

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL DAIRY INDUSTRY CONVENTION



PUBLISHED BY
NEPAL DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
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March, 1997

GLIMPSES OF CONVENTION



Peder Lund, Chief Advisor, Danida/NDDB, Commenting on the theme paper.



Convention in progress

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	- Agro-enterprise Center
AMUL	- Anand Milk Union Ltd.
ATSP	- Agro-enterprise and Technology Systems Project of USAID
B. TECH	- Bachelor of Technology
DANIDA	- Danish International Development Agency
DDC	- Dairy Development Corporation
DE	- Dairy Engineering
DESC	- Dairy Enterprise Support Program of ATSP/USAID
DT	- Dairy Technology
FAO	- Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAU	- Gujarat Agricultural University
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
IDD	- Indian Dairy Diploma
LPD	- Liters Per Day
LPH	- Liters per hour
MAN	- Management Association of Nepal
MBA	- Master in Business Administration
MPA	- Milk Producers Association
MPCS	- Milk Producers Cooperative Societies Ltd.
NARC	- Nepal Agricultural Research Council
NDDB	- National Dairy Development Board
NDRI	- National Dairy Research Institute/Karnal
NDSA	- Nepal Dairy Science Association
NEFOSTA	- Nepal Food Scientists & Technologists Association
NPC	- National Planning Commission
NS	- Nepal Standard
QC	- Quality Control
RUNVAN	- Returned UNV Association of Nepal
SMP	- Skimmed Milk Powder
TYDDP	- Ten Year Dairy Development Plan
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development

II

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II

Acknowledgements

Nepal Dairy Science Association (NDSA) is grateful to all those who participated in the convention, and contributed positively to the cause and success of convention and the dairy industry at large. Simultaneously, the NDSA Editorial Committee expresses its gratitude to specially Mr Ram Milan Upadhyay for his contribution in preparing and finalizing this convention proceedings. The contribution of the press, media, dairy entrepreneurs, dairy industry inputs suppliers, and all the NDSA well wishers is gratefully acknowledged.

Editorial Committee
Nepal Dairy Science Association

III

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Glimpses of Convention
II.	Acronyms and Abbreviations
III.	Acknowledgements
IV.	Foreword
1.	Purpose-----1
2.	Objectives-----1
3.	Organization of Convention-----1
4.	Inaugural Program -----1
5.	Theme paper presentation-----2
6.	Comments and Discussion on the Theme Paper -----5
7.	Recommendations-----6

Annexes:

Annex-1:	List of Convention participants-----7
Annex-2:	Directory of NDSA Members-----8
Annex-3:	Convention Time Table-----12

Foreword

Dairy Industry contributes about 5.83% to the national GDP of Nepal. Dairy Industry has taken a big strides within less than 50 years of its history. It has benefited more than 7000 farm families by providing direct cash income to milk producers, generated rural employment and has visibly contributed towards upliftment of living standards in its command areas. Besides serving the urban consumers with quality milk and milk products, it has provided direct & indirect employment to the rural community.

At present, however, there appears to be confusion, indifference and to a great extent, lack of proper emphasis, direction and drive towards dairy industry development in the country. A ten year dairy development plan(1990-2000) was launched with a slogan of "White Revolution" with an outlay of US\$ 63.0 million. This appears to be suspended at least at this point of time. NDSA which has been established with a vow to promote the dairy industry in Nepal could not be a silent observer of present state of affairs in the dairy sector. The result was this First national Dairy Industry Convention, with a theme "Nepalese Dairy Industry at the Crossroads, Is It?"

The NDSA expresses its gratitude to the Hon'ble Vice-chairman of NPC, Mr Prithvi Raj Ligal for accepting to be our chief guest and to provide us valuable directives to present our proposals to NPC for incorporating plans and programs for the dairy sectoral development in the next five year plan. NDSA expresses its gratitude to the representatives of donors like Danida and USAID, AEC, Private sector dairies, central Milk producers cooperative union, farmers, press and all distinguished guests who have contributed generously to make this convention a success. Last but not the least, NDSA office bearers, members and people working behind the scene are appreciated for their generous contribution.

