

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

OF THE DATA

Table No. 4.1

Table showing the classification of milk producers according to their main occupations.

| Occupation | Farming | Agricultural Labour | Service | Total |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| No. of producers | 38 | 09 | 18 | 65 |

It is seen from the above table that out of 65 milk producers 38 are farmers, 09 are agricultural labourers and 18 are service holders.

It is also noted during the survey that out of the 18 respondents whose occupation was service, 8 respondents had marginally small land holdings also.

Table No. 4.2

Table showing the classification of milk-producers (Agriculturists only) according to their land holding.

| Land in acres | Upto 2 acres | above 2 and upto 5 acres | above 5 acres | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|
| No. of producers | 30 | 07 | 08 | 45 |

From table No. 4.2 it is seen that as many as 30 out of 45 milk producers having land holdings possess upto 2 acres or less of the agricultural land. 7 of them have more than 2 acres but less than 5 acres and 8 own more than 5 acres.

Table No. 4.3

Table showing the classification of milk-producers according to size of family.

| Size of Family | M E M B E R S | | | | | Total |
|------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|
| | 3 to 4 | 5 to 6 | 7 to 8 | 9 to 10 | 10 and above | |
| No. of producers | 12 | 18 | 14 | 07 | 14 | 65 |

It is seen from table No. 4.4 that out of 65 respondents only 12 had small families having 3 to 4 members in each family, another 18 had 5 to 6 members each, 14 were found with 7 to 8 members each, 7 with 9 to 10 members each, and 14 had 10 and more than 10 in each family.

Table No. 4.4

Table showing the classification of milk-producers according to their age.

| Age in years | 20 to 29 years | 30 to 39 years | 40 to 49 years | 50 to 59 years | 60 and above | Total |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| No. of producers | 16 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 65 |

From the above table it is seen that out of the 65 milk producers covered by the survey 16 were in the age group of 20 to 29 years, 13 each were in the age groups of 40 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years, and 60 and above, and 10 were in the age group of 30 to 39 years. Thus it is found that in all 39 out of 65 respondents were in the age group of 20 years to 49 years.

Table No. 4.5

Table showing the classification of milk-producers according to literacy.

| Category | Literate | illiterate | Total |
|------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| No. of producers | 41 | 24 | 65 |

From table No. 4.5 it is clear that 41 producers i.e. nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ were literate and 24 were illiterate.

Table No. 4.6

Table showing the classification of Milk-producers according to milching animal.

| Milch animal | Buffalows | Cows | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|------|-------|
| No.of producers | 60 | 05 | 65 |

From the above table it is found that as many as 60 out of the 65 respondents preferred to produce buffalow milk and only 5 of them produce cow milk.

Table No. 4.7

Table showing the classification of milch animals according to their breed.

| Milch animal | Buffalow | | | | | | Cow | | | Total |
|---------------|----------|-------|----------|------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------|------|-------|
| | Breed | Local | Gava-lau | Mura | Sur-ti | Jafa-rabadi | Pan-dhar-puri | Jar-si | H.F. | Local |
| No.of animals | 76 | 08 | 10 | 10 | 05 | 05 | 07 | 02 | 02 | 125 |

It is clear from the table No. 4.7 that out of 114 buffaloes, 76 were of local breed, 8 were Gavalau, 10 were Mura, 10 were Surti, 05 were Jafarabadi and 5 were Pandharpuri. Similarly out of 11 cows, 7 were Jursi, 2 were Holstein-Friesian and 2 were of Local breed.

Table No. 4.8

Table showing the classification of milk producers according to milch animal in their shed.

| Sr. No. | No. of milch animals in a shed. | No. of producers | Grand total of milch animals |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 01 | 27 | 27 |
| 2 | 02 | 18 | 36 |
| 3 | 03 | 18 | 54 |
| 4 | 04 | 02 | 08 |
| Grand Total :- | | 65 | 125 |

As seen in the table, 65 respondents covered by the survey had in all 125 animals, 27 of them had only one animal each, 18 had two each, 18 had three each and two of them had four animals each to be taken care of in their sheds.

Table No. 4.9

Table showing the classification of sheds of milk producers according to the nature of construction.

| Category | Well constructed | Roughly constructed | Total |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| No. of sheds | 18 | 47 | 65 |

As seen in the table, majority of the milk producers i.e. 47 out of 65 had make-shift arrangement of sheds for their animals with bamboo piles, thatched roof and kacha-floor. Only 18 of them had well constructed sheds.

