



Nepal

DAIRY SCIENCE

Association

NEWSLETTER

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Rt. Honourable Prime Minister Man Mohan Adhikari inaugurated First Skimmed Milk Powder Plant in Biratnagar

Honourable Prime Minister Man Mohan Adhikari inaugurated the first skimmed milk powder (SMP) plant under Biratnagar Milk Supply Scheme of Dairy Development Corporation (DDC), amidst a ceremony in Biratnagar on February 26, 1995. He expressed gratitude to the donors like DANIDA, FAO and USAID. He repeated the need of having similar SMP plant in other parts of the country too. From the chair, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture Mr. Radhakrishna Mainali also repeated the need of SMP plant in other parts of the country too. Mr. O. F. Larsen of Danish Embassy handed over the SMP plant documents to the Prime Minister. Mr. Larsen stated that the DDC should be ready to face competition with other private dairies who are improving their processing facilities. Mr. Daniel J. Miller of USAID congratulated DANIDA for successful commissioning of the SMP plant, and he stressed the need of advertisement and drink milk campaign to promote sale of milk and milk products. He did not see single display for dairy products whereas he saw massive advertisement for beers and other alcoholic drinks. The inaugural programme was welcomed by Acting-secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Ram Krishna Tiwari, Mr. Ram Chandra Acharya, General Manager of Dairy Development Corporation in his opening remarks presented details of SMP plants. Dr. Krishna Raj Tiwari, Executive Director, National Dairy Development Board presented vote of thanks to the distinguished guests.

Biratnagar SMP plant is installed at the Turnkey cost of Rs 1777.75 million, financially assisted by DANIDA. The rated plant capacity is 2,000 liters per hour (LPH) i. e. 176 kgs SMP/hour. During the inaugural period the plant was producing around 2.5 tons of SMP per day.

Butwal and Chitwan areas are other potential pockets for possible second Skimmed Milk Powder plant in the country. Butwal farmers have already demanded for the establishment of a dairy plant, that can handle and conserve flush season milk into a durable dairy product.

The inauguration program was conducted by Mr. A.L. Yadav, Manager of Biratnagar Milk Supply Scheme, Biratnagar.

Editorial Committee

Chief Editor

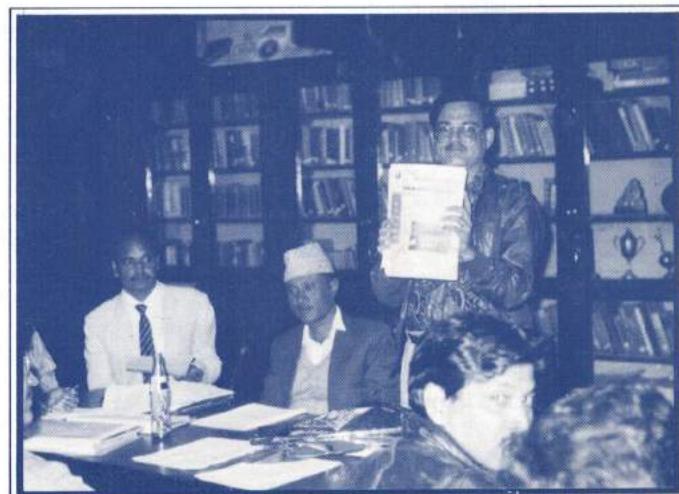
Tek B. Thapa

Members

Giridhar Bajracharya
Naram Kaji Shrestha

First NDSA Newsletter released

The second Annual General Body Meeting of Nepal Dairy Science Association was held on October 12, 1994 at Godawari Alumni Association Hall. Mr. Rajendra Gopal Shrestha welcomed the participating members and guests. General Secretary Ms. Ruby Vaidya presented the annual report. Treasurer, Mr. Kiran Kumar Pant presented the financial report. Mr. Indra Bahadur Basnyat, affiliated member, Indra Dairy, also expressed his views on the occasion.