IV

1. PURPOSE:

The purpose of the convention is to analyze the present status of dairy industry development and present recommendations to the government for formulating proper policies and programs in the dairy sector.

2. OBJECTIVE:

- To create a national forum for discussion thereby all the actors involved in the dairy development can sit together and review the present scenario and evolve out a future strategy; and
- To orient the decision makers on the real status of dairy development in the country, and disseminate information to the beneficiary through various communication media.

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION:

A theme paper was prepared by a committee of NDSA members based on the feed back received from the participants. The convention was expected to be inaugurated by one of the highest authorities, and attended by the key people from the NPC, MOA, NDDB, DDC, Quality monitoring and enforcing bodies, related professional bodies, educational institutions, donors, farmers' organizations, private dairies, press and electronic media, besides the NDSA members.

The theme paper provided an overview of the total dairy sector including the status of DDC, NDDB and its role, private sector growth, milk holidays vs import of dairy products, dairy development policy, human resource development(HRD), quality standards, monitoring and certification, and so on. Comments were received from the distinguished guests and participants. These comments have been carefully noted and have been incorporated in the final recommendations to be presented to the government through NDDB, for action and implementation.

4. INAUGURAL PROGRAM :

Mr. Prithvi Raj Ligal, hon'ble vice-chairman, National planning commission was the chief guest and kindly inaugurated the convention, amidst a ceremony attended by representatives of dairy cooperatives, private dairies, donors, representatives of various professional associations, members of the press and members of Nepal Dairy Science Association.

Addressing the convention as chief guest, vice-chairman of National Planning commission, Mr. Prithvi Raj Ligal underlined the need to give more importance to dairy development so as to increase the level of income of people now below poverty line. HMG is ready to help remove obstacles to dairy development if any, he added. He agreed to the problems raised in the theme paper. If policy needs further clarification, it needs to be amended. A proper strategy needs to be developed, and we have to create conducive atmosphere to encourage massive investment in this sector.

In a program presided over by the chairman of Nepal Dairy Science Association, Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyay, active members of the association, members of the team highlighted the activities being carried out by the association. NDSA member Dr. DD Joshi felt that the political commitment is the key issue for the sustainable and continued dairy industry development in the country. Longer term dairy development plan must be carried out by government. Executive Director of NDDB, Mr. D.K. Limbu also expressed his views on the occasion. The vice-president of NDSA, Mr. Madan Mohan Das welcomed the guests, and NDSA member Mr. Al. Yadav presented vote of thanks.

In the concluding remarks the chairman, Mr. Upadhyay, expressed his gratitude and great appreciation for valuable contributions made by the house and requested the government, NDDB and other donor agencies to support the dairy sector. He also requested the government to also respond for a firm commitment to carry out its decision and to create a conducive environment for development of dairy industry in public, private and cooperative sector. He also vowed that NDSA will leave no stones unturned to carry the vehicle of dairy industry development on its chartered path with full speed and momentum. He also assured the house that NDSA will prepare a concrete proposal and plan of action to be included in the 9th Five Year Plan preparation as directed by the Honorable Vice-chairman of National Planning Commission.

The program was moderated and conducted by Mr. Tser B. Thapa, chief-editor of NDSA. In total forty-one people participated in the convention, and the list of the participant is attached in the annex-1.

5. THEME PAPER PRESENTATION:

The theme paper was prepared by a committee of team members comprising of Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyay, Mr. Bishnu Prasad Manandhar, Mr. Rajendra Gopal Shrestha and Mr. Tek B. Thapa based on the feed back received from the members of Nepal Dairy Science Association. The content of the theme paper was well discussed and finalized by the general members before being presented at the convention by Mr. Kiran Kumar Pant, the treasurer of Nepal Dairy Science Association. Following is the detailed text of the theme paper:

"NEPALESE DAIRY INDUSTRY AT THE CROSSROADS" IS IT

BACKGROUND

The contribution of milk in the national GDP is five percent plus, and nearly fifty percent in livestock GDP. According to the Economic Survey report published by the Ministry of Finance (1996), the contribution of agriculture sector is Rs. 96,300 million in the total gross domestic product (GDP) of Rs. 239,443 million. The estimated annual milk production is 930,500 metric ton/annum which at current market price accounts to 5.83% of national GDP. Dairy development has multiplier effect in the growth of other sectors too. Thus, the growth of dairy sector has a vital bearing on the overall development of the country. About 70,000 dairy farmers households deliver milk, and about ten thousands people are engaged in milk processing industry including rural enterprises, auxiliary workers, vendors, vendors, bothmen and etc.

