



Impact On Dairy Industry In Covid-19 Pandemics: A Case Study Of Rajarambapu Cooperative Doodh Sangh Islampur

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Abstract:

The restriction caused by COVID-19 pandemic have affected on all sectors. It affects on economic activity as well as loss of human lives. India is an Agriculture country near about 68% of population is depend on the agriculture. India is densely populated country and most of the live in rural area. India has many agricultural sectors have grater potentialities for uplifting the growth of national economy.

Dairy industry is a main supplementary activity of agricultural sector, and it has generating additional income source and employment opportunities for Society. The present research paper focused on the impact of COVID-19 on dairy industry. The restrictions caused by the pandemic of Corona Virus have largely affected on Dairy industry. Restriction affected domestic demands as well as exports of milk and milk products. Because of restrictions, dairy industry faced many challenges like collection of milk, processing of milk and selling of milk and milk products. Milk and milk products are perishable goods. It is very difficult and expensive to storage long time. Milk and dairy products are time sensitive supply chains, as result dairy industry is extremely affected sector in COVID -19 pandemic.

The present research paper is highlighted the impacts of COVID -19 pandemic on dairy industry. For this researcher have studies the Rajarambapu Patil Cooperative Doodh Sangh, Islampur which is major Dairy industries in Sangli district. Data for this study is collected through primary as well as secondary sources. Collection of milk in this sangh is 2,00,000 liters per day before COVID -19 pandemic. But it decreases 1,50,000 liters per day after COVID -19 pandemic. Selling of dairy production is also decreased. It affected badly on the farmers, labors, transport system and management of dudh sangh and also on the common people.

Keywords: Milk, Dairy Product, Dairy Industry, Agriculture, COVID -19.

Introduction:

India is an Agriculture country and majority of its population is depending on Agriculture and its related sectors. India

has achieved rapid and remarkable growth in agriculture and industrial sector during last few decades. Many agricultural sectors have grater potentialities for uplifting the

growth of national economy. As per the census of year 2019, the Maharashtra's livestock's rank is 7th in at national level.

India is densely populated nation and maximum people live in rural area. Dairy is the supplementary activity of agriculture sector, which has potential for generating additional income source of rural people and also generating employment opportunities of rural households.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has extremely affected on many Agricultural sectors. Among the all Agricultural sectors the most affected sector is Dairy Industry, because the Milk and Milk Products are highly perishable and depends on integrated and time sensitive supply chains. This study contributes to the assessing the COVID-19 pandemics impacts on the dairy industry. Milk and Dairy product have been known as part of healthy diet that helps support body immunity and prevent infections. The impacts of Corona Virus are extreme affected on various sectors, mostly agricultural and industrial sectors. The present research paper shows that the impacts of COVID-19 on Dairy Industry.

Study Region:

The city Islampur is well developed city in Walwa Tehsil of Sangli district. Islampur city is located on nearby National Highway No. 4. The city is newly emerging hub of the education, business, market, and industrial sectors, it also well developed by infrastructural facilities and it's a municipal council. The Islampur city geographically located between 17^o 03' north to 74^o 16' east and it's located the Centre of Walwa tehsil. Islampur cities total geographical area is 1.38 Km²; city divided in 26 Wards. According to 2011

census total population of Islampur city is 67,391, in that 34,435 are males while 32,956 are female population.

Objective:

Present study is about Impacts of COVID-19 on Dairy industry of Rajarambapu Patil Doodh sangh, Islampur. For the detailed study we have selected following objective.

1. To study the daily milk collection in Rajarambapu Patil Doodh sanhg of last 3 years.
2. To assess the impact on milk collection, sell and Dairy milk production before and after COVID-19 pandemic.

Database and Methodology:

Present research paper is based on the primary and secondary data of the study area. Primary data collected through field work of doodh sangh for that we used questionnaire. During the field collection we communicate with the employers of dhoodh sangh. Secondary data collected from Annual reports of Rajarambapu Patil Doodh Sangh of Islampur.

For the study of research we calculate percentage. Data from the primary and secondary sources, that we are tabulated, analyzed and to address the research question which we are selected for research.

Discussion:

Here, we discussing about the impact of dairy industry, it includes detailed study about the milk collection, dairy production, selling and quantity of 3 years that is 2018 to 2021. It discussed averagely before Corona, in Corona period and after Corona period.