On the very occasion of second General Body Meeting, the first NDSA Newsletter was released by National Dairy Development Board representative, Mr. Devendra Raj Pyakurel. NDBB is the institutional member of NDSA. The NDBB representative, Mr. Pyakurel also highlighted the importance of Newsletter publication, which could be instrumental in disseminating dairy industry news and information. The half yearly publication of NDSA intends to publish different activities regarding dairy sector, members' activity news and other relevant information pertaining to dairy development. Mr. R.T. Chaudhary presented vote of thanks. The program was conducted by Tek B. Thapa, Chief-editor of NDSA.

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Are we serious in strengthening the Nepalese Dairy Industry ?

If we are really serious in strengthening our dairy industry, then the challenges need to be analyzed in greater depth.

Where do we stand ? Let us examine. To operate any business, we need; Man, Material and Machine.

Do we have enough trained manpower in the dairy sector ? The answer is **No**. To remedy this problem, what are the alternatives ? For lower and medium level manpower development why should not we have Dairy Training School in the country ? Higher level manpower could be trained outside the country. A dairy training school with a well equipped pilot dairy plant can conduct six monthly dairy technology cum dairy business management programs to cater to the manpower need of dairy industry, and also can conduct need oriented tailor-made satellite training program. A small batch of 20-25 students can attend the course with major emphasis on practical learning and skill development . After the training, one should be confident enough for starting one's business independently.

Private dairies are interested to learn the technology and new techniques, but where is the facility within the country ? Private sector has entered into yak cheese making business, do they not need training ? Not theoretical but practical one that can make them competent for producing good quality unique yak cheese ? Lots of money is invested in this sector, but why no attention is focussed in the manpower development area ? The dairy sector has grown sizably. Dairy Development Corporation has large manpower resource, there are a number of private Dairies, there are more than 600 Milk Producers Association (MPAs) and Milk producers Co-operative Societies (MPCSS), Private Cheese makers, unaccounted numbers of chhurpi producers. How can they improve and diversify their production unless they receive training ?

Due to Milk Holidays, milk producers are not able to sell all their produce-milk. It clearly justifies that raw material is not a problem. However, flush season production needs to be conserved for the lean season use. If there is skill (human resource), raw material and will, machine could be procured i.e. produce milk powder during flush period and use during lean period. This has two fold benefit, producer will have guaranteed market and lesser import of milk powder. This can contribute in part import substitution.

If well-wisher and friends of Nepal, if at all they want to help Nepal strengthening the dairy processing industry, should join hands together helping to set up a "Dairy Training Institution, or school" in the country affiliated to one of the existing Universities.

Skilled and trained manpower are available, good quality dairy products can be expected in the market according to the need and satisfaction of consumers. NDC, NDBB, Private Dairies, Farmers cooperative or professional associations, **who has to bell the cat ?**

Members Activities

1. Chief Editor cum Executive Member of Nepal Dairy Science Association, Mr Tek B. Thapa was invited to present a paper on "Typical Products in Asia" in the International Symposium on Buffalo Products, Paestum, Italy (1-4 December 1994) organized by FAO-Inter-regional Cooperative Research Network on Buffalo, Working Group-Products, Italy. Mr. Thapa participated in the symposium and presented the paper. The symposium was well attended by the delegates from FAO, Iraq, Italy, Egypt, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Turkey, Greece, Spain, U.K. etc. A copy of NDSA Newsletter was distributed to all the participants.

2. NDSA General Secretary Ms. Ruby Vaidya participated in a training program in Quality Management in Osaka, Japan in Nov.-Dec., 1994. The programme was organized by Association of Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) Japan. Forty two participants from six countries namely Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Iran attended the training program.

3. Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology revised the standards for pasteurized milk in a technical sub-committee meeting on 12th February 1995. The meeting chaired by Mr. Poorna Prasad Manandhar, Director-general of Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology, was well attended by private sector dairies, DDC and quality control experts from Central Food Research Laboratory. Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa represented the association in the technical committee meeting. In the same of way, following NDSA members represented in the technical sub-committee meeting organized by Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology.

Name	Technical Sub-committee Meeting
1. Giridhar Bajracharya	- Standard formulation for Code of Pasteurization of Milk - Microbiological Test of milk.
2. Ruby Vaidya	- Revision of standard for Ghee
3. Ram Milan Upadhyaya	- Standards for Sampling of Milk
4. Kiran Kumar Pant	- Standards for Food Colours.
5. Rajendra G. Shrestha	- Revision for Standards of Ice-cream
6. Madan Lal Shrestha	- Standard formulation for Detection of Adulteration of Milk
7. Tek B. Thapa	- Standard adoption for Detection of Preservatives in milk.
8. R.T. Choudhary	- Revision of Standard for Dahi.