Table No. 4.10

Table showing the classification of average costs of production and its components according to per milch animal during the year 1985-86.

| (Figures in Rs.) | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Components | Milch animal | Buffalow | Percentage | Cow | Percentage |
| 1. Feed costs | | 3,283.70 | 54.09 | 4,953.53 | 62.04 |
| 2. Paid labour | | Nil | - | Nil | - |
| Self labour | | 1,977.83 | 32.58 | 2,081.30 | 26.06 |
| 3. Material used | | 102.33 | 1.68 | 91.75 | 1.15 |
| 4. Other expenses | | 707.19 | 11.65 | 858.52 | 10.75 |
| Total :- | | 6,071.05 | 100.00 | 7,985.10 | 100.00 |

Table No.4.10 shows the costs per animal for the lactation and dry periods taken together. While computing the costs an estimate of the costs of feed of all kind (including fodder) labour charges (otherwise payable to the amount of labour put in by the producers and / or member(s) of their families) costs of other materials used (such as various kinds of pots, bicycles, ropes, buckets, sweeper etc.) and other expenses such as water charges, medical expenses, municipal taxes paid for sheds, depreciations of sheds and sundries have been made.

It is found that the total costs per buffalow comes to Rs. 6,071.05 and per cow to Rs. 7,985.10.

Table No. 4.11

Table showing the classification of costs of feed according to per milch animal.

(figures in Rs.)

| Nature of feed | Milch animal | Buffalow | Percentage | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | | | Cow | |
| Owned | | 1,858.68 | 56.60 | 1,335.60 |
| Purchased | | 1,425.02 | 43.40 | 3,617.93 |
| Total :- | | 3,283.70 | 100.00 | 4,953.53 |

From the table No. 4.11 it is found that out of the total costs on feed per buffalew 43.40 % accounts for the various feed material bought by the producers and 56.60 % is estimated price of fodder etc. available to the producers from their own source. These percentage for cows stands at 73.04 and 26.96 % respectively.

The cost of owned feed has been worked out on the assumption that had the producers sold out their fodder etc. instead of using them to feed their own milch animals they would have received a certain amount in the sale proceeds.

Table No. 4.12

Table showing classification of average production costs on the basis of expenses incurred in cash and kind.

(Figures in Rs.)

| costs | Milch animal | Buffalew | Percen- tage | Cow | Percen- tage |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | | |
| Cash payment | | 2,234.54 | 36.81 | 4,568.20 | 57.21 |
| In kind | | 3,836.51 | 63.19 | 3,416.90 | 42.79 |
| Total :- | | 6,071.05 | 100.00 | 7,985.10 | 100.00 |

Figures shown in the table No. 4.12 have been worked out by taking the average of 65 respondents. Further total costs have been classified into two groups (a) Expenses incurred in cash (b) Expenses in kind (including self-labour, owned fodder etc.).

It is seen that 36.81 % of total costs for buffalows are covered by cash payment whereas 63.19 % accounts for the expenses estimated as the price for use of self-labour, material, owned fodder etc. These percentages for cows stand at 57.21 % and 42.79 % respectively.

Table No. 4.13

Table showing the classification of total costs per animal according to per lactation and dry period.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Period | Milch animal | Buffalow | Percen- tage | Cow | Percen- tage |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | | |
| Lactation | | 4,285.50 | 70.59 | 6,393.45 | 80.06 |
| Dry | | 1,785.55 | 29.41 | 1,591.65 | 19.94 |
| Total :- | | 6,071.05 | 100.00 | 7,985.10 | 100.00 |

It is seen from the table No. 4.13 that percentages of costs during the lactation period for one buffalow and one cow is 70.59 and 80.06 respectively. This comes to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total costs in case of buffalows and $\frac{4}{5}$ of the total costs in case of cows. The percentage of costs in the dry period for one buffalow is higher than for one cow.

Table No. 4.14

Table showing the classification of average milk production per lactation period according to per milch animal during the year 1985.86.

| Milch animal | Buffalow | Cow |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Production in litres | 1,170.24 | 1,722.6 |

It is seen from the table that the total yield of milk from a cow during the lactation period is considerably more than that of a buffalow. What is important to note is that the lactation period in case of a cow is usually between 8 to 10 months as compared to the period of 6 to 12 months in case of a buffalow.

Table No. 4.15

Table showing the total quantity of milk produced and marketable surplus per milch animal.

(Figures in litres)

| Use of milk \ Milch animal | Buffalow milk | Percentage | Cow milk | Percentage |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Retaintion | 307.3 | 26.25 | 303.0 | 17.59 |
| Marketable surplus | 862.9 | 73.75 | 1,419.6 | 82.41 |
| Total :- | 1,170.2 | 100.00 | 1,722.6 | 100.00 |

Table No. 4.15 shows that out of total quantity of buffalow milk produced during the year 1985-86, 26.25 % was retained by the producers for self or family consumption and 73.75 % was the marketable surplus which was actually marketed. These percentages in case of cow milk produced during the same year stood at 17.59 % and 82.41 % respectively.

