

BABA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY INSTITUTE OF PARAMEDICAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

56, Matiyari, Deva Road, Chinhat, Lucknow-226028

Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife : First Year

Student List

S.No.	Year of enrollment	Name	Student enrollment number	Date of enrolment
1	2019	Amrawati	652	01.10.2019
2	2019	Anchal Srivastav	649	01.10.2019
3	2019	Anita	657	01.10.2019
4	2019	Ankita Gupta	694	01.10.2019
5	2019	Anshu Devi	653	01.10.2019
6	2019	Arti Verma	763	01.10.2019
7	2019	Chandra Kiran	774	01.10.2019
8	2019	Divya Bharti	777	01.10.2019
9	2019	Gudiya	646	01.10.2019
10	2019	Gunjan	648	01.10.2019
11	2019	Janki	697	01.10.2019
12	2019	Kajal	764	01.10.2019
13	2019	Kajal Verma	661	01.10.2019
14	2019	Kalindri	767	01.10.2019
15	2019	Kanak Mishra	778	01.10.2019
16	2019	Kismati	647	01.10.2019
17	2019	Kurme Reena Swaminath	773	01.10.2019
18	2019	Kusum Kumari	651	01.10.2019
19	2019	Laxmi Gupta	656	01.10.2019
20	2019	Mamta Singh	776	01.10.2019
21	2019	Namrta Yadav	690	01.10.2019
22	2019	Neelam	659	01.10.2019
23	2019	Neelu	702	01.10.2019
24	2019	Neelu	641	01.10.2019
25	2019	Neelu Bhardwaj	698	01.10.2019
26	2019	Neha Kharwar	692	01.10.2019
27	2019	Neha Yadav	696	01.10.2019
28	2019	Nidhi	723	01.10.2019
29	2019	Pooja Chaurasiya	703	01.10.2019
30	2019	Pooja Maurya	704	01.10.2019
31	2019	Pragati Nishad	700	01.10.2019
32	2019	Pratima Kushwaha	689	01.10.2019
33	2019	Priyanka Maurya	766	01.10.2019
34	2019	Priyanshu Srivastava	650	01.10.2019
35	2019	Rajni Yadav	765	01.10.2019
36	2019	Ranjeeta	772	01.10.2019
37	2019	Reema	645	01.10.2019
38	2019	Reshama Bharti	691	01.10.2019
39	2019	Roshni Devi	642	01.10.2019
40	2019	Sabeena Bano	693	01.10.2019

41	2019	Sandhya	768	01.10.2019
42	2019	Sanju	658	01.10.2019
43	2019	Saumya Kumari	699	01.10.2019
44	2019	Seema Chaudhary	643	01.10.2019
45	2019	Seema Verma	660	01.10.2019
46	2019	Seema Yadav	759	01.10.2019
47	2019	Shashi Prabha	771	01.10.2019
48	2019	Shivani Prajapati	770	01.10.2019
49	2019	Soni	655	01.10.2019
50	2019	Soni Verma	779	01.10.2019
51	2019	Soniya Gaud	762	01.10.2019
52	2019	Suman Devi	769	01.10.2019
53	2019	Sunita Maurya	705	01.10.2019
54	2019	Sweta Kushwaha	760	01.10.2019
55	2019	Upama	701	01.10.2019
56	2019	Urmila Devi	761	01.10.2019
57	2019	Usha Yadav	695	01.10.2019
58	2019	Vandna Chaurasiya	654	01.10.2019
59	2019	Vineeta	775	01.10.2019


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Institute Of Paramedical
College of Nursing
C-10/11, D.D.K. Road-226028