4. NDSA Chairman Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyaya, and members Mr. Giridhar Bajracharya and Mr. Raj Govinda Rajkarnikar participated in the workshop on "Sanitary Milk Handling and Prospects of Product Diversification in the Private Sector Dairy Processing in Nepal" organized by Dairy Enterprise Support Component of ATS Project / Chemonics / USAID on February 6, 1995. The workshop was attended by private dairy entrepreneurs, the representative from National Dairy Development Board, Dairy Development Corporation, Department of Agriculture Development, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology, USAID and DANIDA.

5. Mr. Babu Kazi Pant represented the Association at the workshop on "Options for Milk Processing and Marketing through MPA and MPCS in Butwal" Jointly organized by Rupandehi milk Union, Lumbini Milk Supply Scheme and Dairy Enterprise Support Component of ATS Project / USAID in Butwal. NDSA Chairman Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyaya, Vice-Chairman Mr. Madan Mohan Das, and members Mr. Rajendra Gopal Shrestha and Mr. Siyaram Prasad Singh also participated as resource persons in the workshop.

6. Mr. S.P. Singh attended Project Administration and Management Course at Copenhagen Business College, Copenhagen, Denmark from Jan 6 to April 9, 1995.

7. Mr. Basant Lal Joshi is working as Consultant / Dairy expert in Oman.

8. Mr. Subash Bhattarai attended Dairy Plant Maintenance Training program at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, India.

9. Mr. Iswari Neupane attended training program on Microbiological Test of milk and milk products organized by Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University and DANIDA.

10. Mr. K.G. Shrestha attended Project Management training program in Aarhus Technical College, Aarhus, Denmark.

11. Ms. Ruby Vaidya has been awarded with Fulbright Hays Scholarship for studying MBA in U.S.A.

Best wishes and good luck to Ruby Vaidya.

The first Nepalese Dairy Technologist Mr. Gauri Prasad Sharma speaks to Younger Dairymen

Mr. Gauri Prasad Sharma, born in 1919, completed his Dairy Technology Diploma in 1940 from Allahabad Agriculture Institute, India. He was associated with setting up of first dairy, cheese, and pasteurization plant in the country. He received his training in New Zealand and Switzerland. Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa, Chief-editor and Mr. Kiran Kumar Pant, Treasurer of Nepal Dairy Science Association talked to Mr G. P. Sharma at his residence, Thamel. He is also popularly known by Didico Dahi. Mr. Sharma started Didico Dahi in 1971, realizing no good yoghurt was available in the town. Here is the excerpts of conversation with Mr. Sharma;

Q: Sir, What prompted you to study Dairy Technology course ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: I was selected for the study by the then Government, thus I went to study this course.

Q: When and where did you study ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: It was Allahabad Agriculture Institute, called Naini. It was an American facility. I completed the Dairy Technology Program in 1940.

Q: How was the dairy development scenario by then in India ?

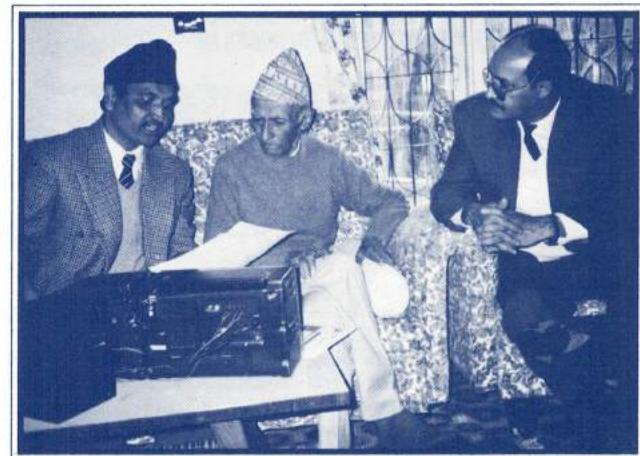
Mr. G. P. Sharma: India also did not know what was dairy industry. Dairy meant it was dairy farming i.e. more of milk production than milk processing. Dairy processing was only in Aligarh, called Caventus Dairy, producing tinned cheese and butter. Thus dairy as an industry was not known in India too.