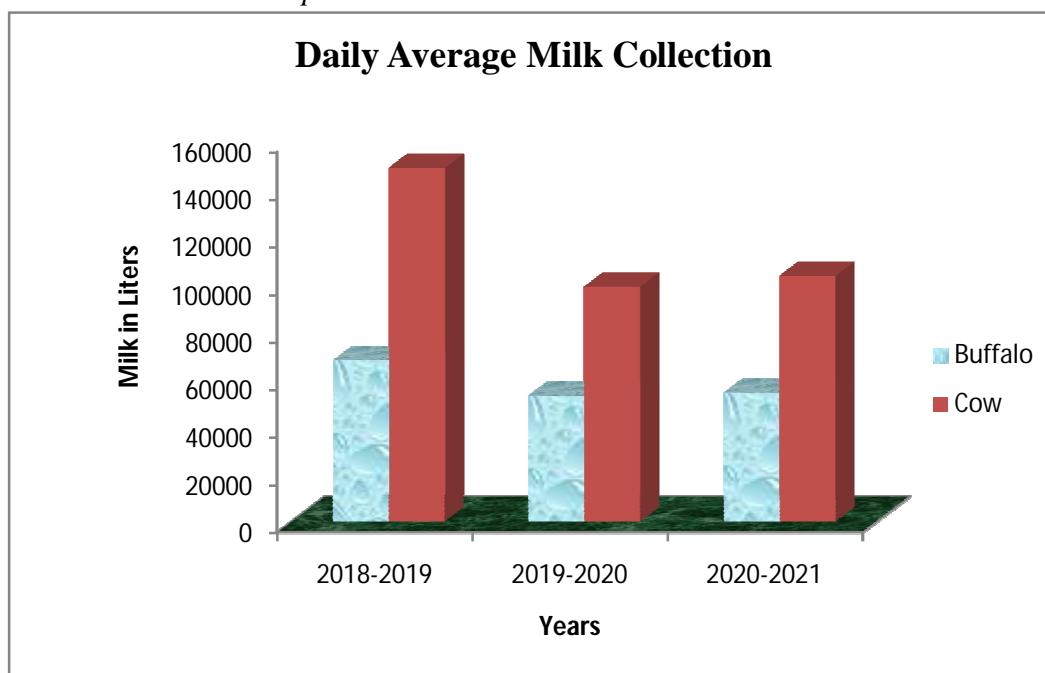
The pandemic challenged cattle rearing peoples, farmers and dairy processors with many similar problems. It is the perishable product industry hence;

the pandemic has continued disrupt dairy and other industrial sectors. So the impact of related all the dairy industrial sectors.

Table: 1: Daily average milk collection. (In Liters)

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Buffalo	67760	52909	54084
Cow	148741	98715	103230
Total	216501	151624	157323

Source: Based on Annual Report.



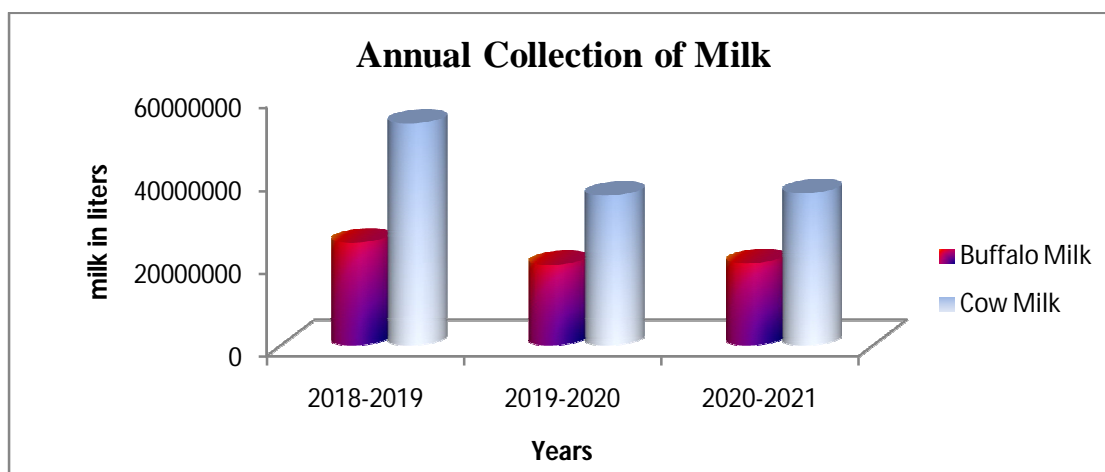
Above table and fig. shows the Daily Average Milk Collection of Rajarambapu Patil Doodh Sangh Islampur. As per the table, before pandemic year of Corona highest milk collected of cow and buffalo that is 216501 liters. Was the lowest milk collected in actual pandemic of Corona

year that is 151624 liters. It's happen because of restrictions of pandemic period and discontinuity Milk collection. After the pandemic year 2020-21the situation is slightly increased and it becomes 157323 liters.

