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Milk Production, Collection and Procurement Development in Bundi District

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ABSTRACT India is a developing country, to evaluate the increasing prosperity and welfare work in a region, it is necessary to study the level of change in the socio-economic facilities of that region. In this research paper we tried find out the changes in the development of social facilities in dairy development, regional distribution of social facilities from dairy development, levels of social and economic development. The research area Bundi district is located in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan. And it is a part of Hadouti plateau.

KEY WORDS: Milk production, procurement, cooperative societies, BMC, milk collection center.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a developing country, and to evaluate the increasing prosperity and welfare work in a region, it is necessary to transform economic facilities of that region. Bundi district has been an old independent princely state of Rajputana region which has a long history in independent Rajasthan. Administratively it got status of district after independence.

II. OBJECTIVE

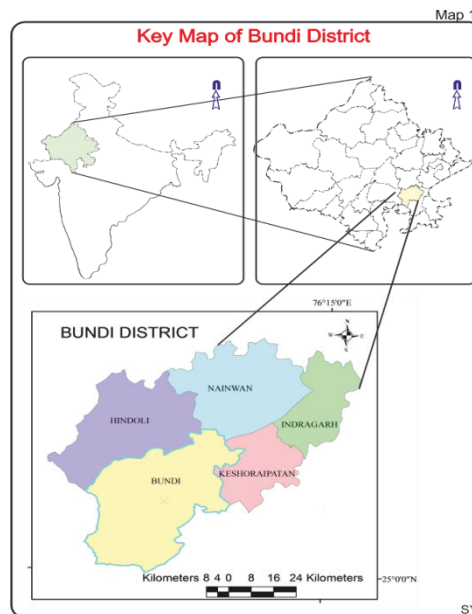
- 1 To identify milk production capacity in Bundi district
- 2 To identify major milk production zone in district
- 3 To know the impact of cooperative Dairy society in milk production and storage
- 4 To know the impact of cold storage and BMC centers on milk production

III. METHODOLOGY

In this study secondary data from district census handbook and animal husbandry department has been used to identify milk production collection procurement. Data are collected from Kota Dairy which is a major collection center. Data of other collection centers and BMC Centers is tabulated, and comparative analysis of this data has been done on Panchayat Samiti level

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

India is the largest milk producer country accounting more than 13 % of world's total milk (Karmarkar and Banerjee 2006). Shinde 2011, considered dairying as one of the activities aimed at alleviating the poverty and unemployment especially in the rural area in the rainfed and draught prone region of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka. Patel 2010 concluded that the land and animal are traditionally basic income sources and assets of the Indian farmers. Deshmukh 2012, observed that the livestock generate massive employment opportunity to rural population. Rathore 2009, observed that animal husbandry is supportive to agriculture. Iqbal 2010, concluded that the growing population, increasing urbanization and changing food habits of people are each enhancing the demand of livestock products worldwide. Sharma and Yadav 2021 concluded that livestock can be an important activity to get out the rural population from poverty in developing countries.



V. STUDY AREA

Bundi district is located in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan. And it is a part of Hadouti plateau. The shape of the district is a rhombic quadrilateral, its extension is between $23^{\circ}49'11''$ to $25^{\circ}53'11''$ North latitude and $75^{\circ}19'30''$ to $76^{\circ}19'30''$ East longitude. The total area of the district is 5820 sq. km. Which is only 1.63 percent of Rajasthan. The extension of the district from east to west is 121 km. And the extension from north to south is about 104 km. Bundi district is bounded on the North by Tonk district, Bhilwara district in the West and Chittorgarh district in the Southwest. Chambal river separates its' East and South boundary from Kota district.

VI. MILK PRODUCTION, COLLECTION, AND PROCUREMENT DEVELOPMENT

Milk production is being done in India since ancient time, but the development of milk production industry is far behind that of developed countries and is lagging in comparison to New Zealand, Denmark, Australia, and United States of America. To overcome this milk production program was started at the national level in 1964 with the formation of the National Dairy development board. In a milk Union a milk society is formed by the union of farmers. Union surveys the capabilities of the milk supply sector and after the primary survey a program extension worker is appointed in the village and then he starts buying and collecting milk. In the milk collection center farmers are encouraged to become member of the cooperative societies when a required number of milk producers get ready, general meeting is called in the village and a resolution is passed to form a cooperative society on the basis of the recommendations of the Cooperative Federation the society is registered under the Rajasthan Cooperative act 1965. Only a milk producer can become a member of a cooperative society. The Rajasthan government gives share capital to the committee through Dugdh Sangh which is given for necessary milk test and other equipment. The village Dairy co-operative Society uses stainless steel cans to store and transport the milk collected by them to Chilling center/dairy plant. It is evident by the data from the Kota Zila Dugdh Sangh that till 2017 there are total 440 DCS in Bundi district, out of which Hindoli Panchayat Samiti has maximum 145 DCS, Talera has 36, Bundi has 117 and Nainwan has 58 DCS.