Q: Was there something like Imperial Dairy in India by then ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: That was just a dairy farm.

Q: When you came back from the study in 1940, how were the on-going dairy development activities that time in Nepal ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: When I came back from study, dairy was not known to anybody. They knew only about milking animal. Thus I was to start from zero. First I started working with the private dairy farm of Keshar Shamsher. During the period, Ranas used to keep dairy cows as private dairy farm for their family use. Later on, I was asked to work in Singh Durbar dairy farm, where around 40-50 cows were maintained. However, I was not trained for this purpose, but was trained for processing after the milk was out from the udder.



Q: How long were you involved developing dairy industry in the country ? For example setting up cheese industry in the high mountains and milk plant in Kathmandu valley.

Mr. G. P. Sharma: I do not know from where to start. After 1950 a FAO team came to study the conditions of agriculture, livestock and dairy development in Nepal. I was assigned to take them around and brief the mission. After the FAO team went back, a dairy technician-Swiss national was sent to Nepal in mid 1951 to help develop dairy Industry. I started to work with him for dairy Industry.

Mr. Sharma credits FAO/Dairy Expert Mr. W Schulthess and New Zealand Government for helping to initiate Dairy Processing industry in Nepal.

To be very frank, that was the start of dairy industry in Nepal.

How to start was the problem. With FAO funds first wood-fired batch pasteurizer and cooler were bought and installed in Singh Durbar dairy farm. Thus the milk from the farm was pasteurized and supplied to military and police.

Mr. Sharma finally congratulated all the dairymen and women who worked very hard elevating the dairy industry at this stage

Later on these processing equipment were transferred to Tusal village from Singh Durbar. Milk was locally collected from the farmers and processed. The main problem was transporting milk to Kathmandu. Mules took long time, and milk got curdled. Later on it was transported using porters at night to safeguard the milk quality. During the time also, door to door delivery service was provided by the vendors. People did not

want to buy this pasteurized milk due to false propaganda that it was a stale milk. During this time (1951/52), half a liter milk price was Rs 0.16-0.20 The unsold milk was drained in Singh Durbar gutter. Later on the situation improved.

Later on attempts were made for making cheese in Langtang valley using yak (nak) milk in 1952. Initial results were discouraging, but continuous effort yielded satisfactory cheese. I want to credit FAO Expert Mr Weirner Schulthess for helping to initiate dairy development activities in the country, without his support it would not have started.

Q: For how long were you associated with dairy industry in the country ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: I worked with the dairy industry for twenty one years (1940-61). By then 500 LPH Lainchaur dairy plant was already functioning.

Q: Based on your very long experience with the Nepalese dairy industry, how do you see the prospects of private sector dairy business ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: Private sector could flourish if they could be honest in supplying quality products to the consumers.

Q: What message would you like to convey to the younger Nepalese dairymen so that they could be benefitted out of your vast experience ?

Mr. G. P. Sharma: I am very proud to say that dairy management remained in the capable hands, and it progressed day by day. Frankly speaking, dairy sector has moved faster than other sub-sector in agriculture.

U. S. Ambassador Sandra Vogelgesang visited dairy farmers in Pattikharka, Panauti area

U. S. Ambassador Sandra Vogelgesang visited the Pattikharka Milk Producers Association and talked to dairy farmers supplying milk to the MPA, on March 9, 1995. At a discussion programme organized by the MPA, Her Excellency addressed the farmers and local people present on the occasion. She told the people that she had come out of Kathmandu to have an opportunity to meet and talk to farmers, and to understand their problems and opportunities. She further went on to say the visit would help her understand the role of women in dairy development. Donors assistance program could also be developed based on such feedback. More programs could be formulated to alleviate the status of women. On the occasion USAID Mission Director, Dr. Frederick Machmer also addressed the gathering. He being new to Nepal wanted to learn more about farmers need. The visiting team was accompanied by Dr. Krishna Raj Tiwari, Executive Director, National Dairy Development Board, Mr. Ram Chandra Acharya, General Manager, Dairy Development Corporation, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Daniel J. Miller and Mr. Niranjan Regmi of USAID, and Dairy Advisors Dr. S. B. Singh and Mr. T. B. Thapa from Dairy Enterprise Support Component of ATS Project/Chemonics/USAID.

