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Current Scenario of Milk Production in India

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Introduction

Dairy farming is a secondary occupation for millions of rural residents. Urban regions have a rising demand for milk and milk-related products. A commercial milk production, collection, transportation, processing, and marketing system was not available to rural residents. Private dealers may take advantage of the situation by paying the milk produced a low price, adulterating the milk, and then charging the urban consumer a premium price. Because of this, the first dairy cooperative organisation, known as the "Katra Cooperative Dairy Society," was founded in 1913 in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, and the Calcutta Cooperative Milk Union was registered in 1909. In 1927, the Madras Milk Supply Union was founded. At the end of the 1930s, there were 19 milk supply unions covering 264 primary societies. The army's increased demand for milk and milk products, along with the severe shortage of milk in urban areas, gave birth to many new milk cooperative groups during the Second World War. However, the majority of cultures remain focused on the customer. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union at Anand (AMUL) was the first producer-oriented dairy cooperative to be established in India. It was a significant turning point in the growth of the dairy cooperative movement.

Milk Production Scenario

Global milk production increased by 2.0% in 2019 to roughly 906 million tonnes in 2020, with the exception of Africa, where production remained unchanged. This growth was fueled by higher output across all geographic regions. Asia experienced the largest growth in milk volume, followed by Europe, the Americas, Oceania, and Central America and the Caribbean. The production of milk in Asia increased to 379 million tonnes in 2020, a rise of 2.6% year over year, primarily due to growth in India, China, Pakistan, and Turkey. Japan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan all saw modest increases in production. India's milk production increased by 2.0% from 2019 to 195 million tonnes in Growing milk output was further aided

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by the quick mobilization of the network of rural cooperatives during the early stages of the pandemic and the flow of milk into drying machines. India produces the most milk overall in the world, and is ranked number one. The nation produces overall 198.44 million tonnes of milk. Over the previous year, the milk output climbed by 5.69 percent. There is 406 gm of milk per person available per day. The top five states for milk production are Uttar Pradesh (16.06%), Rajasthan (12.89%), Madhya Pradesh (8.62%), Gujarat (7.71%), and Andhra Pradesh. They collectively generate 52.96 percent of the nation's total milk production.

Milk production and per capita availability of India

The milk production has been rising steadily over time. From 187.75 million tonnes in 2018-19 to 198.44 million tonnes in 2019-20, milk output increased by 5.69 percent. In 2011–12, milk was also available per person at a rate of 281 gm/day. Since 2014–15, the per capita availability of milk has been steadily rising. The per capita availability increased from 319 gm/day in 2014-15 to 406 gm/day in 2019-20.

State-wise annual growth of milk production during 2019-20

State wise analysis of the growth pattern of milk production throughout the 2019–20 period. It has been noted that 10 states have had increases in milk production of more than 6.00%. 11 states (Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Punjab) have seen milk production increase at a rate greater than the 5.69 percent national average.

Annual growth rate of milk production in Chhattisgarh

According to an integrated sample survey, Chhattisgarh will produce 1620.59 thousand tonnes of milk overall in 2019–20, of which 393.90 thousand tonnes will come from buffalo, 136.57 thousand tonnes will come from exotic breeds of cattle, and 1086.11 thousand tonnes will come from native breeds of cattle. According to the 2019-20th Livestock Census, there are 99.75 lakh cows and 11.75 lakh buffalo in existence worldwide.

The milk output has been rising steadily over time. From 1511.90 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 to 1620.59 million tonnes in 2019-20, milk output increased by 7.18 percent.

Per capita milk availability in Chhattisgarh

Data for Chhattisgarh indicated 159.000 g/day in 2020. This represents an increase from the prior figure for 2019, which was 151.000 g/day. The average is 113.500 g/day from March

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2001 to 2020, with 20 observations. Chhattisgarh data is updated yearly. The statistics peaked in 2020 at 159.00 g/day and fell to a record low in 2001 at 100.000 g/day.

Scope of study

- The world's largest population of livestock is found in India. About 57.3% of the world's buffalo population and 14.7% of the cattle population are found there. As a result, profitable dairy farming offers enormous potential for boosting milk production.
- The dairy industry has undergone significant change, primarily as a result of the use of scientific production techniques and increased emphasis on the creation of a dairy cooperative infrastructure, both of which have significantly increased milk production.
- The conventional dairying industry provides a wealth of opportunities for utilising innovation, value addition, and cost efficiency. Mechanization would be used in the production of milk and milk products in a hygienic manner as part of this progress. The rapidly expanding dairy industries are driven by consumer demand for processed dairy products like butter, cheese, curd, ice cream, etc. in addition to milk. In order to stimulate the restructuring and reorganisation of the unorganised units of dairy and the dairy sector, Indian dairy provides limitless options for creating modern small-scale units.
- Numerous components found in milk, such as casein, betalactoglobulin, alfalactoalbumin, lactoperoxidases, immunoglobulin, etc., are quite abundant on the open market.

Conclusion

In India, the majority of milk production, roughly 70%, is undertaken by small and marginal farmers. Milk and its derivatives serve not only as a vital nutritional resource but also as a significant source of income and employment for a substantial portion of the Indian populace. Years of careful planning and effective governmental and public sector initiatives have established India as a prominent global milk producer. However, the country faces challenges due to its growing population and stagnant crop production. Therefore, it is imperative to rejuvenate the Indian dairy industry to meet the anticipated demand. Key priorities include addressing issues related to production, marketing, export, and providing essential infrastructure to support the growth of the Indian dairy sector. In this pursuit, dairy scientists and entrepreneurs should adopt a comprehensive approach to product development,

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incorporating innovative techniques for value addition and advanced processing methods to meet international quality and safety standards.