, dry fodder etc. Everyone, including the Milk Union officials were happy with her performance.

Seeing her commitment to work, the Milk Union offered her to get trained as an AI Technician too. The main motive behind this step was to bring all the input services under a single umbrella and to enhance the financial support to her. Due to her interest and motivation from the Union and milk producers, she got trained on Artificial Insemination delivery services and became a good Artificial Inseminator.

Presently, due to her endless efforts and timely services, the membership of DCS has increased from 12 to 35 milk producers and the milk procurement has increased from 130 LPD to 450 LPD. Now, she is able to earn an income of Rs.8000/- month by serving the DCS as secretary, inseminator and LRP for RBP.

With her sheer hard work and commitment, besides helping her family financially, she has helped the milk producers in her village to get remunerative price and practice scientific animal rearing. She is now a well-known figure in the village and is socio-economically empowered too.



WEST BENGAL

Community Health and Safety through Bio-Medical Waste Management



Bio-medical waste of a Semen Station means any infectious waste which is generated during different activities in a Semen Station. This success story is about setting up a hygienic system of management of the bio-medical waste generated at Paschim Banga Go Sampad Bikas Sansthan (PBG SBS), Frozen Semen Bull Station, Salboni, West Bengal.

Before the commencement of National Dairy Plan I in Frozen Semen Bull Station, of Paschim Banga Go-Sampad Bikash Sanstha, Salboni, all bio-medical wastes produced were dumped in a defined pit inside the campus without following any proper safety standards. This was mainly due to the lack of awareness of the harmful impacts of Bio-medical waste on the health of animals and the workers in the semen station.

Under NDP-I, specialised Training on Environment & Social Management was

organized by NDDDB wherein an officer from Salboni Semen station participated and learned about proper Bio-Medical waste management and implementation of standard operating procedures and latest Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Subsequently, the trained officer initiated the process of Bio-medical Waste management at the semen station. He also informed and oriented all the staff and workers that such waste could be a potential health hazard to the workers, visitors, flora and fauna of this area.

Accordingly, a systematic approach was developed as per the guidelines for proper handling of the bio-medical wastes of Frozen Semen Bull Station, Salboni. They got the semen station registered with State Pollution Control Board and signed a contract with a Authorised Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment

Facility (CBMWTF), operating in the area, for collection and safe disposal of Bio Medical Waste on alternate day (48 Hrs) frequency. In accordance with the applicable laws, following systems were put in place:

- Yellow and blue bins fitted with changeable colored plastic bags were placed for collection of semen station wastes
- A sharp pit was developed for sharp items like used needles, broken glass items etc
- Bio-medical waste disposal room was constructed at a corner where all tied plastic bags were stored for collection by the agency
- Annual contract with M/S West Bengal Waste Management Ltd. who pick waste bags from Bio-medical waste disposal room.
- Proper record keeping followed by maintaining waste disposal log book. In accordance with the Bio Medical Waste Management

Rules 2016, it is the duty of every “occupier” i.e. a person who has the control over the institution or its premises, to take all steps to ensure that waste generated is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment.

Now after establishment of a Bio-medical Waste Management system, the bio-medical waste is no more a risk factor at Frozen Semen Bull Station, Salboni. Thus, NDP-I has generated awareness about Bio-Medical Waste and its proper management and semen stations like Salboni have successfully implemented the standard operating procedures for bio-medical waste management.



GUJARAT

Promoting dairy entrepreneurship through Micro Training Centre (MTC)



Shri Chintanbhai Patel, a resident of Chidra village in Jambusar Taluka of Bharuch district (Gujarat) was a manager in a diamond cutting factory in Surat earning about Rs.25,000/- per month. However, recession in the diamond industry and ill health of his father forced him to return to his village.

After returning, he started farming with the support of his wife Smt. Koushikaben. He also purchased one Holstein Friesian cow and within few months he realised that dairying activity is profitable. He found it more remunerative and sustainable in comparison to agriculture alone and is a good source of income throughout the year. He adopted dairying as his secondary source of livelihood. Over time, he has increased the dairy herd size from 1 HF cow to 10 milch animals of HF and Gir breed. Later, in 2011, he was also elected as president of the village dairy cooperative society (DCS). Currently, he sells about

40 to 50 litres of milk per day from his dairy animals. Chintanbhai recognises dairying as an important source of livelihood and says that *"Since last five years I have been trying to motivate other villagers to adopt dairying as an alternate viable livelihood option. I am the Chairman of the Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) in the village since 2011. During my tenure, the membership, quantity and quality of milk in the DCS has increased and now the DCS has a Bulk Milk Cooler of 3000 litre capacity. Progress of dairying in the village has increased the income of the farmers"*.

Chintanbhai has developed himself as a progressive dairy farmer. Under National Dairy Plan Phase I, his farm was identified to be developed as a Micro Training Centre (MTC). The main purpose of setting up of the Micro Training Centre was to provide practical knowledge and information to the dairy

farmers so that they can practice scientific animal husbandry practices which are actually being practised by the progressive dairy farmers. Shri Chintanbhai Patel is highly obliged to the Bharuch milk union which has selected him as a resource person to create facility for Micro Training Centre under NDP I and to facilitate training sessions for the small farmers. He feels very happy that through this platform he can share his experience and successful journey in dairying. The MTC started with funding support from NDP I for the interventions proposed for trainings. Within two months of start of the MTC, 123 male and 100 female dairy farmers were trained at MTC. During the training, the farmers are being informed about advance animal husbandry practices, animal shed management, various types of fodder seeds and silage

making, improved varieties of fodder seeds for green fodder, balanced feeding for the animals, usefulness of various technologies like mower, chaff cutter, biogas plant, cattle management, calf rearing and clean milk production etc. According to Shri Chintanbhai Patel and his wife Koushikaben, *"Micro Training Centre is an effective means to disseminate advance technology, best practices and adequate information related to dairying. More such training centres should be created in other villages so that the farmers get a platform for cross learning"*. They further add that, *"This training has increased confidence among the small farmers and reassured them that dairying is a viable livelihood option"*.





