Chapter 4
Dairy Industry

4.1 Introduction

Dairying in specifically in India covers so many dimensions such as economical, commercial, sociological, political and also covers regional dimension. Milk is contributing 22% to Agricultural GDP which is the largest Agricultural output. In India, more than 70 million rural households have average 1-2 milch animals and they are engaged in milk production. India is largest producer of milk which accounts for about 17% of world production of the milk.

Dairy is a very vital part in global food system. Its large contribution is in economic, nutritional and social benefits. As per estimated by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, the Indian dairy sector worth is Rs. 3.6 lakh crore. Indian Dairy sector has grown substantially over the years. As a result India ranks first among the world’s milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 146.31 million tonnes of milk.

Dairy products demand in India has increased dramatically in both rural and urban sectors. Rural populations are migrating to cities. Thus there is need of creating greater demand for dairy products. Indian policy makers believed that Indian dairy industry has huge unexploited potential
as it has the largest animal herd in the world. In world’s total milk production, India produces 22 percent from more than 300 million cattle.

There are total 14 major milk producing States are available which are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Their contribution is 90 percent of country’s milk production. A new study reports that the demand for milk in India will rise by a compound annual growth rate of about 4% over the next few years. Organized retail selling of value-added dairy products and the food service management has helped the sector grow. Thus, the growth of food and coffee chains such as Café coffee Day, Pizza Hut, Dominos, KFC and McDonald’s are expected to help increase the consumption of value-added dairy products. In the short run, India’s dairy sector is well positioned to accommodate the rapid growth in dairy product consumption. An increasingly urbanized population with a greater income will drive demand.

4.2 About Gujarat

Gujarat is state of India which known as an industrialized state. Located on the western edge of India, the Arabian sea in the west, Sindh (Pakistan) in the north, the north and northwest of Rajasthan, the eastern states of Madhya Pradesh and the south and the Union Territories of
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Gujarat's capital is Gandhinagar, while its largest city is Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad is the only metropolitan city in Gujarat. The name of Gujarat is derived from Gujar. Who has ruled in Gujarat during 700s and 800s.

The Gujarat state was established on 1st May 1960 by separating Gujarati-speaking areas from the Bombay state. Gujarat state has the prominent places of ancient relics of Indus Valley Civilization, such as Lothal and Dholavira. Lothal is believed to be the world's first harbor.

Gujarat has gifted two great leaders of India's independence movement. First is Mahatma Gandhi and second is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Gujarat has also given two nation fathers to the two countries of the world - Mahatma Gandhi to India and Mahmud Ali Jinnah to Pakistan. Apart from this, Gujarat has given India the ideological and presidential prime minister like Morarji Desai. India's first Home Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had collected more than 600 princely states and formed Great India.

As per 2011 census, the total population of the state is 6,04,39,692. Out of these 3,46,94,609 population is rural and 2,57,45,083 population is urban. The population density is 308 people / km². Gujarat is on 10th rank according to the population. In Indian history, Gujarat has played a very essential role in the economic development of India. Gujarat is one of
the developed states of India and its industrial growth rate is highest in India and is much higher than India's average growth rate.

**Dairying**

The state produces about 10 MMT of milk annually with marketable surplus of 6.6 MMT. About 34 per cent of milk produced is being consumed in houses and 66 percent is sold. There are 18 cooperative dairy unions and 18,600 dairy cooperative societies with membership of more than 36 lakhs milk producer members. Milk Unions are working under the umbrella of Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF). The average milk procurement is 180 Lakhs liters of milk per day. Below table shows the milk brands in Gujarat:

**Milk brands in Gujarat**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Milk Union</th>
<th>Milk Brand</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ahmadabad</td>
<td>Uttam</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Banaskantha</td>
<td>Amul</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Bharuch</td>
<td>Dudhdhara</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Madhur</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Kaira</td>
<td>Amul</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Mehsana</td>
<td>Sagar</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Mother Dairy, Gandhinagar</td>
<td>Amul</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Panchmahal</td>
<td>Panchamrut, Amul</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Rajkot</td>
<td>Gopal</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Sabarkantha</td>
<td>Amul</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>Sumul</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Vadodara</td>
<td>Baroda Dairy</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Valsad</td>
<td>Vasudhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Vidhya Dairy</td>
<td>Amul</td>
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</table>
4.3 Dairy Cooperatives in Gujarat

In Gujarat state herding is also grown with agricultural industry. This is providing supplementary employment. The state's white revolution and the Amul pattern are known and adopted internationally. In rural area, milk producer co-operatives have been formed in the cooperative sector to provide reasonable milk prices to the people. On December 2016 there was a total 18,536 primary milk producer co-operatives registered in the state.

Milk Producer Cooperatives provides milk to the district milk producer cooperative societies by collecting milk from the members. District milk producer cooperative societies produce various types of milk as ghee, butter, Paneer, milk powder, chocolate, dessert and ice cream. Union provides a reasonable price to member of societies. There are currently 18 milk producer cooperative unions available in the state. All these unions equipped with modern and latest dairy plants.

In the year 1964, the then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri invited to launch the Cattle Feed Plant. According to the plan, they had to return on the same day but they stayed there to know the success of the co-operative society. He inspected the co-operative society with Dr. V. Kurien and was very impressed with the operation of society. Where Amul did not just collect milk from the farmers, but also improved their economic condition. When he reached New Delhi, he asked Dr. Kurien to
implement Amul's pattern in the whole country. As a result, National Dairy Development Board was established in 1965. This time milk demand was even more. India would also have become the largest importer of milk like Sri Lanka, if NDDB and the government had taken adequate measures. At that time the biggest problems was monetary problem. Dr. Kurien tried to convince the World Bank to lend a loan. When World Bank chairman came to India in 1969, Dr. Kurien said, "You give me money and forget about it" After that World Bank gave them loan. This starts Operation Flood programme. Operation Flood was then commissioned in three phases.

The state's Milk Marketing Federation (GCMFF) exists to provide the necessary guidance and to manage the sale of final products. The Cooperative structure promoted under Operation Flood is given below:
Cooperative structure promoted under Operation Flood
4.4 National Dairy Development Board

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is an autonomous institution which was set up in 1965 and later on enacted by parliament of India in 1987. It is involved in planning, implementing, financing and supporting farmer owned, professionally managed dairy cooperative societies all over India. The purpose of its set up was to replicate the Anand pattern of Dairy Co-operatives all over India to make India Self-sufficient in milk and milk products.

NDDB over the period of 52 years has done a commendable and mammoth task of organizing and developing Milk societies and unions across India, wherein the milk producers are kept as the owners of these societies and maximum flow of money is guaranteed to them. This way NDDB has helped to alleviate poverty and unemployment, two of the major problems in post-independence era.

NDDB has been helping the unions in three different areas viz. financial help, technical help to set up dairy plants and milk collection system and educating the farmers to improve the efficiency and production rate of milk from their milch animals. By the end of 2009 13.9 crore farmers poured 25090 TKgPD of milk in 133349 Dairy cooperative Societies. This has been a commendable performance from NDDB.

In 1946, the dairy farmers of Kheda district (now divided into two districts namely Kheda and Anand districts) in Gujarat, motivated by
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, formed the Kheda Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer's Union Ltd. (better known today as AMUL) to protest against the exploitative trade practices of milk traders and middlemen. The unions with Shri Tribhuvandas Patel as its chairman began with two village dairy cooperative societies (Hadgud and Gopalpura) with 24 liters of milk. Impressed by the efficiency of the cooperatives, more villages and more farmers in the district joined the union. The union made the rapid strides in progress during the 1950s and assisted its milk producer members to increase and modernize their milk production. More important, the union set an example of cooperation and not competition by helping milk producers in district around Kheda to set up cooperatives on the Anand pattern.

In the first decades of independent India, the Kheda union stood out an island of prosperity. Amul's success inspired the Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to propose the establishment of an organization to replicate Anand pattern of cooperative dairies in other milk sheds in the country. The NDDB was set up in Anand in 1965 headed by Dr. Verghese Kurien, the then General Manager of Amul.

(1) **Operation Flood:**

Operation Flood is a world's largest rural development programmes which was designed by NDDB to replicate Anand pattern cooperatives in
the country and laid the foundation for a viable self-supportive national dairy industry in 1969. The programme sought to link rural milk production to urban milk marketing through these cooperatives. It was envisaged that selling recombined milk made from skimmed milk powder and milk fats (butter oil) donated by World Food Programmes (WFP) at prevailing market prices would capture the domestic milk market, while tapping the milk production potential of rural milk sheds. The funds generated from this sale were to be utilized for financing the programme.

The four metros - Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Chennai - as urban milk markets and 18 rural milk sheds near these cities were selected for implementation. In July 1970, with technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the programme was launched as OPERATION FLOOD (OF).

The strategy adopted for replicating the Anand pattern:

• Capture a commanding share of milk markets initially in the four metro cities and further expand to other cities and towns.

• Link these markets to the selected production centers by organizing farmers into village cooperatives, start with the selected 10 states and gradually reach all the states.

• Set up processing facilities in the form of city dairies and feeder balancing dairies under the cooperatives across the country.
• Evolve a National Milk Grid with nation-wide network, connecting all major consumption and production centers.

• Encourage and assist the dairy cooperatives to provide a package of input services to enhance local production and fill the expanded market.

