



AN OVERVIEW OF DAIRY SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract

India standing at the top of the world in milk production is function widely as unorganised sector in dairy sector. Majority of them being small and marginal, dairy farmers need financial assistance, awareness and training in dairy farming to enable them as a successful entrepreneur. India by producing 198.4 million tonnes of milk turns out to be the highest milk producer in the world. India exported dairy products worth of ₹ 1358.29 crores to more than 110 countries during 2020-21 with UAE being the biggest market for India as it exported dairy products worth ₹ 35.43 million dollars to UAE during 2020-21. Further, India huge bovine's population of 305500 thousand heads in the world. With the estimation that milk production in India might reach 254.55 and 300 million tonnes by 2021-22 and 2023-24 respectively, the present study makes an attempt to present an overview of dairy sector in India in terms of milk production, per capital availability of milk, average yield rate of milk, expenditure under various schemes, progress under National Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme and livestock status from 16th census up to 20th census. The study was based on secondary data and time period considered was from 2010-11 to 2019-20. The study showed that milk production and per capital availability of mil in India had significant growth during the study period. Similarly, the average yield rate of milk which also showed significant growth was another achievement in dairy sector. The study also showed that expenditure under cattle and dairy development scheme recorded declining trend accompanied with decrease in the livestock population during 20th census.

Keywords: Livestock Census, Milk Production, Per capita availability of milk.

Introduction

Like other sectors of the economy, Dairy sector has passed through drastic changes by playing major role in serving human beings with hygiene milk-based food products. The increased awareness about non-contaminated food accompanied with considerable change in the lifestyle has still further increased the demand for dairy-based products. Further, the value-added dairy products viz. ghee, yogurt, butter, etc has captured major portions of the population towards it. With all these being the driving factors for the growth of milk and milk products, Dairy sector in India, like in other parts of the world has seen remarkable progress. On the other hand, the advancement in dairying technology has taken the dairy sector to further higher level which has now become one among the major profit earning enterprises.

Status of Dairy Sector in India

India, being the largest producer of milk at global level since 1997 has not turned back. By producing 194.8 million tonnes of milk which was about 5.6 percent more compared to its previous year, it continues to be in the top position in the world during 2019-20. In supportive to the objective of doubling farmer's income by 2022, the Government of India has come out with various schemes and measures where developing dairy in one among them. On the other hand, with huge bovine population and variety of livestock, India was able to reach the top position in milk production. Livestock and agriculture being the interdependent to each other turns out to be an important sector of the economy. With its vast livestock resources, the rural socio-economic conditions have seen vital improvement. As of 29th January, 2021, at current price, the Gross Value Added of livestock stood at ₹ 962682 crore accounting to about 28.36 and 5.21 percent of the total Agriculture and Allied Sector GAV and Total GAV respectively. With this context, the present study makes an effort to study the overall development in dairy sector in India in terms of milk production, per capital availability of milk, average yield rate of milk among various species of cows and buffaloes, expenditure status under various schemes in dairy sector in India, progress under National Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme and the status of livestock in India as per 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th census.

Objectives of the Study

The following are major objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the status of milk production in India,
- 2) To analyse expenditure under various schemes in dairy sector in India,
- 3) To study the progress under National Dairy Enterprises Development Scheme in India and
- 4) To compare the growth of livestock in various census in India.

Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the objectives of the study, following hypotheses were framed and tested.

- 1) Milk production witnessed significant growth in India during 2010-11 to 2019-20.
- 2) Per capital availability of milk strongly depended on the production of milk in India.
- 3) Average yield rate of milk differs among species of cows and buffaloes.

Materials and Methodology

This study is based on secondary data and the period of study considered was from 2010-11 to 2019-20. The necessary secondary data was collected from annual reports released from NABARD, National Dairy Development Board, Agricultural Status in India, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, articles, magazines, journals and various documents available on websites. The collected secondary data was analysed using various statistical tools and techniques viz. simple average, coefficient of variation, compound annual growth rate, correlation, t test and f test.

