

Research Papers



DAIRY FARMING IN INDIA

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Abstract

India is a country of farming. Cows and buffaloes are not only infrastructure part of farm but cow & buffaloes are important part of the life of human beings. Milk is total food of human lives. Today the population of India is near about 121 crores and each with farming, In Maharashtra small farmer having four to five acres of land is on large-scale. They are not only depending on farming but also on milk production business i.e. dairy farming. Therefore it is necessary to select dairy farm as joint business with farming

Fortunately in our state, there are good qualities of cows & buffaloes for example Khillari Dangi Devani Gavlaalu etc. According to new Government Policy Jarsi, Hopstom physician est. crass breed cows. Panmhais Nagpuri Gujar Jafrabadi Surti such kinds of buffaloes are available.

With Agriculture, if we are selected milk business as a alide business the animal grass is freely available and dung of animal used forming as a fertilizer. Cattle play a significant role in the economic life of rural India. Their utility for the rural community is so high. " Welfare be to our mother and father Welfare be to our cows " so said AtharvaVeda. The cattle have been contributing to prosperity to rural India. There is reference to cow and cowherds in Rigveda also. Cow was also a medium of exchange and treated as money. In the Upanishads also there are references of donating cows to the priestly class. In Mahabharth there is story of the war between Arjun and Kaurawas for the cow-herds of the King Virat. Lord Krishan was also from the family of the milk producers and is therefore known as Gopal, Govind etc. in which go means cow.

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IMPORTANCE

India now has indisputably the world's biggest dairy industry at least in terms of milk production; last year India produced close to 100 million tones of milk, Milk is main part of food in human lives. According to health science, every person use at list 200 ml. milk very day. Hence, Dairy industries play vital role in the national economy.

Livestock sector generates massive employment opportunities, particularly rural self-employment, for lowest possible investment unit compared to other sectors. The women in rural area share major burden of livestock production and carry out critical activities like care of new born, feeding, milking and other management practices. Women from tribal and hilly areas have also to manage the marketing of animal produce and the supply of feed and foddors for animals.

Now we reach very last steps of study with certain observation, conclusion, facts and suggestions to milk producers of Dairy farms to come out from various difficulties and problems faced by them.

-- India is the second largest populated country in the world, now according to 2011 senses Indies population is 121 cores. India is facing one of the

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major problems of unemployment Government has been trying its best and it has decided now to solve the problem of unemployment. Dairy industries provided more opportunities of employment to rural as well as urban areas. Out of about 98 million farm holdings in the country, over 75 million are owning land below 2 hectare. This is in addition to about 30 per cent of the rural families who are landless (Patel, 1993). Dairy production has largely taken up as a subsidiary occupation to crop production in rural areas.

Object of the study

The main objective of this study is to find out Problems of small milk producer and dairy farms, of Nanded District, provide a comprehensive review documenting dairy supply and demand and the role of collective action study in Nanded District.

The specific objectives were:

- To assess current and prospective, demand for milk and milk products.
- To assess the current milk production, consumption and marketing behavior of farmers in selected taking both participants and non-participants in farmer milk cooperatives in order to assess current and prospective supply of milk.
- To assess the role of collective action (e.g. farmer groups) and other possible forms in overcoming problems of remunerative marketing and market access by smallholder milk producers, with a particular focus on the role and implications of gender.

THE PROBLEMS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY-

Responsible for poor development of livestock sector are:

- 1.No tendency towards development of pastures
- 2.Age old system of animal keeping;
- 3.Unscientific livestock products technology;
- 4.Non-availability of proper disease control measures;
- 5.No sustainable marketing avenue for the livestock & their products;
- 6.Lackadaisical attitude of developmental agencies;
- 7.Non availability of women private extension and woman extension officer in livestock production;
- 8.Improper fodder development and

OTHER PROBLEMS:-

- 1)The Government scheme does not know to the milk producer.
- 2)Maximum milk producer are illiterate.
- 3)The Government schemes are generally on paper only
- 4)The Milk broker are very poor hence unable to deposit signing amount of loan
- 5)The bankers are not interested to give loan to milk broker they are land less farmers

CONCLUSIONS

The need for promotion of dairy farming in India arises due to several considerations. Due to lack of capital production of milk is very low which causes unemployment and under employment problem. The need of a dairy development arises due to two main reasons, which stand out prominently –Supply of adequate quantity of milk at reasonable price to urban areas. To provide viable subsidiary occupation to unemployed rural poor so as to raise their income earning capacities. Dairy development programmed makes this twin objecting coincide

The demand for milk is expected to rise rapidly due to two reasons.

- a)Growth of population
- b)Increase in Income

The growth of cattle population for the above period has been estimated to be very marginal. Hence the dairy farm must be developed. Dairy farming was not given due importance in the pre-independence India. With the inception of planned economy, it realized that the promotion of dairying would not only contribute to the national health building but also create the substantial employment and income opportunities. It realized that for balanced development of dairy industry, the organized market of milk and milk product is a pre-requisite. This can ensure remunerative price of milk producer. As a result, much to attention given to the building up of liquid milk plants, milk schemes and milk product factories in major towns and cities. These attempts did not have any follow-up action and lacks specificity in terms of program me planning and implementation. The above constraints in the livestock development have been done away through the introduction of planning in the post-independence period that emphasized a systematic and intensive approach.