39 milk sheds were covered during the OF-I phase. The success of OF-I lead to its expansion to 136 milk sheds linked to 386 urban consumption centers during OF-II. Consolidation of milk procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure created under OF-I and OF-II were the focus in the third phase of the programme, which covered 170 milk sheds.

The important achievement of Operation Flood is given below:

• Sustained increase in milk production and raise in per capita availability of milk to over 200 grams per day.

• Hygienic and fair priced milk supply to three hundred million users in 550 cities and towns.

• Increased self-sufficiency leading to total import substitution of milk solids.

• Development and upgradation of dairy industry and its infrastructure putting in place a National Milk Grid (NMG).

• Manufacture of dairy equipment indigenously.
• Establishment of a countrywide network of multi-tier producer’s coops, democratic in structure and professionally managed.
• Increased annual earnings of more than Rs. 5,000 crore for the 10 million members of the dairy cooperatives leading to improve quality of their lives and environs.

(2) National Dairy Plan (NDP)

BACKGROUND

Based on ‘Business As Usual’ i.e. growth rates in the nineties, a committee of the Planning Commission had projected – in 2002 – that the demand for milk in 2020 would be about 166 million tons. This projection, extrapolated to 2021-22 (to make it co-terminus with end of the 13th Five Year Plan FYP) was around 180 million tons. This figure of 180 million tons was used as a reference projected demand while preparing the preliminary project report on the National Dairy Plan.

Demand for milk is now growing much faster. Amongst others, the key drivers are: (i) Rising earnings due to high growth of GDP; (ii) Developing urbanization and changing habits of food; (iii) Rise in population and; (iv) Export opportunities. Emerging trends indicate milk demand is likely to be much more than 180 million tons in 21-22 and could be in the range of 200 to 210 million tons.
As globally, India is the leading milk producing nation, resorting to imports of milk products to meet the growing demand for milk, even in small quantities, could spike international prices and thereby result in higher import and consumer prices (International agencies have already projected that India may have to import milk products in the years to come). About 40 percent of the country’s rural population own milch animals. A much larger proportion of the nation’s population (60 percent) purchase milk. Higher prices of milk and milk products will result in milk becoming unaffordable to this vast section of the country’s rural population. If domestic supply does not increase to meet rapidly growing milk demand, imports, even in small quantities, could spike international prices and also result in higher domestic prices. International agencies have projected that India may have to import milk products in the years to follow and some of the developed dairying nations view India as a potential marketplace.

THE NEED

To successfully meet the growing demand for milk, the incremental annual increase in milk production that was 3 million tons in the last 15 years will now have to be about 6 million tons from here on. Increasing domestic milk production at the pace required will help meet demand and enhance rural incomes and livelihoods of millions of milk producers.
Given the characteristics of dairying in India, namely a predominance of small-holder milk producers, a gestation of 3 to 5 years to produce a more productive animal, regional and seasonal imbalance in the availability of feed and fodder, the need for control of animal diseases based on geographical advantages, the need for door-step delivery services for technical inputs such as AI and veterinary care and the perishable nature of milk, a scientifically planned national initiative is required to increase milk production and improve bovine productivity.

Also, a national initiative can provide a far greater focus in factoring the impact of climate change, increasing milk production with the least possible stress on ecological resources, having a targeted approach to incentivise milk producers to produce more milk and in enabling them to sell milk through institutional structures that offer them on a regular basis market prices in a fair and transparent manner.

**BROAD GOALS**

The proposed National Dairy Plan has three major components, namely, enhancing milk production through increased productivity; substantially strengthening /expanding the infrastructure for procurement, processing, marketing and quality assurance through existing institutional structures and by promoting new ones, and human resource development. The proposed Plan envisages that the share of the organised sector in milk
sold should rise from 30 per cent currently to about 65 per cent over the next 15 years, of which half will comprise milk sold by the cooperative sector. In absolute terms this will mean that milk procurement by the cooperative sector would have to rise from a current level of about 250 lakh kilograms per day to around 800 lakh kilograms per day. A tentative outlay of Rs. 17,300 crore had been indicated in the Preliminary Project Report of the proposed National Dairy Plan for a period spanning 15 years.

The proposed National Dairy Plan does not have a component for animal veterinary services, especially preventive health care, as state governments, directly and with central support, are already implementing various schemes under this component. It is expected that in areas where the National Dairy Plan will be implemented state governments would undertake the responsibility for preventive health care of animals (as they also require substantial regulatory and administrative support) and encourage private service providers to provide curative health care services for animals at the door-step of the producer.

THE FIRST PHASE

The National Dairy Plan, Phase I (April 2011 to October 2017) is envisaged as a central initiative that will converge with complementary schemes of Government of India and the state governments to contribute
to the objectives of the project. The World Bank has shown an interest in funding the first phase of about 6 years. A Comprehensive Project Report would be prepared -- in discussions with state governments and in consultation with Government of India. The World Bank will also be associated with this exercise. The likely targets and the investment in the first phase of the National Dairy Plan will be known only after obtaining firm commitments from the state governments, their respective state cooperative dairy federations and other key implementing agencies/institutions. After the Detailed Project Report has been prepared in the manner indicated, it will have to be sent for approval of the Planning Commission and GoI and thereafter for review by the World Bank.

NEED FOR REFORMS

Cooperative dairy federations and the milk unions would be amongst the key stakeholders who would be involved in the planning and implementation of the recommended National Dairy Plan. The proposed plan represents an opportunity for them to consolidate, grow rapidly and deliver value to both existing and new producer members.

Achievement of the challenging objectives, especially in milk procurement, processing and marketing, will depend significantly on an environment where cooperatives can function in a competitive, liberalised
economy with the same autonomy and accountability as is available to other forms of enterprises.

Dairy cooperatives were promoted and nurtured in the past in an era of state partnership, licencing, reservation of milk sheds, administered pricing and by being considered as a vehicle for development programmes. In many cases they have been unable to evolve as member centric enterprises that are driven by the members economic and business interests. Therefore, it will be imperative for many dairy cooperatives to undergo organisation transformations that bring in greater professionalism. State governments will have an important role in this area. They would need to provide an enabling policy and regulatory environment for enhancing milk productivity and improve cooperative governance.

Reforms in cooperatives may be possible through suitable amendments in cooperative legislation so that cooperatives can function as independent economic and business enterprises with the freedom to decide prices and have the autonomy to put in place and encourage professional management. It is being considered whether it may be feasible to facilitate such a transformation through a proposed Central sector scheme on the lines of the “Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions” subject to appropriate modifications that would be relevant in the context of dairy cooperatives.
Where cooperatives are unable or not willing to expand their coverage, Producers Companies – which are cooperative form of organisations and can be incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 – would also be promoted and nurtured, through options such as Build Operate and Transfer (BOT).

4.5 **Cooperative Milk Unions of Gujarat**

The Cooperative Milk Unions of Gujarat state is given below:

1. Kaira Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Anand
2. Mehsana Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd, Mehsana
3. Sabarkantha Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Himmatnagar
4. Banaskantha Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Palanpur
5. Surat Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Surat
6. Baroda Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Vadodara
7. Panchmahal Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Godhra
8. Valsad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Valsad
9. Bharuch Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Bharuch
10. Ahmedabad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Ahmedabad
(11) Rajkot Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Rajkot

(12) Gandhinagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Gandhinagar

(13) Surendranagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Surendranagar

(14) Amreli District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Amreli

(15) Bhavnagar District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Bhavnagar

(16) Kutch Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Anjar

(17) Junagadh District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Junagadh

(18) Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd, Porbandar

The history of each Cooperative Milk Unions of Gujarat is given below:

(1) **Kaira Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Anand**

The Kaira District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. (Amul Dairy), Anand established on 14 December 1946. The large area of Middle Gujarat always remains verdant for the last many years because of very good facility of canals. There was substantial milk production in the Kaira District than other districts of Gujarat on account of irrigation facility even five decades ago. The private milk plants and the Polson
Dairy established at Anand in 1930 have started a scheme to purchase milk at a small scale before 1946. Since the farmers were in general illiterate, only the profit of private middlemen and Polson was going up and up by giving inadequate price to the farmers. Besides, in a season like winter, when the milk production is very high in an entire year, an adverse ambience was also being created by these private middlemen by purchasing milk as per their requirement only compelling the farmers to sell their milk at a low price. Even in such an arduous situation, there were many majestic and peerless guys like Veer Vitthalbhai and Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel, Govardhanram Tripathi and Ishwar Petlikar, Indulal Yanik and Ravishankar Maharaj, Darbar Gopaldas and Motibhai Amin, Bhaikaka and Bhikhabhai, Res. Mota and Res. Dhuman, Dr. H. M. Patel, I. G. Patel and many others. Among all these notable guys, Shri Tribhuvandas Kashibhai Patel who is founder of AMUL has contributed significantly in the service sector -Co-operative with the help of Dr. V. Kurien.