Table1: Milk collection centers in bundi district

S.No.	Milk collection center	Volume of collected milk in liters
1	Owan	1080
2	Gardara	760
3	Keshoraipatan	640
4	Nayagaon	560
5	Mundgasa	506
6	Alod	465
7	Kaprain	498
8	Bara Khera	368
9	Guwari	315
10	Basoli	310

source-Annual progress report, Kota zila dudghsangh(2020)

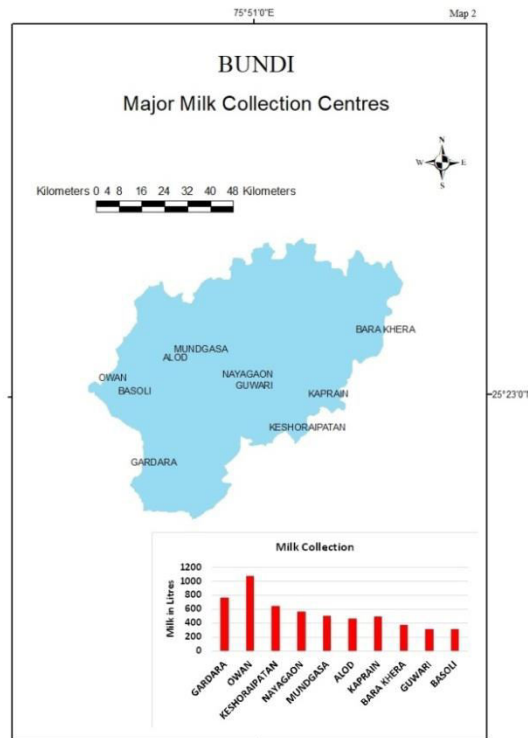
Table 2:Milk production in Bundi district(2012-2020)

Years	Total number of milk collection centers	Collected milk (in liters)
2012-13	351	38617
2013-14	390	48670
2014-15	414	57552
2015-16	414	62466
2016-17	440	64270
2017-18	449	65548
2018-19	465	66498
2019-20	468	66870

source-Annual progress report, Kota zila dudghsangh(2012-2020)

After studying the table 2, we can conclude that from 2012 to 2020 there has been a continuous rise in milk collection in Bundi district, in 2012 from 351 milk collection centers 38617 liters milk was collected which increased to 57552 liters milk from 414 milk centers in 2015, in 2020 this increased to 66870 liters from 468 centers in the district. Owan is the the major milk collection center, Gardara, Keshorai Patan,NayaGaonareother main centers of milk collection in the district. There is a continuous increase in milk production and because of this there has been arise in the living standards of the milk producers.The milk union operates a special wing to educate and train the concerned personals to

help and supervise the whole process. The periodic accounting and administration, supervision and audit are also arranged. For collecting milk there is a three tier system in the district, DCS collect milk from the milk producers and from this DCS Kota Zila Dugdh Sangh collect milk and for procurement it is sent to Kota Dairy plant milk where it is kept for 3 to 4 days in the plant in cold storage and then pasteurized to make it germ free milk. Milk collected by DCS is brought to the milk chilling center Mangli. Bundi Kota Zila Dugdh Sangh has fixed routes to collect milk from the different DCS in different Tehsils. The vehicle of Zila Dugdh Sangh daily collects milk on these routes.



1. Jajawar Gothda Alod: the starting point of this route is Sisola milk collection center from here the vehicle collects milk from Jajawar, Kumharla Balaji, Ronija, Gothra and Alod.
2. Basi Ranipura Dablana: Dugarimilk collection center is the starting point of this route from here the vehicle collect milk from Basi, Ranipura and Dablana.
3. Laban Kaprain Keshorai Patan route: Bara Khera milk collection center is the starting point of this route from here the vehicle collects milk from Laban, Ajanta, Kaprain, Kodaka, Arnetha and Keshorai Patan and then is delivered straight to Kota dairy.
4. Owan Basoli route: Owan is the starting point of this route from here the vehicle collects milk from Basoli, Datunda, Narainpur and Sathoor.
5. Gardara Namana route: Gardara is the starting point of this route from here the vehicle collects milk from Sunderpura, Loicha, Namana, Silor, Barundhan and Talera.

DCS Kota Zila Dugdh Sangh is involved at grassroots with farmers. They provide inputs to farmers and engage with them to support and make their life better through welfare and development programs:

1. Farmer Development Program - Free Veterinary Service and Consultancy is provided to each farmer.
2. Extension Activity and Awareness Program - They hire educated and experienced team for Extension Activity. The extension team organizes awareness program for cattle farming agriculture and provide them latest input on various techniques to reduce cost of production and increase yield of agriculture crop and milk.
3. Infertility and Health Camp - Every six months, camp is organized in each village, wherever they have established milk collection center for checkup of animals of all farmers.

VII. CONCLUSION

In Bundi, dairy occupation can become the basis of economic progress which can give additional benefit to the agriculture-based population. There has been continuous increase in milk production from the district. Kota Zila Dugdh



Sangh is giving economic help to the milk producers which includes loan for buying cattle and their upkeeping from this we can conclude that the population of this district has started taking interest in milk production because the income by this occupation is quick and continuous and the region is Gujar dominated which is traditionally associated with cattle farming.

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