

**Public policies and Dairy
development among poorest
people: A BAIF's experience in India**

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CHALLENGES OF RURAL INDIA

Rural Population 65-70 %

Dependency on Agriculture 80-85 %

Rural Poverty 30-40 %

Basic Amenities

* Assured source of potable
water for villages 70-75 %

* Water sources conforming
to WHO Standards 20-25 %

* Rural population using toilets 30 %

Annual Birth Rate 28/1000

Infant Mortality 6.3/1000

Annual Population Growth 1.81 %

Literacy % Rural

Female 54.16 %

Male 75.85 %



BAIF – A vision of Mahatma Gandhi

“We cannot retain independence in Delhi unless our farmers achieve economic independence in every village like Urulikanchan.”

Mahatma Gandhi



Dr. Manibhai Desai

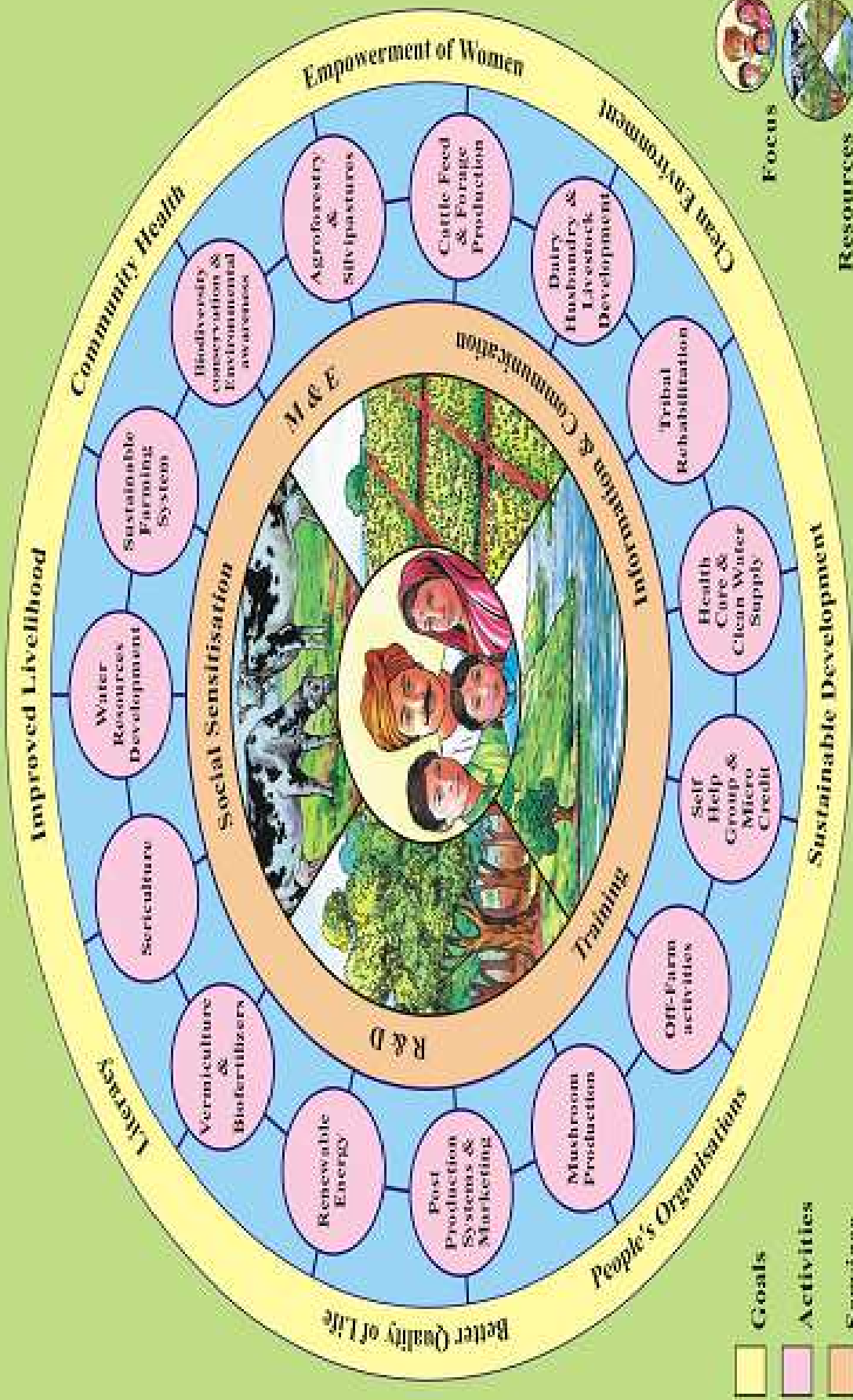
BAIF's Mission

To create opportunities of **gainful self-employment** for the rural families, especially disadvantaged sections, ensuring **sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values.**

This is being achieved through development, research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and up gradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

BAIF is a non-political, secular and professionally managed organization.

