

A Descriptive Analytical Study of Economic Condition of Milk Production Farmers in India

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Abstract

Mainly hybrid cows, native cows, village milk cows and milk buffaloes are reared for dairy business. If this business is done commercially with modern techniques than doing dairy business in the traditional way, it is definitely a sustainable business, financially affordable and good income. Animal husbandry provides many non-commercial economic benefits, including the use of farmyard manure as fuel or organic fertilizer. Manure is the sole source of nutrients for crop production in many farming systems. As the population of the cities increased, the traders who bought milk from the rural people and supplied it to the urban population started getting involved in the dairy business. These poor people started buying milk at a very low price and selling it to the city dwellers at an inflated price with a huge profit. The demand for milk increased and the price also got better. However, this did not fetch the original milk produced a fair price.

Key words: Milk, Dairy, Management, farmers, production, development, economic, price, income and expenditure, business etc.

Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and almost more than 60% people of our country depend on agriculture. Today we know that it is very difficult to make ends meet by farming alone because few people today have very little land. Also, if the crop is good in the land, it is not guaranteed, sometimes if the crop is good, unseasonal rains cause a lot of damage. Today there are some districts in Maharashtra which do not experience drought or rain. India is a continental country. Since the means of communication were not very available and milk was a perishable commodity, these people did not make much effort to filter milk from the villages far from the roads. As a result, the milk supply of the cities became very insufficient. In cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, some people started dairy farming by rearing buffaloes. These people used to import buffaloes from the villages and send them to the khatik khanas in the city. Due to this, the number of milch buffaloes in the country began to decrease. The milk supply from the village was seasonal. It increases during monsoons and winters and decreases during summers. This milk supply from the private sector was expensive. Due to the increase in milk production during monsoons, people pay fewer prices to the producer and make cream, khawa etc. from the increased milk. If the food is made, it fetches huge price from the city customer in summer. Thus it is not unreasonable to say that the private sector should have a monopoly on dairying.

Problems of the Study:

Lack of fodder and feed planning is the biggest problem in dairy industry. Only two-three percent of the area is under fodder crops, which is a major source of income for the farmers and the government. Water is not provided for fodder crop in many places. Even the milk producer does not plan the fodder for the year. Even today, the concept of price according to the quality of milk is not used in the dairy industry. The amount of milk adulteration is increasing day by day. After the milk is produced by the farmer, the milk is further adulterated at all subsequent stages and finally the poor quality milk reaches the consumer. This problem will not be solved unless the milk quality control system is empowered and modernized.

Objectives of the Study:

While conducting the said research, the researcher has kept the main objective of this research to review the economic situation of milk producing farmers in India and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows.

1. To study the financial condition of milk producing farmers.
2. To study milk production and milk business management.
3. A descriptive study of milk production in India.

Significance of the Study:

When the sugarcane factory is in operation, the animals are fed only the sugarcane growth and the milk business is done. But due to oxalate in the growth, the calcium in the body of the animal decreases and the life of the cows decreases. There is no proper planning to give balanced amount of single, double and dry fodder to the cows. Lack of adequate nutrition is a major problem in the dairy industry.

Scope of the Study:

Dairy industry lacks proper technology development and expansion, good planning, good quality milk production and distribution. Also, it is necessary to take this business forward by facing the problems of availability of labour, lack of fodder, availability of capital, price of milk and society's attitude towards this business. People are thinking of doing business in addition to farming and some people are doing it. This includes milk business, goat rearing, chicken rearing, etc.

Limitation of the Study:

Milk business is a good and profitable business. We can do this business by farming. For milk business we mainly keep crossbred cows, indigenous cows, village milk cows and milk buffaloes. If this business is done in a modern way, it is definitely profitable and it is a good and financially affordable business. Today we need 300 ml of milk per day, and due to increasing population, the quantity of milk should be increased. Today in our country 45% milk is obtained from cow and 55% from buffalo. One liter of cow's milk contains 600 kcal and one liter of buffalo milk contains 1000.

