

Performance and Production of Cattle Population and Their Milk Production in YSR Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: Dairy farming as an integral part of agriculture which provides sustainable income and reduces unemployment to a large number of rural poor. Hygienic milking plays a crucial role in profitable dairy enterprise. Milk production in Andhra Pradesh has grown remarkably, but the potential role of dairy farming as a means to increase household cattle animals and generate milk production by increasing the competitiveness of (small-scale) milk production in the state is still far from being realized. For the dairy sector to play this developmental role there is an urgent need to provide the vast majority of small-scale dairy farmers with a quality livestock service package which is affordable, both to the recipients and the providers, and which has maximum impacts on the key production and financial parameters of the predominant farm types. To assess the knowledge of dairy animal owners in improved dairy husbandry practices a field study was undertaken in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh and the information was collected.

Keywords: YSR kadapa district, cattle population, performance, milk production

Introduction

Dairying in India is a closely interwoven and integral part of agriculture. It is a cream activity and is one of the most important dimensions of diversified agriculture with a lot of potential for socioeconomic development of farming community. India is the highest producer of milk in the world with an estimated quantity of 132.43 million tonnes, produced in the year 2012-13², but its contribution to international milk market is lower than many countries because our milk quality does not match export standard³. Scientific milking management practices like improved milking techniques, hygienic milk production and better milk let down could improve total milk production and quality of milk as well. Although the economic contribution of livestock seems to be quite substantial in the agricultural economy as well as in the national economy, the farmers who raise dairy animals are yet ignorant of scientific management practices. Genetic potentiality of the livestock and its production depends mostly on the managerial practices⁷. Hence the present study was conducted to document the existing milking management practices adopted by dairy farmers in kadapa region of Andhra Pradesh.¹

Livestock rearing is the integral part of agriculture in India as well as many developing countries since centuries. Animal husbandry signifies as the second largest economical activity next to agriculture in rural India. Dairying plays a prominent role in upliftment of socio-economic status of dairy farmers. In India, Majority of the dairy farmers are small holders and landless who are illiterate and unaware of economic aspect of milk production. Thus, dairying being an important means of income and employment for these farmers, it helps to alleviate poverty assuring a balanced development of the rural economy. India has emerged as leading milk producer country in the world, however productivity per milking animal is very low i.e. wet average kg/day in indigenous cows, crossbred cows and buffalo as 1.98, 6.75 and 4.50 respectively. This low production in India is mainly due to lack/ low level of knowledge about improved dairy husbandry practices by dairy farmers. The latest scientific knowledge of dairy farming is based on the main pillars of innovative balanced feeding, breeding, proper management and health control, which are the major elements to create ideal and expected conditions in animal husbandry.

Objectives:

1. To study the cattle population growth in kadapa district.
2. To study the cattle population milk production in YSR kadapa district

Methodology:

The study involves a critical analysis of functioning of some micro, small and medium scale enterprises in the country both in manufacturing and service sector and intends to identify the potentialities for growth, opportunities, major issues and challenges experienced by these enterprises. The data are collected mostly from secondary sources by way of access to various Government policies/programs including published Annual Reports, Journals, Books and available official websites. The primary data are based on analysis of structured questionnaire and interview of entrepreneurs, industry workers and other stake-holders.

