

## An economic analysis of dairy enterprise on medium farms in Marathwada region

MOHD. ASMATODDIN, S.V. JAWALE, D.S. PERKE AND S.J. TUPPAD

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

MOHD.

ASMATODDIN

Department of  
Agricultural Economics  
and Statistics,  
Marathwada  
Agricultural University,  
PARBHANI (M.S.)  
INDIA

### ABSTRACT

The study of economic analysis of dairy animals *i.e.* cow and buffalo was undertaken on medium farm during agriculture year 2005-06 in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The data was taken from cost of cultivation scheme Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani the sample of 100 medium farm size farmers were selected throughout the zone. Data was tabulated and analyzed by appropriate statistical tools. The result revealed that, per animal cost of production of cow enterprise was Rs. 10499.19 and the net profit gained was Rs.10855.69. That in regard to buffalo per animal cost of production was Rs.11232.87 and the net profit gained was Rs.7100.70.

### INTRODUCTION

Dairy industry is one of the oldest industries in India, which is facing challenges as never before. Though India has achieved the distinction of being largest milk producer in the world, it has to go long way to achieve world class quality and high standards of hygiene. Livestock plays a dynamic role in India's agro-based economy. Animal husbandry sector makes significant contribution to the total agricultural income of our country and is one of the fastest expanding agricultural sectors in India. Livestock is not only a source of employment, income and food but also critical to strong socio-cultural linkages in countries like India.

India is the richest country in livestock wealth. India is world leader in cattle, buffalo and goat population. It holds 5<sup>th</sup> rank for sheep and poultry population and 17<sup>th</sup> rank in pigs. India is the largest milk producer in the world. The total milk production is around 100 million tones and per capita availability of milk is about 245 gm per day (FAO, 2006).

Milk is nearly perfect food because of its high nutritive value. It mainly consists of body building proteins, bone forming minerals, vitamins, energy giving lactose and milk fat. It also supplies certain essential fatty acids, amino acids and other nutrients required for the body in easily digestible and assimilable form. Thus,

milk is an important food commodity for pregnant women, growing children, adolescent, adults and patients.

### METHODOLOGY

Marathwada region of Maharashtra was purposively selected. Multiple stage sampling design was used for selection of zone, tehsils villages and farms. Twenty eight tehsils under the assured rainfall zone were selected from the eight districts of region because of their involvement in cost of cultivation scheme. From each cluster villages two farmers of medium categories were selected. Thus, total 100 sample farms were selected. Data pertains to the year 2006-07. Statistical tools like tabular analysis, percentage, cost concept *i.e.* cost 'A', 'B' and 'C' were used to analyze the data.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### *Per animal costs and returns of cow enterprise:*

Costs of physical inputs used and returns gained from per animal (cow enterprise) was worked out and is presented in Table 1. Irrespective of physical input used in cow enterprise for one animal, dry fodder was 26.76 quintals and green fodder was 8.99 quintals and concentrate was 13.30 kgs which contributed 15.30, 4.29 and 1.27 per cent, respectively. The total labour used in cow

### Key words :

Economic analysis, Dairy, enterprise, Net profit.

Accepted :  
May, 2009