BABA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY INSTITUTE OF PARAMEDICAL COLLEGE OF NURSING


56, Matiyari, Deva Road, Chinhat, Lucknow-226028

Diploma in General Nursing & Midwifery : First Year

Student List

S.No.	Year of enrollment	Name	Student enrollment number	Date of enrolment
1	2019	Aarushi Kumari	707	01.10.2019
2	2019	Amisha Chaudhary	632	01.10.2019
3	2019	Ankita Pandey	713	01.10.2019
4	2019	Anshika Patel	620	01.10.2019
5	2019	Anupama Chaudhary	631	01.10.2019
6	2019	Aradhana Devi	637	01.10.2019
7	2019	Archna Verma	681	01.10.2019
8	2019	Arpita	706	01.10.2019
9	2019	Awantika	786	01.10.2019
10	2019	Beena Kumari	635	01.10.2019
11	2019	Chhaya Kumari	780	01.10.2019
12	2019	Deeksha Srivastava	785	01.10.2019
13	2019	Deepa	724	01.10.2019
14	2019	Deepshikha Patel	662	01.10.2019
15	2019	Divya Verma	616	01.10.2019
16	2019	Juhi Rajput	710	01.10.2019
17	2019	Jyoti	719	01.10.2019
18	2019	Jyoti Yadav	634	01.10.2019
19	2019	Kalpana Yadav	623	01.10.2019
20	2019	Kusum	626	01.10.2019
21	2019	Ladali	718	01.10.2019
22	2019	Mamta Rao	618	01.10.2019
23	2019	Mansha Gaund	630	01.10.2019
24	2019	Manshi Srivastava	785	01.10.2019
25	2019	Meera Devi	726	01.10.2019
26	2019	Muskan Agrahari	721	01.10.2019
27	2019	Namrta Pandey	711	01.10.2019
28	2019	Neha	781	01.10.2019
29	2019	Neha Chaudhary	783	01.10.2019
30	2019	Neha Kumari	619	01.10.2019
31	2019	Nidhi Singh	639	01.10.2019
32	2019	Nusharat Jahan	625	01.10.2019
33	2019	Pammy	679	01.10.2019
34	2019	Preeti Chaudhary	629	01.10.2019
35	2019	Premrata Verma	682	01.10.2019
36	2019	Priyanka Kumari	664	01.10.2019
37	2019	Ranjana Sharma	638	01.10.2019
38	2019	Reema Yadav	725	01.10.2019
39	2019	Reetima	715	01.10.2019
40	2019	Rekha Chaurasiya	636	01.10.2019
41	2019	Rekha Yadav	624	01.10.2019
42	2019	Rinki Devi	680	01.10.2019
43	2019	Rinki Yadav	716	01.10.2019

44	2019	Sabitree	712	01.10.2019
45	2019	Sadhana Yadav	708	01.10.2019
46	2019	Sangeeta	720	01.10.2019
47	2019	Sapna Kumari	621	01.10.2019
48	2019	Saroj Chaudhary	787	01.10.2019
49	2019	Sehar Bano	663	01.10.2019
50	2019	Shalini Chaudhary	714	01.10.2019
51	2019	Shalini Rawat	683	01.10.2019
52	2019	Shivani Chaubey	709	01.10.2019
53	2019	Sikha Singh	717	01.10.2019
54	2019	Sona Yadav	628	01.10.2019
55	2019	Sonam Kumari	627	01.10.2019
56	2019	Subhasini Pandey	617	01.10.2019
57	2019	Sunita Yadav	633	01.10.2019
58	2019	Tannu	722	01.10.2019
59	2019	Urmila Yadav	782	01.10.2019
60	2019	Vinita Gautam	622	01.10.2019


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B.Sc. Nursing : First Year

Student List

S.No.	Year of enrollment	Name	Student enrollment number	Date of enrolment
1	2019	Aayushi Yadav	736	01.10.2019
2	2019	Afsana Parveen	600	01.10.2019
3	2019	Anchal Kaushal	612	01.10.2019
4	2019	Anisha Verma	608	01.10.2019
5	2019	Anjali Yadav	744	01.10.2019
6	2019	Anjoo Yadav	684	01.10.2019
7	2019	Ankita	686	01.10.2019
8	2019	Ankita Mishra	735	01.10.2019
9	2019	Arti Vishwakarma	604	01.10.2019
10	2019	Arti Yadav	731	01.10.2019
11	2019	Ayushi Soni	611	01.10.2019
12	2019	Babli Paswan	794	01.10.2019
13	2019	Bandana Bharti	789	01.10.2019
14	2019	Bandana Prajapati	669	01.10.2019
15	2019	Bhavana Devi	738	01.10.2019
16	2019	Chhaya Awasthi	727	01.10.2019
17	2019	Deeksha Patel	665	01.10.2019
18	2019	Deeksha Verma	592	01.10.2019
19	2019	Divya Gautam	688	01.10.2019
20	2019	Divya Rajpoot	677	01.10.2019
21	2019	Divyanshi Bharti	670	01.10.2019
22	2019	Ekta Singh	614	01.10.2019
23	2019	Geeta Bharti	666	01.10.2019
24	2019	Jyoti Jaiswal	739	01.10.2019
25	2019	Jyoti Maddheshiya	788	01.10.2019
26	2019	Kajal Verma	685	01.10.2019
27	2019	Kavita Yadav	745	01.10.2019
28	2019	Kirti Verma	601	01.10.2019
29	2019	Manisha Yadav	594	01.10.2019
30	2019	Monika Sharma	746	01.10.2019
31	2019	Namrata Singh	729	01.10.2019
32	2019	Neelam Devi	751	01.10.2019
33	2019	Nidhi	754	01.10.2019
34	2019	Nisha	606	01.10.2019
35	2019	Nishu Mishra	757	01.10.2019
36	2019	Nivedita Singh Yadav	741	01.10.2019
37	2019	Parul	733	01.10.2019