Shri Tribhuvandas Patel has started a gracious Public Awareness mission under the dynamic guidance of Shri Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel in order to prevent the economic misuse of the farmers in the milk industry. A meeting was held on 04 January 1946 at Samarkha village near Anand under the presidency of Shri Morarjibhai Desai to prove the slogan – “No Prosperity without Co-operation”. Gradually, the voice of this slogan was
becoming strong and the deep feeling of “Co-operation” was spread like fragrance of flower in the small villages. One way, the people have accepted this activity by heart. As a result, a co-operative dairy was commenced at Hadgud, Gopalpura, and Ajarpura with notable contribution of Dr. Maganbhai Patel, Shri Ramanbhai Shankerbhai Patel of Ajarpura and Shri Ravjibhai Patel. 250 kg. milk was sent to Anand in brass pot on daily bases. The visionary Shri Tribhuvandas Patel was visiting the villages one by one and convincing villagers engaged in the milk production business to join the co-operative society. A milk cooperative society of five villages was registered in December, 1946 and “the Kaira Dugdh Sahakri Sangh” was also established with the help of 70 registered members which was subsequently known as “Kaira Sahakari” or “Kaira Sangh”. Shri Tribhuvandas had to go to Pune by a train to the office of Sahakari Registrar Office of Mumbai Region in order to register the Kaira Sahakri Sangh under the “Cooperative Society Act”. He also took with him the laws and by(e) laws permitted and signed by the directors of the Kaira Sahakari Sangh. That time, Shri Bhogibhai Patel was registrar who was I.C.S. and indeed, this was a good sign for him. With the help of salient assistance of registrar, finally “The Kaira Jilla Sahakari Dugh Utpadak Sangh was registered on 14th December, 1946.
Gradually, more and more dairies were being started on co-operative bases in the villages after the establishment of “AMUL” in the Kaira district. Apart from milk, the oil-cakes of groundnut and cottonseed were mainly traded in the first year of establishment of AMUL. The authorized capital was of Rs. Five Lakhs. The late Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel was also one of the board of directors. The mere objective of Kaira Sahakari Society was just to supply milk to the Mumbai Milk Scheme. This was being done on annual contract. At this time, the dairy did not have pasteurization machine. The Karia Sahakari Dugdh Sangh has registered 8 village cooperative societies with 432 members in 1947-48. In the subsequent years, it has gone up to 13 cooperative societies with 924 members, 27 cooperatives societies with 1995 members and 64 cooperative societies with 18793 members in the year 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1956 respectively.

Sardar Patel was very much impressed with the unbelievable and whole hearted work put in by Tribhuvandas Patel. Hence, as a result, the Karia District Sahakari Sangh has got majority of machinery of the government milk plants on five years lease with a nominal rent on 6th April, 1947 with the conducive assistance of Shri Sardar Patel. At this time, Shri D. N. Khurodi, the deputy milk commissioner of Mumbai State was intense opponent of AMUL. With the untiring efforts of Shri Tribhuvandas Patel, the AMUL has slowly but firmly started it working
facing many difficulties in the early years. Dr. Kurien has firstly joined AMUL on 1\textsuperscript{st} January, 1950 only for 2 months with Rs. 600.00 salary. After that he rejoined AMUL as manager in the Kaira Sahakari Dugdh Sangh with Rs. 800 salary on 1\textsuperscript{st} April, 1950. Little by little, a pair of Dr. Kurien and Shri Tribhuvandas Patel has worked very hard in the progress of AMUL. Shri H.M. Dalaya has joined AMUL as an Assistant Manager in April, 1951. Now, from two, they have become three and left no stone unturned in the development of AMUL. Dr. Kurien and Mr. Dalaya used to work for not less than 16 hours a day just to take AMUL on a new height.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has visited an agricultural institution of Anand in October, 1950. As an Agricultural Minister of GoI, he also played a very crucial role to give a building of the Government Co-operative Milk Plants on lease consisting pasteurizing and sealing facility. He accepted to visit a small co-operative dairy of Kaira Sahakari Dugdh Sangh on invitation of Shri Tribhuvandas Patel. He also kindly accepted an invitation to inaugurate a ‘Mobile Van’ for animal treatment in Kaira district. He was very much astonished seeing a newly purchased vehicle for the purpose. He saw this vehicle comprising contemporary equipment’s for animal treatment with a child curiosity. While coming out from a vehicle, he exclaimed, “We do not have this kind of facility for
human treatment in our Bihar, while wonderful facility is available here for animal treatment”.

(2) **Mehsana Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Mehsana**

The Mehsana District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd., (Dugdhsagar Dairy), Mehsana is established on 08 November 1960. In comparison with the other districts of Gujarat, Mehsana District was quite progressive and literate district. The level of education amongst the citizens was high and even the farmers of Mehsana district were also very diligent and risk takers since before the independence, the Mehsana District was the part of Gaikwad Government jurisdiction. The irrigation facility was also satisfactory. Nevertheless the economical condition of the farmers was not much admirable. Likewise in other districts of Gujarat, in Mehsana district also the farmers were being exploited by the ravenous middlemen of dairy business compelling them to sell their excess milk to them only. They were given very low price even for the quality milk.

During such detrimental situation, an intensive survey on possibility of getting milk production from the Mehsana district was conducted by the UNICEF in 1959, and it was found that there was great potentiality for getting excess milk in substantial quantity from the
cowboys. The said report was presented before Shri Mansighbhai Patel, the Vice President of District Development Association and the Member of Parliament. Having gone through the report content minutely, he made up his mind to set up a district level cooperative dairy at Mehsana. As a result, the Mehsana District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd was formed on 8th November, 1960. Initially, a chilling center at Vihar village of Vijapur Taluka was established in 1964 with a chilling capacity of 10,000 liter milk per day and a powder plant at Mehsana on 2nd April, 1965. In the beginning, only 13 village cooperative societies became member of the dairy with milk collection capacity of 8000 liter milk per day which was subsequently risen up to 239 and 50,000 liter milk per day respectively. This way, the dairy was achieving the triumph day by day.

After the formation of district level dairy at Mehsana, Shri Mansinghbhai and his excellent team has started putting earnest efforts in establishing village cooperative society in each and every village of Mehsana District. They could succeed in forming the village cooperative societies in almost all the villages of Mehsana District. At the end of FY 2007-2008, 1303 village milk cooperative societies were formed. On 2016, 1341 Member Societies and 6.11 Lacs Members registered. Yearly, 62.51 crore kg milk is being collected. More than 80% milk cooperative societies are well equipped. Every ten days, amount is given to the milk producers. Bulk Milk Coolers are installed at 82 village milk cooperative
societies. 740 milk societies have their own building for operation. There are some milk producers in the district who pour 2000 liter milk to the milk societies on daily basis. Such milk societies have the turnover of Rs. 12.00 crore per annum. There are 18,798 milk producers in the district who get more than Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum from the dairy business only. Precisely, the dairy business has been a great blessing to the small and uneducated milk producers to live a reverential life in the society.

In a district, every forty km, five chilling centers are established looking to the increase in production of milk and number of village cooperative societies. In order to meet the requirement of cattle feed, a plant was established at Boriavi in 1969 and at Ubkhal near Vijapur of Mehsana District in 1977. Today, both the cattle feed plant produce 900 MT ‘Sagar’ Cattle Feed daily. The dairy also generously furnishes variety types of services like Artificial Insemination, Cattle Breeding, Green Fodder Development, and loan to the member of cooperative society with lesser interest rate. The objective of artificial insemination is to produce high-breed cattle that can provide the farmers high yield and enable them to be in an economically profitable position. Well-equipped cattle breeding center is being run at Jagudan. A mobile cattle diseases diagnose laboratory is also being run by the Motibhai Chaudhari Foundation. The union is providing emergency medical services at the doorstep of the
farmers round the clock through a team of more than 91 well trained veterinarians.

Procurement of pure milk is the first step towards providing hygienic quality product to the consumers. Besides, planning and execution have been initiated to include all the village milk cooperative societies for ISO certification in order to accept the parameters of international market. In order to stimulate the farmers, the union takes the insurance of its members and their cattle’s. Assistance in respect of purchasing automatic milking machine, vaccination to the cattle’s, medicated feed, bulk milk cooling system, and iron/fiber cow shed are also given to the milk producers and village milk cooperative societies. The ‘Sahyog’ named cooperative society is being run since last many years with the flying colors by the employees of the Dudhsagar Dairy. The various types of confectionery items and namkins are very famous for their quality in the North Gujarat.

17 lakh liter pouch milk are sold on daily basis to the consumers during the FY 2007-2008. The excess pasteurized milk is given to the other cooperative dairies mainly to Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Valsad, Surat and Rajkot. More than 8 lakh liter milk is sent to ‘Dudhmansagar’ Dairy located at Haryana on daily basis and various milk products are made from the remaining milk.
(3) Sabarkantha Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Himmatnagar

The Sabarkantha District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. also known as Sabar Dairy. This dairy is established on 27th November 1964. The noteworthy movement was started to set up the cooperative dairies in the North, Middle and South Gujarat after witnessing the incredible success story of AMUL. The many prominent social workers associated with the cooperative activities have contributed significantly in these efforts. Such enthusiastic social workers of Sabarkantha District of North Gujarat have also put their sleepless pains to begin the cooperative dairy in Sabarkantha District. There was no any major industry in a district in 70th decade. It was next to impossible to come out from poverty for a farmer who has been compelled to adopt the animal husbandry business apart from agriculture just because of inadequate irrigation facility, low education, and other social factors. They had neither a proper market nearby their villages nor at taluka /district place to sell their excess milk. Thus, they were forced to sell their excess milk either to private dairy or to the middlemen or to the small restaurants at a low price. Obviously, it was a big barrier in the advancement of dairy business. In order to stop the exploitation of the farmers permanently and to uplift their livelihood as well, Shri Bhurabhai Patel, a progressive farmer of Prantij takula and Sri Gopalbhai of Poglu village of Sabarkantha district pondered intensely
to have a cooperative dairy in the district. The registration of The Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd was taken place on 27th October, 1964. Initially, the collection of 5100 liter raw milk from 19 primary co-operative milk societies was being supplied to Ahmedabad Municipal Dairy. Municipal Dairy being a consumer oriented dairy, it was not possible for the management of Municipal Dairy to accept more quantity of milk during flush season and because of that, the circumstances had forced the Union to rotationally stop collection of milk from the societies during flush season. Such situation was finally stopping the union in becoming financially strong. On account of insufficient financial resources, the milk union could not swell its activities for the first seven years. Under the Operation Flood-I Programme of Indian Dairy Corporation (a Government of India undertaking), a dairy project in the year 1971 was approved costing to Rs. 2.52 crore for handling 1.5 lakh liter milk per day. The former Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) through the Government of Gujarat has extended the entire project cost to the union. Dr. Verghese Kurien, the founder and inspiring of the white revolution has laid the foundation stone on NH No. 8 near Boria village of Himmatnagar district on 11th June, 1971. One of the most prominent social workers of Gujarat, Shri Ravishankar Maharaj was also present on the occasion to extend his
blessings to the project. Shri Bhnubhai Patel, the founder of the dairy has inaugurated the dairy plant in August 1974.