Dairy development and conservation is the pioneer and major sector in the Nepalese dairy industry from market milk plant, one Skinned Milk Powder plant, one product plant and seven small scale cheese plants. Private sector participation is also on the increase. Besides more than fifty small, medium and large scale dairies, a 100,000 liters per day(LPD) market milk plant has recently entered in the valley market. Twenty cottage scale yak cheese plants are managed by the private sector, and produce around 52 tons of yak cheese annually. Thousands of people are engaged in production and marketing of indigenous dairy products like Ghee, Chhurpi, Khoa and etc. The industry can make significant contribution to rural income and employment generation, and subsequently rural poverty alleviation, if properly managed.

Under the Ten Year Dairy Development Plan 1990-2000(TYDPP) sixty three million US dollars were earmarked for developing the dairy sector including US \$ 25.2 million for developing processing infrastructure. However, only a SMP plant at Biratnagar has been established with about US \$ 3 million. No other activities are in sight except NDDB support for NDDB secretariat strengthening project costing about US \$ 2 million. The other activities included restructuring of DDC, TA support for processing, education and training institutions, support to cooperatives, research and extensions etc. About US \$ 1 million were earmarked for these activities, which are now lapsing.

PRESENT SCENARIO:

- Milk is the basic raw material for the dairy industry in which thousands of farmers have invested billions rupees worth of land, labour and capital. The production is increasing, but lack of guaranteed market has discouraged the milk producers to go into full production. Our processing and conservation facilities are limited. Thus milk holidays has been the result of this phenomenon for last six years in varying magnitude.
- We have to consider dairy sector as an industry or a business. For business, we need man, material and money. The dairy industry is a joint venture of each other, yet trained manpower is inevitable to manage these inputs for the growth of dairy industry. Nepalese dairy sector is facing acute shortage of trained manpower, and no manpower development program is in place. This is basically due to the lack of realization on the part of people who are on the helmis of affairs of dairy industry. For such an important sector, there is not even a single dairy training facility in the country despite so much external assistance.
- For an industry to grow and develop, a conducive government policy and commitment is very essential. Amul has not come in itself, government of India strongly supported through proper policy, right personnel and external assistance. Since its inception in 1965, NDDB/India is headed by Dr. Vergesse Kurien. Now NDDB India has put up more than 180 cooperative dairy plants, and helping to renovate the dairy industries in many of the neighboring countries. In our context every six month or one year, the chief executive is replaced, and a party worker is appointed in place of a professional. This makes the top management to learn and implement his ideas by which time he is already due to go.
- Milk producers have come a long way from selling milk individually to collecting centers operated by organized dairies, to milk producers association and now milk producers cooperative societies at the grass root level. They are owning and operating MPCS, cooperative unions at district level and federation at the central level. Yet the district cooperative unions have not undertaken the processing

2

through open competitions/proper selection process and given a tenure for years of his/her successful operation. Then only a V. Kurien can emerge in Nepal.

- Government should amend the NDDB Act-1992, and make the provision of appointing professional Chairman for National Dairy Development Board(NDDB). We should take lessons from the development taking place in our neighboring countries too.

3. MINIMUM QUALITY STANDARD ENFORCEMENT:

- Government agency must strictly enforce minimum quality standard and minimum code of hygienic practices.
- Private milk vendors should be licensed and regulated for the sake of quality assurances to the consumers.
- Encourage the use of Nepal Standard(NS) mark in the dairy industry too.
- Government should totally ban the use of soda and other chemicals in milk as neutralizers, and quality standards for milk and milk products should be revised and upgraded.
- Food acts and laws should be suitably amended to upgrade the Quality standards of milk and milk products.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR:

Clustering of private dairies is limited around Kathmandu valley and other urban centers. Private dairies should be provided incentive package including subsidies to start business in the new areas. Private sector should emphasize on value added and indigenous dairy products, as far as possible.

