

Dairy development in jammu and kashmir- an overview

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Abstract: Dairy development in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is recognised as an effective instrument for ameliorating the economic conditions of rural families, particularly those of the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. The reduction of rural poverty and income inequalities has been principal and paramount objectives of agricultural development in J&K. However, growth in agriculture alone cannot be sufficient to bring about substantial reduction in income inequality and poverty. Therefore reliance on dairy sector has also become an inevitable process in J&K economy. The State has registered a steady growth in milk production. The State's milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakhs metric tons, which increased to 15.92 lakhs metric tons in 2009-10. The per capita milk consumption is 378 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 256 grams for 2009-10.

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Introduction

Dairy sector in India has acquired substantial growth momentum from 9th plan onwards as a result of which we now rank first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 100 million tonnes in 2006-07 and 121.8 million tonnes in 2010-11. (Pundith Urmila 2008). The per capita availability of the milk has also increased from 112 gms. In 1968-69 to 252 gms per day in 2006-07 and reached a level of 281 gms per day In 2010-11, but it is still lower than the world average of 284 gms per day. About 14.46 farmers have been brought under the ambit of 144168 village level dairy corporative society's up to March 2011. Jammu and Kashmir is ideally suited for dairy development. The State has registered a steady growth in milk production. The State's milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakhs metric tons, which increased to 15.92 lakhs metric tons in 2009-10. The per capita milk consumption is 378 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 256 grams for 2009-10.(Economic survey 2011-12). There is close relationship between agriculture and dairy sector in J&K. Dairy sector enables farmers to generate the working capital to produce the needed input for agriculture, such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc.,. In rural areas owing of milch animals contributes not only to the dairy industry, but also to agriculture by way of providing manure, dung fuel, feed wastages and animal labour. Milk production can be considered as a yard stick to assess the growth of dairying in any country.

The main objective of the study is:

1. To ascertain the importance of the Dairy sector in the J& K economy with special reference to production of milk and its growth.

Methodology

The study is based on secondary data. The secondary data related to importance of dairy industry in J&K economy has been collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics, planning and Development Department Govt of J&K. Besides this the sources of secondary data include Papers, Journals, Magazines etc.,. The data obtained from the above sources has been analysed using following techniques;

Growth Rate

To work out growth rate of Dairy industry in terms of production of milk following formula has been used;

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{Q_t - Q_{t-1}}{Q_{t-1}} \times 100$$

Where Q_t = Production of milk in current period;

Q_{t-1} = Production of milk in base period i.e. 2007-08 as base year

Regression Analysis

To estimate the production of milk, following formula has been used;

$$Y = a + bx$$

Y = production of milk

x = Year

a = Intercept, b = unknown parameter to be calculated statistically

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is basically agrarian in nature. About 75% of its population resides in rural areas with agriculture and livestock

rearing as their main occupation. Dairy development is one of the ideally suitable, core and critical activity in the economic profile of the state, as the climatic conditions and abundance of green pasturage are conducive for rearing of animal, which forms the mainstay of dairy development. As the demand for milk and milk products has been increasing at a faster rate, there is a scope for dairy development in the state. As per the live stock census of 2005-06, the state has 8.24 million live stocks, comprising 2.85 million cattle, 54 million buffalos, 3.56 million sheep and 1.29 million goat population. (live stock census 2005-06).

The total annual milk production of the state has increased from 11.67 lack million tonnes in 1997-98 to 14.14 lack million tonnes in 2003-04. The total production of milk in the country is 880.08 lack million tonnes. The overall contribution of Jammu and Kashmir State in milk production of country is 1.60%. As per 2003-0, the per capita availability of milk in state was 363 grams per head per day and ranked 4th in Indian union, the first being Punjab(898g/head/day) followed by Haryana (643g/head/day) and Rajasthan(371g/head/day), Thus availability is higher than Indian council of medical research(1989) recommendation of 265ml/day/adult and that of national average of 231g/head/day(2003-04).

Table 1: Production of milk (growth rate)

Year	Milk production (000MT)	% Growth Rate (2007-08 base year)
2007-08	1548.00	-
2008-09	1622.38	4.80
2009-10	1788.44	15.53
2010-11	1889.05	22.03
2011-12	2070.54	33.74

Source: Economic survey 2011-2012

As is clear from the above table that, Jammu and Kashmir is ideally suited for Dairy development; the state has registered a steady growth in milk production. the states milk production in 2002 was 12.40 lakh metric tonnes, which increased to 17.88 lakh metric tonnes in 2010-11. The per capita consumption of milk is 378 grams per day, which is well above the national average of 356 grams per day for 2010-11. The figures in above table are presented as below:

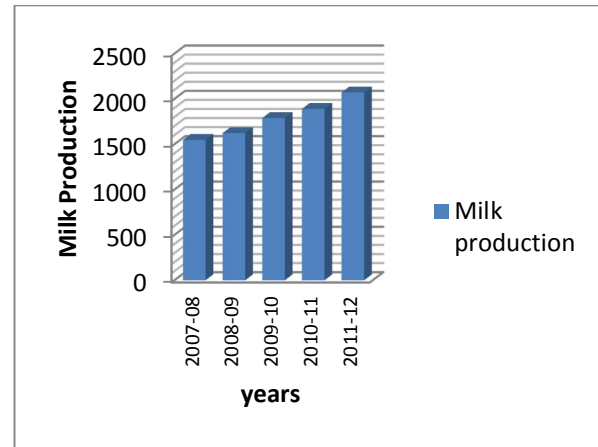


Figure 1:- production of milk in J & K

The perusal of the above table and figure gives the clear picture of the growth of milk production in Kashmir. The production of milk has registration a 33.33 percent growth in 2011-12 as against 15 percent in 2007-08. By employing regression following results were obtained.