CHANNELS OF MILK DISTRIBUTION
IN K.BAVADA

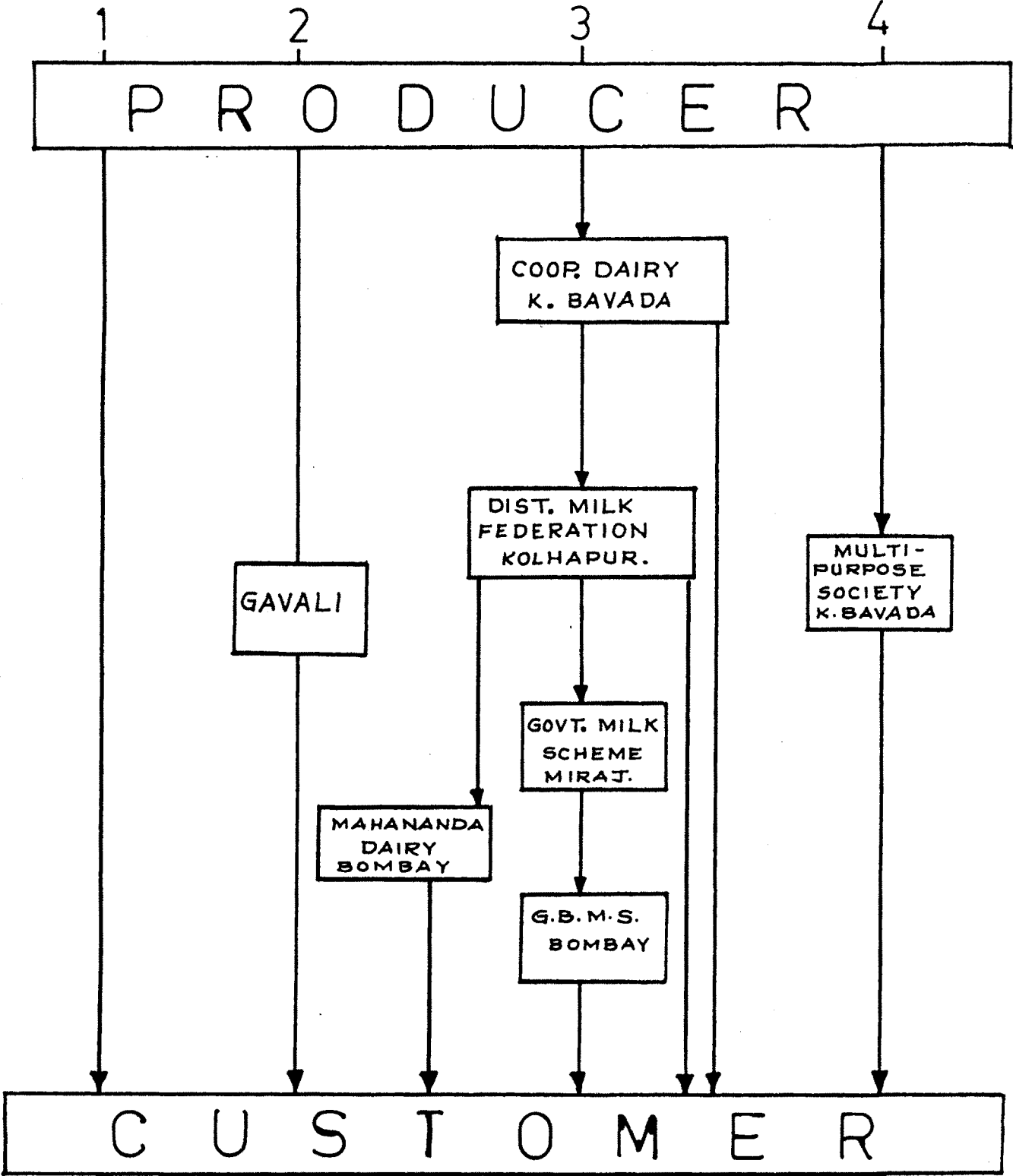


Table No. 4.17

Table showing the classification of milk sold by producers according to channels of distribution in the year 1985-86.

| Channels of distribution | | Producer to customer | Producer to Gavali | Producer to Coop.dairy | Producer to Multi purpose society | Total |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Milk sold in litres | B | 64,699.9 | 2,48,240.0 | 1,68,016.5 | 1,67,328.9 | 6,48,285.3 |
| | C | - | - | 64,132.6 | - | 64,132.6 |
| Percentage | | | | | | |
| | B | 10.00 | 38.29 | 25.9 | 25.81 | 100.0 |
| | C | - | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 |

C = Cow - B = Buffalow

From the above table it is seen that out of the total quantity of buffalow milk marketed during the year 1985-86, 10 % was marketed directly to the consumers, 38.29 % to the Gavalis, 25.9 % to the Cooperative Dairy and 25.81 % to the Multi-purpose Cooperative Society. In case of cow milk 100 % sale was made to the cooperative dairy.

