

Co-operativisation of Milk Production and Marketing in Bihar

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Introduction

Bihar is one of the most developing state in India with two digit growth per year. With good governance in practice Bihar is showing the way. The cycle for girls and fifty present reservation of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women is showing the result. Bihar economy is still a predominantly agriculture based. So overall agricultural development is necessary and desirable. So cooperativisation of milk production and marketing could lead Bihar to all-round social and economic development. Milk will unleash the door for development. Success on the milk front will induce the farmer to adopt co-operative way of business in crop production as well as to other activities, thus, releasing the vast hidden forces for rural people of Bihar. Therefore, Bihar government and Central government may take policy decision for agro based industrialisation in Bihar.

Why Milk?

Milk is the right choice for doing it because milk is much more universal than one single activity, practiced by the people in the entire length of Bihar. Milk is produced by almost the entire rural households big, medium, small, irrespective of geographical location in North, South and Chhotanagpur region. Once cooperativisation happens it will surpass Gujrat and other states of India because of the very rich agricultural base of Bihar. It has plenty of fodder resources, plenty of water and suitable climate for livestock economy. Milk production is not a new activity but based on rich traditional heritage of the people of Bihar. People keep both buffalo and cow for milk production besides the goat.

It could not take commercial shape in Bihar because of its far away location from metropolitan cities which are the main marketing centers. Besides other factors, one of the reasons for dairy development in Gujrat has been its proximity to Bombay providing marketing outlet for Kaira districts milk producers. Now with advancement of technology of milk preservation and transportation Bihar's milk can reach Calcutta, Delhi and other places. Now new markets have opened up in Bihar. Purchasing power of the people have increased. Organizations are developing and demand for milk and milk products is increasing, thus milk can explode the "poverty syndrome" and act as catalyst for development of Bihar's economy.

Why milk of all things, is because of its rich agricultural resources which will ensure supply of organic fodder throughout the year. Because of rich soil and plentiful water some or the other crop is always grown and fodder will always be available. There is greenery all over to provide as grazing ground. Chhotanagpur plateau is full of forest resources acting as natural grazing ground for animals. Once it reaches tribal households it will usher revolution in milk production in Bihar.

Despite such favorable ground for milk production it could not proceed ahead because of marketing problems. Even the limited milk production found itself in stress because of difficulties of marketing.

What Amul has taught the nation is that the key to success of dairying is marketing of milk. The limit to production is marketing and once the frontier of marketing is extended milk production can go ahead ad infinitum. I say this because milk production can do to India what Green Revolution could not do. Let India cash on this phenomenon as to-day has already become the largest milk producer in the world and major supplier of its exotic milk products – ghee, khoa, butter, cheese, varieties of milk based sweets to the world. Bihar can play leading role in this process.

My case for milk co-operativisation is based not on any ideological prediction but simply because of its pragmatic attributes. I say this despite sad experience of other types of co-operatives in Bihar. It is really a pity that credit co-operatives could not thrive in Bihar. Nor did any other type of co-operatives. Dairy co-operatives can thrive because of its simplicity. We all know that milk is produced in every village and they want to sell it. In fact, they do sell it but they are exploited by private traders of milk. Thus, the benefit of milk production goes to the milk traders and milk producers are discouraged in increasing their milk production. It was this reaction against private trader's exploitation that gave birth to Amul. To recall, milk merchants of Bombay used to buy Kaira districts milk at Rs. 2 per kg in 1945 and sell the same in Bombay at Rs. 6/8 a kg. The problem for milk growers was how to sell their milk in Bombay where its buyers were. Co-operative provided them the way and thus the era of prosperity began. Thus, the real clues to dairy development is marketing of milk.

Co-operativisation has made it possible to extricate themselves from private trader's exploitation and sell its milk to where its buyers are, may be 1000 kms away. Milk marketing does not mean selling fluid milk only. Earlier milk producers were exploited because they had to sell their fluid milk which is highly perishable in nature.