Once the dairy plant was started, the management has started putting tireless efforts to form village level cooperative societies in the entire district. Very fortunately, the loyal, painstaking and visionary officers were on the board. On May 12, 1973, a reception and pasteurization of milk was started. In the year 1974, the sangh also succeeded to commence a condensing and spray drying plant. The dairy plant has been extended to handle 4.00 lakh liters of milk per day with a cost of Rs. 6.13 core under the OF II programme. To preserve milk in the hygienic condition coming from a distance, the three chilling centers were established at Dhansura, Khedbrahma and at Shamlaji with a processing capacity of 30000, 25000 and 25000 liters milk per day respectively. As directed by Dr. V Kurien, Shri Babybhai Rabari has resigned from AMUL and joined the Sabar Dairy as Manager. He was a person who had varied experience of Dairy business. He also gave his services in ICAR prior to AMUL. He rose from the ranks and lastly reached to the Managing Director Position in the dairy. Till his retirement, he has imparted his valuable service to the dairy.

With the help of Govt. of Gujarat, a cattle feed plant of 100 metric ton per day capacity under the OF III Programme of the Indian Dairy Corporation to feed the balanced cattle feed to the cow and buffaloes, an
another milestone has been achieved by the union. The plant was commissioned in September, 1976 in the outskirts of Hajipur village near the dairy plant. Looking to the ongoing increase in demand for balanced cattle feed, the processing capacity of the plant was periodically expanded. Presently the manufacturing capacity of the plant is 450 metric ton per day. The animal breeding center was also started on 04 November 1981 on 44 acres land with a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh to produce the cow and buffaloes of the good quality with artificial sperm. With support of NDDB, the demonstration dairy farms have been started at 10 villages to provide precise understanding to the farmers about green fodder, mineral mixture and clean milk production through orientation programmes which are conducted on regular basis. The expansion and the modernization of the existing dairy plant were planned at Rs. 85.00 crore cost with the support of NDDB and GCMMF. Besides, it was also decided to set up a dairy plant near Delhi with a capacity of 2 lakh liter milk per day costing to Rs. 52.00 crore.

(4) Banaskantha Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Palanpur

The Banaskantha District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. also known as Banas Dairy. This dairy is established on 31 January 1969. The geographical and economical condition of the Banaskantha District was
quite different than other districts of Gujarat. Likewise other districts of Gujarat, in the Banaskantha District, too, the middlemen and the owners of the private dairies were enjoying their monopolies in the 70 decade in absence of proper market for selling excess milk by the milk producers. The economical condition was very dejected of the milk producers since they were not being paid affordable price by the middlemen.

To prevent the exploitation of poor farmers, one social worker and dedicated farmer, Shri Galbabhai Nanjibhai Patel of Nalsar village has started to set up a cooperative dairy in the district. In this context, he met Dr. V Kurien at Anand and sought the guidance in the matter. Apart from him, he also sought guidance from Shri Mansighbhai Patel, the then chairman of Mehsana Dairy. He got incredible support from both of them and was able to form the 8 village milk cooperative societies of Palanpur and Vadgam Talukas. From 10 March 1966, the collected milk from the newly formed village cooperative societies have been started to send to Mehsana Dairy. He visited almost all the villages one by one and convinced the farmers to become the member of village milk cooperative society for better benefit. With his untiring constant efforts, finally 75 village milk cooperative societies were started working by 1969. Eventually, the Banaskantha District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd., (Banas Dairy) is established on 31st January, 1969 under the Gujarat Cooperative Act.
The foundation stone of dairy plant in the outskirts of Jagana village located 5 km far from Palanpur laid by Shri Galbabhai Patel on 122 acre land on 14 January 1971 with the support of NDDB under Operation Flood-I programme. The said dairy plant was started on 05 February 1971 with the capacity of 1.5 lakh liter milk per day.

On account of dynamic leadership put by the late and founder chairman Shri Galbabhai Patel, late chairman Shri Dalubhai Desai, and the existing chairman Shri Parthibhai Bhatol, today the dairy has been succeeded in creating the confidence amid farmers with the flying colors. As a result, the Sabar Dairy today achieves distinguished position across India. The foundation stone for Banas-2 dairy plant was laid by Dr. V. Kurien on 02 October 1998. There are five milk chilling centers (Khimana, Dhanera, Tharad, Radhanpur and Danta) come under Banas-2 which have 10.50 lakh liter milk capacity collectively. The said dairy plant has the packing capacity for various milk products like 100 mt milk powder per day, 40 mt butter per day, 15 mt ghee per day and 1 lakh liter milk per day. To preserve milk for a long time, an another dairy plant called as UHT (Ultra High Temperature) was started in September 2003 to process 0.96 lakh liter milk per day. Recently, the Sabar Dairy has started exporting ghee and milk powder to the Middle East countries, Australia and also to African countries. I am very delighted to note here
that the Sabar Dairy has achieved a milestone by getting ISO-9002 quality certificate.

(5) Surat Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Surat

The Surat District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. (Sumul Dairy) Surat is established on 22 August 1951. The Sumul Dairy came into existence at Surat exactly after the 4 years from independence. Surat was considered as a big district in the state at that time. The animal husbandry business was on primary level in most of the tribal takulas of a district before the establishment of Sumul dairy. The milk producers had to sell extra milk to the private traders and middlemen as per their sole inclination after using it as per the need in the house. Collecting milk of higher quality at a low price, the private traders and middlemen were selling the adulterate milk at the higher rate in the city. There was no any proper market or the infrastructure for milk producers to sell their milk with a reasonable price in the whole Surat district though it was considered as one of the most vital city for business. The inspired prominent cooperative leaders of that time of Surat gathered under the leadership of respected Shri Daskaka and started a movement to form a dairy like AMUL. They were convincing the people engaged in the animal husbandry business regarding this cooperative activity visiting the villages one by one. After putting such kind of strenuous actions
persistently, finally the Sumul dairy was formed on 22nd August, 1951 after the AMUL.

It was being managed professionally keeping the main objectives in consideration. The main objectives were:

1) To provide market at affordable price to the milk producers during the entire year and that way to uplift their lively hood.
2) To provide milk and milk products at a reasonable price to the customers.
3) To provide technical and managerial services to the cow boys at a door step to reduce the milk production cost.
4) To motivate more and more farmers to accept this business honestly to improve their lively hood and to also get substantial income regularly.
5) To develop the villages by increasing employment in the milk production business.

The aforesaid objectives are wholly fit to the cooperative activities. In the first year of business itself, the Sumul Dairy has collected 3.23 lakh kg milk annually with the help of its 1140 members of 8 village cooperative societies. In the first decade, the progress of Sumul was noticeably slow. In the year 1960-1961, the number of village cooperative societies has risen up from 8 to 14 and 13.63 lakh kg milk also collected annually in the that year. Apparently, the working of Sumul
was seen satisfactory in the second decade of establishment. In the decade of 1960-1961 to 1970-1971, the number of village cooperative societies have considerably gone up to 62 from 14, the members of these societies have also gone up to 8700 from 3780 and annual milk collection has implausibly gone up to 108.37 lakh kg from just 13.63 lakh kg milk. Considering the progress of first two decades, the Sumul has progressed swiftly in the third decade. In the year 1980-1981, the number of village cooperative societies and its members have reached to 605 and 83800 respectively, the annual milk collection was 407.09 lakh kg as well. Having looked on the figures of cooperative societies and it members which were only 780 and 145,520 respectively and milk collection was only 939.20 lakh kg, it is apparently seen that the pace of progress became slow in the fourth decade i.e. from 1980-1981 to 1990-1991. At the end of fifth decade in 2000-2001, the cooperative societies were 968, members were 207,258 and milk collection was 2058.40 lakh kg per annum. Lastly in the year 2007-2008, the cooperatives societies and its members reached to 1055 and 223,207 respectively and milk collection was 2433.37 lakh kg. With the passage of 68 years’ time, it has risen from rank and today the Sumul Dairy stands strong and serving unanimously lakhs of farmer families of Tapi district in enriching their lively hood.
The Tapi District came into existence in 2007 after separating from Surat District. However, even today from old Talukas, the milk producers are sending their additional milk to the Sumul Dairy. Out of both the districts, 10 Taluka are from rural and backward area. The good and stirring progress can be seen in each area in the field of milk production through extensive expansion programmes of Sumul Dairy. The usage and knowledge of contemporary machinery could be sent to courtyard of the farmers. Thus, there is a happy combination of employment and income at their doorstep only. With this striking process, we could easily see the good improvement in the lively hood of the poor rural villagers. The wards of the milk producers are going 400-450 k.m. far to attain the higher education from metro cities with the financial assistance of their parents who are generating good amount of income from the milk production business. Undoubtedly, this is a miracle of dairy industry. There are the farmers who have very small agriculture land and capital to do any business, however with the support of Sumul Dairy and milk production business, they could easily maintain their daily life. They are able to do needed expenses on education, health and social occasions from the income derived from the milk production business.