ODISHA

NDP-I enabling Socio-Economic upliftment of backward areas of Odisha



Chanabahal MPCs was established on 11 June 2017 by BKN Milk Union, Odisha, under support from National Dairy Plan phase I. At its inception, Chanabahal MPCs had 14 members and the milk procurement was only 41.2 Litres Per Day (LPD) and out of 11 villages of the panchayat only 3 villages were covered.

Within a short span of time, the MPCs successfully enrolled 47 members with milk procurement of around 150 LPD. The MPCs pays its members in a 10 day payment cycle and is providing a source of regular income as a supplement to agriculture income.

Chanabahal is one of the most underdeveloped village in Bolangir district. Muribahal Block is a mostly tribal area and has water scarcity. Due to lack of employment opportunities, many people were forced to leave the village in search of employment to other cities and states.

The conditions were adverse for initiating any kind of dairy activities in the area. Some farmers also kept milch animals and had to sustain livelihood by selling milk. Due to lack of market access, they had to sell the milk at very cheap price to the private vendors. Under VBMPS sub project of National Dairy Plan I (NDP-I), BKN Milk Union selected this area with a basic aim to carry out activities conducive for socio-economic development of milk producers through establishment of Dairy Cooperative Societies in the area. Establishment of the MPCs not only ensured round the year good price of milk to the producers but also ensured regular supply of cattle feed and mineral mixture throughout the year. The First Aid, De-worming medicines and vaccine were also provided either on subsidized rate or free of cost. The animal Health camps were being organized at regular intervals. Besides this, the management committee

members were trained on society management for better management of society. Further, under NDP-I, training & awareness programmes were organised for DCS Secretary, Milk Producer, Management Committee Members of DCS.

The farmers who attended training's at NDDDB Anand informed that they had received good education on dairying and this has improved their understanding of dairying on the whole. They received information on cow management and feeding aspects like diagnosis of common diseases in cows just by observing the symptoms, good feeding practices for better management of cows etc. The interaction with milk producers and dairy cooperative society (DCS) workers during the field visits to the existing dairy cooperative in Anand District (Guj) was most beneficial as they learnt about the best practices in milch animal management.

Later, the farmers implemented the same pattern of DCS in their village, which was well accepted and turned out to be extremely beneficial for the milk producers. Now they are getting the fair price of their milk by selling to the DCS in village. Seeing the impact of the earnings through dairying, majority of people migrating to other places for employment as bonded labour, have returned to the village and are now actively involved in dairying.

Things took a positive turn after the NDP-I interventions and its successful implementation for the inhabitants of Muribahal block of Bolangir district in Odisha state. According to Shri Chandrabhanu Murada, "This government scheme (NDP-I) changed the lives of about 3000 people in the area. The inhabitants of the village "Chonamati" in Muribahal block of Bolangir district in Odisha are writing the new chapter of success through their association with White revolution started by the state government. Almost all the families of the village have started dairying. Milk produced is collected through the dairy milk cooperatives at village level and is being sold to OMFED (Odisha Milk Federation). Within a couple of years of start of the NDP-I, the financial status of the people of the region has improved significantly."

The problem of migration has come to a halt within just one year on implementation of NDP-I. They are now engaged in both farming and dairying and are

getting very good price for the milk sold to cooperative society. Now, the villagers were able to easily earn their livelihood in their own village by staying at home with their family members.

The future aim of the BKN Milk Union is to increase the depth dairy development activities by covering all the households in the operational area of MPCs by associating more number of

milk producers to co-operative fold by establishing Village Milk Co-operative Societies.



GUJARAT

Women Empowerment in Saurashtra Region through Dairy



Women Dairy Farmers being honoured at NDDB, Anand

On the occasion of World Milk Day' 2018, Smt.Kunverben Paba Ambaliya and Satiben Pababhai Ambaliya were felicitated at NDDB, Anand for their active involvement in Dairying. They are registered producer members of Madhupur Milk Pooling Point (MPP) of Maahi Milk Producer Company.

In 2015, there was no organized milk procurement systems in Saurashtra & Kutch region, milk producer farmers were at peril

as they were not getting good prices for their milk marketable surplus. At this time of crisis, Maahi Milk Producer Company Limited showed a ray of hope for these farmers, particularly small land holders.

In Madhupur village of Jam Khambhaliya taluka of Jamnagar district (Guj) about 90% farmers were involved in dairying but despite of their best efforts they were not getting good price of the milk which was sold to private vendors.

On 1st Nov 2015, Milk Pooling Point (MPP) was organized under VBMPs project in Madhupur. This MPP was managed by Sahayak Shri Devsi Rajsi Ambaliya. The MPP was started with 35 members, of which 13 were female members and average 125 litres per day milk was being procured. Data Processed Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU) was installed at MPP and payments were being made directly to producer member's account at 10 days interval.

Farmers were getting slips immediately after pouring their milk. With improved transparency in systems, lost faith of the farmers from dairying business was restored and they began to adopt dairy as a business. At present there are total 62 pourer members and all of them are female members. They pour on an avg. 682 litres milk per day.

Out of 62 members, 30 members have been enrolled under RBP and 35 members have availed artificial insemination services being provided by Maahi.

Living standard of the village has improved because of their increased income through dairying. Payments made directly to their bank accounts have made women producers feel empowered and has enabled them to have a say in family decisions. This has also motivated other women of the area for active involvement in dairying.

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