



ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2022; SP-11(6): 725-727
© 2022 TPI
www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 02-03-2022
Accepted: 06-04-2022

Nirav Kumar
Graduate Student, Lovely
Professional University,
Phagwara, Punjab, India

Dr. Rajeev
Assistant Professor, Department
of Agronomy, Lovely
Professional University,
Phagwara, Punjab, India

Survey of dairy farmer in rural Punjab

Nirav Kumar and Dr. Rajeev

Abstract

“One cannot help but wonder what India would be today if we had a thousand Dr. Kuriens with this type of vision and with similar commitment, dedication and national spirit.”

— *Vergheese Kurien, I too had a Dream*

Dairying is very important to rural Indians irrespective of caste, creed, religion or race. The livelihood of a common man in rural India is very much depended on dairy farming. For this research paper I visited five dairy farmers in village Chaheru block Phagwara district Kapurthala, Punjab and surveyed them by visiting their dairy farms. In course of my visit I was able to talk to them at great lengths and was able to ask questions like how much cattle they own, which is the preferred breed of cattle and why, total milk output by the dairy farm, what the feed of the cattle, and many more.

Punjab produces highest per capita milk in the country so I was curious to know about the methods they follow and how they raise their cattle. I was also curious to know about the common diseases in cattle and how they treat them and what is the situation of veterinary hospital in the area and cost of medicines. I also gained valuable knowledge about the problems they face while running a dairy farm. They constantly talked about spoilage of milk, corruption at milk co-operatives and unavailability of veterinary doctor at government hospital. They also talked about rising cost of feed and unavailability of green fodder due to extreme heat and drought.

India rural household own cattle and been raising them since long time ago. If our policy maker can force real change on ground and able to distribute credit to the rural farmers our milk scene will change dramatically. We have come long way in terms of milk production from scarcity of milk to highest producer in the world. The dairy farmers of developed countries are very modern so we need to continue protecting our rural dairy farmer by providing subsidy and putting big import tax on milk imports and milk products.

Keywords: Dairy farming, rural Punjab, milk production, cattle, breed

Introduction

Punjab is one of the most developed agrarian states in the Indian Union. The agriculture sector in Punjab changed after the introduction of modern technology in farming practices or methods of farming. The agricultural sector got modernized and commercialized with the introduction of new techniques and technology. The increase in production and productivity, particularly in wheat and rice, resulted in higher yield and the term given to it was the green revolution.

Dairy farming is a class of agriculture or an animal husbandry enterprise for the long-term production of milk. It includes the production, procurement, storage, processing and distribution of dairy products. The production process includes milking cattle, breeding high yielding cattle and taking care of them. The dairy industry offers opportunities galore to entrepreneurs worldwide who wish to capitalize on one of the world's largest and fastest-growing markets for milk and milk products. It is well placed to achieve a sustainable growth of the economy. The main beneficiaries of dairy farming would be small and marginal farmers or landless labourers, as it generates a stable income and employment opportunities for the rural poor. (Government of India, 2007).

Dairying in India is a profession of small farmers. Over 60 percentage of near eleven million farmer participants in approximately 100,000 village milk cooperatives all around the India are small, marginal or even landless producers. Dairying has now no longer supposed simply generating milk main to India rising as the most important milk manufacturer with inside the world. Dairying has supplied livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of the poorest in our united states and for plenty its miles the only supply of livelihood bringing coins into their hands, two times an afternoon each day of the year... In India, as is the case in lots of different growing countries, the distribution of farm animals many of the poorest is some distance extra equitable than the distribution of land.

Corresponding Author
Nirav Kumar
Graduate Student, Lovely
Professional University,
Phagwara, Punjab, India

The dairy sector plays a very important to India. The nation is the world's biggest milk producer, representing more than 13% of the world's milk production. In India, the consumer consumes a lot of dairy products as the consumers nearly buy all the dairy items that our country produces. Dairy items are a real treat to Indians as Indians love to munch on panner and curd. Additionally, dairy products provide much-needed protein to vegetarian Indians.

Methodology

The present experiment was carried out under field condition in the village Cheheru District Kapurthala Punjab 144411. The experiment was conducted at village Cheheru District Kapurthala Punjab 144411 during Feb to April 2022. The Punjab climate is determined extreme hot and cold conditions. The region receiving average rainfall and the temperature is high.

I went to five dairy farmers and surveyed them. The question pattern were Name, education, total land holding and area irrigated and un-irrigated, total no of cows and buffaloes, no of calves, total milk production, problem faced by them by giving ranking to the problems out of ten.

The questions also included rate of milk and where they sell their milk. Availabliety of veterineary doctor and hospital.

Results and Discussion

After meeting with all the five farmers I got the data which was required to conduct this experiment successfully.