Period of the Study:

While analyzing the financial situation of milk producing farmers in India, the researcher has reviewed the information from 2022-23 and conducted the said research. In this, dairy farmers and production have been studied in detail.

Research Methodology:

The researcher has used various types of secondary resources while reviewing the financial situation of milk producing farmers in India. In this, research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, managing audio videos, books, serial books, annual reports, etc. have been studied in detail.

Research Method:

India ranks first in the milk business and in the said research, the researchers are reviewing the economic situation of the farmers in India using the descriptive analysis method while the research is based on many secondary researches and the descriptive analysis method has been used.

Results and Discussion:

Commercial dairying is one of the emerging industries today in which the US is a major player. Commercial farming involves milking animals and then trading them for money. Dairying involves the breeding, rearing and processing of dairy animals to yield milk and various dairy products. In 2021-22, the average daily milk collection of government and cooperative dairies in Maharashtra was 0.39 lakh liters and 40.25 lakh liters respectively as against 0.50 lakh liters and 40.43 lakh liters in 2020-21. India is the largest milk producing country and ranked first in the world contributing 24% to global milk production in 2021-22. India's milk production has registered a growth of 61% in the last eight years i.e. 2013-14 and 2021-22 and has increased to 221.1 million tonnes in 2021-22. Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producing state in India. Uttar Pradesh accounts for 18% of total milk in India. The quality of dairy cows is directly related to their diet and environment. So it's no wonder that New Zealand's pasture-fed cows, feasting on our green grass, produce some of the best milk in the world. Dairying is a class of agriculture for the long-term production of milk, which is processed either on the farm or in a dairy plant, which may be called a dairy for the final sale of milk products. America is the top milk processing country in the world. America is the top milk processing country in the world. India's milk production is forecast to rise by 4.2% to a record 230.58 million tonnes in 2022-23, allaying fears of stagnant production due to cattle skin diseases reported last year.

Milk Production:

India is the largest milk producing country and ranked first in the world contributing 24% to global milk production in 2021-22. India's milk production has registered a growth of 61% in the last eight years i.e. 2013-14 and 2021-22 and has increased to 221.1 million tonnes in 2021-22. On an average, a dairy farmer in India can earn Rs 1.5 lakh per month from 10 cows. Daily profit per cow can be around Rs 770 after accounting for cattle fodder cost, with an average of Rs. 130 per day. Government projects and programs to enhance dairy development include subsidies to develop infrastructure for milk processing and testing. Despite accounting for a quarter of global milk production, India is grappling with an unprecedented milk crisis. In 2021-22, the country produced a whopping 221 million tonnes of milk. Cattle

farming can be a profitable business if managed properly, but requires significant investment in land, equipment and infrastructure. In addition, there are environmental concerns associated with large-scale livestock farming, such as water pollution and deforestation.

Dairy Farm Management:

It refers to the management of animal milk and products for human consumption. Another objective may be to maximize profits and achieve some other objective. Quality and quantity of fodder should be checked properly. Proper cleanliness and hygiene should be maintained. Animals should be regularly checked for health. - Milk production, marketing and distribution play an important role in dairy management. Dairying provides many non-commercial economic benefits, including the use of farmyard manure as fuel or organic fertilizer manure is the sole source of nutrients for crop production in many farming systems. Mainly hybrid cows, native cows, village milk cows and milk buffaloes are reared for dairy business. If this business is done commercially with modern techniques than doing dairy business in the traditional way, it is definitely a sustainable business, financially affordable and good income. Total energy intake, type and quality of feed fed to the cow have a major impact on milk protein production. Pastured grass is the cheapest feed available to dairy cows.

Dairy Business:

Production of milk, proper processing and sale of milk and preparation and sale of various products from it etc. Matters include dairy farming. Milk production involves breeding, feeding, weaning and maintenance of dairy animals. It is a significant contributor to farmers' income as approximately 70 million farmers are directly involved in dairy farming. Dairying is the only agro-product in which about 70-80 percent of the final market value is shared with farmers and accounts for approximately one-third of rural household income in India. Production of milk, proper processing and sale of milk and preparation and sale of various products from it etc. Matters include dairy farming. Milk production involves breeding, feeding, weaning and maintenance of dairy animals. Advances in the technology of handling milk and its products, as well as the increased demand for milk created by the growth of cities, have made dairying an important part of agricultural economics since the mid-nineteenth century.