5. UTILIZATION OF THE AVAILABLE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT FUNDS/SALES PROCEED FUNDS:

The fund generated out of sales proceeds should be used for human resource development including the establishment of the national dairy training cum research facility, establishing milk chilling and processing facility, improving the quality of milk at the farm gate and milk and milk products, marketing and dairy business management as originally signed in the memorandum of understanding. Some funds could be used as a matching funds supporting the small scale dairy enterprises. **In no way, these funds should be diverted elsewhere**

6. MILK HOLIDAYS VS IMPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS:

We have controversial situation in the dairy industry. Dairy farmers are not able to sell all their produce-milk, but sizable quantity of dairy products are imported in the country. This shows - there is problem some where in the management and policy of the government. Government/NDDB should regulate and monitor the quality of dairy products imported in the country.

Government should encourage the establishment of more dairy processing and conservation facilities in the potential areas. Private sector should be encouraged to establish large to medium scale milk conservation plants in the potential pockets of the western region, desirably as a joint venture with some multinational dairy companies.

Dairy plants should be established in the mid and far western region of Nepal to increase the income of dairy farmers.

7. CONSISTENT DAIRY INDUSTRY POLICY:

It is the policy that dictates the growth of particular sector. HMG should come out with a policy statement on following aspect of dairy development;

- Decision on restructuring of DDC(privateize or cooperate or provide total autonomy to run commercially or leave as it is);
- promotion of private sector dairy enterprises (training and fellowships, matching grants, joint venture etc.);
- manpower development and establishment of dairy training cum research facility in the country (How producer and MPC/MPC level, floor level, medium level and highly skilled level manpower requirement will be met?);
- dairy development through cooperatives (either MPC/MPC will work as condition or go for second tier i.e. processing and marketing or else);
- quality monitoring and establishing inspection mechanism for maintaining minimum hygienic and quality standards for the dairy plants;
- joint venture participation with multinational companies (are we inviting foreign investment or not?); and

4

and marketing activities. The secondary and tertiary bodies just have working committees without processing and marketing activities.

CONCLUSION:

- Like other sector, dairy sector is also grossly affected by political interferences, favoritism and nepotism. At the moment dairy development is in the direction less state. This state of affairs if remains for long, the dairy industry will suffer very badly.
- The quality monitoring mechanism is very weak. Local dairy products are of relatively poor quality. Neutralizer like Sodium bicarbonate is predominantly used by the dairies to prolong the life of raw milk. This addition is illegal. Government should strictly ban the use of neutralizers in milk. Food acts and laws are waiting for the revisions and amendments to match with the recent advancement, and are long overdue.
- Except establishment of a skimmed milk powder plant in Biratnagar, other program of Ten Year Dairy Development Plan(TYDPP) have been halted. The inaction in DDC industry development in the country, and milk holidays are the result of it.
- Even as in Prime Minister and other leaders say that we will keep right man on the right job but the dairy experts have been side lined. Instead professionals are on the helmis of affairs of dairy industry. This has also resulted in the brain drain. Government should create conducive atmosphere to stop this trend, and invite the dairy experts working outside the country, and be provided suitable opportunities to them. Thus, it can be concluded that dairy is an important but a neglected sector under the present circumstances.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT:

To meet the acute shortage of highly skilled manpower, each year around 10 people should be sent India for B.Tech.(Dairies/Studies). Also to generate managers for the dairy industry, every year five people from the industry should be sent for one year and two years MBA program at the institutions offering such courses in India and abroad.

If a center for developing dairy industry in the country, a dairy training institution equipped with pilot dairy plant should be established. Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel has shown keen interest if a pilot dairy plant is made available to them. It was sometimes, mentioned by some quarters that Lainchaur facilities of DDC could be converted into a dairy training, research and development center.