Shri Aashbahi Shankarbhai Patel was the Chairman and Shri Thakorbhai Patel was the manager of Sumul at the time of its establishment. Both of them have contributed significantly in the
development of Sumul. The existing chairman Shri Manubhai Patel has been serving since 1999. The Sumul stands at fifth number out of all the 13 District Cooperative Dairies of Gujarat.

(6) Baroda Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Vadodara

Baroda Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Vadodara is also known as Baroda Dairy. Which established on 24th December 1957. It is quite known that the cooperative dairy business had been started with ‘AMUL’ in 1946 in the Gujarat State. Subsequently, the Sumul Dairy of Surat District and Baroda Dairy of Vadodara District has been founded in the year 1951 and 1957 respectively being inspired from AMUL. The Baroda District had been with ‘Gaikwad Government’ before independence. It was easy to progress and to get happiness and peace in the ‘Gaikwad State’. After independence, along with agriculture, the dairy business was also gradually progressing. However, in the lack of proper market for selling excess milk, the milk producers were being exploited by the middlemen and operators of private dairies by purchasing high quality milk at a lower price from the milk producers and selling the adulterated milk in Baroda City at higher price. Having seen the tremendous benefits of AMUL’s activities, the farmers and cow boys of Baroda District have also shown their willingness to commence such
dairy in the district. As a result, the Baroda dairy has been firstly founded in the middle of city at ‘Tareskshwar Mahadev’ place on 24th December, 1957. But, looking to the speedy development and enlargement of the Baroda Dairy, the management has felt to have the bigger space to accommodate all the activities under one roof. With this objective, it was shifted to a 26 acre land on Markarpura-Tarsali Road that was acquired with the special support of Baroda Municipal Corporation. Later on a plant with 50,000 liter capacity was setup in 1962. All this thing was possible just because of the valuable guidance provided to Dr. Verghese Kurien, the guiding light of the ‘White Revolution’. He was person who backed the sincere efforts of the Sangh generously and declared that—any losses incurred by the Sangh in its early years will be borne by the Amul Dairy. The modern dairy plant on 25th April, 1965 was inaugurated by Shri Morarji Desai in order to use the increasing milk production at maximum level. Likewise other dairies of Gujarat, the Baroda Dairy also extends technical and financial helps to its members free of cost or at a nominal rate. In the current time, automatic milk collection machines in 600 village cooperative societies and milco tester machines in 1095 village cooperative societies are being used. Roughly 14 veterinary centers and sub-centers are working round the clock for animal treatment. Around 1.5 lakh animals are being treated by a team of veterinary doctors annually.
Primarily, Sangh was selling milk in Baroda city by purchasing milk from a farm set up by the farmers at Kamrol village of Waghodia Takula. Later on first 6 milk cooperatives societies were formed in Padra Takula. In the year 1965, milk was being sold collecting from 121 village milk cooperative societies. The facilities in respect of veterinary services and animal breeding were started from 1967 and 1979 respectively. The Sangh is putting all the possible efforts in the tribal area of Baroda district in order to implement the advantageous schemes of state government related to the dairy and dairy industry.

With consideration of customers’ demand, the sangh was selling loose milk in aluminum cans up-to 1970. Soon after 1970, the sangh has introduced milk in two varieties i.e. hall and tond in 500 ml and 200 ml bottles. Since 1979, the sangh has started to sell all varieties of milk in pouch. With the passage of time, the Baroda city had also been developing very fast. In order to satisfy the needs of citizens residing far from city, the more number of milk distribution centers and milk bars have been started at various places for easy access to the civilians. Presently, 67 milk parlous are working across Baroda city. Looking to the increasing demand of quality milk by the customers, the capacity of dairy plant was augmented. The sangh has achieved the 3.5 lakh liter milk production capacity in a day with the flying colors. A separate dairy plant with the contemporary technology and latest machinery for
manufacturing confectionery items was started in 1981. Currently various confectionery items such as Peda, Srikhand, Gulab Jamun, Ras Gulla and other delicious items are being manufactured in this new plant under the “Sugam” brand. Since the all the criterions are being adhered in the plant very strictly to sustain the quality and taste of all these items, they are sold in the blinking of an eye. The management of Sugam Dairy was handed over to the elected members of the Sangh since 1992. A series of ice-cream in various flavors is available in the market to cater the need of individual’s taste and choice. The different milk products produced by the sangh are sold on national level and not only that they are being sent even to the Gulf Countries, too for selling. This itself proves the image of quality of milk and milk products. In order to meet the ongoing demand of pure milk and milk products, a modern chilling centre has been commenced at Bodeli in 1981 with 20000 liter milk storage capacity. Before it, a cattle feed plant at Itola has been started in 1978 which has 100 mt. ton capacity per day, subsequently the capacity was increased to 200 mt ton per day in 1998. On getting success one by one, an ultra-modern bypass protein plant has been started with the financial assistance of NDDB and the Australian Government. Today, the Baroda Dairy has already completed 50 years of its operation witnessing number of milestones in the dairy field. Today the Baroda Dairy stands firm with its
1240 village milk cooperative societies being member of it from more than 13 village milk cooperative societies.

(7) **Panchmahal Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Godhra**

Panchmahal Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Godhra is established on 08 May 1973. Since the neighboring districts like Baroda and Kheda had already existence of well-formed cooperative dairy network, the cooperative sector leaders of Panchmahal District pondered seriously to have the similar kind of cooperative dairy at the head quarter Godhra of the Panchmahal District during early 70’s.

When the cooperative leaders put up a proposal to have a separate milk cooperative union at Godhra before the NDDB, an initial survey was conducted by the NDDB that has revealed the result that there was no any possibility of establishment of an independent cooperative milk producers’ union ltd at Godhra on account of non-availability of adequate surplus milk since yield of native milk animals is very low.

But the leaders like Late Shri Maneklal Gandhi, Late Shri Ratilal Trivedi, Late Shri Dahyabhai Naik and Late Shri Mangalbhai Patel were firm strong-minded and dedicated for their aim to set up a milk union at Godhra at any cost. Eventually, their determination and commitment have paid the positive result. Firstly, in the absence of any facility of milk
processing in district, the sangh had no other option except to divert the milk procurement around 7000 kg per day from about 40 village primary dairy cooperative societies to the nearby milk unions such as Baroda and Kheda.

The foundation stone in the year 1977 for establishing a Dairy building near SRP campus at Godhra was laid by the then Chief Minister of Gujarat Honorable late Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel. Many prominent cooperative leaders including Shri Maneklal Gandhi were present to grace the occasion. Shri S. R. Patel was appointed as Manager by the GDDC. Late Shri Mangalbhai became the first chairman of dairy. The milk chilling plant having capacity to chill 30,000 ltrs of milk per day was established on 17 December 1979. By this time, 128 village milk cooperative were already established. In 1977, Shri Mangalbhai handed over the chairmanship of dairy to Shri Bhikhabhi R Patel.

Needless to mention here that without vigorous and studious support by Shri Bhikhabhai Rayajeebhai Patel, Late Shri Tapubhai Parmar and Late Shri Padmashankar Pathak to the cooperative leaders of the district to encourage the milk producers of various villages for establishing the co-operative milk producer societies, the dream of having an independent milk union at Godhra could not have been come true. The then MLA from Godhra constituency Shri Shantibhai Patel; Mr S. K. Pandya, Asst. District Registrar (Co-op. Societies) Panchmahals and Shri
Mahendrabhai Upadhyay, the Executive Officer of District Co-op. Sangh have left no stone unturned in formation of cooperative dairy at Godhra.

Union contributed a lot to inculcate the spirit of co-operation in the milk producers which assisted them to come collectively and join to establish primary milk producer societies in the district.

A small office building was taken on rent at Patelwada, Godhra and from there; all the future plans for the development of the milk union were plotted. At this stage the contribution of Late Shri Chandubhai Patel, Mr. Bhupendrabhai Parekh, Shri Krishnakant Upadhyay and Late Shri Rameshbhai M. Patel is noteworthy. Shri Chaturbhai M. Patel, Shri Manubhai C. Patel and their team put persistent efforts to hearten more and more milk producers to join co-operatives.

Gradually, the sangh succeeded to take the milk procurement to 21000 kilograms per day from 128 Dairy Co-operatives. The total administration was handed over to the elected body of milk union on 1st April, 1983 after managing it by the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation till March, 1983

Mr Babubhai Khatubhai Patel being one of the youngest Chairman of the Co-operative Milk Unions in the country contributed notably in creating an image of milk union as a fast growing and dazzling organization during the years from 1980 to 1994. Afterwards, it has come under NDDB’s motivated Operation Flood II project in the year 1982.
Then Late Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat laid the foundation stone of the new plant.

