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Title:	ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FARMERS
Publisher:	Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Language:	en_US
Type:	Thesis
Pages:	79
Agrotags:	null
Keywords:	ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FARMERS

Abstract:	The present study is under taken to examine the economics of milk production on different categories of farmers. The study reveals that the average number of cross bred cow, local cow and buffalo was 1.12, 0.43 and 1.24 per farm, respectively. The human labour cost was most important item of expenditure shared nearly 25 percent, followed by concentrate (21) percent, green fodder (17.4) percent and dry fodder (16.11) percent. The average maintenance cost per day of lactating cross bred cow was Rs. 68.0. Similarly the average maintenance cost per day of lactating buffalo was nearly Rs. 45.0. The average yield of lactating cross bred cow was recorded to be 7.44 kg per day, which was again higher in rainy season and minimum in summer season. average milk yield of lactating buffalo was obtained to be 2.42 kg which was again higher in rainy season and minimum in summer season. The average annual milk production of cross bred cow and buffalo was about 1733 kg and 741 kg per annum, respectively. The average cost of milk production per kg was found to be Rs. 9.41 and Rs. 14.84 in case of cross bred cow and buffalo on the sample farms. The farm profit measures indicates that the gross income, net income and benefit-cost ratio was much higher in rearing of cross bred cow in comparison to buffalo on the sample farms. The break even analysis of production revealed that both categories of farmers were very much efficient in production of milk per year from cross bred cow. While in case of buffalo rearing, marginal farmers were not efficient in production, minimum requirement quantity of milk for survival. The regression analysis explain that farmers are not using sufficient quantity of yield effecting inputs like concentrate and green fodder for both categories of milch animal. There is an ample scope of increasing income from milk production by reallocation of resources on the sample farms.
Description:	ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FARMERS
Subject:	Agricultural Economics
Theme:	ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FARMERS
These Type:	M.Sc
Issue Date:	2007
Appears in Collections:	Thesis (/handle/1/93550)

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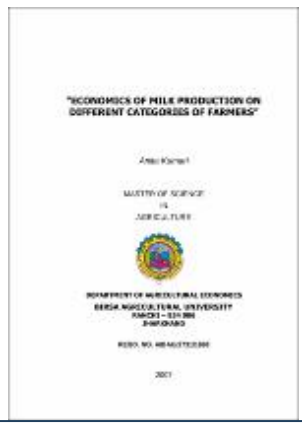

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