Table 1: Education, Area owned, Area Irrigated of farmer

Name	Education	Area Owned	Area Irrigated
Farmer 1	12 th pass	5 Acre	4 Acre
Farmer 2	10 th pass	4 Acre	3 Acre
Farmer 3	Uneducated	1.5 Acre	1 Acre
Farmer 4	Uneducated	2 Acre	1.5 Acre
Farmer 5	Uneducated	3 Acre	2 Acre

Table 2: No of cattle owned and different breed

Name	No of buffaloes	No of cows	Cow breed	Buffaloes breed
Farmer 1	50	06	Jersey	Murrah
Farmer 2	23	00	N.A	Murrah
Farmer 3	18	00	N.A	Murrah, Niliravi
Farmer 4	09	01	Desi	Murrah
Farmer 5	05	02	Desi	Murrah

Table 3: Milk Production and selling price

Name	Total Milk Production (litre)	Individual Rate/litre	Rate by Milk co-operatives/litre
Farmer1	300	60rs	35-40*
Farmer2	150	45-50rs	35-40*
Farmer3	60	60rs	35-40*
Farmer4	8-10	60rs	NA
Farmer5	10	60rs	NA

*Milk purchased by co-operatives depends upon fat content and also decided by state government which owns and operates the milk co-operatives

Table 4: Housing type, type of feed, cost of feed

Name	Housing type	Type of feed	Cost of feed
Farmer 1	Double row	Green fodder+ husk+ Chara	1500rs/50kg bag
Farmer 2	Loose type	Green fodder+ husk+Chara	1500rs/50kg bag
Farmer 3	Double row	Green fodder+ husk+chara	1500rs/50kg bag
Farmer 4	Loose type	Green fodder+ husk+Chara	1500rs/50kg bag
Farmer 5	Loose type	Green fodder+ husk+ Chara	1500rs/50kg bag

Table 5: Profit/loss, govt. subsidies availed

Name	Profit/Loss	Govt. subsidies
Farmer 1	Profit	No
Farmer 1	Profit	No
Farmer 1	Profit	No
Farmer 1	Loss	No
Farmer 1	Loss	No

Table 6: Common disease, treatment cost etc.

Name	Common disease	Treatment	Doctor fees	Medicine Cost/annually
Farmer	Fever, bloating	Medicines	300rs	8-10K
Farmer	Fever	Medicines	300rs	2-3K
Farmer	Mastitis	Medicines	300rs	1K
Farmer	Fever, Cold	Medicines	300rs	1K
Farmer	Loose motion	Medicines	300rs	1K

Table 7: Major Problem of animals (rating out of 10)

Problems	Farmer 1	Farmer 2	Farmer 3	Farmer 4	Farmer 5
Anoestrus	6	5	6	7	7
Repeat breeding	3	3	1	2	4
Open Animals	2	2	1	3	1
Availability of bull	0	0	0	0	0
Fodder	3	2	1	2	1
Shortage of green/dry fodder	3	1	2	1	2
Lack of market	7	8	9	9	7
Lack of health centre	8	9	9	9	8
Calf mortality	2	1	3	4	4
Disease	2	2	3	5	7

Table 8. Waste management

Name	Dung Management	Sold
Farmer 1	FYM	50%
Farmer	FYM	75%
Farmer	COMPSOT	50%
Farmer	COMPOST	0%
Farmer	COMPOST	0%

Conclusion

India has a huge potential to grow in dairy sector and grow its rural economy as well. Dairy sector employs lots of rural population as well as help run rural livelihood. If the good policies are implemented properly it can achieve wonders. Punjab is highest milk producing state as per productivity index. It has good mixture of modern dairying with traditional dairy and dairy farmers are capable of big dairy operations if supported accordingly with timely subsidies and with the help in infrastructure.

The most pressing problem in today's dairy rural dairy sector is unavailability of animal doctor timely which lead to cattle mortality

Which increases the loss of dairy farmer. The dire condition of government run veterinary hospital are of major concern. The rising cost of medicines are also a major concern among dairy farmer.

There should be gradual increase in prices in which milk co-operatives procure milk from dairy farmers and the payment should be under DBT and timely. There should be focus on infrastructure and post processing industries with the focus on export.

There are lots of farmer who have no idea about the government subsidies so, government should increase awareness among rural population. There should also be training to farmers to how to increase their income.

References

1. BIRTHAL PS, NEGI DS. Livestock for Higher, Sustainable, and Inclusive Agricultural Growth. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2012;(26):89-99.
2. Dhawan S. A study of consumer behaviour towards various branded and non-branded milk with special reference to Jabalpur District in Madhya Pradesh. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR)*. 2016;2(12):1582-1586.
3. Chakravarty DAK. Sustainable development of indigenous dairy cattle in India. In *Kurukshetra*. 2017;65(3):9-12.
4. Nargunde AS. Role of Dairy Industry in Rural Development. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology*. 2013;4(2):8-16.
5. Jha K, AR S. Entrepreneurship Development in Dairy sector. In M. A. P. and M. P. K. S. Dr Alok Jha (Ed), *Souvenir: National workshop on Entrepreneurship Development in Dairy and Food Industry, 2005*, 95-96. Karnal: Dr S Singh. <https://doi.org/10.15713/ins.mmj.3>
6. Babua D, Verma NK. Value chains of milk and milk products in organized sector of Tamil Nadu: A comparative analysis. *Agric. Econ. Res. Rev.* 2010;23:479-486.
7. Shah J, Dave D. Regional trends and pattern in milk production and drivers for future growth in Gujarat State. *Agric. Econ. Res. Rev.* 2012;23:295-302.
8. Ghule AK, Verma NK, Cahuhan AK, Sawale P. An

economic analysis of investment pattern, cost of milk production and profitability of commercial dairy farms in Maharashtra. *Indian J. Dairy Sci*, 2012, 65(4).

9. Dhindsa SS, Nanda R, Kumar B. Problems and constraints of dairy farming in Fatehgarh Sahib District of Punjab. *Progressive Research*. 2014;9(1):250-252.
10. Savalia KB, Ahlawat AR, Gamit VV, Parikh SS, Verma AD. Recently recognized indigenous cattle breeds of India: A review. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2019;8(12):161-168.