Milk Production in the World

The total milk production at global level, as of 2020, stood at 480256 thousand tonnes which was about 2.0 percent more compared to its previous year. The top five milk producing countries in the world viz. India, United States, China, Russia and Brazil accounted to 80.80 percent of the total milk production in the world. The position of India in milk production was observed to be remarkable, as of 2020, India produced about 40.56 percent of the total milk production of the world (194800 thousand tonnes out of 480256 thousand tonnes). Among other top five countries, United States (101015 thousand tonnes), China (34100 thousand tonnes), Russia (31650 thousand tonnes) and Brazil (26505 thousand tonnes) produced about 21.03, 7.10, 6.59 and 5.52 percent respectively. The status of milk production of top five countries in the world as presented in Table 1 indicated that India stood at the top in milk production in the world which was followed by United States, China, Russia and Brazil occupying the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th positions respectively. On an average, for the period 2010-11 to 2019-20, milk production in India stood at 154597 thousand tonnes with had compound annual growth rate of 4.80 percent per annum as the result of which milk production in India increased by 59.87 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2010-11.

Table 1

Top Five Milk Producing Countries (in 000's tonnes)

Year	India	United States	China	Russia	Brazil
2010 – 11	121848	89020	32379	31646	22449
2011 – 12	127904	91010	33109	31197	23008
2012 – 13	132431	91290	31458	29865	24259
2013 – 14	137685	93462	33149	29795	25489
2014 – 15	146314	94579	33298	29688	25650
2015 – 16	155491	96367	32240	29587	25857
2016 – 17	165404	97762	31886	29972	26766
2017 – 18	176347	98688	32250	30398	26745
2018 – 19	187749	99056	33000	31154	27292
2019 – 20	194800	101015	34100	31650	26505
Descriptive Statistics					

Average	154597	95225	32687	30495	25402
CV	16.61	4.19	2.39	2.73	6.49
CAGR	4.80	1.27	0.52	0.00	1.67
t – value	19.03	75.49	132.26	115.89	48.70
p – value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Trend Values					
2020-21	200844	102423	33148	30590	28167
2021-22	209252	103732	33232	30607	28670
2022-23	217661	105041	33316	30624	29173
2023-24	226069	106350	33400	30641	29676
2024-25	234478	107659	33484	30658	30178

Source: <https://knoema.com/atlas/topics/Agriculture/Live-Stock-Production-Production-Quantity/Production-of-milk>

Rest of the four countries among top five milk producing countries in the world had average production of milk of 95225, 32687, 30495 and 25402 thousand tonnes respectively with annual growth rate of 1.27, 0.52, 0.001 and 1.67 percent per annum which indicated that India recorded highest growth rate when compared to other four top five countries being less than 2 percent with regard to United States and Brazil, less than one percent in China and with marginal growth rate in Russia. Milk production in China recorded lowest fluctuation in the production of milk with low coefficient of variation at 2.39 percent closely followed by Russia with coefficient of variation at 2.73 percent against highest degree of variation exhibited by India with coefficient of variation at 4.80 percent. The t values showed that the changes in the production of milk in top five milk producing countries was statistically significant. Further, the trend values indicated that by 2024-25 milk production of India might reach 234478 thousand tonnes which might be about 20.37 percent more compared to milk production of India during 2019-20. Similarly, milk production of United States, and Brazil, for the same period, might increase by 6.58 and 13.86 percent by reaching 107659 and 30178 thousand tonnes respectively against milk production in China and Russia decreasing by 1.81 and 3.13 percent respectively by producing 33484 and 30658 thousand tonnes of milk during 2024-25 compared to 2019-20.

Per Capital Availability of Milk in India

As of 2019-20, the average per capita availability of milk in India stood at 407 grams per day which was about 3.30 percent more compared to 2019-20. Further, it was noted that Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana state), Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh states recorded per capita availability of milk above all India level, while other states had below the average level of the country. The per capita availability of milk in India for the period 2010-11 up to 2019-20 as presented in Table 2 revealed that throughout the period considered for the study, the per capita availability of milk in India recorded continuous increase by recording an average availability 336 grams per day having annual growth rate of 3.58 percent per annum which increased the per capita availability of milk by 44.84 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2010-11 (from 281 grams/day to 407 grams/day). Further, it was noted that per capita availability of milk was observed

to be more consistent with coefficient of variation at 12.88 percent against higher degree of fluctuation exhibited in the production of milk with coefficient of variation at 16.61 percent. The t value exhibited significant growth in both production of milk as well as per capita availability of milk. Further, r value indicated that there exists strong position relationship between milk production and per capita availability of milk. The trend values indicated that by 2024-25 per capita availability of milk might increase by 17.70 percent and reach 470 grams per day.