Table No. 4.18

Table showing the classification of milk collected by middlemen and average price paid per litre to producers by them.

| Name of middlemen | Gavali | Coop. Dairy | Multi-purpose society | Total |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Milk in B litres | 2,48,240.0 | 1,67,224.9 | 1,66,042.0 | 5,81,506.9 |
| C | - | 63,747.4 | - | 63,747.4 |
| Total milk in litres | 2,48,240.0 | 2,30,972.3 | 1,66,042.0 | 6,45,254.3 |
| Percentage | 38.47 % | 35.80 % | 25.73 % | 100.00 % |
| Price paid B | Rs.3.50 | Rs.3.60 | Rs.3.70 | - |
| C | - | 2.57 | - | - |

B = Buffalow C = Cow.

From table No. 4.18 it is seen that the largest share in the total intake of milk by the middlemen is that of Gavalis 38.47 % of the total quantity of milk sold through the middlemen by producers to the Gavalis. Next comes the Cooperative Dairy with 35.80 % and the share of

the Multi-purpose Society stands at 25.73 % .

The price paid by the Gavalis to the producers is the lowest (Rs.3.50 per litre), Cooperative Dairy pays 10 paise per litre more than the Gavalis and Multi-purpose Society pays the highest rate of Rs. 3.70 per litre. It is seen that the price paid for cow milk is lowest (Rs. 2.57 per litre) and only Cooperative Dairy buys it.

Table No. 4.19

Table showing the classification of milk sold by the middlemen and the average rate received by them from their customers.

| Name of middlemen | | Gavali | Coop. Dairy | Multi-purpose society | Total |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Milk sold B | | 2,48,240.0 | 1,68,016.5 | 1,67,328.9 | 5,83,585.4 |
| in Litres | | | | | |
| | C | - | 64,132.6 | - | 64,132.6 |
| Price received B | | 11,17,080.0 | 6,83,374.85 | 7,32,239.51 | 25,32,694.36 |
| in Rs. | | | | | |
| | C | - | 1,84,732.09 | - | 1,84,732.09 |
| Price per B | | 4.50 | 4.06 | 4.37 | - |
| litre | | | | | |
| in Rs. | C | - | 2.88 | - | - |

B = Buffalow, C = Cow.

It is seen from the Table No. 4.19 that

- 1) The total price of milk sold was Rs. 25,32,694.36 in which Gavalis' share was major i.e. Rs. 11,17,080.00, the share of Cooperative Dairy was Rs. 6,83,374.85 and that of Multi-purpose Society was Rs.7,32,239.51.
- 2) The price received per litre of buffalow milk by Gavalis was Rs. 4.50 per litre, Rs. 4.37 by multi-purpose society and Rs. 4.06 by Cooperative dairy.
- 3) Cooperative Dairy is the only middleman who has sold cow's milk and received Rs. 2.88 per litre from their customers.

Table No. 4.20

Table showing the classification of milk sold by Cooperative Dairy according to their customers.

| Name of customers | | District Milk Federation | Local Consumers | Total |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Milk sold | B | 88,156.1 | 79,860.4 | 1,68,016.5 |
| in Litres | C | 60,853.0 | 3,279.6 | 64,132.6 |
| Rate per | B | 3.58 | 4.61 | 4.06 |
| Litre in Rs. | C | 2.85 | 3.53 | 2.88 |
| Total price | B | 3,15,392.26 | 3,67,982.59 | 6,83,374.85 |
| received in Rs. | C | 1,73,164.54 | 11,567.55 | 1,84,732.09 |

B = Buffalow C = Cow.

It is seen from the table No. 4.20 that

- 1) The Cooperative Dairy had sold the milk at the average rate of Rs. 4.06 per litre.
- 2) The rate of milk sold to the District Federation was Rs. 3.58 per litre which is two paise less per litre than the purchase price.
- 3) The rate of milk sold to the consumers of Kasaba Bawada proper was Rs. 4.61 per litre i.e. Rs. 1.01 more than the purchase price.
- 4) Cow milk was sold to the District Federation at the rate of Rs.2.85 per litre. The same was sold to the local consumers at the rate Rs. 3.53 per litre.