Financial Conditions:

Daily turnover is 135 crores. There are more than one crore milk producing farmers in the state. While this business, which is complementary to agriculture, is currently the main business in the state, the development of the state is accelerating with the strength of this business. This milk business has played a major role in the progress and development of Maharashtra for sixty years.

Fodder Management:

Proper management and planning of fodder is very important in dairy business. In summer, it is necessary to collect and manage enough fodder to supply throughout the year. Creating green fodder by planting grass in your farm and giving nutritious and healthy food to cows and buffaloes increases their milk production. Feeding the animals a healthy diet helps in increasing the productivity and quality of milk. Kadaba maize green fodder sugarcane fodder should be included. Production of fodder required for milk business in our farm saves a lot of cost and gives a lot of profit in milk business. Farmers have been doing milk business as a supplement to farming business for many years in traditional way. A large amount of manure is available by rearing cows and buffaloes and the manure obtained is convenient for organic farming.

Human Life and Milk:

Milk is a constant necessity in human life and milk is considered as an important substance for taking care of human health. Therefore, the demand for milk is huge and the increasing daily expenses in agriculture, the increasing shortage of laborers, the changing nature of employment and less and less rains are making it difficult to reduce the profit from agricultural business day by day.

History of Global Dairy Development:

Although milk and its products have been used as food for many years, dairy farming did not develop much until the mid-nineteenth century. While tracing this development, two periods come into view, the period before and after 1850. In the period before 1850, dairying was mostly done at the family level. Most of the people living on the farm used to keep animals for their own needs and the little extra milk was sold to the needy in the vicinity. This is really the beginning of dairy farming. Milk production decreased according to the number of milch animals. The excess milk was converted into products like butter and cheese. Farmers in the villages around the city should carry milk on their heads to meet the needs of the people in the city. These villages gradually became centers of milk production. Later, when the means of transportation became available and the means of preserving the milk without spoilage

became available, the dairy industry grew rapidly. Factory-level milk handling techniques came into existence in Western countries in the mid-nineteenth century, and the next 100 years revolutionized the dairy industry. The technique of cooling milk and preserving it was discovered around 1880-90, making it easy to transport it far from the production center.

Milk Production and Milch Animals:

Although the technology of dairy farming has changed, increasing the production of milk was basically necessary for the development of the business. By the mid-eighteenth century, revolutionary changes were also taking place in the breeding of milch cows. Farmers in England began breeding efforts based on genetics to increase the milk yield of cows.

World Milk Production:

After 1960, the world milk production increased by Rs. 68 lakh tons increased and around 1970 the total milk production was Rs. 40 crore tonnes. Of this, 36 crore 63 lakh tonnes were of cows, 2 crore tonnes of buffaloes, 62 lakh tonnes of sheep and 67 lakh tonnes of goats.

Dairying in India:

Although milk and its products have been used in India since ancient times, dairying was largely fragmented and operated at the family level. He didn't have much of a business look. Most of the rain-fed farmers kept cows mainly to feed the bullocks needed for farming and a buffalo or two to meet their own milk requirements. Their secondary purpose was milk production and dairy business. These people were and still are the major milk producers in India. Inadequate fodder and inadequate feed available only for a few months of the year resulted in poor quality milking animals.

Transformation of Dairy Industry in India:

After independence cities industrialized rapidly and their population grew exponentially. In India in 1971 there were 9 cities with a population of more than one million. Out of nearly 11 crore city dwellers, 2 crore people live in four cities namely Mumbai, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta. As a result, urban demand for milk increased by 93 per cent during 1961–71, while milk production increased by only 21%. The scientific knowledge that cooling milk can keep it fresh for a few days revolutionized the dairy industry. Private sector milk supply efforts started to fail. It was at this time that India's first co-operative society for milk production and supply on co-operative basis.