Table 2

Per Capital Availability of Milk in India

Year	Milk Production (in 000's tonnes)	% of Variation	Per Capita Availability (gms/day)
2010-11	121848	--	281
2011-12	127904	4.97	290
2012-13	132431	3.54	299
2013-14	137685	3.97	307
2014-15	146314	6.27	322
2015-16	155491	6.27	337
2016-17	165404	6.38	355
2017-18	176347	6.62	375
2018-19	187749	6.47	394
2019-20	194800	3.76	407
Descriptive Statistics			
Average	154597		336
CV	16.61		12.88
CAGR	4.80		3.58
t Value	19.03		24.53
p – value	0.000		0.000
r	0.999		
Trend Values			
2020-21	200844	3.10	414
2021-22	209252	4.19	428
2022-23	217661	4.02	442
2023-24	226069	3.86	456
2024-25	234478	3.72	470

Source: a) <https://knoema.com/atlas/topics/Agriculture/Live-Stock-Production-Production-Quantity/Production-of-milk>

b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI.

Average Yield Rate of Milk

The average yield rate of milk among different species of cows and buffalos in terms of exotic, crossbred, indigenous and non-descriptive among cows and indigenous and non-descriptive among buffalos for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 is as presented in Table 3 which indicated that the overall average yield rate of milk continuously increased having annual growth rate of 2.52 percent per annum which increased the average yield rate of milk by 11.02 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16.

Table 3**Average Yield Rate of Milk** (kgs per day per animal in milk)

Year	Cows				Buffalos		Overall
	Exotic	Crossbred	Indigenous	Non-Descriptive	Indigenous	Non-Descriptive	
2015-16	11.21	7.33	3.41	2.16	5.76	3.80	5.61
2016-17	10.93	7.42	3.54	2.29	5.92	4.03	5.69
2017-18	11.48	7.61	3.73	2.41	6.19	4.21	5.94
2018-19	11.67	7.85	3.85	2.50	6.34	4.35	6.09
2019-20	11.88	8.09	3.90	2.57	6.43	4.51	6.23
Descriptive Statistics							
Average	11.43	7.66	3.69	2.39	6.13	4.18	5.91
CV	3.28	4.08	5.63	6.88	4.61	6.61	5.18
CAGR	1.17	1.99	2.72	3.54	2.23	3.49	2.52
t – value	5.99	8.27	13.06	5.51	10.84	13.10	50.50
p – value	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: <https://knoema.com/atlas/topics/Agriculture/Live-Stock-Production-Production-Quantity/Production-of-milk>

From the data in the above table, it was evident that the average yield rate of milk of cows was at higher level compared to buffalos. Further, among cows the average yield rate of milk among exotic and crossbred stood at very higher level compared to the average yield rate of milk of indigenous and non-descriptive cows. Similarly, the average yield rate of milk among indigenous buffalos stood at higher level compared to non-descriptive buffalos but not with much difference as exhibited among cows. However, the average yield rate of milk among exotic standing at 11.43 kgs/ day per animal had annual growth rate of 1.117 percent per annum which increased the average yield rate of milk in this category by 5.98 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Similarly, the average yield rate of milk of crossbred cows standing at 7.66 kgs/day per animal recorded growth rate of 1.99 percent per annum which increased the average yield rate of milk by 10.37 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Likewise, indigenous cows had average yield rate of milk of 3.69 kgs/day per animal and with compound annual growth rate at 5.63 percent resulted in increasing the average yield rate of milk by 14.39 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Further, with average yield rate of milk among non-descriptive cows standing at 2.39 kgs/day per animal recorded growth rate of 3.54 percent per annum which reflected in increasing the average yield rate of milk of non-descriptive cows by 18.98 percent per annum by 2019-20

