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## RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MILK COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

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DOI: [10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00208.2](https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00208.2)

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### ABSTRACT

*Dairy farming is a centuries-old vocation. Millions of agricultural workers and small farmers have benefited from its growing popularity. A well-balanced diet must include milk. For millions of Indian rural families, dairying is a centuries-old practice; domesticated animals have always been an important component of agricultural systems. Milk contributes more to the economy than any other agricultural product. Following the success of the Green Revolution, the Indian government embarked on a project known as White Revolution and Operation Flood to improve the living conditions of rural people and the rural economy. One fundamental difference between producing more food grains and more milk is that, whereas the former has a 120-day interval between sowing the crop and harvesting it, the latter may have a 1000-day interval between the birth of a female calf and its calving and giving any marketable milk, and it is also a much more capital intensive and time consuming exercise. The primary goal of this essay is to look at how dairy farmers have been able to expand their socioeconomics by encouraging them to retain more cows, moving procurement and input systems, and putting in place supporting government structures.*

**KEYWORDS:** Milk Producers, Socio Economy, Women Empowerment.

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