National Dairy Development Board:

The Central Government established the National Dairy Development Board in 1965. The main objective of this board is to help the State Governments to set up milk producers cooperatives on the Anand pattern. The Board has also planned and implemented a project called 'Operation Flood' in 1968-69 through the Dairy Corporation. In order to maximize the daily milk supply of the four cities namely Mumbai, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta with the milk collected from the rural areas through the dairy development departments of the state governments, increasing the milk handling capacity of the existing dairies through this department or setting up new dairies in order to increase the milk supply in the rural areas are affiliated to these cities. The aim is to select 18 centers and try to increase milk production especially in that area.

Marketing of Dairy Business:

The plan should detail the various business proposals, marketing plans, promotions, new investment launches and brand campaigns. Implementation of the Plan- This should describe the business plans related to its implementation and management along with the estimated time frame for completion. In such an effort, establishment of co-operative societies of milk producers on Anand pattern, provision of balanced fodder to the members of the society at reasonable price, establishment of centers for artificial insemination of milch foreign breed bulls for breeding of hybrid cows, provision of veterinary assistance, arrangements for collection of milk produced by the members and storage in cold condition etc.

Milk Processing and Distribution:

Since milk is a perishable product, proper processing of milk to reach the consumer in good condition is essential in modern dairy industry. Increasing wages, increase in milk production, public health restrictions on the profession, advances in metallurgy, engineering and refrigeration techniques have led to the increasing use of machinery in milk processing. Parts in contact with milk in such machines are made of alloys such as stainless steel. The process of milk extraction, sludge removal, pasteurization, homogenization, bottling, etc. Many things are automated. Recently these machines are also operated by remote control. So many processes in a dairy can be done by a single person sitting in a room with a control panel.

Milk and Milk Products:

Active milk, condensed milk, sweetened condensed milk and milk powder are used. Apart from this, from milk to cream, butter, ghee, buttermilk, curd, ice cream, cheese, yogurt, kefir, kumis, special milk products for children, sweets etc. Substances are made.

Method of Determining the Price of Milk:

The price of milk is determined by the amount of fat in it. In some places it is determined by considering the total solids content. The method of determining the price by taking into account both the fat and non-fat solids of milk is called double pricing.

Machinery:

From milking the cow to various processes in the dairy and filling the milk into bottles or plastic bags or cardboard boxes for delivery to consumers, all the operations are done with the help of machinery. Machinery is also used to make dairy products.

Dehydration and Powdering Machinery:

Dehydration is the solidification of milk. A liquid has a lower boiling point at a place where the air pressure is lower. On this principle, due to the removal of air from the closed vessel in which the milk is heated, the water in the milk is evaporated at a low temperature, and the process of milk solidification takes place.

Dairy Business Benefits

1. Starting this business requires less initial investment than other businesses.
2. Demand for milk and its products will never decrease as both vegetarians and non-vegetarians need milk.
3. We don't need to worry about marketing the products as it is a traditional business so we can easily sell the products.
4. It is an eco-friendly business.
5. You can increase milk production through mechanization instead of using labour.
6. Proper planning, management and good care of your animals will maximize your profits, and give you a great source of income.

Conclusion:

The dairy industry processes raw milk into a range of products such as butter, cheese, cream, curd, ghee, condensed milk, dry milk, ice cream, etc. and produces various by-products including buttermilk, whey, ghee and skim milk. The various products that can be made from milk are butter, cheese, curd, proteins, desserts, condensed and dried milk and many more. Dairy products, milk and any products made from milk including butter, cheese, ice cream, and yogurt and condensed and dried milk. Milk has been used by humans since the beginning of recorded time to provide both fresh and storable nutrients. How much milk a cow gives depends on the environment she is in. It's all about comfort: the more comfortable a cow is, the more milk it will give. The less comfortable the cow, the less productive. Cooling milk immediately after milking, and keeping it below 38°F, can last a few days, then spoil or curdle. Consumption of raw milk carries the risk of brucellosis and/or tuberculosis, as well as the risk of E-coli infection. So boil it, then cool and refrigerate.

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