



Research Paper

Economic of milk production in Parbhani district of Maharashtra

■ A.P. BABAR, T.G. SATPUTE AND D.J. SANAP

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

A.P. BABAR

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

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ABSTRACT : The average size of land holding in case of local cow owners was 2.5 ha; in case of crossbred cow owners it was 5.40 ha. Similarly in case of buffalo owners average size of land holding was 4.16 ha. Maintenance cost of crossbred cow was more than buffalo and local cow. Feed and labour were the major items of expenditure. Net profit per year per animal was Rs.17742.4 incase of crossbred cow, Rs.13219.32 incase of buffalo similarly Rs. 1499.72 incase of local cow. Crossbred cow were more profitable than the buffalo and local cow. Average milk yield per animal per day was 13.5lit, 12.4lit. And 7.31lit in crossbred cow, buffalo and local cow respectively. Milk yield was positively associated with green fodder and concentrates. Dairy owners were mostly facing constraints regarding low productivity of animals, low price milk and lack of availability of credit.

KEY WORDS : Economics milk production, Costs and returns of milk production

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INTRODUCTION

The dairy industry in India is going through major changes with liberalization policies of Government. India ranks first in livestock population and in milk production is able to produce and provide the common man with enough milk for consumption. The per capita minimum availability of milk for consumption in India is about 245 g per day, which is nearly as recommended by Indian Council of Medical Research *i.e.* 280 g/day.

However it has been noticed that medium and large farmers are mostly benefited from dairy enterprise. The marginal farmers, who are about 70 per cent of the total number of farmers in the country, have not been able to harvest much benefit from the new technology introduced regarding the dairy enterprise because of their poor land base and scarcity of capital resources. Therefore, the organization of credit for the acquisition of quality milch cattle to the small farmers becomes an important activity.

Few scattered attempts were made in Parbhani district of Maharashtra, which has large bovine population. The present study was undertaken to ascertain the economics of milk

production (local cattle, crossbreed cattle and buffalo) selecting 30-house hold under each category of milk producer in Parbhani district.

The specific objectives of the study were: to study the socio-economic characteristics of milk producers, to study input-output relationship in milk production, to study the costs and returns in milk production and to identify the constraints associated with milk production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage stratified sampling technique was employed for selection of the sample households for the study. At first stage one Tahasil was selected from Parbhani district of Maharashtra. From this tahasil 6 villages were selected in turn from each village 5 each local cow, cross bred and Buffalo milk producers were selected at random. In all total of 30 local cows, 30 crossbred and 30 buffalo milk producers were selected. The data was collected from these types of milk producers regarding the quantity and price of the green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates feed per animal per day; labor used in the process of milk production and prevailing wage rates of hired labor,