Chapter No.	Topic	Page No.

C H A P T E R - VI

Summary and Conclusions.

The main purpose of this chapter is to summarise the research findings and draw conclusions on the basis of analysis of data and the intepretation of the results and also to make suitable recommendations.

Milk is supposed to be nearly a perfet food both for human being and livestock. It supplies almost all nutrients required for maintenance of body and therefore to meet there requirement of milk, irrespective of its cost of prdduction.

Considerable progress has been made in India during last few years in food production programmes but very little progress has been made in increasing production of animal products, such milk, meat, eggs, port etc. Importance of livestock is valued on the basis of their production of milk and draft work performed by them. Besides, cattle dung and urine are good resources of organic mannure.

Maharashtra State has achieved spectatory success in dairy activity through establishment of Government milk schemes and co-operative milk collection societies. Moreover dairying is as subsidiary occupation has become an important business activity and additional source of income in low income groups of the State where farmers are unable to find out employment through out the year.

The present investigation in respect of comparative study cost of milk production of Jersey Cow in different holding size groups of milk producers in Hatkanangale tahsil, Kolhapur District was undertaken. The study included the maintenance cost of cow, cost of milk production, and the return from the cow. In this study 10 co-operative dairy societies were selected at random from the total number of 66 co-operative societies in Warana Co-operative Dairy Societies Warananagar, Kolhapur district. From these 10 societies, total sample of 70 dairy farmers were drawn at random selecting 7 from each society. The data were collected by survey method in specially designed schedules by personal interview during November, 1981 to November, 1982. The important findings of the present study are summarised below:-

The preliminary data in respect of age, education, size of land holding occupation and total investment in dairy entrprise are summarised in this part.

1. 44.29 % milk producers belonged to the age group 31 to 45 years of age, followed by 25.11 % milk producers belonging to 46 and above years of age. The milk producers in the age group abov below 30 years were 30 %.

2. 14.29 % of the total milk producers x were illiterate, while all other were educated on the whole 42.86, 24.29, 18.57% milk producers had education up to primary, secondary and college level, respectively.

3. There were 12.86% milk producers as landless labour while there was increased number of land owners up to 2 hector with the increase in the size of land holding.

4. More than 90 % of the milk producers dairying as a subsidiary occupation.

5. The overall total investment per milk producer was Rs.4,933-69. The investment on cattle sheds was Rs. ~~127.06~~ 913.89. dairy equipment and utensials Rs 119.06. It was also observed that the investment in dairy enterprise was relatively more in case of cultivator's category of milk producers as compared to the landless people.

6. The daily quantities of feeds and fodder fed to an average Jersey Cow were 6.53 Kg. dry fodder 9.49 green fodder and 2.59 concentrates in case of the landless milk producers. 7.35 Kg. dry fodder, 10.26 green fodder and 3.48 concentrates in case of the small holding milk producer 6.66 Kg. dry fodder, 10.10 green fodder and 2.57 concentrates in case of the large holding size groups milk producers. However, it was slightly more in case of the cultivators category milk producers as compared to the landless people.

7. The average daily requirement of labour input per milch cow during intercalving period was 3.54 man hours, 3.44 man hours, 3.47 man hours, 3.51 man hours in respect of landless, small, medium and large holding size groups

milk producers. The labour input was required mainly for feeding, cleaning of byre, milking and delivery of milk at the society.

The average total labour cost was Rs.917.18, 922.73, 925.00 and Rs.926.92 per cow during intercalving period in case of the landless, small, medium and large holding size groups milk producers. The labour cost was more than equal in both the categories of landless and cultivator milk producers.

8. The landless people the total cost of milk production of an average Jersey Cow was Rs.4800-13 during intercalving period out of the total cost of milk production 62.32 % was account of feeding, 19.11 % on labour, 3.82 % veterinary expenses, 8.33 % as interest on fixed capital, 3.21 % depreciation on animals and utensials and dairy assets. The average per cow per day per litre cost of milk production worked out to Rs.13.23 and 2.51 respectively.

The small holding size group milk producers, the total cost of milk production of an average Jersey Cow was Rs.5208-13 during intercalving period, out of which the total cost of milk production 64.78 % was on account of feeding, 17.17 % on labour, 4.25 % veterinary expenses, 9.51 % as interest on fixed capital, 3.21 % depreciation on

animals/utensials and dairy assets. The average per cow per day per litre cost of milk production worked out to Rs.14.27 and 2.54 respectively.