Table No. 4.21

Table showing the actual quantities of milk (both buffaloe and cow) collected by the different middlemen from the producers and the quantities sold by them.

| Name of middlemen | | Gavali | Cooperative Dairy | Multi-purpose Society |
|--------------------------|---|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Milk purchased in litres | B | 2,48,240.0 | 1,67,224.9 | 1,66,042.0 |
| | C | - | 63,747.4 | - |
| Milk sold in litres | B | 2,48,240.0 | 1,68,016.5 | 1,67,328.9 |
| | C | - | 64,132.6 | - |
| Surplus milk in litres | B | Nil | 791.6 | 1,286.9 |
| | C | - | 385.2 | - |

B = Buffaloe C = Cow

From the table No. 4.21, it is seen that the quantities sold to their customers by the two cooperative societies were in excess of the quantities collected to the extent of 791.6 litres and 1,286.9 litres of buffalow milk respectively. The excess quantity of cow milk sold stood at 385.2 litres.

Table No. 4.22

Table showing the classification of gross profit earned by different middlemen.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Name of middlemen | | Gavali | Coop.Dairy | Multi-purpose society | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Price received from customers in Rs. | B | 11,17,080.0 | 6,83,374.85 | 7,32,239.51 | 25,32,694.36 |
| | C | - | 1,84,732.09 | - | 1,84,732.09 |
| Price paid to producers in Rs. | B | 8,68,840.0 | 6,01,566.13 | 6,14,511.50 | 20,84,917.63 |
| | C | - | 1,64,115.21 | - | 1,64,115.21 |
| Gross Profit in Rs. | B | 2,48,240.0 | 81,808.72 | 1,17,728.01 | 4,47,776.73 |
| | C | - | 20,616.88 | - | 20,616.88 |
| Gross profit per litre in Rs. | B | 1.00 | 0.49 | 0.70 | - |
| | C | - | 0.32 | - | - |

B = Buffalow C = Cow

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Expenses | 1,00,892.80 | 88,838.22 | 79,678.45 | 2,69,409.47 |
| Net Profit | 1,47,347.20 | 13,587.38 | 38,049.56 | 1,98,984.14 |

From table No. 4.22, it is seen that -

- 1) The gross profit earned by Gavalis, Cooperative Dairy and Multi-purpose Society is Rs. 2,48,240.00, Rs. 81,808.72 and 1,17,728.01 respectively from buffalow milk.
- 2) The gross profit earned per litre by Gavalis, Cooperative Dairy and Multi-purpose society is Re. 1.00, Re. 0.49 and Re. 0.70 respectively.
- 3) The gross profit earned by Cooperative Dairy from cow milk is Rs. 20,616.88. This works out to Re. 0.32 per litre.
- 4) Total gross profit earned by all middlemen is Rs. 4,68,393.61 from their dealings in buffalow and cow milk.

Table No. 4.23

Table showing the classification of net profit earned by different middlemen.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Name of middlemen | Gavali | Coop. Dairy | Multi-purpose Society | Total |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Gross Profit | 2,48,240.00 | 1,02,425.60 | 1,17,728.01 | 4,68,393.61 |
| Expenses | 1,00,892.80 | 88,838.22 | 79,678.45 | 2,69,409.47 |
| Net Profit | 1,47,347.20 | 13,587.38 | 38,049.56 | 1,98,984.14 |
| Percentage | 75 | 9 | 16 | 100 |
| Net profit per litre | 0.59 | 0.05 | 0.22 | - |

It is clear from the table No. 4.23 that -

- 1) The net profit earned by Gavalis, Cooperative Dairy and Multi-purpose Society is Rs. 1,47,347.20, Rs. 13,587.38 and Rs. 38,049.56 respectively.
- 2) Thus middlemen earned a net profit of Rs.1,98,984.14 in which Gavalis' share was nearly 75 %,multi-purpose societies's share was nearly 16 % and Cooperative Dairy's share was nearly 9 % .

These figures have been worked out by taking buffalow and cow milk together.

Figure-4.1

Local buffalow.