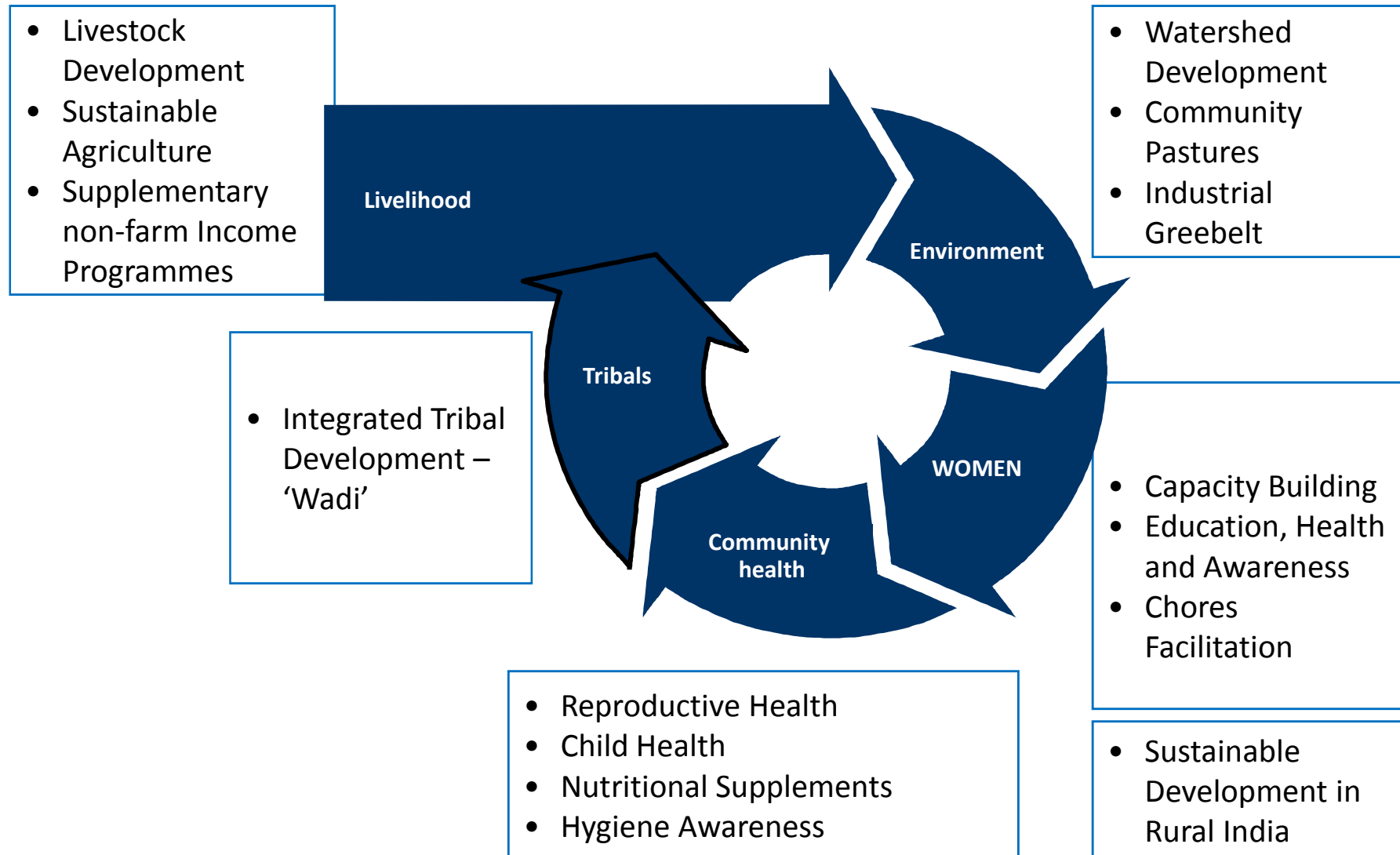
HOLISTIC PROGRAMME APPROACH



SOME SALIENT FEATURES OF BAIF OPERATIONAL AREA

- AGRICULTURE AS SOURCE OF LIVING
- SMALL LAND HOLDING PER FAMILY (0.4 HECT.)
- RAIN FED AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS
