



Economic analysis of milk production in different sizes of dairy units in Pune district of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Pune district of Maharashtra during the year of 2009-2010. The study revealed that large dairy unit was more profitable as compared to small and medium dairy units. There were Rs. 17,66,965.96 as gross income and net income is Rs. 2,52,768.35 for large dairy unit per annum. The improved breed of cows and better feeding might be helpful for increasing the income and employment opportunities in the study area.

KEY WORDS : Cost and returns, Economic analysis, Dairy units

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INTRODUCTION

Milk production in India is increasing at annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent as compared to 1 per cent in the world as a whole. Total milk production of the country has increased from 21 million tonnes in 1961 to 114.4 million tonnes in 2010. Consequently, the per capita milk availability has also increased from 124 grams in 1961 to 250 grams in 2010 (Dairy India, Anonymous 2010). Milk has now emerged as the second largest agricultural commodity next to rice production and is contributing substantially the importance of the Indian Agricultural System in particular and national economy in general. Milk has become day's part and parcel of life of every human being especially of those who stay in urban area.

Pune is one of the major milk producing districts in Maharashtra. The dairy unit owners maintain cross-breed cows for milk production. However, the rural dairy unit owners have several questions regarding cost and returns of milk production.

Keeping this view in mind, present study was conducted in Pune district of Maharashtra. The specific

objective of study was cost and return estimate of cow milk production at prevailing production pattern of Maharashtra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage random sampling technique was employed for selection of sample for the study. District Pune of Maharashtra state was selected purposively. A total 48 samples of dairy unit owners were selected from 8 villages of the Baramati Tehsil. The data were collected on green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates fed to animals, labour used for upkeep of animals, milk yield and all other parameters during the year of 2009-2010 with pre-tested and well structured schedule. The tabular analysis was employed to workout cost of milk production and returns received from the sale of milk. Cost concept of fixed and variable cost was used.

Total cost:

The total maintenance cost was worked out by adding total variable cost and total fixed cost.

Gross income:

Gross income from milch animal includes the value of milk, value of young stock and manure produced by the animals. The gross income was estimated at the prevailing price in the area.

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