38	2019	Pooja Verma	613	01.10.2019
39	2019	Pooja Yadav	672	01.10.2019
40	2019	Pragya	609	01.10.2019
41	2019	Preeti Kushwaha	732	01.10.2019
42	2019	Preeti Mishra	750	01.10.2019
43	2019	Priyanka Maurya	599	01.10.2019
44	2019	Priyanka Shukla	758	01.10.2019
45	2019	Puja Chaudhary	674	01.10.2019
46	2019	Punita	610	01.10.2019
47	2019	Purnima	687	01.10.2019
48	2019	Purnima Rai	667	01.10.2019
49	2019	Ranjana	597	01.10.2019
50	2019	Rekha Chauhan	749	01.10.2019
51	2019	Rinki Kushwaha	742	01.10.2019
52	2019	Ritumbhara Kannujiya	734	01.10.2019
53	2019	Riya Goswami	743	01.10.2019
54	2019	Roopa Jayasawal	748	01.10.2019
55	2019	Rubi Pal	678	01.10.2019
56	2019	Rumi Yadav	615	01.10.2019
57	2019	Sampada Singh	737	01.10.2019
58	2019	Sanjana Singh	671	01.10.2019
59	2019	Sanju Chaudhary	756	01.10.2019
60	2019	Sanju Yadav	792	01.10.2019
61	2019	Seema Chaudhary	673	01.10.2019
62	2019	Shashi Chaudhary	595	01.10.2019
63	2019	Shashikala Patel	747	01.10.2019
64	2019	Shilpa Kumari	740	01.10.2019
65	2019	Shipra Pal	728	01.10.2019
66	2019	Shivangi Singh	752	01.10.2019
67	2019	Shivani Tripathi	593	01.10.2019
68	2019	Shivani Verma	675	01.10.2019
69	2019	Shradha Kasaudhan	605	01.10.2019
70	2019	Shringrika Awasthi	598	01.10.2019
71	2019	Shweta Nandan	602	01.10.2019
72	2019	Sneha Yadav	799	01.10.2019
73	2019	Sudeepta Yadav	676	01.10.2019
74	2019	Suman Pandey	603	01.10.2019
75	2019	Suneha Gupta	793	01.10.2019
76	2019	Sweety Yadav	607	01.10.2019
77	2019	Sweta Srivastav	596	01.10.2019
78	2019	Varsha Rawat	753	01.10.2019
79	2019	Vishakha	730	01.10.2019
80	2019	Vishakha	755	01.10.2019

BABA COLLEGE OF
NURSING

ASSIGNMENT ON
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUBMITTED TO-

■ Mrs. Asna Bhandari

SUBMITTED BY

■ SUDEEPTA YADAV

SUBMITTED ON

■ 24/02/2020

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

INTRODUCTION :-

Water treatment is any process that improves the quality of water to make it more acceptable for a specific end-use. The end-use may be drinking, industrial water supply, irrigation, river flow maintenance, water recreation or many other uses, including being safely returned to the environment. Water treatment removes contaminants and undesirable components, or reduces their concentration so that the water become fit for its desired end-use. This treatment is crucial to human health and allows humans to benefit from both drinking and irrigation use. The water treatment plant reduce the environmental waste.

DEFINITION :-

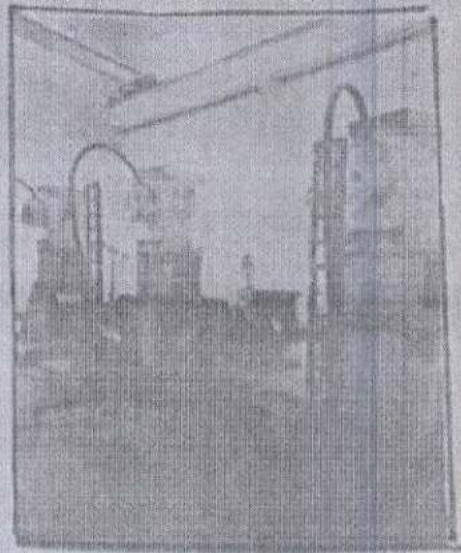
"Water treatment is any process that improves the quality of water to make it more acceptable for a specific end-use."