compared to 2015-16. On the other hand, among buffalos, indigenous buffalos having average yield rate of milk of 6.13 kgs/ day per animal had growth rate of 2.23 percent per annum which increased the average yield rate of milk by 11.63 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Similarly, non-descriptive buffalos having average yield rate of milk of 4.18 kgs/day per animal recording growth rate of 3.49 percent per annum increased the average yield rate of milk of buffalos by 18.68 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. From the data in Table 3, it was noted that higher degree of fluctuations was recorded in non-descriptive cows and non-descriptive buffalos with marginal difference with coefficient of variation standing at 6.88 and 6.64 percent for non-descriptive cows and buffalos respectively. However, t values and p values revealed that average yield rate of milk among different species of cows and buffalos were significant.

Expenditure under various Schemes in India

The dairy activities are based on the status of livestock. As such, livestock plays important role in dairy sector. In India, various measures are taken to improve the quality of livestock as it also provides livelihood to those who are based on dairying as their livelihood. As such, Cattle & Dairy Development, National Livestock Mission and Livestock Health & Diseases Control were the major expenditure heads under which various schemes were introduced with the view to improve breed by modern reproductive techniques, enhance production and productivity, extension of artificial insemination, conducting awareness programmes, conservation of indigenous breeds and many more. The data in Table 4 presents expenditure made under various heads in India under dairy sector for the period 2015-16 up to 2019-20. Out of total expenditure incurred under various schemes under dairy sector, major portion was spent for Cattle and Dairy Development which accounted to about 55.12 percent followed by expenditure incurred under Livestock Health and Diseases Control accounting to 29.52 percent and remaining 15.36 percent of the total expenditure incurred under National Livestock Mission.

From the data in Table 4, the average expenditure under Cattle and Dairy Development stood at ₹ 1227.47 crore having growth rate of 12.09 percent per annum as the result of which expenditure under this scheme increased by 98.32 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16.

Table 4

Expenditure under various Schemes in India (₹ in crore)

Year	Cattle & Dairy Development	National Livestock Mission	Livestock Health & Diseases Control	Total
2015 – 16	601.99	121.64	252.91	976.54
2016 – 17	795.35	249.17	254.2	1298.72
2017 – 18	1387.12	349.03	314.46	2050.61
2018 – 19	2046.99	344.45	505.19	2896.63
2019 – 20	1339.50	447.58	1343.98	3131.06
2020 – 21*	1193.89	541.00	1273.00	3007.89
Descriptive Statistics				
Average	1227.47	342.15	657.29	2226.91

CV	41.36	42.95	78.09	41.80
CAGR	12.09	28.24	30.91	20.62
t – value	5.92	5.70	3.30	5.86
p – value	0.002	0.002	0.022	0.002

Note: Revised Estimate

Source: <https://dahd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report%202019-20.pdf>

The average expenditure under National Livestock Mission standing at ₹ 342.15 crore recorded annual growth rate of 28.24 percent per annum which increased the expenditure under this scheme by 344.76 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Likewise, the average expenditure under Livestock Health and Diseases Control standing at ₹ 657.29 crore recorded annual growth rate of 30.91 percent per annum which increased expenditure under this scheme by 403.34 percent by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16 indicating that expenditure under National Livestock Mission and Livestock Health and Diseases Control increased drastically compared to increase in the expenditure under Cattle and Dairy Development scheme. T values and p values indicated that there was significant increase in the expenditure under Cattle and Dairy Development, National Livestock Mission and Livestock Health & Diseases Control schemes.

Progress under National Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme in India

With the intention to encourage self-employment enable farmers to start up dairy units, to increase milk production, procuring and preserving milk, processing and marketing of milk as well as milk products and soon, under the umbrella of NABARD, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme was initiated in September, 2010. The data in Table 5 presents the progress under this scheme for the period from 2010-11 up to 2019-20 in terms of total number of units started and total amount disbursed to those units.

