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Dairy management of Milch Animal in Hapur District of western Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Dairy farm management is organizing milch animals for meet out the milk requirement of human's consumption. It's also provide employment opportunities in rural area. Animal husbandry production significantly contributed in Indian economy the total share of livestock Sector was about 4.11 percent in Indian G.D.P. This study has been conducted in.) (Hapur District of Uttar Pradesh with total 60 house holds sample. The result show that the number of buffalos in all the group was found about 60 percent. Overall investment on milch animals was maximum in comparison to other investment in dairy farm. Total investment was analyzed higher on small size house holds followed by medium and large size house holds.

Keywords: Animal husbandry, livestock, bovines, investment, dairy management, cattle shed, cross breed

Introduction

Animal husbandry development plays a important role in the rural economy in supplementing the income of rural house-holds. It also provides subsidiary occupation in semi-urban areas and more those people living in hilly, tribal and drought prone areas where crop out put may not sustain the family. Animal husbandry out-put contributes about 25.6 percent of the Indian agricultural out put. The total contribution of live stock sector was about 4.11 percent in GDP India is endowed with the largest live stock population in the world it account for 57 percent of the world's buffalo population and almost 16 percent of the cattle population. The country had about 193 million cattle and 109.85 million buffalos in livestock census at 2022. Majority of the animals in India is reared under sub-optimal conditions due to low economics status of the livestock owners, yet India has now become the largest producer of milk in the world. Per capita milk consumption in 2022 has gone 444 gram per day inspite of even increasing human population, this has been possible through manpower development cross breading program, evolving better feeding and management practices and extension activities.

Materials and Methods

The present study has been conducted in Hapur District of Uttar Pradesh. Further two block, Hapur and Simbhaoli were selected purposely for conducting this study. At the second stage of sampling a list of all the villages was obtained from the respective block head quarter. Thus three village from each block were selected for the sampling. The selection of house holds, having Milch Animals was done with the help of base line survey at the selected villages. Total 60 house holders were selected 10 from each villages for the study. Further all the households categories in to three divided. Small, medium and large on the basis of number of Milch animals. Small cattle holders were those having one milch animal, medium cattle holders had two milch animal while large cattle holders possessed more than three milch animals. Straight line methods was used to calculate the depreciation on cattleshed. Depreciation was calculated by assuming useful life of building 25 years for Pucca stead and 10 years for asbestos head. Depreciation on animals was calculated on the basis of marked value of animals at the and of lactation. All the data of present study is pertained to the year 2020-21.

Results and Discussion

Land is the main resource base of thee farmers in the production process. The economic and social progress of the house holds largely depends on the size of operational holding. Keeping in view the significance of land resources average size of holding on different categories of house holds have been worked out in table 1. table show that the larger cattle holding has larger land holding i.e. 5.67 hect as compared to those who has small cattle holding.

Table 1: Averages Size of Holding on Sample House Holds

Cattle Holding	Sample Size	Household Having Land	Total Land (ha)	Per Household (ha)
Small	20	11 (55.00)	5.06	0.46
Medium	20	15 (75.00)	46.02	3.07
Large	20	16 (80.00)	90.72	5.67
Overall	60	42 (70.00)	141.18	3.36

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of sample households having land

The average number of milch animals belonging to different species per house holds owned by different categories of cattle keepers has been show in table 2.

Table 2: Averages Number of Milch Animals on Sample House Holds

Cattle Holding	Cross Bred Cow	Local Cow	Buffaloes	Total
Small	0.3 (30.00)	0.2 (20.00)	0.5 (50.00)	1.00 (100)
Medium	0.5 (25.00)	6.3 (15.00)	12 (60.00)	02 (100)
Large	0.85 (23.29)	0.5 (13.70)	2.3 (63.01)	3.65 (100)
Overall	0.55 (24.81)	0.33 (15.04)	1.33 (60.15)	2.22 (100)

Figures in Parenthesis Indicate Percentage of Sample Households

It is obvious from the table that the number of Milch Animals per households goes on increasing on the cattle holding and their number has almost been the same. It has further been observed that the number of buffaloes has been higher i.e. 60.15 percent in comparison to crossbreed cows and local cow i.e. 24.81 and 15.04 percent respectively.

Composition of Bovines

The strength of different types of bovines owned by the selected households have bee seen to be directly affecting the cattle keeper economy. it may be observed from the table 3 that the total number of bovines has bee observed higher i.e. 5.43 in large size group and lower i.e. 2 in small size group. It has further been observed that the number of cross bread cows along with the young stick below one year and above one year has also been higher on large size group.