With precise importance on extension activities to bring attentiveness about ideal animal husbandry practices amongst the milk producer members, different milk production enhancements programmes were periodically launched by the union. The dynamic leadership of the top management imparted the rewarding result in the form of three expansions from 30,000 kgs per day 2,00,000 kgs per day of milk processing capacity at various stages; with the establishment of a chilling Centre at Chopada (Lunawada) in 1994.

With a view to increase the productivity of our milch animals, a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme Actions (DIPA) –Field Progeny Testing Programme- in alliance with Sabar and Baroda Milk Unions under the technical direction of NDDB was launched in 1993, which has proved very much useful to take the milk union to a new greater height. With the financial aid from Draught Prone Area Project, Panchmahals at Shivarhpur, the milk chilling plant having capacity to chill 30,000 liters of milk per day was established in 1978. The milk pouch packing plant was commenced at Dewas on 01 May 2005. Milk collected from the nearest centers is sent to this packing plant by road milk tankers. With the support of federation, milk under AMUL brand name is sold in many major cities like Indore, Dhar, Rajgadh, Zabua of Madhya Pradesh.

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The Organization observed lots of technological changes and expansion of the milk processing capacity to 4 lakhs kgs per day; with commissioning of State of art milk drying plant having the drying capacity of 20 MT per day. The Cattle Feed Factory also was established during the year 2004 at village Khandia of Shera taluka. The Govt. of India and the Govt. of Gujarat have generously extended financial assistance worth of Rs. 4.00 crore collectively to these cattle feed plant. The said cattle feed plant has the 100 MT feed processing capacity. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Gujarat. In the said cattle feed plant, it was started to make bypass protein on 14 December 2005 with the support of NDDB and help of ACIAR Institute by Shri Jhon Kopland, a scientist of Australian Organization.

Under new leadership, the organization has been progressing ahead to achieve the new landmark. Indeed, it is matter of pleasure to note here that 3 women are included in the governing body of dairy.

(8) Valsad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Valsad

Valsad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Valsad (Vasudhara Dairy) is established on 17 March 1973. In the early 70th century, the Surat District consisting dense forest was totally undeveloped and majority of the citizens were living in the tribal area located far from Surat city. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main business in
this area. Since no other options were available at doorsteps, the milk Producers had to travel long distances to deliver milk either to the private dairy or to the middlemen. The milk producers were completely irritated by the unfair and manipulative trade practices of such greedy middlemen. But, they were helpless against these powerful people.

Valsad and Dang were part of Surat District. Valsad was separated in the year 1964 from Surat district and became as an independent district. Along with separation of district, some other cooperative organization like district cooperative bank, district Sahakari sangh were also separated. Thus, new entities of cooperative institutes have also come into existence in Valsad District. Some sincere and prophet social workers have started putting their persistent efforts under the leadership of Shri Monghabahi Desai to set up more and more cooperative institutes in the district. And as a result, they succeeded in forming district and takula level cooperative institutes in short span of time.

By this time, the Amul at Anand, Sumul at Surat, Banas at Palanpur and Sabar at Himmatnagar, Baroda at Baroda, Dugdhsagar at Mehsana in the middle and north Gujarat have already come in existence from time to time. The astonishing success story of these cooperative dairies furnished the momentum to the cooperative dairy movement in the country. Nevertheless, due one or other reason, such district level cooperative dairy has so far not been commenced in the Valsad District.
Finally, the restive efforts of all the social workers have paid the lucrative result on 17th March, 1973, since on this day; the Valsad District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd was registered. Initially, the activity was started with only 46 milk cooperative societies. With the passage of time, the milk production and number of cooperative societies were also marginally increased. In the first year of establishment, the dairy has procured 14.00 lakh k.g. milk which has later on reached to 11.15 crore k.g. milk in 2007-2008. Since the Vasudhara Dairy didn’t have an independent dairy plant to process the procured milk, it was sent to Sumul Dairy of Surat up to November, 1981. The Vasudhara Dairy started to sell pasteurized milk collecting from Sumul Dairy in the market of major cities of Valsad District like Navsari, Vapi and Valsad itself. The consumers of these cities have widely accepted the taste and quality of milk. The dairy management has got the overwhelming response from the milk consumers. Such response has birthed to an idea to have the own dairy plant to fulfill the ultimate objectives of the dairy.

In spite of insufficient dairy plant machinery, inexperienced and inadequate technicians and other related facilities; the trust put by the milk producers and employees of dairy on the management made them confident to begin its own dairy plant. Eventually, the land situated on the national highway at Alipur village of Chikhli Taluka was selected for the purpose. Shri Zinabhai Darji, the Chairman of State Land Development
and well-wisher of aborigines loaned for Rs. 1.00 lakh and with the help of NDDB, GCMMF and the State Government, a dairy plant with a processing capacity of 30 thousand liter milk per day was started on 11\textsuperscript{th} November, 1981 costing to Rs. 70.00 lakh.

During the year 1980-81, 28.86 lakh liters milk was procured from 143 village milk cooperative societies. The management of Vasudhara Dairy has also made scientific efforts to increase the quality milk production through timely animal treatment, animal breeding, artificial insemination, fodder development programme and so on. In the initial years of dairy, Late Shri Manibhai Desai, the founder of ‘Bharat Agro Industries Foundation and Bayaf’ has extended countless help by giving technical knowledge and ‘Shankar’ cows to the Vasudhara Dairy. Hence, the dairy management has also endeavored to spread the message amid large number of milk producers with regard to keep more ‘Shankar’ cows to get more milk production. In the year 1990-1991, the dairy has procured 2.716 crore kg milk. Looking to the intense need to have a contemporary dairy plant having more processing capacity, in 1991, a new ultra-modern dairy plant was commissioned with a processing capacity of one lakh kg milk per day. The energetic dairy management has also started a ‘Swavalambi Gramin Nari’ (Independent Village Women) scheme to empower women of the cooperative societies. Under this scheme, Bank of Baroda gives a loan of Rs. 10,000.00 to especially
woman milk producer to buy ‘Shankar’ cow. At the end of 1995-96, the newly formed diary plant has reached to the processing capacity of 2.00 lakh liter milk per day.

In a nutshell, it can be said that there were many selfless, earnest and scrupulous social workers since 1973 associated with the cooperative activities that have moved heaven and earth in getting the Vasudhara Dairy started at Valsad overcoming all the hindrances came into the way. Shri Gulabbhai Mehta, Shri Monghabhai Desai, Shri Lalbhai Nayak, Shri Kantukaka were the real heroes behind the curtain. Indeed, today the Vasudhara Dairy has been the boon to the poor aborigines to live the contented life.

(9) Bharuch Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Bharuch

Bharuch Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Bharuch (Dudhdhara Dairy) is established on 28 December 1959. When Shri Dinkarbhai Desai, an inhabitant of Bharuch city was the minister in Mumbai State, he gave a solid form in implementation of the Mumbai Milk Scheme (1945) in Bharuch and got the fame as an architect of Dairy Industry in the Bharuch District. But very unfortunately, he was passed away on 21st April, 1954. Dr. Verghese Kurien, the guiding light of the ‘White Revolution had intense yearning to have a district level
cooperative dairy at Bharuch, the native of Late Shri Dinkarbhai Desai. It was bigger than Kashi particularly in cultural field. The students from various parts of nation were coming to Bharuch to pursue their study. Because of having many giant industries like M/s. ABG Shipyard, M/s. Birla Copper, GNFC, M/s. Petronet LNG Ltd which has developed first LNG terminal at Dahej village of Bharuch District. have made significant contribution to facilitate industrial growth in the district.