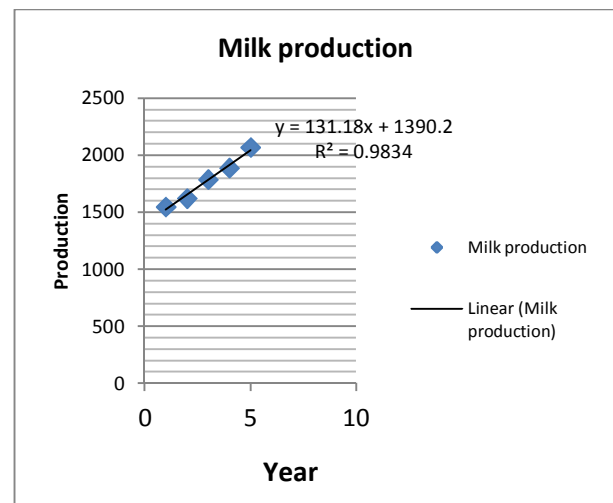


Figure 2: Trend line of milk production

Regression equation $y = 131.1X + 1390$, where $Y =$ Production and $X =$ years, shows that in year 2012-13, the production of milk will reach up to MT 2176.6. This shows that dairy industry is prospering day by day. $R^2 = 0.78$, which shows that there is highly increase in production of milk over the period of time.

Table 2: Distribution of Milk Production during the year 2010-11 in J&K (in 000MTs)

	District	Cross cow	Local cow	Buffallo	Goat	Total	% age of total
Kashmir Region	Anantnag	147.471	32.853	2.951	4.92	188.195	11.69
	Pulwama	186.235	3.475	0.976	1.425	192.111	11.94
	Budgam	103.434	6.892	0.363	3.471	114.16	7.09
	Srinagar	55.189	6.538	0.413	1.386	63.526	3.95
	Baramulla	184.597	28.927	3.468	10.412	191.404	11.89
	Kupwara	24.592	9.081	0.831	3.206	37.71	2.34
Total		665.518	87.766	9.002	24.82	787.106	48.91
Jammu Region	Doda	100.863	74.967	23.074	9.763	208.667	12.97
	Udhampur	48.355	30.645	79.894	15.667	174.561	10.58
	Jammu	50.742	20.07	59.369	6.103	136.284	8.47
	Kathua	32.268	20.858	34.921	6.944	94.991	94.99
	Rajouri	6.635	14.199	31.13	7.315	59.279	3.68
	Poonch	15.218	9.351	54.247	7.884	86.7	5.39
Total		254.081	170.09	282.635	53.676	760.482	47.26
Ladakh Region	Leh	6.408	8.424	0.000	12.137	26.969	1.68
	Karigal	16.412	12.689	0.000	5.589	34.69	2.16
Total		22.82	21.113	0.000	17.726	61.659	3.83
Total J&K State		942.41	278.96	291.63	96.21	1609.24	100.00

Source: Economic survey 2010-11

The above table shows that the total milk production of the state during 2010-11 was 1609.247 thousand MT, of which 58.56% comes from Cross cow, 17.35% from Local cow Milk, 18.12 % from Buffalo Milk and 5.98% from Goat Milk.

Initiatives and Strategies

Keeping in view the performance of dairy sector in Jammu and Kashmir, it is important for both state and central level that those initiatives should be taken which will help this industry to make progress. The initiatives and strategies are;

- i. Genetic up gradation of cattle and buffalo.
- ii. Management of genetic resources by adopting central herd registration and progeny testing.
- iii. Artificial insemination coverage to 55% which is at present 29%.
- iv. Corresponding increase of inputs for genetic up gradation.
- v. Establishment of genetic resource pools for making available elite germ plasm to attain desirable level of up gradation in cattle and buffalo
- vi. Scientific management of field date related to genetic resources available in the state.
- vii. Covering in accessible areas of state under frozen semen technology (FST) and Corresponding increase of FST inputs.
- viii. Introduction of elite semen for improving quality of local cattle.

Conclusion

Dairy sector in Jammu and Kashmir is emerging as important growth leverage to state economy and its share to Gross State Domestic Products is also increasing over the years. As we know economy of Jammu and Kashmir is still agriculture dependent and is the main occupation of majority of the rural people who earn their livelihood from it. Census figures signify that about 75 % of the population lives in rural areas with agriculture and allied sectors including livestock rearing as main occupation. According to the economic survey carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, J&K, agriculture and livestock sector contributes 17.00% to our Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). It is estimated that livestock and its derived foods and other products contributes about 6.13% to this GSDP. The income elasticity of demand for dairy products is high. The analysis has revealed that dairying offers a vast potential for development in the state. Dairy sector enables farmers to generate the working capital to produce the needed input for agriculture, such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc.,. In rural areas owing of milch animals contributes not only to the dairy industry, but also to agriculture by way of providing manure, dung fuel, feed wastages and animal labour. Milk production can be considered as a yard stick to assess the growth of dairying in any country. Therefore in order to link the dairy development with rural development programmes, the government

should introduce milk producer's corporative societies at various levels.

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