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT :-

- * In 1676, Van Leeuwenhoek first observed water microorganism.
- * In the 1700s, the first water filter for domestic use was developed, which was made up of wool, sponge and charcoal.
- * In 1804, the first Actual municipal water treatment plant was developed by Robert Thom was built in Scotland.

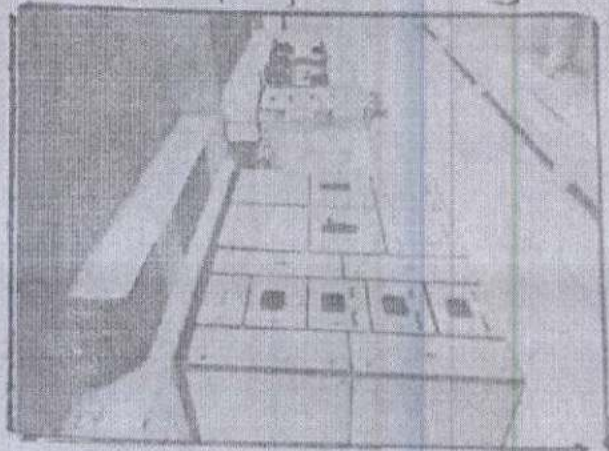
PUMP HOUSE :-

The clean water is supplied from the pumping house. In the pumping house 6 pumping machine are found in which the half three machine supply the water to gomtinagar and remaining supply the water to Indranagar.



[Pumping Machine]

- Pump type - BHR 60
- Total head - 30 m
- Rate of flow - 450 l/s
- Pump input - 155.71 kw
- Size - 800 mm
- Speed - 980 RPM



OUTSIDE PLANT

There are 5 outside plant which supply the water from pumping machine to outside.

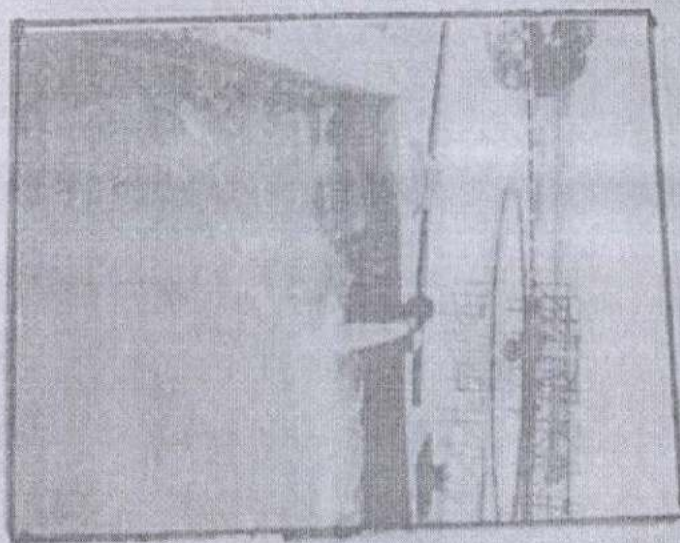
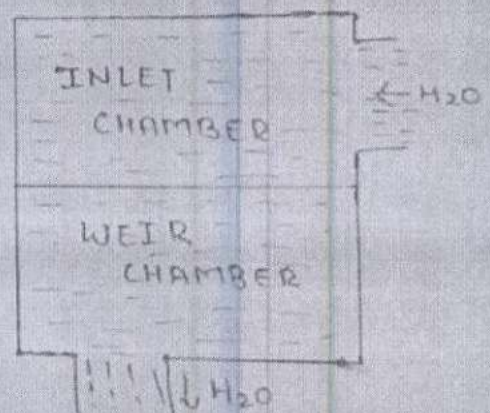
PROCESS OF WATER TREATMENT & SUPPLY

The water treatment is done by following steps -

- Sedimentation
- Disinfection
- Flocculation
- Filter bed

• SEDIMENTATION

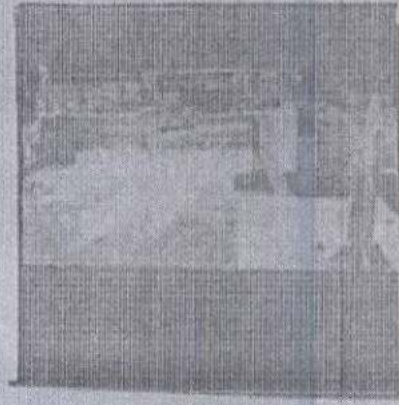
At first the raw water comes in inlet chamber and then goes to the weir chamber where the sedimentation process take place. In these chamber the sand and soil particles sediment at the base and the surface water is removed and transfer to the another chamber.