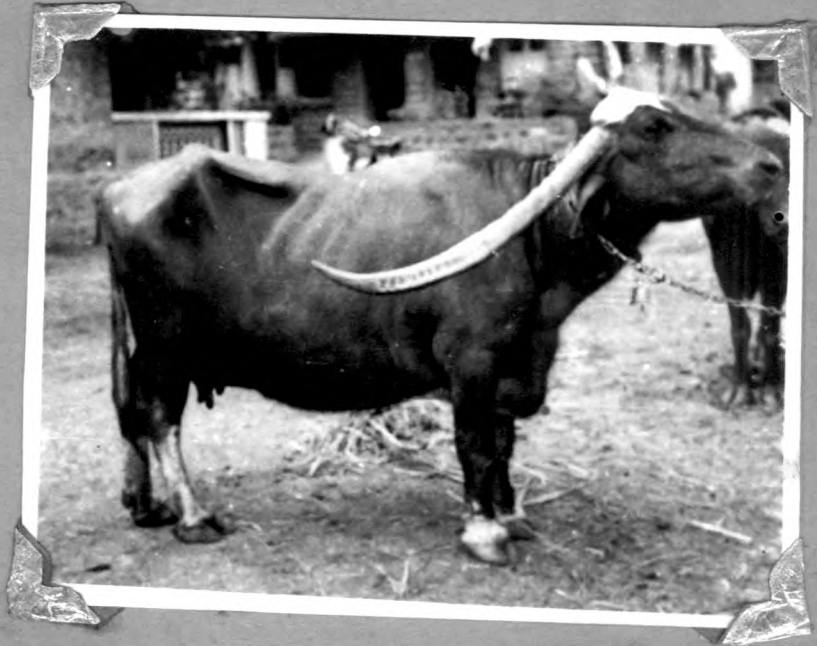


Figure - 4.3

Jafarabadi buffalow.

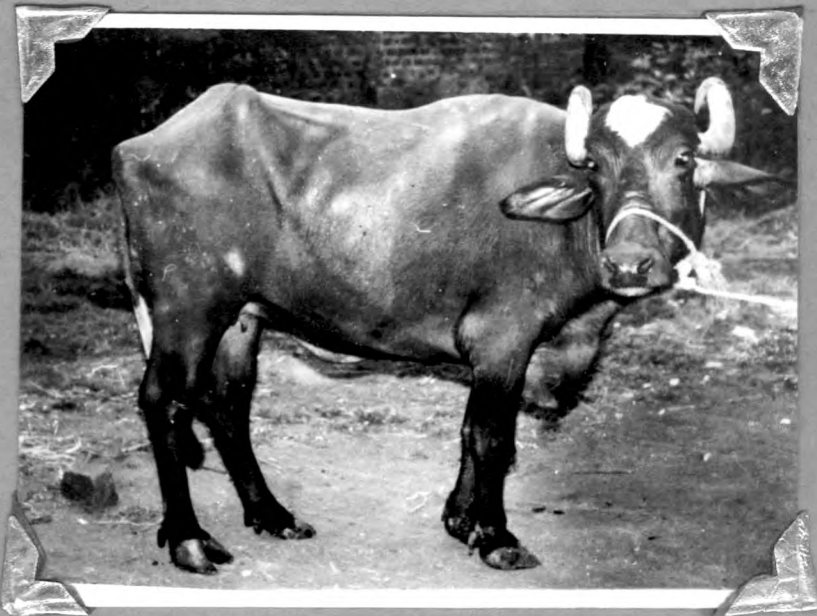


Figure - 4.2

Holstein Friesian
cow.



Figure- 4.4



Well constructed shed.

Figure - 4.5



Roughly constructed shed.

Figure-1.1



Researcher discussing with respondents.

Figure - 5.1



Producers milking a buffalo.

Figure - 5.2



Gavali buying the milk
from producers.

Figure- 5.3



Producers in the que for selling milk.

Figure No. 5.4



Employees of cooperative dairy
collecting the milk.

70 were service holders, 12 were businessmen, 8 were agriculturists and 4 were agricultural labourers. Remaining six were from the mixed group such as pensioners etc.

Table No. 4.27

Table showing the classification of consumers according to their income per month.

| Income in Rs. | Upto 500/- | 501 to 1000/- | 1001 to 1500/- | 1501 and above | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| No. of consumers | 04 | 54 | 30 | 12 | 100 |

From table No. 4.27 it is seen that out of total consumers in Kasaba Bawada covered by the study, 4 were having the monthly income of Rs. 500/- or less, 54 of them were from the income group of Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1000/-, 30 from the income group of Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 1500/- and 12 were having the monthly income of Rs. 1501/- or above.

Table No. 4.25

Table showing the classification of consumers according to size of family.

| Size of Family | M E M B E R S | | | | | Total |
|------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|
| | Upto 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 6 | 7 to 8 | 9 and above | |
| No. of consumers | - | 28 | 44 | 14 | 14 | 100 |

Table No.4.25 shows that out of 100 local consumers to whom milk was sold, 28 had 3 to 4 members each in their family, 44 were with 5 to 6 members each, 14 consumers were having 7 to 8 family each members and 14 had 9 or more members in their families each.