Table 5

Progress under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme in India

Year	No. of Units	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Year	No. of Units	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2010 – 11	1978	969.18	2018 – 19	38846	22986.69
2011 – 12	27319	11436.82	2019 – 20	18483	12469.24
2012 – 13	34744	13583.89	Total	387872	169593.99
2013 – 14	122330	41700.55	Descriptive Statistics		
2014 – 15	41975	16601.65	Average	38787	16959.40
2015 – 16	18177	8976.20	CV	86.41	68.29
2016 – 17	22526	11687.41	CAGR	25.04	29.11
2017 – 18	61494	29182.36	t – value	3.66 (0.000)	4.63 (0.001)

Note: Figure in parentheses indicates p value

Source: <https://dahd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report%202019-20.pdf>

From the data in the above table, it was noted that since the inception of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme, NABARD has provided ₹ 169593.99 crore to 387872 units. Both number of units initiated and amount disbursed has witnessed frequent variations throughout the period 2010-11 to 2019-20 due to decreases and increased throughout the period. However, on an average 38787 units were initiated with average amount of ₹ 16959.40 crore per year. The progress of this scheme was at higher level during 2013-14 as more units were initiated during this year along with the amount disbursed. Amount disbursed by NABARD showed to be more consistent with low coefficient of variation at 68.29 percent against higher degree of variation exhibited by number of units initiated with coefficient of variation standing at 86.41 percent. Also, the growth rate stood at higher level in the amount disbursed by NABARD with CAGR standing at 29.11 percent per annum against units initiated having CAGR at 25.04 percent per annum. With the given growth rates, number of units initiated and amount disbursed increased by 834.34 and 1186.58 percent more by 2019-20 compared to 2015-16. Further, t value and p value indicated the significant growth in both units as well as amount disbursed. However, this scheme was discontinued during 2020-21 as funds were not allocated by NABARD under this scheme.

Livestock during 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Census in India

Since its inception in 1919, so far 20 livestock censuses have been conducted in India which covering all domestic animals taking headcounts of these animals. The status of cattle and buffalos along with total livestock from 16th census up to 20th census is as presented in Table 6 which clearly showed that livestock population marginally decreased in 17th and 19th censuses compared to their respective previous census, while in rest of the census it recorded increasing trend. Livestock population marginally decreased by 0.08 percent in 17th census and by 3.33 percent in 19th census compared to their previous censuses, while it increased by 9.22 and 4.82 percent in 18th and 20th censuses compared to their previous censuses.

Table 6

Livestock during 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Census in India (in thousand)

Census	Cattle	Buffalos	Others	Total Livestock
16 th (1997)	198881	89918	196586	485385
17 th (2003)	185181	97922	201897	485002
18 th (2007)	199075	105343	225280	529698
19 th (2012)	190904	108702	212451	512057
20 th (2019)	193463	109852	233447	536761
Descriptive Statistics				
Average	193501	102347	213932	509781
CV	3.01	8.17	7.23	4.74
CAGR	-0.12	0.84	0.72	0.42
Trend Values				
21 st	192409	117034	238947	548390

22 nd	192096	121254	246135	559484
23 rd	191782	125474	253323	570579
24 th	191468	129695	260511	581674

Source: 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Indian Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying Ministry of Agriculture, GoI.

On an average, out of total livestock, cattle accounted to 37.96 percent, while buffalos constituted to 20.08 percent and the remaining 41.97 percent were others which indicated that cattle and buffalos accounted to about 61 percent of the total livestock. However, the average total livestock stood at 509781 thousand having growth rate of 0.42 percent per annum which increased the total livestock by 10.58 percent by 20th census compared to 16th census. Similarly, the average cattle population standing at 193501 thousand had negative growth rate of -0.12 percent per annum which decreased total cattle strength by 2.72 percent by 20th census compared to 16th census. Likewise, the average population of buffalos stood at 102347 thousand having positive growth rate of 0.84 percent per annum which increased total population of buffalos by 22.17 percent by 20th census compared to 16th census. Further, cattle population turned out to be more consistent with low coefficient of variation at 3.01 percent against higher degree of variation exhibited by buffalos with coefficient of variation at 8.17 percent. The trend values showed that by 24th census, total livestock might increase by 8.37 percent and reach 581674 thousand. For the same period, cattle strength might further decrease by 1.03 percent and reach 191468 thousand, while the strength of buffalos might increase by 18.06 percent and reach 129695 thousand.