If the Institute/center is established, it can provide tailor made courses to the industry, and also can serve as a dairy research and development center for typical and indigenous chauri and other Nepalese milk and milk products' for process standardization and product development, and so on.

2. MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

2.1 Dairy Development Corporation(DDC):

- The government should not linger on DDC restructuring decision. DDC should be allowed to run as a commercial enterprise. Due to inaction, donors are withholding the assistance and even there is confusion among the staff and the management.

2.2 National Dairy Development Board(NDDB):

Nepal Dairy Science Association(NDSA) want to congratulate those who worked for the establishment of the National Dairy Development Board(NDDB). It has been established with a mandate to advise HMG to adopt policies for encouraging the dairy development activities in the country. It should not be used as an institution to follow the policies of HMG to satisfy the ruling party or the government.

NDDB should be managed and operated as per the mandate set in the NDDB Act 1992. It should be professionally managed. NDDB should assist in establishing the ancillary industries to promote the growth of the dairy industry in the country.

Government should support NDDB with proper budgetary allocation to enable them achieve the set objectives. One of the ways to generate resources could be through levies on the import of dairy equipment, products and other inputs and consultancy charges.

NDDB and DDC should be headed by dairy professional who has expertise and experience in these field. These positions should not be filled through political appointments but recruited

3

- export-import policy and separate tariff schedule for importing dairy equipment and industry inputs.

8. REPRESENTATION BY THE DAIRY EXPERTS IN THE NDDB AND DDC BOARD:

The NDDB Act 1992 has made provision of representation by two dairy experts as member in the National Dairy Development Board. The selection for dairy expert should be carried out in consultation with Nepal Dairy Science Association(NDSA). Also, DDC Board must have a dairy expert as member and be selected in consultation with NDSA.

6. COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION ON THE THEME PAPER:

Mr. Kiran Kumar Pant of NDSA presented the theme paper. Mr. Peder Lund, Chief Advisor of Danita, Mr. Surya Ratna Shakya of NDDB and Mr. Madhav Koirala, Chairman of Central Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. commented on the paper.

Mr. Peder Lund, Chief Advisor of NDDB project/Danida reviewed the total dairy scenario, and felt the need of reviewing the composition of board members representing. The people from the industry and representative of cooperatives should form the core board members. The participation by the ex-officio officials should be discouraged, and the NDDB structure needs to be restructured to allow representation by the relevant persons from the industry.

Mr. Lund felt that quality of milk is of prime importance for products and diversification. Imported products are not available due to quality problem. Thus skill development or training is of paramount importance to the dairy industry persons. Medium and lower level training program are essential. Thus a dairy training facility to meet this type of manpower would be useful. Private sector dairies also should be treated positively.

Mr. Surya Ratna Shakya of NDDB congratulated NDSA for excellent paper. The paper has been very critical in highlighting the issues of dairy industry. Mr. Shakya felt dairy cooperatives are operated and managed in the grassroots only. Primary milk producers' cooperatives should be assisted to enter into processing and marketing. Mr. Peder Lund, Chairman, Central Milk Producers' Union Ltd. expressed that the cooperative dairy farmers are committed to take charge and manage the dairy industry. Mr. Koirala strongly refuted the charges and said that the dairy cooperatives are not politicized.

Mr. Dr. DB Shakya of AEC/NEFOSTA said that the policy of government should be clear on the development of private sector dairy enterprises. In the absence of clear policy, private sector will not risk itself by investing its money. In the parastatal the costs are high due to inefficiency and lack of accountability. He agreed that the dairy training is essential for the development of lower and medium level manpower for the dairy industry. Existing facilities should be strengthened to start dairy training center/facilities in the country.

The private entrepreneur from Pokhara Mr. Resham Raj Pantil said that first NDDB should be freed from the clutch of political interferences. He hoped that NDDB was not only established for DDC, but also for the overall development of dairy industry in the country.