Table No. 4.26

Table showing the classification of consumers according to their occupation.

| Occupation | Service | Business | Agriculture. | Agri. Labour | Other | Total |
|------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| No. of consumers | 70 | 12 | 08 | 04 | 06 | 100 |

It is seen from the above table that out of total consumers,

Table No. 4.28

Table showing the classification of consumers according to the quantities of milk purchased per day by them.

| Milk in Litres | Upto 500 m.l. | 501 to 1.0 Litre | 1.00 to 1.5 Litres | More than 1.5 Litres | Total |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| No. of consumers | 46 | 42 | 02 | 10 | 100 |

From table No. 4.28 it is found that out of 100 consumers of milk 46 bought only 500 m.l. or less and 42 bought between 501 m.l. to 1.0 litre of milk. Only two of them bought between one and $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres and 10 bought more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres.

Table No. 4.29

Table showing no. of families of different sizes and quantities of milk purchased per day by them.

| Size of family | Quantity of milk | Upto 500 m.l. | 501 to 1.0 Litre | 1.001 to 1.5 Litres | More than 1.5 Litres | Total |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 3 to 4 | | 14 | 12 | 02 | - | 28 |
| 5 to 6 | | 24 | 20 | - | - | 44 |
| 7 to 8 | | 04 | 08 | - | 02 | 14 |
| 9 and above | | 04 | 02 | - | 08 | 14 |
| Total :- | | 46 | 42 | 02 | 10 | 100 |

From table No. 4.29 it is seen that families of the same size bought milk in varying quantities. For example :-

- 1) Out of 28 families with 3 to 4 members each,
14 bought upto 500 m.l., 12 bought more than 500 m.l.
but upto one litre and 2 upto 1.5 litres.
- 2) Out of 44 families with 5 to 6 members each, 24 bought
upto 500 m.l. and 20 upto 1.0 litre.
- 3) Out of 14 families with 7 to 8 members, 4 families
bought upto 500 m.l., 8 upto one litre and two more
than 1½ litres.
- 4) Out of 14 families with 9 and above members, 4
families bought upto 500 m.l., 02 upto 1.0 litre
and 8 more than 1½ litres.

Table No. 4.30

Table showing the classification of quantities of milk
purchased per day by consumers according to occupation.

| Occupation \ Purchasing of milk | Upto 500 m.l. | 501 to 1.0 litre | 1.001 to 1.5 litres | More than 1.5 litres | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Service | 30 | 34 | 02 | 04 | 70 |
| Business | 10 | - | - | 02 | 12 |
| Agriculture | - | 06 | - | 02 | 08 |
| Agri.Labour | 04 | - | - | - | 04 |
| Others | 02 | 02 | - | 02 | 06 |
| Total :- | 46 | 42 | 02 | 10 | 100 |

Table No. 4.30 shows that consumers with different occupations bought milk in varying quantities. For example -

- 1) Out of 70 service holders, 30 bought upto 500 m.l., 34 bought more than 500 m.l. but upto one litre, 2 upto $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres and 4 of them more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres.
- 2) Out of 12 businessmen, 10 bought upto 500 m.l. and remaining 2 bought more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres.
- 3) Out of 8 agriculturists, 6 bought more than 500 m.l. but upto one litre and 2 bought more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres.
- 4) All the 4 agricultural labourers bought only upto 500 m.l. each.
- 5) Out of 6 others, 2 bought upto 500 m.l., 2 bought more than 500 m.l. but upto one litre and 2 bought more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres.

Table No. 4.31

Table showing the quantities of milk purchased per day by consumers according to their income per month.

| Income per month \ Purchasing of milk | Upto 500 m.l. | 501 m.l. to 1.0 litre | 1.001 litres to 1.5 litres | More than 1.5 litres | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Upto Rs. 500/- | 04 | - | - | - | 04 |
| Rs. 501 to 1000/- | 32 | 22 | - | - | 54 |
| Rs. 1001 to 1500/- | 10 | 16 | - | 04 | 30 |
| More than Rs. 1500/- | - | 04 | 02 | 06 | 12 |
| Total :- | 46 | 42 | 02 | 10 | 100 |

Table No. 4.31 shows that consumers having different income per month bought milk in varying quantities.

For example :-

- 1) All consumers having monthly income upto Rs. 500/- each bought milk only upto 500 m.l.
- 2) Out of 54 consumers included in the income group of Rs. 501 to Rs.1000/-, 32 each bought upto 500 m.l., and 22 each bought more than 500 m.l. but upto one litre each.
- 3) Out of 30 consumers including in the income group of Rs. 1000/- to 1500/-, 10 each bought upto 500 m.l., 16 bought upto one litre and 4 each bought more than

1½ litres.