Initially, there was shortage of Milk in the district. In the absence of proper market for selling milk and supply chain as well, the street vendors were selling insanitary milk in a city individually after collecting from nearby village. Such street vendors have never bothered about maintaining the quality of milk. In such gloomy situation, a ray of hope was emerged to develop the dairy industry scientifically in 1959 when Shri Chaturbhai Patel, the then registrar of cooperative department of Bharuch District has put a proposal in a meeting to commence a district level dairy in Bharuch. Indeed, it was a catalyst move which was subsequently taken up by the energetic youths of a district to convert a day dream into reality. Unfortunately, the agile youths were facing a great difficulty in taking guidance from Shri Dinkarbhai, the initiator of dairy industry in Bharuch District on account of his ill health. The first most important task to begin a district level dairy in Bharuch was to get the finance. Very fortunately, one of the enthusiastic youth of Bharuch city,
Shri Nanubhai Shah came forward and taken up the challenge to get the needy finance at any cost. He started to meeting from a lay man to a businessman of a district in creating confidence amid them with regard to the dairy industry. He explained the importance of dairy industry to all the concerned people ceaselessly. Later on Shri Dhayabhai H Patel, Ex. President of Bharuch District Panchyat and the social worker along with Shri Lallubhai J Patel have joined to this dignified cause. Looking to the positive response of the people, once again Shri Chaturbhai Patel has convened a public meeting at Bhadbhut village of Bharuch district on 13 December 1959 wherein he has appealed the people to join the dairy for betterment. The local newspapers have also given due importance to this stirring meeting on the front page. Slowly, the keen interest was seen in the people about dairy industry. A movement for starting cooperative dairy in the nearby villages was also started and finally Rs. 10,000.00 was collected as share capital. With dogged efforts of Shri Nanubhai, Shri Chaturbhai, Shri Dhayabhai and other social leaders, finally the then deputy registrar of cooperative society of Mumbai State has consented to commence the district sangh on 18 December 1959. Immediately on 02 January 1960, a general meeting of the members was convened. The sangh became financially stronger when the Govt. of Gujarat has granted subsidy of Rs. 23,125.00. Very soon, the visionary and ardent members of the sangh has taken over the charge of administration and within no
time a proper management for collecting milk from nearby villages like Halder, Kuvadar, Herol, Zadeshwar, Shuklatirth and Nabipur was perfectly arranged along with milk distribution supply system. The 15 village cooperative societies and 177 milk producers became members of the sangh in 1960. Very first time after its establishment, the sangh has shown the profit of Rs. 10,502.00 in 1971-1972 against the loss incurred in the initial years. The Bharuch District Dairy was named as ‘Dudhdhara’ from the day one of its establishment. The top management of the dairy was not satisfied only with expansion of milk distribution system which was extensively succeeded over period of time in a city, but had the desire to have a modern dairy with all the contemporary machinery in Bharuch in order to give more financial benefits to the milk producers and to provide unadulterated milk and its various products to the citizens of a city. Hence, they felt to take advice in this regard from Dr. V. Kurien, the father of white revolution. Dr. Kurien was so pleased with this move and happily shown his willingness to extend his expertise to the dairy management to convert the yearning into reality. He prepared a dairy project worth of Rs. 11.00 lakh. The Govt. of Gujarat has also granted the financial assistance of Rs. 4.94 lakh for this righteous project. Subsequently the machinery of Pilot Dairy of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation was purchased to be installed in the new building of dairy which was being constructed in 7 acres and 27 guntha land on NH No. 8.
Unluckily, the said land later on was transferred to the Gujarat State Transport Corporation by the Govt. of Gujarat and therefore the construction of dairy building has got delayed for three years. After the considerable time period, the dairy management has purchased 7.32 acre land located in front of the polytechnic college. On 27 November 1968, the foundation stone was laid with the holy hands of Shri Thakorbhai Desai, the then Panchyat Minister of Govt. of Gujarat. Still the plight was after the project. There was massive and destructive earthquake in 1970 and just because of it the management was compelled to go for construction according to the new design to save the building from any natural calamities. As a result, the project cost has gone up with jet speed comparatively to 1965.

Even in this adversity, the management was not in mood to retreat. They have again resubmitted the revised plan worth of Rs. 24.05 lakh before the Government of Gujarat. The director of Animal Husbandry Department has granted the permission and the Registrar of Cooperative Department has also recommended the financial assistance to this new project. With the remarkable assistance of NDDB, eventually the dairy building and plant were constructed with the processing capacity of 20 thousand liter milk per day. With the passage of time, the pace of furtherance of dairy was also moving fast. At the end of FY 2007-2008, 1.36 core kg milk was collected from 38,200 members of 321 milk
cooperative societies. On or average, 37 thousand liter milk in coming to dairy per day. Needless to state here that now it is boon to the poor and uneducated milk producers of the Bharuch District for getting better source of revenue. The happy combination of Narmada River and Dudhdhara Dairy has been outstandingly contributing in the all-round development of Bharuch District relentlessly.

(10) Ahmedabad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd.,

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Ahmedabad (Uttam Dairy) is established on 12 September 1985. There was no proper growth of cooperative dairies in Ahmedabad district up to 1985. There were many organizations like Sardar Dairy, Ajod Dairy and Ahmedabad Gopalak Dairy working independently in the dairy industry and began their own cooperative dairies on primary level in the villages. Though these dairies were formed on cooperative bases, they were internally competing one another in the small villages and trying to snatch others’ businesses. The Ajod Dairy was giving more prices comparatively other two dairies to the milk producers. By dint of this internal keen competition, all these dairies were not disbursing money to the milk producers regularly since they were unable to sell the collected milk in the market at a higher price. Thus, over period of time, the loss of
Ajod Dairy has reached to Rs. 80.00 lakh. In order to overcome this heavy loss, now the management of Ajod Dairy became ready to hand over the charge of Ajod Dairy to the Government of Gujarat.

Since the Sardar Dairy had no independent milk processing plant, the collected milk was being sent to the Aabad Dairy for processing. The expense was more than income. They were getting only 0.35 paisa per liter. This way, in the beginning of 1985, the Sardar Dairy has borne the loss of Rs.1.00 crore. Hence, the management of Sardar Dairy was also finally given to the Government of Gujarat. The Govt. of Gujarat has appointed three professionals, one from the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, one from the National Dairy Development Board and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to run the Sardar Dairy efficiently. By ceasing the working of Ajod and Sardar Dairy, the Ahmedabad District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. (Uttam Dairy) was formed on 12 September 1985. Since then, the Uttam Dairy has been working satisfactorily according to the principles and objectives of cooperatives.

Instead of selling milk to the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDDC) after November, 1985, the dairy has directly started to sell milk in pouch in Ahmedabad City under the Uttam and AMUL brand name. In a nutshell, the Uttam Dairy has been working very effectively and imparting a content life to the milk producers. The daily milk processing capacity of dairy plant of Uttam Dairy located at
Sukhramnagar, Ahmedabad is 2.5 lakh liters. Besides, it has also five chilling centers working at various places of Ahmedabad District.

(11) **Rajkot Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Rajkot**

The Rajkot District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. (Rajkot Dairy) is established in the year 1961. This dairy was established under the Pilot Project at Rajkot in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State by the animal husbandry department of Government of Gujarat with the aid of UNICEF, a sister organization of UNO. Shri Devendrakumar R. Desai, a Gandhian and founder of ‘Gram Vikas’ and ‘Saurashtra Rachnatmak Samiti’ of Rajkot along with some other companions took over the charge of Rajkot Gopalak Sahakari Sangh Ltd from the animal husbandry department of Govt. of Gujarat at a token rent of Rs. 1/- in the year 1970. The Gopalak Sahakari Sangh Ltd and the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation have jointly managed this dairy from the year 1972 to 1981. The Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation was again given the management of Gopal Dairy with leave and license agreement from 1983 to 1988. After getting membership from ‘Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation Ltd., Anand (GCMMF), the Rajkot District Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd., has taken over the charge of Gopal Dairy independently from 02.11.1988.
According to the objectives of Gopal Dairy, the new management of the dairy has commenced the series of expansion programmes for further development of animal husbandry business and to give reasonable and affordable price by purchasing milk throughout the year from the milk producers. At the end of 2007-2008, the registered members of cooperative societies were 50,010 including 16,157 female and 33852 male members. Further, 19691 unregistered members were also taking facility by selling their additional milk to the village cooperative societies.

After taking over the charge from Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, the Rajkot and Surendranagar District Cooperative Dairy of Saurashtra region are blossoming purely on cooperative basis but of course with some hindrances and little bit hardships. The Gopal Dairy of Rajkot collects milk from Rajkot city and surrounding districts such as Amreli, Jamnagar, Junagadh and even from Surendranagar. The Gopal Dairy of Rajkot has been serving the cow boys incessantly for the last more than five decades saliently collecting 9 crore kg milk annually. Very fortunately, even today the founder and veteran Gandhian, Shri Devendrabhai Desai has been very dynamic in accelerating the pace of development of Gopal Dairy.
(12) Gandhinagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd.,

Gandhinagar

Gandhinagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Gandhinagar (Madhur Dairy) is established on 06 February 1971. The Gandhinagar was the smallest district comprising only one Taluka while forming an independent district in the year 1970. Being the capital of state, it had the population of one Taluka like Dang. The Manasa and Kalol talukas of Mehsana district and Dehgam taluka of Ahmedabad district were included in the Gandhinagar district at the time of parting of districts in 1998. Today, this district of four talukas has been making headway slowly but steadily in the field of white revolution. Even today, the Madhur Dairy has been getting milk from the villages of four talukas that are part of Gandhinagar district.

The Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDDC) had begun Madhur Dairy of Gandhinagar in February, 1971. Late Shri Jethabhai Phoolabhai Patel was the first founder chairman of the dairy. During 1970-71, 5.83 lakh kg milk was procured from the 18 village cooperative societies. By the end of a decade from formation, the numbers of village cooperative societies were increased by three times and went up to 54 and milk procurement was 19.93 lakh kg. This way, leisurely, the Madhur Dairy has picked up the rapidity of development under the energetic direction of GDDC BoD. Later, the board formed according to the
cooperative statutes had taken over the charge of Madhur Dairy from GDDC on 22\textsuperscript{nd} September, 1988. 13000 liter milk was being procured at that time. In 1990-91, 47.68 lakh liter milk had been procured from 76 village cooperative societies. 393 lakh kg milk from the 80 village cooperative societies while 494 lakh kg milk from the 107 village cooperative societies had been procured in 2000-01 and 2007-08 respectively.

Madhur Dairy has not only aimed to impart affordable price to the milk producers, but simultaneously also focusing to give more and more infrastructure facilities to the milk cooperative societies.

The plant of Madhur Dairy had been expanded in the year 2002-03. It had been got ready in 2004. The various milk products made from this new plant were put to sell in Gandhinagar, the capital of state. The citizens of Gandhinagar had heart-to-heart accepted these products and demanding more and more those kind of quality products day by day. Of late, many Madhur Dairy parlors have been made opened in the city. It is a matter of pride to state here that about 18 village cooperative societies are being managed only by the women. The members of cooperative societies are being given different facilities at the lower rate.