- MIGRATION FOR LIVELIHOOD
- AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE - 5
- LITERACY RATE 60% LESS IN WOMEN
- CONSTRAINTS IN ACCESS TO CREDIT

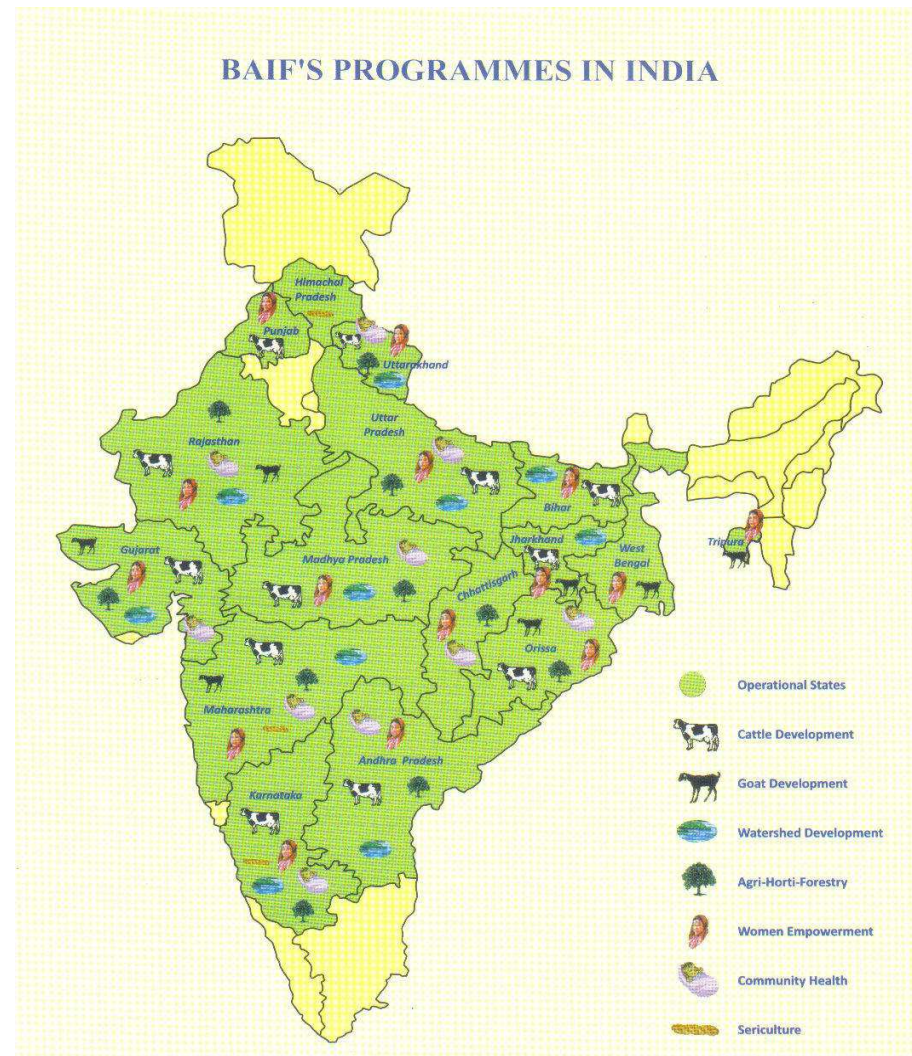
Main Programmes



BAIF in India.....