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Because milk does not have keeping quality they had to sell their milk at throw away prices. With cooperatisation they overcome this helplessness and now they can preserve their milk products. Thus, co-operativisation has made it possible to adopt modern technological devices for preservation and preparation of variety of forms of milk and sell it where it buyers are, at prevailing market prices. Thus, small producer of 1-2 kg of milk is not helpless as the responsibility for milk selling now passes on to co-operatives hands. A small milk producer may be member of a small village co-operative but now he has the advantage of National level Organization, co-operative structure is so constituted that a member of village co-operatives constitute district unions, and the unions constitute state federations and state federation organized into National Federation. Thus problems of small milk producer is taken care of at the national level, if their problems are heard and tackled at the state and national level. It's this structural frame-work of co-operative which provides strength to small milk producer of the village. A small man of the village thus can produce not only 1-2 kg but 30-40-50 kg of milk without any uncertainty of its selling. The co-operative society will buy all its milk, pasteurize it, transport it, and sell it or convert it in numerous milk products and sell in national or international market. Once the frontiers of market are extended a milk producer finds no limit to his production and income derived from it. It is in this sense that co-operativisation is the sure way for his all round growth.

As it happens, one thing leads to another and once the successes of milk co-operatives are before their eyes, the undertake co-operative way for production and marketing of their other activities – crop production input supply, marketing and processing, in fact as many activities as they are engaged in, thus overcoming their handicaps of being small. Infact co-operatives provide them opportunities for getting the advantage of large scale business, economy and convenience, adoption of technology and sense of oneness with other similar persons of the village. Now one small man does not commute for his self advantage, he does not have to quarrel with his fellows. He finds that togetherness has many advantages which he did not have, when he acted alone. May be, in course of time a village society is created where fraternity, equality, camaraderie develop-marking village a place of peace and prosperity.

It is my firm conviction in these virtue of co-operative way of organization that has prompted me to suggest co-operativisation of milk producers to being with. Amul has shown the way and it is not a new thing to villagers of India. In fact , Amul has become a place of pilgrimage to dairy producers from several countries of the world.

At the present moment, Bihar has become, as if it were, a bugbear to the nation. It cannot be by-passed simply because 10% of country's population reside in this state, even more so because it has plenty of resources – rich soil, plenty of water for prosperous agriculture. Experts say that if Bihar's agricultural resources are fully exploited it can meet the entire food needs of the country. No other Indian state produces as many varieties of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, chilli, tobacco, spices and other products which Bihar singly does. "Makhana' and 'Lichi' are unique products peculiar to Bihar's soil and water. Same is true of milk once its marketing is opened up.

Inherent quality of people of Bihar

People outside of Bihar may have inkling that Bihar's backwardness is due to incapability of A Bihari People. There is no doubt about it that quality of people matters a great deal in development. On international scene we have vivid example of this in case of Japan. This country is very deficient in resources and yet its people today are at the top of the world so far as development is concerned. It is not that Japanese people are more intelligent than people of other countries. It is just because they provide all the input hard labour, determination, commitment for achievements, innovative outlook and will to develop that has caused their success. Under the leadership of Current Chief Minister the Bihar is changing and the mindset of people of Bihar is also changed. Butthey have to go long way.

Improving human resources

As we know, today every country is doing its best to improve human resource, improve human capability by various means. In our own country Punjabis have achieved high rate of development. Bihari's working outside the state have proved, by their deeds and demonstrations, that people of Bihar have high degree of capability for achievements. Indeed Punjab's agriculture will come to grief if Bihari labourers are withdrawn. Bihari's have made a mark not only in several states of India but in the international area also. It will therefore, not be right to say that Bihar people suffer from some genetic flaw that Bihar is not developing as fast as some other states in the country. Infact Bihar was at the top of national average at the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan. Decline in growth in Bihar started after 1976 and it is going down and down in recent years. The fault is mismanagement by the political leadership which rules the state. William Arthus Lewis has rightly said that a country may have everything necessary for development – rich natural resources, capital , capable labour force etc. But it cannot develop if it does not have right type of leadership. Bihar's development has been held up because of inefficient and corrupt leadership, which rules the state.

Empathetic bureaucracy

There was still some hope, if its bureaucracy had followed the rules of the game. Corrupted politicians corrupted the bureaucracy as well and in fact development in Bihar is on paper only. That is why, all public sector units are perpetually in red. A corrupt bureaucracy cannot manage business which needs hard work and hard decisions. What can one expect from a govt. Which cannot perform even it, basic function of maintenance of law and order? It will be no exaggeration to say, that at the moment, nothing positive happens for development of Bihar. Whatever development happens is because of private efforts of the people. If things were left in the hands of the people perhaps much more had happened. But there is too much of govt. interference with what the people do and want do. In fact the govt. system functions negatively.