Cattle Population in YSR Kadapa District

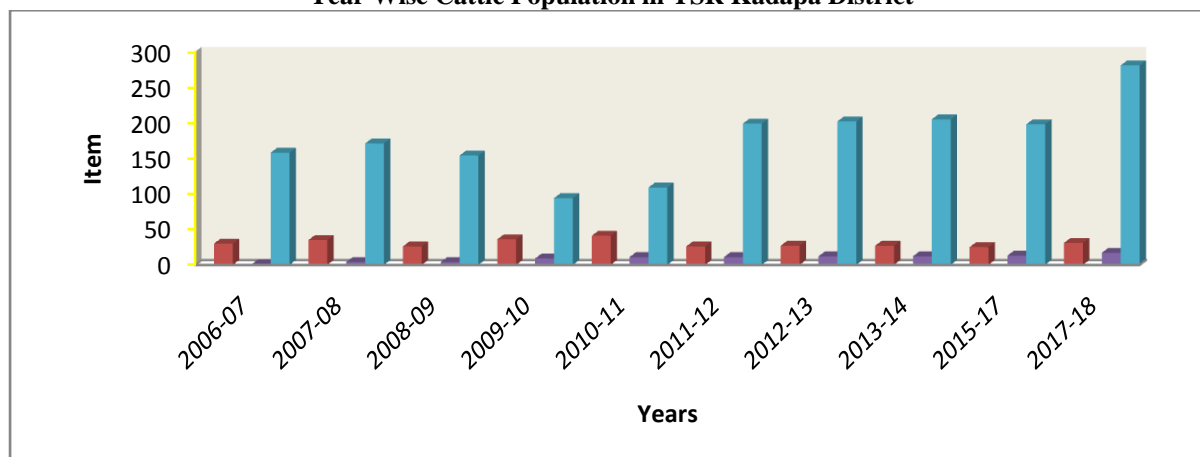
With the advent of industrialization and globalization, agriculture, livestock rearing and its allied activities have become more commercial and is bracing for a crucial place in the economic development of our country. Rural poverty is mostly concentrated among the landless and the marginal households comprising about 70 percent of rural population. Dairy farming is an important component of small farmers’ livelihood to meet their needs of milk, food security and daily cash incomes. It provides a good opportunity for self-employment of unemployed youth. It is also an important source of income generation to small/marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. Because of this the Government of Andhra Pradesh implemented Mini dairy scheme in Kadapa district.³The table-1 informs us year wise cattle population in yrsr kadapa district. The table -1 explain the year wise cattle population in yrsr kadapa district Andhra pradesh. Indigenous Cattle population is increased 1.03 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. While the Crossbred Cattle population increased 17 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. The share of Buffalo Cattle population is increased 0.56 times at the same periods. The table -1 explain the Crossbred Cattle population share is very high reaming items share is not significant. The figure-1 explain the year wise cattle population in yrsr kadapa district Andhra Pradesh

Table -1
Year Wise Cattle Population in YSR Kadapa District

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-17	2017-18
Indigenous Cattle population(millions)	30	35	26	36	41	26	27	27	25	31
Crossbred Cattle population(millions)	1	4	4	9	11	11	12	12	13	17
Buffalo Cattle population(millions)	158	171	154	94	109	199	202	205	198	281
Total cattle population(millions)	189	210	184	139	161	237	240	244	236	329

Source: National Dairy Development Board, Dairying In Andhra Pradesh, A Statistical Profile 2018,p-43

Figure-1
Year Wise Cattle Population in YSR Kadapa District



Source: National Dairy Development Board Dairying In Andhra Pradesh, A Statistical Profile 2018,p-43

Year Wise Cattle Population Milk Production in YSR Kadapa District

Dairy farming as an integral part of agriculture which provides sustainable income and reduces unemployment to a large number of rural poor. Hygienic milking plays a crucial role in profitable dairy enterprise. The present study was conducted in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh by collecting a data from 120 dairy farmers of different villages of three mandals. The study revealed that majority of the farmers preferred to milk their animals in the same place, where they were tethered. Most of the farmers did not wash the entire body of their animals (86.67%) and hind quarters (80.83%) before milking. Open mouth buckets were used by 98.33% of the farmers for milking the animals. All the milkers cleaned the udder and teats and washed their hands before milking. Clean water was used for cleaning milking pail to avoid high cost of the detergents. Female milkers were deployed and changed frequently to avoid habituation of milch animal. Calf is allowed for suckling twice and in case of death, farmers offered concentrate feed for massaging of teats. Hundred percent farmers practised wet hand milking twice a day at regular milking interval. Even though knuckling method is wrong, 78.34% of farmers have followed in the study area. Majority of the farmers have not practised complete milking, teat dipping in antiseptic lotion after milking and mastitis prevention measures. About 90% of the farmers practised teat sealing at the end of lactation and adopted intermittent milking method (92.5%) for drying of pregnant animals. Only 28.33% of the farmers have consumed milk for family consumption and the rest sold to consumers rather than corporative societies and government / non government organizations. Still there is a gap while implementing the scientific management practices is milking by the farmers. Hence suitable training programmes on improved milking management practices will help the farmers in clean milk production and increase the production performance of the dairy animal as well as generate more additional income to the farming community.⁴ The table-2 informs us year wise cattle population milk production in ysr kadapa district.