Mr. Dr. Durba Joshi of NDSA reviewed the various plans like Ten Year Dairy Development Plan(1990-2000), 20 Year Livestock Development Plan, NARC Development Plan, Agricultural Perspective Plan. He found that the all plans have emphasized dairy training and dairy research, but a proper agency NDDB should coordinate and put the plans into action. He also felt that the NDDB functions as empowered on NDDB Act of 1992.

Mr. Tek B. Thapa said. Government Minister always reiterate "Right Man on the Right Job" in their public speeches, but why do they forget this principle while appointing chief executives of NDDB and DDC. Mr. Thapa felt that a dairy specialist should head the organization. National Dairy Development Corporation and National Dairy Development Board of the government has come into existence for managing and developing dairy industry in the country to the cause of poor farmers. All the dairy related forums have reiterated the need of dairy research and training facility in the country. Piles of reports have recommended it. Are these reports just for piling and storing or needs implementation? Mr. Thapa wanted to know the cause of hesitation, why are we against establishing a dairy training facility in the country? Do we think, we can develop dairy processing industry without skilled manpower? Or we always want the imported dairy products to capture the Nepalese markets?

Other people who participated in the discussions were Mr. Balabandhu Bhusal of Purnachandi, Deepak Paudyal, Mr. Kishor Bhurtel Cooperative Milk Union, Mr. Surya Ratna Shakya of NDDB, Mr. Gopal Joshi, Deepak Subedi, Mr. Gauri Timisina, Mr. Ram Tapeshwar Chaudhary, Mr. R. G. Shrestha, Dr. D.D. Joshi and Mr. Girishwar Bajracharya of NDSA, Shri Sharma Markha of MAN, Mr. PM Shrestha of FAO, and Mr. Madhav Koirala of Central Milk Producers Union Ltd. expressed their views and commented on the theme paper.

5

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

After the theme paper presentation, the floor was opened for comments and discussion. The Conference conclude with the following recommendations to be presented to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), and the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary actions and implementation:

Human Resource Development (HRD) and Dairy Training Facility:

- NDDB must initiate action to establish a Dairy Training Facility to produce the floor level and mediocre level manpower needed for the dairy process. Infrastructure with a planned Dairy Plant could be converted into a training place. However, for the higher level manpower, around 10 people should be sent to India for B.Tech. (Dairy) studies. Also to generate managers for the dairy industry every year five people from the industry should be sent for one year and two years MBA program at the institutions offering such courses in India and abroad.

Right Man on the Right Job:

- Government should appoint qualified dairy specialist (dairy technologist/dairy engineer/dairy quality specialist/dairy business management specialist) as Executive Director of National Dairy Development Board, and Chairman and the General Manager of the Dairy Development Corporation. Non-dairy people must not be appointed as chief executives of these dairy developing organizations.
- Chief Executives for the National Dairy Development Board and Dairy Development Corporation should not be politically appointed but selected through open competition based on the programs and experience one has to drive such organizations.
- Government should amend the NDDB Act (1992), and make the provision of appointing professional Chairman for National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Restructuring of Dairy Development Corporation (DDC):

- The government should not linger on DDC restructuring decision. If government is not serious in restructuring, DDC should be run as a commercial / business enterprise rather than a government corporation.

Minimum Quality Standard Formulation and Enforcement:

- Government must formulate the standards for all the dairy products produced and marketed in the country, and strictly monitor and enforce minimum quality and minimum code of hygienic practices.

Eliminate Biasness between Government and Private Dairies:

- Government should not be biased to private sector dairies while using the donor funded money for dairy development. Private sector and cooperative should have equal access to the development funds and fellowships.

Consistent Dairy Industry Policy:

- NDDB must come out with a policy recommendations to resolve present problems of the dairy industry. The policy must clearly state the role of government in promoting the private sector enterprises, human resource development program to meet the growing need of skilled manpower for the industry, quality commitment and safety of the consumers, attraction package to the multinational investors, export-import policy, corporatization or part corporatization of dairy industry, and so on.

Establish & Strengthen linkages with the Donors:

- HMG/NDDB should organize meeting with the potential donors, and convince them to support in the prioritized areas of the dairy industry development identified by the dairy farmers and the entrepreneurs.

