Role of Dairy Farming In Rural Sector

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Abstract- The present paper throws light on Dairy Farming. Dairy Sector in Punjab involves thousands of poor farmers, for whom animal ownership ensures critical livelihood, sustainable farming and economic stability. Dairy section generates massive employment opportunities both directly and indirectly to millions of rural population. This paper discusses about how much dairy farming is important after crop failure people adopted dairy as a subsidiary occupation. The dairy sector offers the good opportunity for those who are looking for new and expanding markets; while the farming sector is more or less stagnant, the dairy sector has opportunity for growth.

Key Words: Dairy Farming, Critical Livelihood, Subsidiary occupation and economic stability

I. INTRODUCTION

Dairy farming plays a pivotal role in the economy of our country. It helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment and raising nutritional level. In additional, dairying is crucial in providing assured employment to family labor (candler and kumar, 1998) and increase the purchasing power of the poor, to a considerable extent. In India, the contribution of the landless and marginal dairy farmers to the national milk bowl is quite substantial (Shukla & Brahmankar, 1996 ; Ahuja et al, 2000). More than 70 million farm families mostly comprising resource poor depend upon dairy farming to supplement their family income.

Diversification of crop farming through dairy enterprise can play a significant role as dairy farming provides nutrition, draft animal power, organic manure, supplement employment and generate continuity of income and act as the cushion against income shocks arising due to crop failure. Dairying in the recent decades has been considered as a vital component in the diversification of Indian agriculture where is beset with stagnating growth and mid low absorption of unskilled agriculture laborers. In order to alleviate the problem of unemployment, under employment and to maintain domestic tranquility, diversification of crop production into non crop enterprises like dairy farming is of vital important.

Dairy section generates massive employment opportunities both directly and indirectly to millions of rural population at lowest investment along with crop farming. It gives a continuous employment, a steady source of income & therefore dairying itself has been proved to be very effective tool in upgrading the social and economic status of the farmer.

II. PROBLEMS FACED IN DAIRY SECTOR

Dairy farming has already been defined. It is one of most preferred avenue for dairy farmers. There are various schemes given by central and state government to the dairy farmers and dairy entrepreneurs to start their enterprise but still, they face many problems in the dairy sector

2.1 General Problems

Distant location of artificial insemination centers, Poor irrigation facilities for growing fodder crops, Lack of knowledge about silage preparation, Non-availability of improved fodder seeds and Susceptibility of animals to diseases are the general problems faced by dairy owners.

2.2 Technical Problems

These include lack of veterinary facilities in the village, highly expensive consultancy service of private practitioners, Lack of technical knowledge to manage the dairy enterprise and poor conception rate in dairy animals.

2.3 Marketing Problems

The following are marketing problems which are faced by the dairy farmers: Non-remunerative price for milk, poor marketing outlet of milk, difficulty to store milk in summer season and competition from large and established units.

2.4 Economic Problems

The following are some economic problems faced by dairy farmers: High Cost of animal feed & fodder, high cost of crossbreed cows and buffaloes, high cost of veterinary medicines, high investment, difficult loan procedure and inadequate finance by bank for purchasing milk animals.
As per the above dairy stated problems, it is clearly evident that dairy farmers encounter some harsh hurdles in starting and raising their enterprises.

III. ROLE OF STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
Dairying is an integral component of rural economy of Punjab state. It provides organic manure. Insurance against crop failure and assured employment to family members. Dairy development has made a quantum jump in Punjab and various schemes are provided by the state and central govt. for the benefit of dairy farmers. There are several financial incentives provided by the government for setting up of infrastructural facilities for milk production.

They are as follows

3.1 The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD):
NABARD was set up in 1982 to promote integrated rural development. Since then it has been adopting a multi-dimensional, multi-purpose strategy for the promotion of rural business enterprises in the country apart from agriculture. It spots small and large industries in general, using credits and non-credit approaches. It offers counseling and consultancy services and organizes training and development programs for rural entrepreneurs. It assists farmers with loans and refinancing facilities for dairy farmers. Loans are to be repaid in monthly installments usually within a period of 5 years. NABARD provides different types of schemes to the dairy farmers in Punjab to start their enterprise.

3.2 Self employment scheme (SES):
This scheme helps farmers to generate self employment by providing them training free of cost in order to improve their financial outcomes from farming by establishment of small dairy farms 10 animal unit for milk production. Training deals with breeds of animals, type of sheds, type of diseases, deduction of fat and SNF, composition of milk, silage making, cattle feed, subsidy and animal insurance. The self employment scheme provides assistance to all the farmers in the dairy sector covering small, medium and large scale enterprises.

3.3 Special scheme for S.C:
Under this scheme assistance is provided to the scheduled caste families for setting up dairy farming in an organized manner, through establishment of small dairy farm of two animal units and providing interest free loan up to Rs. 1 lakh. Training is based on type of breeds, subsidy and insurance. The scheme in particular is beneficial for the landless schedule caste families by helping them set-up their own small dairy farms and earn a living.

3.4 Dairy Venture Capital Fund Scheme (DVCFS):
The dairy venture capital fund scheme was regulated by the central govt. of India to generate self employment and provide infrastructure to unorganized dairy sector for making improvement in quality and to help increase the commercial viability to these activities. Activities like establishment of small dairy farms 10 animal units for milk production. Purchase of dairy processing equipment and milking machines helps dairy farmers to set up their own enterprise. The scheme assists the dairy farmers to initiate these activities. The scheme was later improved with changes in entrepreneurial policies under the name of dairy entrepreneurship development scheme (DED).

3.5 Dairy entrepreneurship development scheme (DEDS):
Dairy entrepreneurship development scheme is a govt. of India sponsored scheme under the remaining XI plan to provide financial support to entrepreneurship to start dairy and allied business. The scheme has come into effect from 1st September 2010 with interest free loan (IFL) assistance of Rs. 146.91 crore throughout the country. Any farmer, individual entrepreneur. NGO Company. Groups of unorganized or organized sector etc. are eligible to get loan.

Under the DEDS Scheme 25% (33.33% for SC/ST) capital subsidy is available to all eligible for it. The subsidy available is credit linked and paid through the financing bank. The following are the eligible components under the DED scale:

- Small Dairy Units, Heifer Rearing. Vermicompost along with milk animal unit. Purchase of milking machines.
- Cold Storage facilities for Milk and Milk Products, Establishment of private Veterinary Clinic and Dairy Marketing Outlet/ Dairy Parlor. The DED scheme, therefore, provides significant help to dairy farmers in an efforts to provide financial aid for starting, an enterprise.
In the light of fast changing global trade regime the outlook for technological development in the Indian dairy sector appears to be bright. This setting up of an enterprise is backed up by the central and state governments which results in successful entrepreneurship to earn profits.

IV. CONCLUSION
The present paper includes role of dairy farming, problems faced in dairy sector and role of centre and state government to uplift the status of dairy owners. This paper discusses about the most of the dairy farmers are facing the problems related to marketing, quality breed animals, veterinary services and high cost of feed and concentrates. Despite, all the problems it faces, the dairy farming still hold high promise as a dispensable source of livelihood for the vast majority of the rural people.

V. REFERENCES