- 4) Out of 12 consumers included in the income group of more than Rs. 1500/- , 4 each bought more than 500 m.l., but upto one litre, 2 each bought upto 1½ litres and remaining 6 each bought more than 1½ litres.

Table No. 4.32

Table showing the price spread of milk during the year 1985-86 in Kasaba Bawada.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Nature of Middlemen | Price paid to the producer | | Price paid by the customer | | Difference | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Buffalow milk | Cow milk | Buffalow milk | Cow milk | Buffalow milk | Cow milk |
| Gavali | 3.50 | - | 4.50 | - | 1.00 | - |
| Cooperative Dairy | 3.60 | 2.57 | 4.61 | 3.53 | 1.01 | 0.96 |
| Multi-purpose Society | 3.70 | - | 4.37 | . | 0.67 | - |

Table No. 4.32 shows that price paid by Gavalis to the producers of buffalow's milk is Rs. 3.50 per litre. They sell it to the customers at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per litre. Thus price spread stands at Rs. 1.00. In case of Cooperative Dairy the price paid to the producers

for buffalow milk and cow milk is Rs. 3.60 and 2.57, respectively whereas price charged to the customers is Rs. 4.61 and 3.53 per litre. In this case price spread per litre stands at Rs. 1.01 and Re. 0.96 in case of buffalow milk and cow milk respectively.

In the case of Multipurpose Society the price paid to the producers of buffalow milk is Rs. 3.70 per litre. They sell it to the customers at the rate of Rs. 4.47 per litre. In this case price spread stands at Re. 0.67 per litre.

Table No. 4.33

Table showing the classification of average gross income from milk according to per milch animal during the year 1985-86.

| Milch Animals | Buffalow | Cow |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Production in litres | 1,170.24 | 1,722.6 |
| Average rate per litre in Rs. | 4.0 | 2.81 |
| Total income in Rs. | 4,680.96 | 4,843.02 |

Table No. 4.33 shows that the milk production per cow

is higher than per buffalow, However total income per cow and per buffalow is nearly equal because the rate of buffalow milk is higher than the rate of cow milk by Rs. 1.19 per litre.

Table No. 4.34

Table showing the classification of average costs of production per litre and average rate per litre received by the producers and loss incurred per litre during the year 1985-86.

| Milch Animal | Buffalow | Cow |
|-----------------|----------|------|
| Costs per litre | 5.10 | 4.63 |
| Rate per litre | 4.00 | 2.81 |
| Loss per litre | 1.19 | 1.82 |

In table No. 4.34 the costs of buffalow and cow milk per litre have been compared with the average gross income from the milk produced. It is seen that in effect there is no net income to the producer out of milk production as in case of buffalow milk, cost per litre is Rs. 1.19 per litre and in case of cow milk it is Rs. 1.82, more than the gross income.

Table No. 4.35

Table showing the classification of total average income according to per milch animal during the year 1985-86.

| Income in Rs. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| Income | Milch animal | |
| | Buffalow | Cow |
| Income from Milk | 4,680.96 | 4,843.02 |
| Income from Govarya | 350.00 | 300.00 |
| Income from Mannueuer | 90.00 | 80.00 |
| Total income | 5,120.96 | 5,223.02 |

It is clear from the above table that the total average income from all sources per buffalow and per cow is Rs. 5,120.96 and Rs. 5,223.02 respectively.

Table No. 4.36

Table showing the classification of average cost of production, average income and average loss incurred according to per milch animal during the year 1985-86.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Milch Animal | Buffalow | Cow |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| Total costs | 6,071.05 | 7,985.10 |
| Total income | 5,120.96 | 5,223.02 |
| Total loss | 950.09 | 2,762.08 |

It is seen from the table that even if the income from milk and the animal waste (dung) is taken together net loss per animal stands at Rs. 950.09 and Rs. 2,762.08 per buffalo and cow respectively.

Table No. 4.37

Table showing the classification of average profit considering only paid charges according to per milch animal during the year 1985-86.

(Figures in Rs.)

| Milch Animal | Buffalow | Cow |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| Income | 5,120.96 | 5,223.02 |
| Paid charges | 2,234.54 | 4,568.20 |
| Profit | 2,886.42 | 654.82 |

The purpose of table No. 4.37 is to find out if producers of milk stand to gain anything by producing milk in case the prices of fodder, green grass etc. available from their own farm and charges for self and family labour included in working out the costs of milk production are excluded. It is found that in such cases, in case of buffalo milk the producer gets an income of Rs. 2,886.42 per buffalo and in case of cow milk the amount stands at Rs. 654.82.