• DISINFECTION

After sedimentation the water goes to the mixing chamber where chlorine and Alum is added to disinfect the water.

At the sides of mixing chamber a lots of small walls are present these walls act as mixing machine and help in the mixing chemicals in well manner so that it can effect (chemical effect) on the water.



[Mixing Chamber]

• FLOCCULATION

→ The water from mixing chamber goes to the clarification chamber which is two in number.

• Clariflocculator-1

• Clariflocculator-2

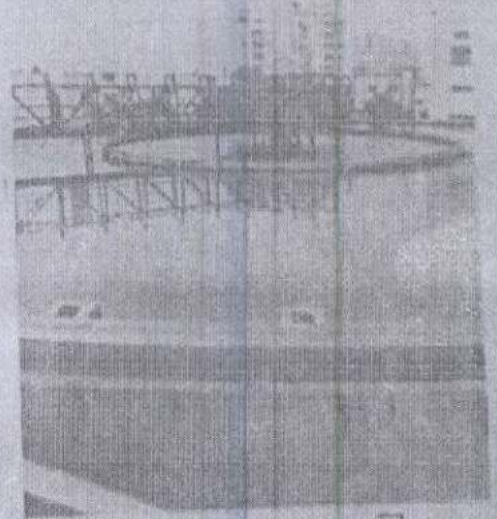
→ In the flocculator the sand and soil particles flocculate on the base. The

flocculator contain two parts -

• Flocculation zone

• Clarification zone.

In the clariflocculator a wheeling machine is present. A wiper machine is present at the base of that flocculated dirt and drop in tunnel.

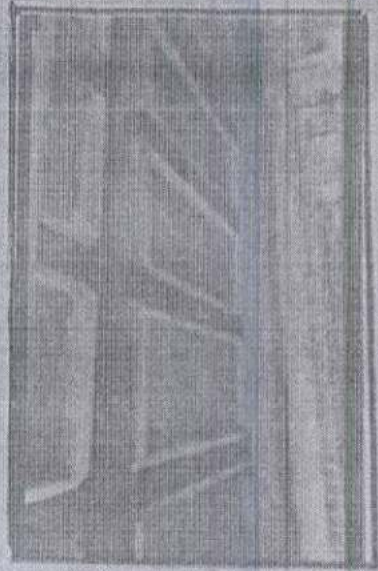


[Flocculation]

FILTER BED

The surface water from clariflocculator's comes to the filter house. The filter house contains a lot of filter bed which is made up of -

- Sand
- Silt
- Gravel.



In the filter bed all the sand and soil particles accumulate at the base and the remaining water is

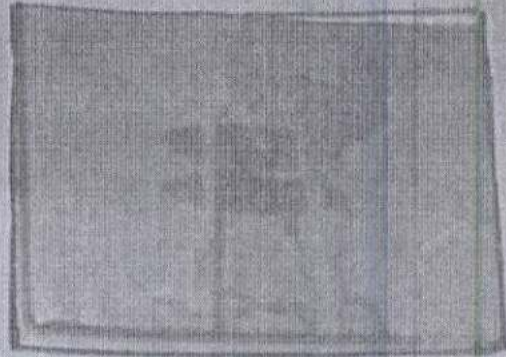
filtered and transferred in the filter house. Filter control chamber is present, where the post-chlorination process takes place. After transfer, the clean water goes into the clean water reservoir (CWR). The bed wash is done. The bed wash is done by air blower through which all the accumulated particles are removed from the base.

SUPPLY OF WATER :-

At first, the clean water is stored in a clean H_2O reservoir, and from there, the supply of water to Gomtingan and Indronagan takes place by following ways :-

OVERHEAD TANK

The overhead tank supply the water to home for the domestic use through the pipe line.



[Overhead Tank]

ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE OF W.T.P -

Advantage :- The main advantage of water treatment is given below -

- Improve the quality of H_2O and make potable.
- High stability cleaning.
- Capable of removing 97% of suspended soil.
- Remove organics.
- The environmental waste is reduced.