The medium holding size groups milk producer, the total cost of milk production of an average Jersey Cow was Rs.5034.40 during the intercalving period, out of the total cost of milk procution 64.89% on account of feeding, 18.20% on labour, 3.41% veterinary expenses, 3.21 depreciation on animals/ utensials and dairy assets. The average per cow per day per litre cost of milk production worked out Rs.13.85 and 2.51 respectively.

The large holding size groups milk produder, the total cost of milk production of an average Jersey Cow was Rs.5354-14 during intercalving period, out of the total cost of milk production, 66.69% on account of feeding, 17.31% on albour, 10.10% interest on fixed capital, 3.17% veterinary expenses, 3.17% depreciation on animals/utensials and dairy assets. The average per cow per day per litre cost of milk production worked out to Rs.15.12 and Rs.2.63 respectively.

The average milk yield per cow per day was 6.45 ltr. 6.74 ltr, 6.71 ltr. and 6.79 ltr in case of the landless, small medium and large holding size groups milk producers, on average the daily milk yield was more in case of cultivators as compared to the landless people, this was mainly due to high milk yielding.

9. At the overall level, the total returns during inter-calving period accouned to Rs.4479/- (4281-22 was from milk and Rs.197-78 was from dung), 4896-22 (4699-40 from milk and 196.82 from dung), 4841-11 (4663-42 from milk and Rs.177.69 from dung) and Rs.4803.47 (4605.01 from milk and Rs.198.46 from dung in case of landless, small medium and large holding groups of milk producers. On an average the total returns per cow in case of cultivator were more as compared to the landless people respectively.

10. The per cow net loss was work out Rs.321.13, 311.91, 243.29, and Rs.550.67 in case of the landless, small, medium and large holding size groups milk producers respectively. The net loss highest in case of large holding size group milk producers on an average the per litre net cost of milk worked out at Rs.2.41, 2.45, 2.42 and 2.53 in case of the landless, small, medium and large holding size group milk producers.

11. At the overall level output input ratio worked out 0.93, 0.94, 0.95 and 0.90 in case of landless, small, medium, and large holding size groups milk producers. The break even point analysis revelaed that the present milk price are not remunerative, because they did not covered the maintenance cost. To make the milk production on economic position either the prices of milk should be raised or the present milk production level should be raised.

C O N C L U S I O N

1. Though the young and matured milk producers are engaged in milk production business with reasonable good grazing land with them, the returns in this business are very poor, if entire cost structure is made applicable to the dairy farming. In order to increase the returns from this business the high milk yielding animals, are required to be made available to the milk producers with better input in the form of feeds, fodders and technical guidance.

2. The dairy enterprise has considerable employment potential and provides, substantial, employment particularly to the female labour.

3. The capital investment in all aspects of all dairy enterprise showed increasing trend with the increase in size holding.

4. The cost of feeds and fodders being a major item of expenditure accounting to the extent to 60 to 70 % of gross cost the efforts should be made in such a way that the cost of feeding should come down, but at the same time, the milk yield per cow should be raised.

5. The total cost of milk production was also maximum in case of the cultivators category of milk productions as - compared to the landless people.

6. Per cow per day per litre cost of milk production was highest in case of the cultivators category of milk producers as compared to the landless people.

7. The total loss per cow during intercalving period was also maximum in case of the large holding size group milk producers as compared to the landless people.

8. The current sale price of milk is not adequate to create a sufficient incentive to attract capital investment in dairy enterprise.

9. The cost of production of milk in rural areas is not recovered by the farmer from the sale of milk to co-operative dairy society or any other agencies.

10. Break even point, analysis indicated that prevailing milk price are not remunerative, because they did not covered the maintenance cost.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Most of the milk producers are not aware of the improved feeding management practices and technical know how, massive efforts should therefore be made through extension education programme to educate milk producers.

2. The landless people should be given incentives for adopting dairy activity by way of providing them loans with minimum rate of interest for purchase of milch animals and granting subsidy on loans.

3. For reducing the cost of milk production the milch animals of high potentiality should be maintained.

4. To make dairy proposition economic, high yielding crossbeed cows should be popularised amongst the farmers.

5. Uneconomic milch cows should be discarded.

.o.