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

Milk production witnessed significant growth in India during 2010-11 to 2019-20.

H_{10} : There exists insignificant growth in the production of milk in Indian during 2010-11 to 2019-20.

H_{1a} : There exists significant growth in the production of milk in Indian during 2010-11 to 2019-20.

Based on the data in Table 2, the significance in milk production in India for the period 2010-11 and 2019-20 was tested. As such, at 5 percent level of significance for degree of freedom 9, the table value of t stood at 2.262, while the milk production in India, the calculated value of t stood at 19.03 which indicated that calculated value of t was greater than table value of t. Hence, alternative hypothesis was accepted and concluded that milk production in India during the period from 2010-11 to 2019-20 was statistically significant.

Hypothesis Two

Per capital availability of milk strongly depended on the production of milk in India.

H_{20} : There exists insignificant relationship between milk production and per capital availability of milk in India.

H_{2a} : There exists insignificant relationship between milk production and per capital availability of milk in India.

Based on the data in Table 2, the relationship between milk production and per capita availability of milk in India was tested using correlation value. As such, at 5 percent level of significance for degree of freedom 8, the table value of $r = 0.632$. The calculated r value between milk production and per capita availability of milk

in India stood at 0.999 which indicated that there existed strong positive relationship between milk production and per capital availability of milk. Further, as the r value falls outside the acceptance region of ± 0.632 , alternative hypothesis was accepted and concluded that the relationship between milk production and per capita availability of milk was statistically significant in India.

Hypothesis Three

Average yield rate of milk differs among species of cows and buffalos.

H_{30} : There exists insignificant difference in average yield rate of milk among different species of cows and buffalos.

H_{3a} : There exists significant difference in average yield rate of milk among different species of cows and buffalos.

Based on the data in Table 3, the average yield rate of milk among different varieties of cows and buffalos. As such, using f test, at 5 percent level of significance for degree of freedom $V_1 = 3$ and $V_2 = 16$, the table value of $f = 3.239$, while the calculated value of $f = 1091.134$ which indicated that calculated value of f was greater than table value of f , hence alternative hypothesis was accepted and concluded that the average yield rate of milk among different species of cows viz. indigenous, exotic, crossbred and non-descriptive was statistically significant.

With regard to average yield rate of milk between indigenous and non-descriptive buffalos, at five percent of significance for degree of freedom 4, the table value of $t = 2.776$ and the calculated value of $t = 103.535$ which indicated that calculated value of t was greater than table value of t , hence alternative hypothesis was accepted and concluded that average yield rate of milk between indigenous and non-descriptive buffalos was statistically significant.

Conclusion

With severe hit to all sectors of the economy, all over the world, due to Covid – 19 pandemic, dairy farming was in better-off position when compared to other sectors as 3.4 percent growth rate was recorded by agriculture and allied sector against contraction of other sectors by 7.2 percent during 2020-21. Further, in India, agriculturist and farming category being the major dependents of the dairy sector, women workforce is found to be in large portion particularly in raising cattle and buffalos whereby majority of them residing in rural areas. The production of milk in India along with per capital availability of milk recording continuous growth is found to be profitable in current scenario where farmers are badly encountering low profit margin and even loss in farming activities. Further, though milk production and per capital availability of milk in India increased, but livestock population exhibiting decreasing trend indicates necessary measures to be taken to increase the livestock population. With active participation of co-operatives in dairy sector along with government departments and NGOs in creating awareness and training programme in dairy farming, dairy sector in India will not only be able to strengthen itself but will also provide daily livelihood to farming community and thereby

generate additional income which will reflect in improving socio-economic conditions of dairy farming sector.

At the same time, the continuation of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme by NABARD through allocation of funds will be an added advantage in improving dairy sector.

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