Disadvantage :- A few disadvantage is given below -

- Require a big surface.
- Not every microorganism are removed.

BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING

ASSIGNMENT ON- NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH OCCUPATIONAL & INDUSTRIAL DISORDERS

SUBMITTED TO:-

Ms. Qamar Salfi
Associated Professor

SUBMITTED BY:-

Jagriti Pandey
BSc (N) - IIIrd year

SUBMITTED ON:-

19/02/2020

NOISE :- Auditory & non-auditory effect.

VIBRATION :- Hazardous in the frequency range of 10-500Hz

DISEASES DUE TO PHYSICAL AGENTS

Heat - Heat stroke, Heat rash

Light - Occupational cataract

Cold - Hypothermia, Frost bite

Vibration - Osteoarthritis

Noise - Occupational deafness

Radiation - Cancer

HEAT EMERGENCIES :-

An heat emergency occurs when the heat-regulating mechanism in body is not working correctly.

Heat emergencies, heat stroke and heat cramps are some examples of heat emergencies.

CAUSES

- Very young or very old age
- Alcohol use
- Dehydration
- Heart disease such as coronary artery disease.
- High temperature or humidity.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

The early symptoms of heat illness include

- Profuse Sweating
- Fatigue
- Increased thirst
- Muscle cramps

MANAGEMENT :-

- Heat exhaustion - Treatment involves removing patients to a cool environment, having them lie flat and giving IV fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy, typically using 0.9% saline solution, oral rehydration does not provide sufficient electrolytes.
- Heat Cramps - Cramps may be relieved immediately by firm passive stretching of the involved muscle.
- Heat Stroke :- Evaporative cooling is comfortable and convenient and considered the most rapid method.

FROST BITE :-

Frost bite is damage to the skin and underlying tissues caused by extreme cold.

Frostbite is the temporary or permanent skin tissue damage caused by prolonged skin-tissue temperature of 23°F and below.

Causes and risk factors of frostbite 7

- Frostbite occurs when the skin & body tissue exposed to cold temperature.
- Beta-blockers
- Peripheral vascular disease

Clinical manifestation -

- Loss of sensitivity to touch
- Skin is hard, pale, cold & has no feeling.
- Red and painful.

TREATMENT

- ⇒ Rewarm the affected area as soon as possible.
- ⇒ Take two ibuprofen, aspirin or acetaminophen to dull the pain.
- ⇒ Do not smoke or chew tobacco.

DISEASES DUE TO CHEMICAL AGENTS

• GASES - Gas poisoning.

• INORGANIC DUSTS -

- Coal dust → Anthracosis
- Silica → Silicosis
- Asbestos - Asbestosis
- Iron - Siderosis

• ORGANIC DUSTS :-

- Cane fiber - Bagassosis
- Cotton dust → Byssinosis
- Hay or Grain dust → Farmer's Lung

• **CHEMICALS** - Burns, dermatitis, Cancer, respiratory illness.

• **METALS** :- Lead, mercury, arsenic, Chromium cause poisoning

2) **CHEMICAL HAZARDS** :-

- Acids, Bases, Heavy metals - Lead

- Solvents - Petroleum

- Particulates - asbestos, silica & other fibre dust / fibrous materials.

- fumes - noxious gases / vapors

→ Highly - reactive metals

POISONING

Poison is anything that kills or injures through its chemical actions. It is caused by swallowing, injecting, breathing in, or otherwise being exposed to a harmful substance.

LEAD POISONING -

Lead is a very strong poison. When a person swallows a lead object or breathes in lead dust, some of the poison can stay in body and cause serious health problems.

Causes :-

- Lead paint in houses

- Lead in dust and soil

- Painted toys & furniture

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS:-

9

- Lead poisoning symptoms in children
- Developmental delay
- Learning difficulties
- Irritability
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss
- Vomiting & Headache
- Mood disorders

TREATMENT

- ⇒ The first step in treating is to remove the source of the contamination.
- ⇒ Lead poisoning can be treated if treatment begins before too much damage has occurred.
- ⇒ Lead is removed through a process called chelation, using drugs to bind to the metal in the bloodstream, flushing it out in the urine.
- ⇒ Keep home as dust-free as possible. Have everyone wash their hands before eating.
- Don't store wines, spirits, or vinegar based salad dressings in lead crystal decanters for long periods of time, because lead can get into the liquid.

BABA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Report on...