Infrastructure

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Students of economics know that development gets stimulus if infrastructure roads/railways/airways exist for transport men of material to the place of production and products from the place of production to the market, Bihar is extremely deficient in this regard. There are villages where you cannot reach for 6 months in year because it is water lagged from all sides. In many areas transportation by even bullock cart is not easy. Telecommunication is still a ferry in many rural areas.

And most of all electricity, except in some areas for some time, Bihari people live in darkness not to talk of pump sets for irrigation and power to industrial units.

Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure-education and health and other measures for social development is in appalling state. Despite these deficiencies we are optimistic that While Revolution will happen with gusto in Bihar because of the structural advantages of co-operative movement in Bihar does not deter us because the existing structure is not genuine co-operative. It has been created by the govt. and is managed by the govt. It sounds well that a co-operative is managed by govt. officials. It therefore, does not have any teeth of a co-operative system.

New face of Dairy Co-operative

The basis of my enthusiasm for success of dairy co-operative is that it will be genuine co-operative society as Amul pattern is. Amul has succeeded precisely because it is genuine co-operative. A genuine co-operative has intrinsic structural virtue. Each member follows the rule of the game and each gets what he deserves. My blue print for co-operativisation is based on creation of genuine co-operative by the milk producers themselves. Govt. has nothing to do with this co-operative.

For co-operativisation of milk producers my blue print consists of the following steps :

1. The existence of National Dairy Development Board has greatly facilitated creation and management of a village level co-operative of milk growers. The spearhead Team of NDDB fills the vacuum of local leadership. To bring with, all the milk producers of the village will be persuaded to assemble at a place where the advantages of selling milk to a co-operative society will be explained to them. Further, the methodology of milk collection at a point will be explained to them. It will be impressed on them that they have to manage their affairs by themselves. Someone among them will be president, secretary and members of the managing committee. Since the villagers know their problems, they will work out methods of how and where to collect the villager's milk collection, chilling plant, transportation and finances for payment of price to milk suppliers. In the beginning, either the members will offer their honorary service or if need be, they will hire some one's service. The initial problems may be solved by the spearhead team. The task of the spearhead team of NDDB is to create management team from amongst the member's themselves. The initial finance will be contributed by the share capital of each member, deposits by members or borrowings from the Bank. I suggest that in the beginning a few members of the society may be sent to Anand to see the village society's functioning, with their own eyes. I need not emphasise that they will be immensely inspired and enthused with the working of the society by the members themselves without any outside help.

Collection of milk of all the member growers will give so much relief to the members that soon others will also join this society. Members will now produce more milk because selling, milk is not a problem and they free themselves from the of private traders. There is fairness in management and each gets his due. In fact, one of the reasons for failure of poverty alleviation programme was that govt. supplied buffalos and cows to landless and marginal farmers to each income by selling their milk but in the absence of marketing facilities they could not sell their milk. A co-operative of milk producers greatly reduce poverty as the milk growers will now get fair price of their milk.

2. Pre-membership education programme

- a) Co-operativisation of milk producers of my blue print envisages pre-member education as the first step. It is one the members understanding of the principles, methodology, problems, and issues that will determine the quality of co-operative society. Once the members have grasped the essence and methods of co-operation they will enthusiastically participate in the affairs of the society. One of the principal factors for which co-operatives suffer is member's apathy. Their apathy is because of their ignorance of co-operation.
- b) Education to members is not once for all affair but a continues programme. There must be weekly meeting of members to discuss the various issues and problems of the society.
- c) There may be 10,20 or 50 members of a co-operative. The organiser's next task is to locate leaders among them. There will surely emerge one, two or three among, them who can be identified for leadership training. It needs no emphasizing that the health of a co-operative society depends on the caliber of this leadership. A one-week training programme must precede, before the society starts functioning.
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3. Raising resources

The root cause of 'ill' of co-operative society has been extreme dependence on govt. finance. In my scheme of things there is no place for govt. finance. Members must raise the resources required for operation of the society. This is how Rochdale Pioneers had started their consumer store and this is how milk growers co-operative started in Kaira district. Milk producers are not so poor that they cannot contribute 10,20,50 or 100 rupees. Such contribution will get the society going. It is fortuitous that presently milk co-operatives have the opportunity of availing assistance from NDDB, Milk unions, state and national federations. By the very nature of co-operative form of organization they will make profit and soon, over a period of years, resources accumulate and this is the way capital formation is speeded up in co-operatives and they can expand their affairs.

