

Popular Article

Dairy Farming: Opportunities and Challenges

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Introduction

India is the world's leading producer of milk. From villages to cities, dairy farming has become a major source of livelihood for millions of families. But like every business, this field too comes with its own set of risks and challenges. If farmers and entrepreneurs are aware of these issues in advance and take preventive measures, they can avoid losses and earn sustainable profits.

Key Challenges

The biggest challenge is animal health. Without timely vaccination, deworming, and regular veterinary check-ups, diseases such as FMD and mastitis can severely affect milk yield.

Another major issue is the cost and availability of fodder. Rising feed prices or shortage of green fodder directly reduce both the quantity and quality of milk.

Market dependency also creates uncertainty. Sometimes milk prices fall drastically, or buyers delay payments. Meanwhile, poor management practices—

such as irregular milking or lack of hygiene—can bring down the quality and lead to losses.

In rural areas, electricity and water shortages make it difficult to preserve milk and maintain animal health. Sudden accidents or deaths of animals without insurance add to the burden.

Manpower is another concern. Finding skilled workers for animal care is not easy, and rising labor costs strain farmers' budgets. On top of that, government regulations, extreme weather (heat, cold, floods, or drought), and the long-term nature of investment make dairy farming a challenging venture.

Ways to Reduce Losses

The first priority should be animal health and safety. Regular vaccination, deworming, half-yearly veterinary check-ups, and insurance coverage can save farmers from major financial setbacks.

Fodder management is equally important. Growing green fodder on farms, storing silage/hay for the year, and providing balanced feed with mineral supplements

help maintain steady milk production.

Diversified marketing is key. Instead of relying only on local milkmen, farmers should connect with dairy cooperatives, private companies, and also focus on value addition—selling products like curd, paneer, and ghee.

Maintaining hygiene and proper management improves milk quality. Having proper cooling systems, reserve water (borewell/tank), and keeping a stock of basic medicines can prepare farmers for emergencies.

Farmers should also utilize government schemes through institutions like the Dairy Development Board and NABARD. Subsidies for milking machines, fodder cutters, and chilling units reduce costs significantly. To tackle weather challenges, using fans/coolers and shade during summer, warm bedding in winter, and proper drainage in rainy seasons is highly effective.

Finally, financial planning is crucial. Start small (with 4–5 animals), gradually expand herd size, and prepare a repayment plan before taking loans from banks or cooperatives.

Conclusion

Dairy farming is a long-term game. It requires patience, planning, and modern management practices. With a focus on animal health, fodder, hygiene, marketing, and government support, dairy farming can

not only provide sustainable income but also strengthen the rural economy.