

insurance (91.7 percent) followed by high charges of emergency veterinary services and (90.8 percent), low price of milk offered (79.2 percent), high cost of fodder seed (77.5 percent), high cost of cross bred cow (73.3 percent), low incentives or bonus for supplying milk (66.7 percent), high cost of veterinary medicines, (64.2 percent), high cost of cattle feed and mineral mixture (62.5 percent) and low provision of loan in society or govt. for purchasing cattle (60 percent) were reported by the respondents. In marketing no or less advance payment for milk by society/venders (100 percent) followed by inability to market for value added products (100 percent), less knowledge about marketing strategies (77.5 percent) and low risk taking behaviour (69.2 percent) were found to be major constraints. Therefore, utmost efforts are required to be made to remove all these constraints not only for the development of dairy sector in the State but also to ensure and enhance the income of the milk producers and to stabilize it at higher level through efficient milk production and efficiency of the business in the State.

## **Cost and Return Analysis of Milk Production in Different types of Milch Animals: A Case Study of Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation**

**H. O. Sharma**

**R. S. Chouhan**

**H. K. Niranjana**

AERC, Jabalpur

To analyze cost and return structure of different types of milch animals (local cow, cross breed cow and buffalo) in 4 potential districts (Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon and Durg) a sample of 120 milk producers (15 respondents/village) from 8 villages (2 from each districts) was selected in the vicinity of Chhattisgarh State Cooperative Dairy Federation. It is observed from the study that the expenses on feed and fodder were found to be more in buffalo (Rs.11.5) as compared to cross breed (Rs. 10.4) and local cows (Rs. 6.20) in total cost of production. The expense on green fodder and supplements was also found to be more in buffalo (Rs. 4.0 & 1.7) as compared to cross breed (Rs. 2.9 & 1.3) and local cow (Rs. 1.6 & 0.8), while dry fodder and concentrate were found to be more in cross breed (Rs. 3.6 & 2.6) as compared to buffalos (Rs. 3.5 & 2.3) and local cow (Rs. 2.3 & 1.6). The total cost of production per liter of milk was found to be more in buffalo (Rs. 21.3/l) as compared to cross breed (Rs. 18.8/l) and local cows (Rs. 13.1/l), while the cost of production per liter of milk was found to be less in cross breed cow (Rs. 7.2/l) as compared to buffalo (Rs. 8.5/l) and local cow (Rs.9.6/l). On investment of Rupee 1.00 the return from milk of cross breed cow (Rs. 3.1) was found to be the highest followed by buffalo (Rs. 2.9) and local cow (Rs. 2.3). Hence, it became imperative to convert local breed into improved one through establishing modern semen station by private and govt. agencies across all the districts in the State. Dairy cooperatives and private players must be allowed to start their own centre to supply quality semen. Milk producers also be trained and educated for improvement in local cow into cross breed cow by quality semen through Artificial Insemination.