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4. Milk union

Once the village society starts get going it will encounter problems which the society cannot tackle on its own and they have to join district Milk Union for obtaining the advantage of scale. In fact primary milk society of Kaira district could not have got the prosperity but for milk union at Anand. It is Anand which modernized milk business in Gujrat. The milk union is the real harbinger of the progress of milk co-operative. The union can have modern milk processing plant for milk powder, butter, ghee and what you have. The clue to the success of milk co-operative is milk union.

5. Social obligation

A number of critics have pointed out that since all the milk produced in the village is procured by co-operative, villagers are starved of milk. This is not correct the milk producers in the village may not be members of the co-operative. Against relatively well off farmers may not be interested in selling their milk and again even members may keep some milk for their self consumption. Even so I suggest that the society may retains some milk for those who are willing to purchase at the price offered by the society.

6. Milk production

One of the reasons for low milk supply by the farmers may be due to inferior breed of the cow or buffalo. Now that selling of milk is not a problem they may increase their milk production by improvement on brand. Mahadev Desai did it in urlikanchan by importing foreign semen of improved variety from USA and improved the quality of cow/buffalo which delivered more milk. Amul imported improved semen from Denmark for propagation in Kaira district. I suggest that the union should take steps to improve the breed of quality of member's cows & buffaloes of village society.

7. Quantity of milk yield depends on the food we give to animals. While locally produced fodder and feed may be enough, what is needed is the quality of feed. Which may induce more milk. The society would arrange supply of balanced feed to each member.

8. Animal health

Milk supply depends on health of the animal. As it is veterinary services provided by veterinary department of the govt. is almost non-existent.

One of the services which Amul is providing to its farmer members is highly modernized veterinary services. Having seed veterinary services of Amul in action I will only suggest that the same should be copied by milk co-operative in Bihar also.

9. Improve fodder production

Besides crop-residue of various crops a number of quick-growing plants have been found which provide nutritious fodder. Soluble is one such, besides several others. Once milk production becomes profitable farmers will increase their number of cows and buffalo for which they will need more fodder and they can set apart a portion of their marginal land for growing fodder.

Adoption of FAO/EECAP – programme for training farmers – A farmer teaches farmers.

Small farmer development has been a tick list problem in all developing countries, perhaps much more in Asian countries. Like India, all countries have tried a number of programmes to success. It cannot be denied that the problem is largely educational and how to educate them has been the key problem It is in this process that FAO/Escap devised a programme called "A farmer teaches a farmer"

The quintessence of the programme is that instead of a teacher telling him how to do' if his successful counterpart tells him and demonstrates him how he is doing, he will be more convinced of the method. Therefore, in this programme – a successful dairy farmer will show him how he keeps his cow/buffalo, what he feeds them, how he feeds them, how he treats them etc. the recipient farmer will be non convinced and motivated to follow the technique. I strongly command adoption of this programme for Bihari farmers. This programme will mean that we will bring a successful dairy farmer from Khaira district to tell his fellow Bihari farmers how he is doing at his own place. He May participate in his recipient farmer's household for a day or two or three and show him improvement. Alternatively a group of selected Bihari farmers will go to a village in Khaira district and stay with the dairy farmers of that village watching how his is milching his cow/buffalo and all the ways he practices for maintaining the heird. The successful farmer will remove all the doubt from his mind and he will return to Bihar being convinced of the ways Gujrati farmer is doing.

This way the whole process of improved dairy farming will be adopted by Bihari farmers and foundation for improved dairying will be laid down in Bihar.

Adoption of Korean Training system, Like India, South Korea found the problem of backward villages when it became independent. But very soon Korea accomplished rural development. The key to Korean success of rural development was her 'training programme'. Korea realized that it cannot accomplish development until rural development happens and it took it seriously. Like Indian villages, Korean villages too had number of problem with limited resources and it could not do all at once. Who would decide what to do and how to do? The ministers and secretaries sitting in State Headquarters cannot properly comprehend what need to be done in different villages – some may need road, some drinking water, some irrigation water, some primary school. Priority of need for each villages varies and villagers alone could best decide what do first. Therefore all concerned persons for development of that village would meet together in a training school for 3 days. The minister in charge of rural development, Secretary, the District Collector, B.D.O.,,

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Extension Officer, and 5 group leaders from each village would discuss what should be done and how it may be done and once all agreed. The requisite amount was given to village leaders and the villagers themselves would execute the programme. ;It is thus that South Korea achieved rural development in no time.