BAIF WORKING IN 16 STATES IN INDIA

1. Maharashtra: BAIF-MITTRA
2. Karnataka : BIRD-K
3. Andra Pradesh : BIRD-AP
4. Gujarat : GRISERV /DHRUVA
5. Rajasthan :RRIDMA
6. Madhya Pradesh :SPESED
7. Chattisgad
8. Uttar Pradesh :BIRD-UP
9. Uttarakhanda :BIRD-UK
10. Bihar :BIRD- BIHAR
11. Orissa
12. Punjab
13. Jharkhand : BIRVA
14. West Bengal
15. Himachal Pradesh
16. Tripura





TECHNOLOGY

Scouting
Adaptation
Dissemination

Dairy Animals and Goats
genetic improvement / breeding /
reproduction / nutrition / health
/ management
Forage production
forages/cropping systems/forestry
Allied subjects
vermicompost / sericulture /
bioenergy / waste recycling

INPUTS

Standardization
Production
Supply

**Frozen semen and allied
equipment/material**
Vaccines/diagnostics
Feeds/supplements
Seeds/planting material
Biofertilizers
Advisory services

CAPACITY BUILDING

In-house
Participants
Others

Induction/orientation of staff
Refresher courses
Technical trainings
Contractual trainings
Exposures

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-15 villages • 1500-2000 breedable cattle & buffaloes • 1000-1500 families • Focus on poor farmers
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the Art Technology • A.I. at doorsteps • Close follow up and monitoring • Extension & awareness about cattle management, Dairy, etc
Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed supplement • Forage development • Preventive Health Care
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated Research Station for field programme • Focus on quality process
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages with ongoing Govt schemes • Market linkages with Dairy Copperative, private players
PO formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of existing POS • Development of local Organisation



Coverage of a Centre



Service at doorstep



LIVESTOCK AS ACTIVITY





Livestock Programme Coverage

States	12
Centres	3296
Villages	90000
Families	3.4 million
Livestock	6 million

**MILK, NOT AS A COMMODITY, BUT
AS A CULTURE**

HISTORICAL ASPECTS

- < 3000 Years BC

Vedic literature defines cows as per their milking capacity and nature Example- Wilipti, Sutvasha, Vasha, Avasha, Bheema and Vashaanam Vashtama.

- 3000 Years BC - Mohenjodaro and Hadappan excavation
- 500 Years BC- Charaka
Kautilya







Socio-Cultural Aspects

- Gratitude to milk animals-Pola
- Use at socio-cultural events like-16 rituals in family life, Samudra Pooja, Kojagiri, Holi, Makar Sankranti, Naag Panchami etc.
- Human-animal relationship integration through milk- Example Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan
- Humenatarian approach – 4000 Goshalas



दीक्षा...

दीक्षा...



Human animal relationship



Maintaining animals on camps in famine period



Socio-Cultural Aspects

- Use irrespective of Religion, Caste, Region, Social class etc.
- Milk as source of livelihood
- Cultural integration in daily life
- Essential integration in vegetarian diet
- Regional variation in traditional consumption of milk.























Milk processing aspects

- 37% milk is processed 15% in organized while 22% in unorganized sector
- 68 products of milk classified in
 - i. Heat Concentrated Products
 - ii. Heat and Acid coagulated Products
 - iii. Fermented Products
 - iv. Fat enriched products
 - v. Frozen products
 - vi. Cereal milk mixed products
 - vii. Milk sweets.







Milk Handling at village level

- Types of milk – Cow and Buffalo
- Historical aspects of commercial development – non selling and family consumption - village selling - cooperative
- Traditional or Unorganized and Organized Sector (cooperative and private)
- Traditional Sector caters to 46 million milk producer house holds & 111 million consumer households
- 0.144 million milk cooperative societies consisting of 14.46 million farmer members spread in 100 thousand villages





Policy approach to milk improvement

Three phases of government policies

- Pre-Independence through the 1960s,
- pre-reform period (1970s-80s)
- post-reform period -1990s onwards
- Schemes concentrated on employment creation in rural and peri-urban areas,

Policy approach to milk improvement

- Augment income generation and asset accumulation for resource-poor farmers;
- Provide low-cost and safe dairy products to resource-poor consumers;
- Improve natural resource management and sustained farming systems through dairy cattle mediated nutrient cycling
- Improve child nutrition and cognitive development in resource-poor households

Current trends at rural level

- Women taking more interest in milk industry.
- Rapid reduction in population of local breeds
- Progressive reduction in grazing lands
- Reduced interest of younger generation to farming
- Increased economic pressure accompanied with reduction in family size.

Lady owning prized animal









THANKS

