

Economic analysis of milk production of district Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in the Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh using multistage stratified random sampling design. A sample of 120 households was selected probability proportion to size of holdings. The households were classified into three category such as marginal (>1 hectare), small (1-2 hectare) and large (<2 hectare) the total cost of milk production per lactation was Rs. 22776 and Rs. 16694 for buffalo and cow, respectively. On an average, cost of buffalo 89.6 per cent incurred as variable cost while 10.4 per cent incurred as fixed cost and cow was 90.4 per cent incurred as variable cost and 9.6 per cent incurred as fixed cost of total cost. Out of which concentrate cost alone accounted for 37.4 per cent and 42.6 per cent buffalo and cow, respectively. Labour charges were more (17 percent) in buffalo as compared to cow (16.2 per cent). The interest on animal value was more (6.7 per cent) in case of buffalo as compared to cow (5.1 per cent). The cost of milk production was much higher in case of buffalo than the cow. Similarly, milk production was also higher in buffalo than the cow. The per litre cost of milk production was Rs. 12.62 and Rs. 10.79 for buffalo and cow, respectively. The total return per animal per lactation came to Rs. 3141.14 and Rs. 24928.38 for buffaloes and cow, respectively. The net return in case of buffalo was higher (Rs. 9637.66 per lactation) as compared to cow (Rs. 8234.04 per lactation) while, benefit cost ratio was higher cow (1.49) than the buffalo (1.41). It was observed that on an average two third of the total milk production of households was sold in the market.

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INTRODUCTION

Livestock besides being the sustainable source of income and employment, provides the nutritious food, valuable drought power, organic manure, hides, skins and fibers. Though performance of livestock sector in India has been impressive, one must not be unmindful of the intricate issues concerning the sector. The average milk production in the country is hardly 500 kg per lactation. This is partly due to poor feeding. These animal if properly fed will definitely produce better. India rank first in milk production 100 million tones, the change of global economy and trade scenario, rising demand for livestock products. India possess 185 million cattle, 98 million buffaloes and 61 million sheep. The census was released in July 2006 points out the India has largest livestock population in world after Brazil. About 56 per cent of world buffalo and 14 per cent of the total cattle population, India ranks first in respect of buffalo, second in respect of cattle population and also second in goat population, India ranks third in respect to sheep population in the world (Anonymous, 2006). The socio economic importance of rearing is evident from sharp increase in their population during the post independent period from 68 million in 1951-52 to 125 million in 2006. It has been estimated

that goat population may reach a figure of 735 million by 2010, presently annual growth rate of goat population is 3.60 per cent. The poultry population in India was 485 million in 2003-04. In poultry sector, about 25 per cent of total egg production in the country, came from desi poultry, which organized rural backyard system a target achieving over 52 billion eggs by 2011-12 at growth rate of 4.3 per cent between 1970 and 2006. The annual per capita availability of eggs has quadruped from 10 to 41, while the corresponding country increase in chicken meat has been faster from 146 gram to 1.6 kg. The state Uttar Pradesh has 10.02 per cent of cattle, 23.4 per cent of buffaloes, 2.34 per cent of sheep, 10.41 per cent of goats and 16.89 per cent of pig population of the country. The state has second place in cattle population, first in buffalo population, and also first in pig population in the country. The state poultry population is 2.4 per cent in total poultry population of the country. Like other parts of the country, district Fatehpur occupies an important role in agriculture economy. There were 3,706,964, buffaloes 3,31,859 cows, 3,12,887 goats, 1,13,074 sheep and 1,56,387 poultry birds in district Fatehpur during the year 2003, (Anonymous, 2006), which play the important role towards increasing income and

Key words :

Economic analysis, Milk production and market surplus

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