My blue print gives high importance to adoption of South Korean Training Method for Dairy Development in Bihar.

Blue Print for Bihar

Now with milk production having reached 70 mi tones and the increasing trend of production- milk marketing will be crucial element for its forward march., We have shown in chapter I that with liberalization and globalization of the economy export of milk products is a distinct way to sustain its growth and provide source of increasing income to milk producers. This will require research, establishment of large processing plants and negotiations with buyers in foreign countries. A small diary co-operative at the village level could not do it It is therefore, essential that a strong and efficient federal system is created for a prosperous dairy in the country.

Our blue print contains crucial conceptual parameters for organizing and managing dairy activity in Bihar. The quintessence of the analysis is in creating "genuine co-operatives". Once that is done other benefits of co-operative structure will automatically spring up.

What a pity that even though Government cried at the roof-top that co-operativisation was the only way only way to improve the lot of rural poor and usher in rural development – the bungled the bungled the whole thing by themselves organizing and managing the co-operatives. It is utterly silly that Govt. can manage a co-operative – when its basic principle is that it must be managed only by the members of the society.

Our blue print is specifically dogmatic on this point. It is then only that real benefits of co-operative system will percolate in the entire range of activity. That is why, we have laid great stress on 'education and training' as pre-requisite for formation of dairy co-operatives in Bihar.

As stated in each five-year plan we believe the Govt. is still keen to promote co-operative activity for rural development of Bihar. Let the Govt. create infrastructure and conditions for co-operative development. They must remain miles apart when its management is concerned. The state bureaucracy is too inefficient and too corrupt to manage it. Once the Govt. adheres to it, co-operative movement-dairy will make a big stride forward in Bihar.

Since the report of the Royal Commission of Agriculture (1928) there have been few comprehensive studies of the country's livestock economy. Consequently our policy for the livestock sector has been characterized by an appeal to the west ignoring the realities of our socio-economic milieu. First, there is the issue of the so called low productivity of our cattle. While some economists, notably Prof. Dandekar, attributed this to the religious bias against cow slaughter, other have contended that the root causes for this lie in deeper economic and ecological factors.

The more important issue is not to resolve that debate but to question the debate itself. Is this low productivity syndrome real? We owe to J. Crotty, an Irish livestock economist, the insight that tough technically inefficient, the India livestock production system had for long been economically efficient and stable not many units of land labour and food were needed for one unit of output but the inputs used, such as natural pasture, beyond the crop growing margin, crop by products unlike straw and grain, household scavenging and family labour, had no alternative use and hence little opportunity cost. And because of our congenial climate, cattle continued to be productive even at low levels of nutrition. Hence the evolution of hardy indigenous breeds has mostly been ignored.

However that natural balancing has come under strain following the new breeding policy and the strategy of milk production adopted over the last 20 years. Recognising that the Green Revolution had widened disparities between the better off and poorer farmers, the National Commission on Agriculture (1971) proposed dairying as a means of redressing the inequity. The committee further emphasized that the economic foundation of small producers in dairying could only be built around high productivity milch animals which would be supplied to them under anti poverty programmes.

In hindsight, this strategy seems flawed. True, the exotic breeds would after genetically higher milking capacity and more efficient feed conversion rates. But they, would do so only at higher levels of nutrition, which the poor could not afford. Hence their continued preference, by their high discount rate of the future, for hardier, naturally selected, local breeds which are much less demanding in terms, of maintenance costs. On the other hand, the economical resilient larger farmers showed a distinct preference of the cross-breeds, thus further accentuating the inequities in the rural sector.

Several empirical studies have corroborated the above trends. A 1994 study in Andhra Pradesh by the Indo Swiss Project (ISP) that since the adoption of the new cross breeding policy, even as milk production increased the female 0 to male ratio, buffalo-to-cattle ratio and the milch-to-work-animal ratio had all increased. The increase in milk production is not due to the "success" of the official policy but to other adventitious factors, most notably the landless and the small farmers finding it increasingly difficult to maintain weak animals, given the shrinking pasture and the increasing cost of supplementary feed. The composition of the population in favor of milch animals has thus been more or less automatic or gradual.