Table 3: Distribution of Total Bovine in the Sample House Holds

Particulars	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Mitch				
Crossbreed Cow	0.3 (15.00)	0.5 (10.00)	0.85 (9.14)	0.55 (10.12)
Local Cow	0.2 (10.00)	0.3 (6.00)	0.5 (5.38)	0.33 (6.14)
Buffaloes	05 (25.00)	1.2 (24.00)	2.3 (24.73)	1.33 (24.54)
Young Stock Above One Year				
Crossbreed Cow	0.1 (5.00)	0.25 (5.00)	0.55 (5.91)	0.30 (5.52)
Local Cow	0.05 (2.50)	0.3 (6.00)	0.35 (3.76)	0.23 (4.29)
Buffaloes	0.2 (10.00)	0.55 (11.00)	1.3 (13.98)	0.68 (12.58)
Young Stock Below one Year				
Crossbreed Cow	0.15 (7.05)	0.25 (5.00)	0.5 (5.38)	0.30 (5.52)
Local Cow	0.05 (2.50)	0.2 (4.00)	0.25 (2.69)	0.77 (3.07)
Buffaloes	0.2 (10.00)	0.65 (13.00)	1.5 (16.13)	0.78 (14.42)
Drought Animals				
Crossbreed Cow	0.05 (2.50)	0.1 (2.00)	0.25 (2.69)	0.13 (2.45)
Local Cow	0.1 (5.00)	0.4 (8.00)	0.55 (5.91)	0.35 (6.44)
Buffaloes	0.1 (5.00)	0.3 (6.00)	0.4 (4.30)	0.27 (4.91)
Total	2 (100)	5 (100)	9.3 (100)	5.43 (100)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of sample

As drought animals are concerned the number of local drought animals found in higher percentage i.e. 6.44 in comparison to cross bread and He buffaloes i.e. 2.45 and 4.91 percent respectively.

Investment pattern

The pattern and magnitude of investment in fixed assets in dairy enterprise are the important indicators of the income generating capacity of the cattle keepers. Therefore the investment in dairy farm assets made on different categories of cattle holding in table 4. Main dairy assets considered milch animals, cattle shed and stores, dairy equipment for the analysed investment pattern.

Table 4: Investment in Dairy Assets Per House Holds (Rs.)

Particulars	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Milch Animal	13485 (73.89)	31160 (67.82)	57257 (57.43)	33967 (62.18)
Cattle shed	3840 (21.04)	13120 (28.55)	36245 (36.36)	17735 (32.46)
Dairy Equipment	925 (5.06)	1662 (3.61)	6180 (6.19)	2922 (5.34)
Total	18250 (100)	45942 (100)	99682 (100)	54624 (100)

Further, table 4 shows the investment in fixed assets of dairy enterprise per house hold in different categories of cattle holding reveals that there has been a sizeable variation in the total investment in dairy assets per households. Total investment varies between Rs. 18250 on small cattle holding and 99682 on large holding size with an overall average of Rs. 54624. Investment on milch animals was the highest followed by cattle shed and stores.

Investment per milch animal

The Table 5 clearly indicates that the per milch animal investment has been found more on large size group followed by medium and small size. Total investment per milch animal was highest on large size group i.e. Rs. 27310 followed by Rs. 22971 and 18250 on medium and small size group respectively. Further it can be observed that the investment on milch animals was higher on all the cattle holding.

Table 5: Investment in dairy assets per milch animal (Rs.)

Particulars	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Mitch Animal	13485 (73.89)	15580 (67.82)	15687 (57.43)	14917
Cattle shed	3840 (21.04)	6560 (28.55)	9930 (36.36)	6777
Dairy Equipment	925 (5.06)	831 (3.61)	1693 (6.19)	2320
Total	18250 (100)	22971 (100)	27310 (100)	24014

Conclusion

It may be concluded from the above discussion that the number of buffaloes in all the group was about 60 percent followed by cross bread cow. Overall investment on milch animals was highest in comparison to cattle shead and stores. It was recorded 62 percent investment on per milch animal was higher i.e. 73.89 percent on small size house holds followed by 67.82 and 57.43 percent on medium and large size house holds while that the investment on cattelshed was higher.e. 36.36 percent on large group followed by 28.55 and 21.04 percent on medium and small size households. The reason for higher investment on milch animals could be due to relatively superior quality of animals maintained by households which is reflected through the variation in the average value of milch animals of all the size groups.

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