Now, let’s throw a light on the existing chairman of a dairy. Dr. Shankarsigh Rana, the principal of the college was appointed as the Chairman of Madhur Dairy in 2007 at the age of only 40 years. He is a
person who has been very dynamic with a specific vision and having a versatile personality, too. He has been pouring his best of best efforts in giving a conducive direction to member of BoD, employees of the dairy, milk producers and also dignitaries of other cooperative dairies in order to bring drastic improvement in the lively hood of people who have directly or indirectly associated with the dairy industry. At this juncture, I would like to take this opportunity to give my whole hearted congratulation to him for his notable contribution.

(13) Surendranagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd.,

Surendranagar

Surendranagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Surendranagar (Sursagar Dairy) is established on 24 March 1975. The district level cooperative dairies have been started only at Rajkot and Surendranagar out of 7 districts of Saurashtra region in the year 1960 and 1975 respectively. No such district level cooperative dairy has been started in the remaining five districts of Saurashtra region so far. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has been attempting notably for the last two three years to commence such district level cooperative dairy at Junagadh and Amreli. The Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDDC) had been endeavoring to develop the cooperative dairy sector on AMUL Pattern. With its supports, the Surendranagar
Sahakari Dairy came into existence in 1975. The dairy has started milk collection work in 1978. Upon closure of all kind of activities being performed by GDDC permanently in 1995, as per the cooperative statute, the management of Sursagar Dairy was handed over to the elected members of the governing body. The collected milk from the village cooperative societies was directly given to the Uttam Dairy of Ahmedabad during 1995 to 1997. The dairy has made a chilling centre of 20 thousand liter capacity on its own. At that time, 22 thousand liter milk was being collected on daily basis from less than 100 village cooperative societies of the Surendranagar district.

Only after 2003, the dairy could bring pace in the development. The cow boys of the district were again regaining trust on the activities of cooperative sector and on the working of a dairy as well. Hence, more and more village cooperative societies were being formed and milk production and collection was also marginally going up. And as a result, the dairy has started to give affordable price and price difference at a higher rate annually to the milk producers. Currently, 3.55 lakh liters milk is being collected daily through 600 village cooperative societies of 652 villages of Surendranagar district. The dairy plant has capacity of 3.25 lakh liter milk to be chilled. The dairy has given an average price of Rs. 18.35 per liter in the year 2007-2008. Rs. 10.53 crore has also been disbursed to the milk producers as price difference. The milk is being
collected through automatic machine in 422 village cooperative societies. Under the CSR activity, the 10996 milk producers of 195 village cooperative societies have been covered up under Janshri Insurance Scheme. Rs. 9,45,600.00 was given as financial aid to the 788 students of 89 cooperative societies for the higher study. It is a matter of pleasure to point out here that more than 1 lakh families have been getting regular income to live the pleased life through dairy industry and that too even in a draught are of Surendranagar district where scarcity of water is a major setback. Not only that but also the migration of cow boys and cowherds is drastically stopped.

Looking to the financial strength, milk pasteurizing capacity of dairy plant and IT infrastructure, it is considered as a small dairy. However, a lot of improvement is seen in the lives of cowboys. It gives immense pleasure to everyone who is associated to the dairy directly to note that, in the prevailing time, the dairy has picked up the pace of development after taking independent charge of management from GDDC in 1995.

(14) Amreli Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Amreli

The main occupation of the people of the district Amreli is farming. In this district the sources of irrigation are very less, farming is based on rain. With the intention of getting a supplementary occupation
for the farmers, the bank's chairman, Dilipbhai Sanghani, started efforts to create dairy in Amreli district. The bank has given guarantee for returning capital share in 10 years to the agricultural societies. In this way "Amar Dairy" has been functioning. Thus, to create "Amar Dairy", the main contribution of the bank and the chairman of the bank Mr. Dilipbhai Sanghani are unforgettable. The details of progress made by "Amar Dairy" are as follows.

Amreli District Co-operative Milk Producer Co-operative Society Ltd. Registration was done under the Gujarat Government Act in the year 2002. The union started the operation of milk collection from 2007-08.

- More than 4 crore rupees are paid to the farmers of Amreli district for milk Union in every 10 days.
- Milk Union has total 400 automatic milk collection systems and Fat Testing machine in Amreli district.
- 16 bulk milk coolers center has been started in 11 taluka of the district.
- Employment opportunities are created in the villages. Employment in many families is created in villages where milk cooperatives are functioning in the village.
- More than 25000 members of the district are getting financial benefits directly from becoming immovable dairy in the district.
• The 21st century white revolution will be the biggest revolution of Amreli district, which will transform farmer’s life.

• Union planned for 100 crore assistance through Gujarat Government and Government of India. This will be 2 lakh liters of Modern Dairy and 300 Mt capacity Due Factories for cows.

• Milk Dairy is done only by milk testing at the union level to avoid adulteration before acceptance. After that, there are about 26 tests conducted in the union Oragen’s Leptech, C.O.B., B.R. Riding, Neutralizer, ACDT PH, FAT, SNF, Protein, Formaldi Hyd, Uriya, Temperature, Hydrogen Peroxide, Water and R. M. Value. All these tests are sent to Gandhinagar.

• Facilities for easy and quick treatment to the animals of the district are provided by specialist veterinary doctors.

• To support women economically, women milk societies are encouraged.

(15) Bhavnagar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Bhavnagar

In 1974, Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDDC) had established Bhavnagar dairy. Bhavnagar District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Bhavnagar was established after the collapse of Cooperative Milk Dairy in Bhavnagar. Today this union has emerged as
the Sarvottam Dairy. This dairy had a daily income of 32 thousand liters of milk. It has reached 4.25 lakh liters in the famine. 675 co-operative societies are currently affiliated with this dairy. Besides this, dairy has now connected with Amul dairy so that people are able to get fresh packaged milk. Milk revenues have increased by one lakh liters per day compared to last previous years.

This Sarvottam Dairy set up at Sihor of Bhavnagar is often organizing camps for the guidance of animal husbandry. There is a special kind of camps for women ranchers, who are taking care of the cattle breeders and now the number of cattle in the district has increased. The dairy is currently raising the price of milk fat in milk. The administrators are claiming that the price is the highest as compared to the other dairy companies across the state.

Bhavnagar district has a shortage of water and fodder. The dairy has increased the milk fat prices so that the cattle breeders can efforts feedstuffs for the animals.

(16) Kutch Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd., Anjar

Kutch District Cooperative Milk Producer Union Ltd is known as Sarhad Dairy. Which was established in year 2009. The dairy is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1961. The registration number is 38861-09 Date 28 July 2009. Sarhad Dairy is a member of
"GCMMF" Anand. The primary activity of dairy is to collect milk from co-operative societies from the district and process milk and produce the products under the brand name of "AMUL".

Initially the union was collecting milk from 17 village cooperatives but now the dairy is procuring milk from more than 550 village co-operative societies located in Kutch district. There are several chilling centers located in the Kutch district. In the month of January 2013, Sarhad Dairy has started processing plant at Lakhond, Taluka – Bhuj which processing milks and milk powder under the name "AMUL". The capacity this plant is 60,000 liters per day and it will be increase it by 350000 liters per day.

(17) Junagadh Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Limited, Junagadh

The Junagadh District Cooperative Milk Producers’ Union Limited, Junagadh is known as Sorath Dairy. Which is established in the year 2009. The registration number is 38668/2009. The dairy is located at Tikar village which is located at Junagadh. The dairy has started milk procurement 5000 liters per day and now it is reached at more than 226736 liters per day. In the past, the cooperative movements related to dairy sector became fail two times in the district and it is big challenge to start a new union in the district. The dairy is currently collecting milks
from 427 village dairy cooperatives and out of these 251 dairy cooperatives are registered. To support women economically, 218 women societies are working under the union. Before the establishment of this dairy, there was economic exploitation done by many private institutions by not providing fair price of milk to the farmers. The dairy is selling the milk to Gandhinagar with the help of GCMMF.

(18) Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd, Porbandar

Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd, Porbandar known as Sudama Dairy. It is based on Amul model and it has become operational from March 22, 2014. In the Gujarat state the dairy industry develops day by day. The cooperative milk producers’ union is running in a small town Porbandar. In a short span of one year, Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd became "Sudama Dairy". The dairy produces 1.5 million liters of milk per day and annual turnover has 100 crores. The dairy is giving the highest milk prices to the holders.

Previously in Porbandar district, milk was being procured by private dairy, but since the Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd has been started, there was increase in milk revenues. Apart from Porbandar, milk is also being collected from Dwarka and Bhanvad villages. A total of 232 societies are registered under Sudama Dairy and
10,000 farmers providing milk to the society. At the initial stage, 50,000 liters of milk was collected and now 1.5 lac liters of milk is being collected at dairy.

Sudan Dairy chairman Arjanbhai Bhutia informed that Sudama Dairy has providing Rs. 41 for one liters of milk to the farmers. Which is the highest price given in the states compare to other dairies. While the price for 1 kg of fat is given as 530 rupees.

Porbandar Dist. Co-operative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd established to provide employment to the farmers. At present, about 10000 farmers are dependent on dairy. Sudama Dairy currently collect 1.5 lakh liters of milk per day.
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