Table: 2: Annual Collection of Milk (In Liters)

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Buffalo Milk	24732314	19364779	19740535
Cow Milk	53546760	36129636	36682395
Total milk	78279074	55494415	57422930

Source: Based on Annual Report.



Above table and Fig.No.2 shows the annual collection of Milk in liters in Rajarambapu Patil Doodh Sangh Islampur. It shows that highest milk collection before pandemic year that is 78279074 liters, but in pandemic year it has been

decreased to 55494415 liters. After pandemic the collection of milk increased to 57422930 liters. The pandemic affected animal life also, fodder for animal got lowest quantity, it's affected on animal health, people reduced cattle rearing etc.

Table: 3: Sell of Packing Milk. (In Liters)

Year	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Buffalo	11723045	10778038	8867161
Cow	11580801	11155475	8758650
Toned milk	9766076	8983509	5376434
Standard milk	5146352	5172356	3184914
Total	38216274	36089378	26187159

Source: Based on Annual Report.

Above Table is about the Sell of Packing Milk of Rajarambapu Patil Doodh Sangh of 3 Years. All the Milk types are categorized by DoodhS angh, and it seems as highest milk selling in 2018-19 that is before

pandemic and lowest milk selling in after pandemic of 2020-2021 year. Largely selling Buffalo milk and Cow milk as compare to the entire milk category.

Table.4: Sell of Milk Products (In Metric Tons)

Milk product	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Shrikhand	350.05	411.63	311.57
Yogurt	760.08	1105.02	1140.41
Basundi	56.62	72.89	70.50
Table Butter	10.73	12.78	2.53
Paneer	112.84	179.68	133.01
GulabJamun	0.82	0.46	0.18
Kulfi (per nag)	25374	15693	4872
Pedha	1.03	0.88	4.99
Khava	1.20	1.07	1.55

Source: Based on Annual Report of Doodh Sangh Islampur.

In the above table shows the selling of milk and milk Production of last 3 years
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in Metic tons. Yogurt is selling highest quantity in all above productions because,

yogurt have less price and it is required for other food industries as raw material as well as people are used it in daily Meal. Where lowest quantity selling products are Shrikhand, Kulfi, Gulab Jamun, Paneer, Table butter etc because for preparing these items more milk is require so that the price is high and also the demand of this products is less in market.

Except Yogurt, remaining all milk product of Rajarambapu Patil Doodh Sangh, Islampur are selling in lowest quantity in the year 2020-2021 because, milk products affected on human health spatially on throat and other parts of human body hence, after corona pandemic demand of milk Products is less as well as supply of milk for preparing the milk products is also less in quantity.

Table.5: Sell of Milk Products (In 000 Liters)

Milk Product	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Ghee	136.84	134.80	148.99
Flavored milk	163.16	102.28	72.08
Butter milk	582.02	1005.49	918.74
Lassi	412.31	418.18	347.38

Source: Based on Annual Report of Doodh Sangh.

Above table shows the total production of Milk Products like Ghee, Flavored milk, Butter milk and Lassi in per 1000 liters in last three years. In 2018-19 selling of all products is low but after corona selling of these products is increased in 2020-21.

Conclusion:

In the study area, researchers identified that effect of corona is extreme on Dairy Industry. The demand of milk products like flavored milk, Lassi, Shrikhand, Basundi, Khawa Table Butter has decreased as well as the collection of milk is also decreased. The reason is discontinuity of milk collection and milk production due to corona and restrictions of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Cow milk collection is highest in amount as compare to buffalo milk collection. Because of cattle rearing increased, cows give more milk as compare to buffalo. Before the corona pandemic the Milk and Milk Products seen has highest proportion of collection and selling, in the Corona Pandemic milk and

Milk Products has less in proportion, but the milk and milk products after the Corona pandemic slowly increased.

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