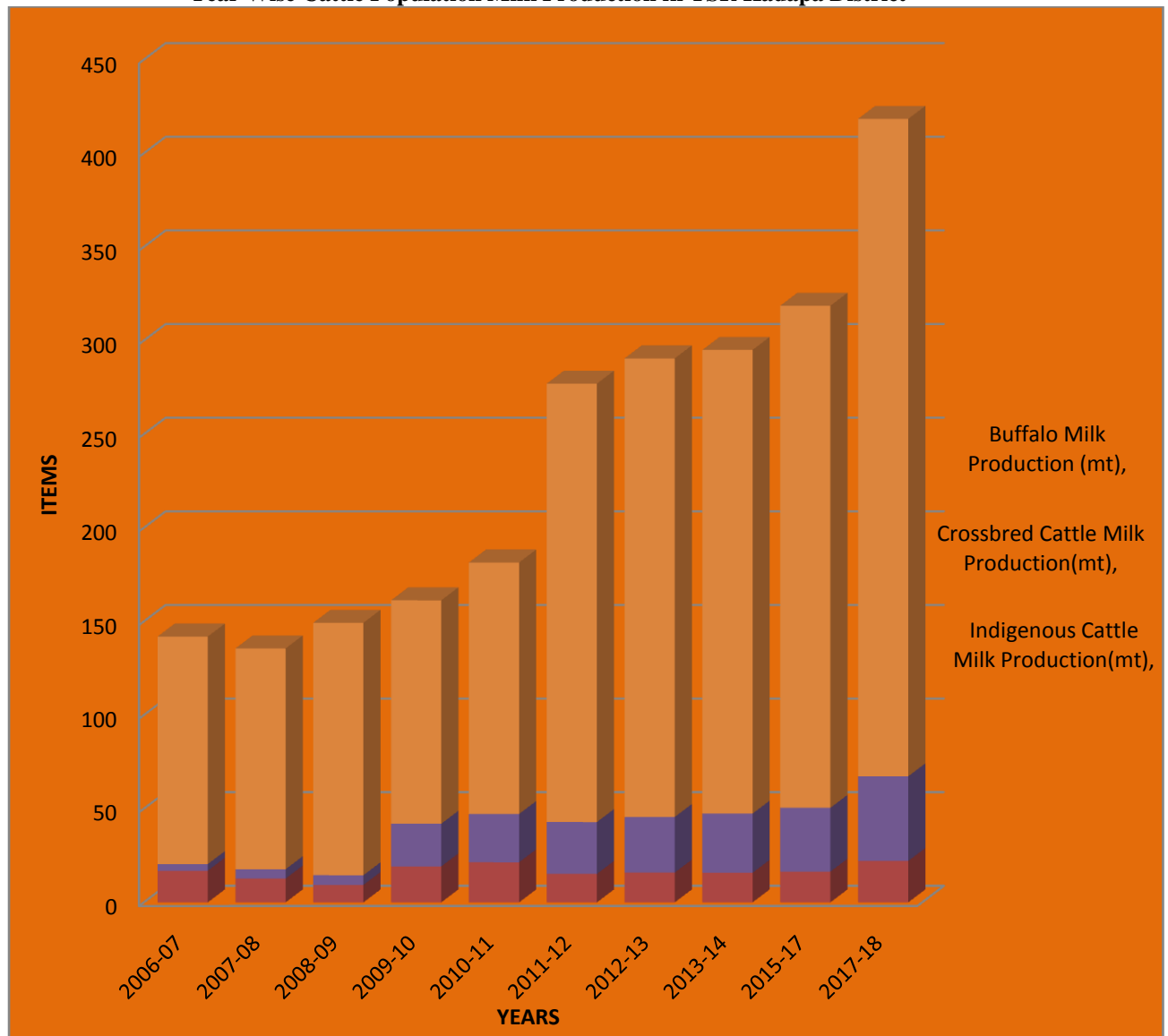
Table-2
Year Wise Cattle Population Milk Production in YSR Kadapa District