Dairy Plant

{ PARAGI }

Submitted To

MR. RAJ AMIT

{ ASSISTANT PROFESSOR }

Submitted By:

ANJALI YADAV

BSC (N) 1st
YEAR

{ 2018-2019 }

Introduction -

The dairy industry involves processing raw milk into products such as consume milk, butter, cheese, yogurt, condensed milk, dried milk (milk powder) and ice cream, using process such as chilling, pasteurization and Homogenization. Typical by-products includes butter milk whey and their derivatives. Dairy industries have shown tremendous growth in size and number in most countries of the world. These industries discharge waste water which is characterised by High chemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand and organic and inorganic contents. Such waste water, if discharged without proper treatment, severely pollute receiving water bodies.

Dairy Milk (PARAGI) Lucknow -

PARAGI milk shed is situated in the Lucknow the capital of Uttar Pradesh in Gomti Nagar. Since independent it has formed part of the traditional supply line of agricultural product from the village to the big cities.

This milk union continued functioning for about a decade in the mean time Lucknow milk scheme was established by government of India in 1959-60 to ensure cheaper milk to the local population of Lucknow. The scheme started operating through 12 chilling centers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Baba college of Nursing organised two days industrial visit for the students of BSc Nursing 1st year. It was targeted to sharpen the students knowledge. The program was conducted by our respected teachers.

Students learnt about Milk Co-operation, co-operatives, perceived as a business organization, is simply a group of people who have willingly pooled in resources and energies to pursue a common goal out of which they derive mutual benefits with a lot of fun and frolic activities.

History...

PARAG Milk foods started as a daily in Manchar with a 20,000 litre capacity in 1992. It concentrated on a niche segment, producing skimmed milk powder and by 2004 became India's largest exporter of the skimmed milk powder.

Director of Parag Milk Marketing Limited are
ARVID KUMAR SINGH, SUDHIR MAHDEO BABDE,
BRIJRAJ.

Parag Milk Marketing Limited (PMML) was constituted by the state Government in the year 2016 with the objective to market Parag branded milk and milk products manufactured by different milk union working under the control of Pradhik Cooperation Dairy Federation Limited (PbDF) an apex state level Dairy Co-operative.

Dairy Processing...

Dairy processing plants can be divided into two categories.

1. Fluid milk processing involving the pasteurization and processing of raw milk into liquid milk for direct consumption as well as cream, flavored milk and fermented products such as butter milk and yogurt.

2. Industrial milk processing involving the pasteurization and processing of raw milk into value added dairy products such as cheese and curd, butter and other milk fats, milk powder and condensed milk, whey powdered and other milk fats, other dairy ingredients and ice cream and other frozen dairy products.

Dairy Processing Activities...

1. Raw Milk collection, Reception and Storage.

2. Separation and Standardization.

3. Homogenization

4. Heat Treatment and cooling of milk Products.

5. Milk and Dairy Product Production

• Milk Production

• Cheese Production

• Butter Production

• Milk Powder Production

6. Packaging of Milk and Dairy Products.

1. RAW MILK COLLECTION, RECEPTION AND STORAGE -

The first steps in preserving the quality of milk should be taken at a farm. To achieve the best quality raw milk at intake milking conditions must be as hygienic as possible. The milk must be chilled to below $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$ immediately after milking and be kept at this temperature during transport to the dairy. Raw milk is collected and transported to the processing plant in stainless steel.

2. SEPARATION AND STANDARDIZATION

Centrifugal separation and clarification is common in dairy processing to ensure further processing of standard products avoiding quality variations. Standardization of the dry matter for fat, protein and lactose content of the milk usually take place in the production phase of most dairy products.