A study in western Uttar Pradesh showed that whereas draft animal power per hectare tended to decline sharply with increase in farm size, thanks to mechanization, large farmers owned more draft power per hectare, than small ones,

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leading to concentration of this vital resource in fewer hands. Repeated surveys showed that crossbred cows with superior milk yields were not preferred by small farmers since the fodder requirements, veterinary health care and the associated need of credit were high for these animals. Moreover, the crossbred animal also posed unacceptably high risk to the landless and the small farmer. The ISP survey in Andhra Pradesh showed that not only were more milch animals maintained as land holding size increased but that in large farms these were better managed and more productive. The proportion of households maintaining graded/crossbred bovines was as low as 1.6 per cent among the landless while it was 8.0 among large farmers.

The changes of recent decades in terms of commercialization of both agriculture and animal husbandry, on top of the cumulative biotic pressure on resources, have destroyed the complex and delicate linkages established over centuries. The traditional strength in terms of using the farm traditional strength in terms of using the farm produced resources with near zero opportunity cost for high value production of crop-livestock linkages, which provided resilience to both activities, ages which provided resilience to both activities, has given way to specialised livestock production activities, the fragile success of which would seem to depend on subsidies for livestock production. Subsidies have depressed the supply of animal feed, even as the demand for it is going up, pushing up the cost of feed and consequently to grain relative price of milk. This would have led to diversion of some land from grain to milk production, with serious implications for food security.

The undifferentiated subsistence level crop and livestock production of the past evolved in harmony, and animals did not compete with land (for fodder/manure) nor with man (for grains). Commercialisation of both grain and milk production has led to intense competition for land use. The adverse consequences of subsidised crop production depending excessively on chemical inputs are well documented.

Promotion of the cross breeding technology may, if at all, contribute to increase in milk production only at the expense of (a) draft power, especially to those who need it most, (b) increased use of fossil fuel in the agriculture sector, (c) reduce feed availability, leading to lower productivity, especially in the smaller holdings and eventually, the possible deterioration of breed, and (d) continued subsidization with all the concomitant consequences for public finance management.

This is not to suggest a return to the pristine pre-industrial past, but to emphasise the need for a reappraisal of the livestock policy. First we must re-evaluate certain official premises such as that cross breeding should be the preferred strategy everywhere. Second, our policy must take into account long term environmental and economic concerns as also the country's agro-climatic diversity. Third, even as the institutions that will address the common property resource (shrinking fodder base) and make it economically attractive for the landless poor and the small and marginal farmers to raise bovines for milk. Last and most important, we must stop treating animal husbandry as incidental to crop production. The livestock sector contribute 5.6 per cent of the GDP which is less than half its potential. Moreover, this sector offers a far higher benefit cost ratio than most other comparable agricultural activities. It will be a pity if we continue to ignore this potentially powerful anti-poverty instrument.

Our blue print has stressed that 'Dairying' as a potential for rural development has not been realized. It should not be looked as subsidiary occupation. For many small units – small farmers, marginal farmers, landless persons, many households, it would not be main occupation of the household. Besides small artisans of various types and many other households have dairy as a subsidiary business.

We have already laboratory discussed in Chapter II and III along with dairy farming. In the present state of rural economy dairying could be fully fledged source of maintenance of many family which are presently "beeline the poultry line"

Our blue print aims to revolutionise people's mind and habits through dairying to build a better Bihar, where rural areas revive their old glory and people will be bubbling with vibrancy and cheers.

In order to place Bihar's role and perspective for dairy development in this decade and the next decade we have placed India's programme and perspective from page 13 to 24. The discussion has shown that the country has very ambitious programme or allround dairy development-production of milk, consumption of milk, cattle improvement and its productivity. National Milch HERD (NMH), investment, processing and diversification. Bihar's share is included in this programme.

Conclusion

My purpose in highlighting the nation's endeavour for dairy development in the forthcoming decades has been that if Bihar pursues my blue print for cooperativisation of dairy development, Bihar may contribute major share the national achievements and may prove that while Bihar may have slipped Green Revolution but it has come on forefront in White Revolution and made up what it missed in the past.

The perspective that I have outlined may appear utopian to skeptics but I can see its vivid picture by sincere implementation of my blue print. Dairy development has opened the chance and challenge to Bihar to make up its misses of the past and prove its worth via 'Dairying' in the forthcoming years.

One may conclude by saying that Bihar has a potential and if we implement the programme we can see the visible change. The capabilities and infrastructure have to be built at every level.