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-17	2017-18
Indigenous Cattle Milk Production(mt)	16.9	12.7	9.3	19.2	21.4	15.2	15.9	15.8	16.4	22.1
Crossbred Cattle Milk Production(mt)	3.55	5	5.2	22.8	25.8	27.7	29.7	31.6	34.1	45.2
Buffalo Milk Production (mt)	121.5	117.9	134.8	119.3	134.3	234.1	244.9	247.6	268.1	351.1
Total milk production(mt)	142	136	149	161	182	277	291	295	319	418

Source: National Dairy Development Board Dairying In Andhra Pradesh, A Statistical Profile 2018, p-52.

The table -2 explain the year wise cattle population milk production in ysr kadapa district. Indigenous Cattle population milk production is increased 1.30times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. While the Crossbred Cattle Milk Production is increased 12.3 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. The share of Buffalo Cattle population Milk Production is increased 2.88 times at the same periods. The table -1 explain the Crossbred Cattle population share is very high remaining items share is partially significant. The figure-2 explain the year wise cattle population milk production in ysrkadapa district.

Figure-2
Year Wise Cattle Population Milk Production in YSR Kadapa District



Source: National Dairy Development Board Dairying In Andhra Pradesh, A Statistical Profile 2018.p-43

Findings

Indigenous Cattle population is increased 1.03 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. While the Crossbred Cattle population increased 17 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. The share of Buffalo Cattle population is increased 0.56 times at the same periods. The Crossbred Cattle population share is very high rearing items share is not significant. Indigenous Cattle population milk production is increased 1.30 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. While the Crossbred Cattle Milk Production is increased 12.3 times from 2006-07 to 2017-18. The share of Buffalo Cattle population Milk Production is increased 2.88 times at the same periods. The Crossbred Cattle population share is very high rearing items share is partially significant.

Conclusion

In developing area like kadapa, livestock production has been the backbone of agriculture, source of employment and food and nutritional security in rural areas. Therefore, kadapa has been house to major draught, milch and dual-purpose breeds of cattle which are distributed across different states of India. Quantification of existing feed resources is necessary for the development of efficient feeding strategies and for the judicious utilization of available feed resources especially in dry land areas. The aim of this study was to find out the sustainability of dry land area with respect to livestock farming in one of the interior dry agro ecological zones

of southern India. Further, no published literature is available on the availability of feed resources for livestock feeding in the dry region of kadapa district. Assessments of livestock services and dairy development programs traditionally have not considered the impacts of adoption on the risk profile of the farms. However, it is well-known that resource-poor farmers are, by necessity, risk avoiders. Hence, the dry agro-climatic zones of kadapa district were deficient in total green forage and concentrate availability to meet the requirements of its livestock population whereas the region was marginally self-sufficient in terms of dry forage availability. The usage of agro-industrial byproducts and/ or unconventional feed resources in the region is essential for the livestock sustenance. Therefore, suitable strategies should be developed for the efficient utilization of existing feed and fodder resources to improve animal productivity in this region.⁵

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