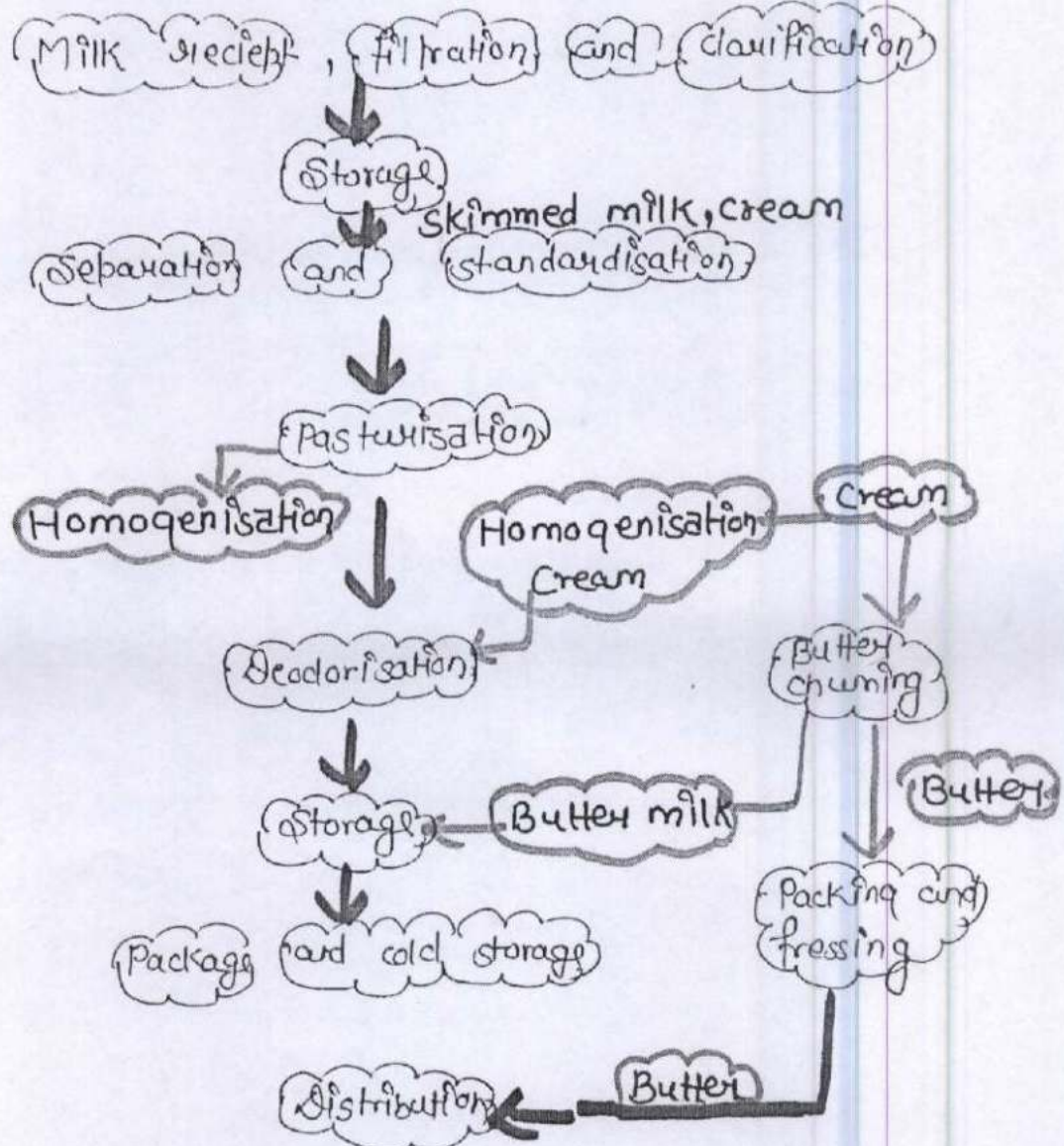
3. HOMOGENIZATION

The aim of Homogenization is to prevent gravity separation of the fat in the product and to improve the synesthetic stability of mainly cultured

Products The Homogenizer consist of a high pressure pump and Homogenizing valve driven by a powerful electric motor.

4. MILK PRODUCTION

Structure:



- Whole milk • cream • Butter milk • Butter
- Semi skimmed milk • Skimmed milk

5. PACKAGING OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS...

- Packaging protect the products from bacteriological light and oxygen contamination.
- Liquid milk products may be packed in a beverage carton, which is mainly paperboard covered by a thin layer of food grade polyethylene on either side.
- Milk cartons for long life milk have an additional layer of aluminum foil.
- Many other packaging materials are also used ranging from simple plastic pouches to glass bottles, PET laminates and PVC bottles.

Strength →

- 57% of sales from value added product
- Asia's first largest ventrical dairy
- Proper and adequate infrastructure
- Low fat
- Maximum shelf life
- Better quality and taste rather than others.
- Usage of 100% cow's milk.
- 32% share in high growth modern trade and general trade.
- 70% increase in processing capacity post Expansion.

CONCLUSION →

Dairy farming is a potential sub sector for generation of income and employment 45-80 % of farm families of small farmer, marginal farmer and landless labourers are employed in this sub-sector. Dairy generates employment with least unit cost of employment.