New Executive Chairman to Dairy Development Corporation

His Majesty's Government has appointed Mr. Ram Chandra Acharya as General Manager of Dairy Development Corporation effective Poush 6, 2051 for a period of two years. Later, the added responsibility of Executive Chairman has also been entrusted on him.

New Dairy Plant in Kathmandu Valley

To fulfil the soaring demand of milk in the capital, Sitaram Gokul Milks of Kedia Organization will be launching its products in the market soon. With the technical collaboration of Haryana Milk Foods Limited of India, the plant is aimed at producing 1,00,000 litre of pasteurized milk per day. The plant is expected to collect milk from the network of nine proposed Chilling Centres. The foundation stone for the proposed dairy plant has already been laid down on Baisakh 27, 2052 by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Shankar Lal Kedia.

Nepal Private Dairies Association formed and registered

Private dairy entrepreneurs have joined hands together forming Nepal Private Dairies Association. The association is registered (Reg. No. 467/051/52) with the District Administration Office in Kathmandu on 2051/12/20 (April 3, 1995). A nine member Executive Committee has unanimously been elected. Dr. H.B. Rajbhandari, Mr. Puspa Ram Sainju, Mr. Resham Raj Panthi, Mr. Mahendra Bilas Joshi and Mr. Tulsi Das Shrestha are respectively elected as Chairman, Vice-chairman and General Secretary, Treasurer and Joint-secretary of association. The elected committee members are Mr. Indra Bahadur Basnyat, Mr. Moti Bhattarai, Mr. Arjun Ojha and Mr. Rajan Dahal.

Nepal Dairy Science Association would like to congratulate all the dairy entrepreneurs on this occasion. **To make it more effective and fruitful to all the dairy entrepreneurs, membership should be expanded nation wide.**

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Sterilized flavored milk in Nepal

Bhaktapur Dairy Pvt. Lt. in collaboration with Indiana Dairy Specialities Ltd. of India has launched Sterilized flavored milk in Kathmandu market. The product in four flavors with a slogan of "fun fresh" and a brand name of "Indiana" was marketed since November, 1994. The plant has a production capacity of 20,000 bottles per day. In the same way, the dairy also produces different varieties of ice-creams.

Dairy Processing Training in Hetauda.

Eleven Private Dairy Entrepreneur attended a six-day (December 12-17, 1994) Dairy Processing Training Program organized by Dairy Enterprise Support component of ATS Project / USAID in Collaboration with Hetauda Milk Supply Scheme, Hetauda, Nepal. The Training was basically aimed at strengthening the practical technological know how of Dairy processors already in the business.

US Dairy Technologist says "Everything bad today can be for better tomorrow".

NDSA organized a talk program on "Dairy business: History and future thoughts" on February 3, 1995 at conference hall of Kathmandu Milk Supply Scheme, Balaju. Mr. Raymond M. Binkley, USAID/STTA dairy technologist spoke on the evolution of US dairy industry and its status today. Bhaktapur Dairy sponsored the talk program and provided sterilized flavored milk drink as a courtesy to the participants.

Point worth mentioning from the talk program: Onion fed milk results a milk called wicked milk in USA.

Advertising is an important tool to promote the growth of dairy industry in the country.

Mr. Satish Gorkhali, Mr. R. G. Shrestha, Mr. Bhusan Pradhan, Ms Ruby Vaidya and Mr. R. M. Upadhyaya participated in the discussion and shared their experiences too. The General-Secretary Ms. Ruby Vaidya welcomed the guests including participants. Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyaya, chairman of association expressed his views on the importance of talk program like this. Mr. Kiran Kumar Pant, treasurer of the association presented vote of thanks. The talk program was moderated by Mr. Tek B. Thapa, Chief-editor of NDSA.

NDSA Congratulates Dairy Development Corporation on the Happy Eve of celebration of its 27th Anniversary