Representation by Dairy Experts in the NDDB and DDC Board:

- Both the NDDB and DDC board must have representation by the dairy experts in their respective boards, and should be nominated in consultation with the association of dairy experts; Nepal Dairy Science Association (NDSA).

Annex-1: List of the participants at the First National Dairy Industry Convention:

- Mr. Prithvi Raj Ligal, Vice-chairman, National Planning Commission.
- Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta, Ganesh Ice-cream, Biratnagar.
- Mr. Shyam B. Thapa, Chairman, Ranpur MPCS, Sarlahi.
- Mr. Balandan Bhandari, Chairman, Siddhartha MPCS, Rupandehi.
- Dr Dev Bhatta Shakya, Deputy Managing Director, AFC.
- Mr. Ram Tapaswar Chaudhary, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. A. L. Yadav, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Girindra Bajracharya, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Satish K. Corkhali, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Madhav Koirala, Chairman, Central Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.
- Mr. Sudsara Kandel, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Ishwari Raj Neupane, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Ram A. Mandal, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Deepak Subedi, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Surya Rana Shakya, NDDB.
- Dr Charlotte Bondtum, Milk Quality Extension Advisor, Danida/NDDB.
- Dr. Satrujan P. Shah, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Ganga Laxmi Bajracharya, Chairman, Retired UNV Association of Nepal (RUNVAN).
- Mr. Hari Gopal Shrestha, Mahadev Dairy, Thamel.
- Mr. B. P. Manandhar, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Prajat Das Shrestha, Everest Dairy, Kathmandu.
- Mr. Utthan P. Bhattacharji, NDDB, Nepal.
- Mr. P.D. Shrestha, DPAN.
- Mr. Subhash Bhattarai, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. R.G. Shrestha, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Peder N. Lund, Chief advisor/Danida/NDDB.
- Mr. P.M. Shrestha, FAO Field Office, Kathmandu.
- Shree Sharma Murkha, Management Association of Nepal (MAN).
- Mr. Deepak Prasad Paudyal, Kavre District Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd.
- Mr. M. M. Das, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. R. G. Rajkarkar, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Ram Milan Upadhyaya, Nepal Dairy Science Association.
- Mr. Tek B. Thapa, Dairy Enterprise Support Program of ATES Project/Chemonics/USAID.
- Mr. Resham Raj Pantil, Pantil Dairy, Pokhara.
- Mr. Chet Prasad Lamal.
- Mr. Panikaj Maheshwari, Representative Alfa-Laval India Ltd, Kathmandu.
- Mr. Manoj Kedia, Sharan Gokul Milks Ltd, Kathmandu.
- Mr. Tara Prasad KC, Radio Nepal.
- Mr. Ghana Shyam Lamichhane, Radio Nepal.
- Reporter, Kantipur Publications.

Annex-2: Directory of Members of Nepal Dairy Science Association.

- A. L. Yadav,**
Member: Ordinary
B. Sc.(DT) & M.Sc.(DE) NDR, Karnal
Permanent address: Siraha, Nepal.
Present address: Project Manager, Kathmandu Milk Supply Scheme, Balaju, Kathmandu, Nepal. Tel: 272039.
- Arun Shrestha**
Member: Ordinary
B. Sc.(DT) 1982, NDR, Karnal
Permanent address: Birgunj, Nepal
Present address: Chief Technical Officer, Quality Control & Product Development, Dairy Development Corporation, P.O. Box-838, Lainchaur, Kathmandu, Nepal. Tel: 414841/413696
- Babu Kazi Pant,**
Member: Ordinary
B.Sc. Ag., IAAS, Rampur.
Permanent Address: Lamjung, Nepal.
Present address: Technical Officer, Dairy Development Corporation, P.O. Box-828, Lainchaur, Kathmandu, Nepal. Tel: 410489/411710
- Basant Lal Joshi,**
Member: Ordinary
B.Sc., M.Sc. 1976, Allahabad
Permanent Address: Patan, Lalitpur, Nepal.
Present As Dairy Export in the Gulf Country.
- B. P. Manandhar,**
Member: Ordinary and Founder Member
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10

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