Dairy Industries in India: Technological Implementation and Challenges
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Abstract

The rise of dairy farming is especially important for dairy farmers. In the societal areas that are traditionally vulnerable to small-scale landowners, landless workers and women. In the past, we have provided a source of income for people who can only count on small seasonal or irregular labor costs throughout the year. It is estimated that 60-65% of the income of this group (small and small farmers) now comes from dairy farms. Milk farming in rural areas has shown that yields yield better in the light of marginal, small and medium profits. Irrigated soil, dairy farms and crops were more profitable than crop processing alone. During that period, also the dairy industry has made a significant socio-economic change by positively improving the lives of people exposed to the environment and being directly or indirectly involved in this business.

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largest producer of milk, producing 110 million tons of milk annually through the cooperative community(3).

More than 70% of people live in rural areas in India and most people do not leave jobs for wheat and rice. After taxation is over, villagers are less productive. When you start small farms, you earn extra income and create jobs by selling milk, butter and other dairy products. Farmer generates income to sell cow dung in the form of dung-cake which is basically uses as one of the domestic fuel in rural area on high scale from most manufacturers(3, 4). There must be an effective plan to raise the level of people who meet these criteria. It is very important to identify the third category in order to improve the socio-economic status of developed and developing countries, particularly rural areas. The third area plays an important role in the development of rural residents(5).

Today most people in the city have estimated that livestock breeding via animal husbandry is a very good operating profit in this country. We knew that the raw milk value which is today was not as high in few years ago; there were much lower milk prices that could get product demand. Today, most people in the village collect the animals in large quantities or in flock or animal crowd. This provides plenty of milk to the farmers and collectively fulfills the requirement of buyers of large companies like Amul(3, 6). To get good value and facility to collect milk from their doors, there is no need to sell the milk individually or go to milk collection center to sell at the farmers market. Instead, the buyer collects milk at the door. Overall, it will be very hectic to the large farmers take milk to the society, with an unease to gather people like local farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural workers and labors. Beside this the vendor or sellers can provide more convenient services(1, 7).

The composition of the dairy industry is a favorable change in the organization. Buy the animal to indicate the terms of the seller, but do not pay the deposit. The sheep are paid to maintain constant spacing; the price is the cost of the cooperative, or more. In the union's study for work is to improve the seeds for the breeding of feed production, animal health and reproduction breeds. Despite all this, the vendor is not excluded from the transaction. The agreement provides a new coupling system between the dedicated milk processor and the dealer that supplies the milk supply(8).

Impact of Dairy Industry

This impact of Dairy Industry can be categorized into the following

Social influence

Since this industry is open to all, there is no distinction between caste, belief, gender, financial status has managed barriers to break down the milk animals. Remarkable new views have been developed and observed among manufacturers(9).

Solution of social inequality

This social stigma still exists in many parts of the Indian countryside. I am an adult and hundreds of collection centers in all the milk
products for diners as well as a children's bath milk producers who belong to all the closets to come and wait for the delivery of milk to develop a disciplined habit. A mixture of different ethnic and social groups twice daily during mutual improvement and interfaces, reducing social inequalities(10).

Democracy
Representatives of the elected members of the DCS management and responsible for all policy decisions. All members can vote one vote at the same time to elect a member of the Trustees. The recognition of the votes of the participants in the election of the management committee and the chairman is held annually and the right to choose the right person in the right job increases(11).

Hygiene and hygiene
All manufacturers often get advice on the importance of observing the hygiene and cleanliness of the animal and milk hood in the collection during milking and milking centers. It has been observed that such learning is performed in daily habits(12, 13).

Superstition
In most rural areas, milk is not merchandise, and the holy destined to be sold, certain infectious diseases were the conviction may not be treated as a result of the curse of God, such as the plague. Regular import and voucher subsidies through cooperatives helped members to leave such ancillary services(14, 15).

Health Care
The privilege of collecting milk from our members has an obligation to increase feedback about milk production in cooperative farms. Therefore, the trade union has an advanced number of services in the front to ensure the health of cattle. When vets are exposed to a variety of modern technologies and applications to treat animals, farmers are better known to family members about healthcare(16).

Nutritional Supplement
As part of a cooperative company or Support Services will ensure a balanced stock feed balance in feed in the factory and a visit to the dairy community. In cattle, feedmill nutritionists will explain the reasons for explaining the content of the concentrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals and to the pregnant cow or buffalo(17).

Women
The employment of women is an indicator of the economic and social status of society. They represent 90% of marginal employees with some local variation. The Women's Private Employment Program acknowledges:
• The dairy farm in the house is mainly in the area of women
• Dairy products and imports can be controlled by women.
• The dairy farm can be carried out on a small scale.

India Cooperative Dairy Development
In India the First effort to set-up dairy had been taken up in British rule to ensure the supply of Milk and ghee in their army canteen and the first dairy established in Allahabad on 1913 at Military Canteen and
later on Bangalore And Kernel. After the Second World War some new techniques invented to process the Milk and Some Private players also entered in organized dairy farming(15).

In First five year plan (1951-1956) the Government gives priority to this industry. The Aim of the Government was to ensure the availability of milk to its increasing population. To Accelerate the Production of milk government has initiated Unified Animal Development Scheme and Mahatvpooma Gram Yojna(14).

The first White Revolution started in 1970 with the joint agreement with world food Program. In this Agreement the organization has provided raw Material and some Economic Assistance to India. In this Program the Co-operative dairy Societies Established at Gram Level Milk Purchasing its processing Marketing and Production Enhancement are the main motto of this program(15).

In the Second Stage of White revolution started in 1981.In this Stage some states has been selected to establish a dairy development project its aim is to accelerate milk production in every states gradually(14, 17).

In the third stage of revolution the Aim is to ensure the self dependency of co-operative Societies. The world Bank has given 37 crore American Dollar Assistance, European Economic Community has given some economic assistance and National Dairy Development Board has Invested a Lot of money with its Internal Resources. The Efforts Are Still Continue today to Increase the Efficiency of dairies, to improve the Processing and Marketing Activity(15).

Production and Processing Equipment for Minority Participation
In countries where milk production is "public" instead of "mass production", small dairy farmers have a special significance in the development of dairy products. Over 50 million small, marginal, landless people involved in various aspects of milk production need to be strengthened to produce clean milk efficiently and effectively(14). Dairy farming is a relatively neutral activity when the costs are low, and livestock farming is particularly important in the context of small, marginal and landless housing that ensure nutritious and flexible money and sustainable employment. Increase anti-inflationary assets. Also, the profits from dairy farming can be more evenly distributed than crop production.

This is because agriculture is not a condition for the production of dairy products that can be bought or modified for manure or labor. Recognizing this fact, the national and provincial authorities have achieved good results by incorporating the livestock company as part of the eradication of poverty and rural development programs.

Of course, much more is needed in this direction because the constraints faced by households in this category are not well understood or attempts to solve the problems have not been adequately adopted(17).
Issues involving in dairy farming
The following issues are relevant to enable small and marginal farmers and landless households to improve and engage in milk production and processing activities (14, 17):

- Better credit facilities in terms of short-term and long-term loans by organized financial institutions can only be used at village level, thus improving household participation in milk production.
- Creating a better infrastructure for purchasing production inputs and milk marketing is another intervention to promote participation.
- Good network expansion to spread information about scientific dairy and veterinary healthcare equipment, and AI at village level will help farmers in dairy activities.
- It is important to strengthen the nutrition and nutrition base through national and local government policies, so that small, marginal and landless households participate effectively in dairy companies. More joint efforts are needed to protect and develop the common country that faces the "common tragedy".
- It is desirable to link more small-scale dairy farmers through private coordination channels or appropriate policy mechanisms to urban consumers with weak cooperation structures.

It is also desirable to improve the efficiency of the milk production and processing sector through appropriate technological, economic and institutional policy interventions.

Challenges Faced By Dairy Farmers
The major constraints as perceived by cattle owners in adoption of dairy practices as breeding constraints (16, 17):

Livestock constraints
- Inadequate knowledge of breeding practices (45.00%),
- High cost of cross bred cattle and superior quality bulls (44.40%)
- And perception of artificial insemination as unnatural method (37.00%),

Agricultural constraints
- Feeding constraints poor irrigation facilities for growing green fodder (48.10%)
- High cost of concentrate chemicals used in it (42.50%).

Management constraints
- Lack of knowledge in weaning new born calves (80.00%),

Health constraints
- Lack of knowledge about cattle diseases and their control (36.60%),
- Lack of veterinary clinic and health care centers (29.60%)
- High cost of veterinary medicines (24.80%)

Miscellaneous constraints
- Lack of educational programmes on dairying (21.46%) and lack of trained rural youth in village (20.70%).
Conclusion
Apart from cooperatives, the dairy sector is still small, characterized by dispersed and unorganized dairy owners. Low productivity; Incorrect and insufficient feed and health care; Lack of guaranteed producer prices throughout the year for milk; Incorrect basic infrastructure for production input and services; Insufficient basic infrastructure and professional management for milking, transport, processing and marketing.

The dairy industry is faced with all the problems, but has a high commitment to living as a reliable means for most rural poor in India. The AMUL model of small dairy production and marketing that has been developed and refined over the last 50 years is a major commitment to small dairy development in India. Under the new WTO trade regime, the liberalization of world trade in dairy products has begun new challenges and opened new export opportunities for the dairy industry in India. We need to strengthen the competitiveness of dairy products in terms of quality, cost and reliability in international markets.

There is a need to increase milk production to reduce production to 1 liter and it is necessary to increase dairy exports by improving quality by adopting the latest processing and packaging technologies.

References


