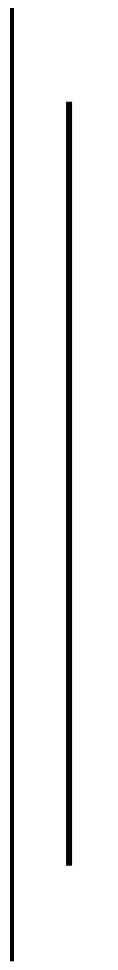


Study on the Cost of Milk Production in Nepal

दूध उत्पादन लागत सम्बन्धी अध्ययन(२०७४/०७५)



National Dairy Development Board

Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur

2018

Table of Content

1.1 Background

1.2 Objective

1.3 Scope of Study

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Sampling

1.4.2 Cost of Production Computation

2. Results And Discussion

2.1 Average Cost of Milk Production

2.2 Expense Analysis of Farm

2.3 Cost Analysis of Farm

2.3.1 Feed Expense per litre of milk

2.4 Cost of production Trend

3. Conclusion And Recommendation

Executive Summary

Observing the cost of production is the foremost factor that one has to inevitably consider in accessing any commercial enterprise. The profit of the firm can be maximized either through maximization of returns or minimization of cost. Individual producer have little control over returns being largely dependent on external environment of the firm. Hence cost minimization is an important tool in the hands of entrepreneur through which profit could be maximized. This study on the cost of milk production carried out in 14 sample districts showed that feed cost was the major cost component contributing to 60.97% of the total cost incurred in the farm. The other cost, 39.03% included the cost for animal health, AI, bulling, depreciation, interest cost, labor and cost of the utilities.

The average cost of milk production for sampled district came at Rs. 48.55. The cost of milk production was highest in Kailali i.e. Rs. 52.49 followed by Kavre Rs. 50.67. The lowest cost of milk production was found at Illam Rs. 44.09 which was followed by Jhapa Rs.44.33. The cost of milk production at Bara was Rs. 48.57, Saptari Rs. 48.19, Chitwan Rs. 49.11, Tanahun Rs. 48.20, Baglung Rs. 49.91, Rupandehi Rs. 48.86, Dang Rs. 48.96, Surkhet Rs. 49.59, Dailekh Rs. 48.22 and Dadeldhura Rs. 48.48.

Based on the study, cost of production was high at Rs. 50.11 at state 7 while the cost of production was low at state 1 at Rs 44.22. The cost of production was Rs.48.35 for state 2, Rs.49.69 for state 3, Rs. 48.63 for state 4, Rs. 48.88 for state 5 and Rs. 49.20 for state 6 respectively.

Analysed data also showed that the fixed cost contributed to 16.01% of the total cost in the sampled districts. The fixed cost included interest on capital investments (which include animal, shed, machineries and equipment) and depreciation and interest on loan. The variable cost contributed to 83.99 % of the total cost. The variable cost included the cost for feed, animal health, AI, bulling, labor and cost of the utilities.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Dairying in Nepal, over the years, has witnessed a change from a largely unorganized activity to an organized industry. Dairy Industry is one of the fastest expanding industries in the world. Milk production volume has been increased from 11,58,780(M ton) to 17,24,823(M ton) with average growth rate of the milk 2.9 liter per year from 2001/02 to 2015/16. Per capita national demand for milk is 1.1 liter/family/day with the family size of 4.88 persons which is bit less than the total requirement as specified by the WHO i.e. 91 liter/annum. But in the survey districts demand for same family was 2.14 liter/family/day. (Source: National Milk Marketing Strategy study, NDDDB, 28-06-2017). The demand for milk is projected to be 2665446 MT by 2025 (Source: National Milk Marketing Strategy study ,NDDDB, 28-06-2017) which shall be further propelled due to increasing middle class population with high disposable income along with fast changing socioeconomic and cultural values and health consciousness. Milk and milk products in Nepal find an important place in their diets. The changing economic scenario throws open the challenges as well as the underlying opportunities to increase milk production with the help of scientific breeding, feeding and management of livestock so that milk supply side matches the demand side effectively. Dairying in Nepal has traditionally been a small holders' enterprise. As the demand for milk and milk product is increasing rapidly, a shift in the production paradigm is quite visible. The milk producers are scaling up their milk production capacities and adopting dairy farming on commercial lines to tap the market opportunities. As a result few commercial dairy farms have come up in the country.

Estimating the cost of production is the key to the policy makers to ensure the sustainability of the dairy sector. Any commercial enterprise or farm envisions cutting cost and maximizing profit. However, external cost such as cost of feed, interest rate and cost of labor are outside the scope of the management. Policy makers analyze the cost of production to concentrate on the factor that has significant impact on the cost of production and recommend and implement programs to reduce it.

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is an apex level organization for the dairy development in the nation. NDDB undertakes study on cost of production every year and recommends Government on the price of raw milk and policies to reduce the cost of milk production. Cost of milk production study undertaken in 2074 BS by NDDB showed that the average cost of milk production is Rs. 48.8 per liter (cow milk Rs.42 and buffalo Rs.56 per liter).

Traditional milk production under mixed farming system is still predominantly operating in Nepal with small non-commercial holdings. Due to traditional farming system with dominated (44.8%) by small farms having less than 5 animals , the cost of milk production is high as compared to neighboring countries. However, organized commercial dairy farming is increasing with gradual replacing the small farms by medium size farms of 6-20 animals(43.9%). (NDDB,28/06/2017)

By size of the farm, it was found that the smaller the farm sizes the more the cost and vice versa. There was difference in the cost of dairy animal keeping between cow and buffalo, the cost for keeping buffalo was found less compared to cow. Cost per animal when keeping 5 or less cow was Rs. 96,241, while buffalo with same number was NRs. 93,326, similarly per animal cost when keeping 6-20 cow costs NRs. 92,757 while keeping same number of buffalo costs NRs. 91,235 and per animal cost when keeping more than 20 cow costs 82,739 and same number of buffalo keeping costs NRs. 75,487. (NDDB,28/06/2017)

1.2 Objective

The overall objective of the study is to assess the cost of milk production and recommend appropriate price of raw milk to be purchased by the processors. Following are the specific objectives:

- I. Assess the fixed (animal, sheds and other infrastructure) and variable costs (breeding, feeding, care, management, disease management) for milk production
- II. Estimate the cost of milk production by district and federal state.
- III. Recommend appropriate price for raw milk

- IV. Analyze the cattle farming pattern in order to recommend measures to reduce cost involved.

1.3 Scope of study

- a) Estimate fixed and variable cost involved in milk production.
- b) Estimate average cost of milk production by federal states.
- c) Estimate average cost of milk production in nation.
- d) Find out the causal factor for low productive farm and suggest measures for productivity improvement in terms of cost.

1.4 Methodology

- I. Both primary and secondary data were collected.
- II. Secondary data were collected from the previous study report of NDDDB and different livestock sector organizations.
- III. Primary data were collected using qualitative and quantitative research methods and tools. That included HH survey, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informants Interview (KII). To ensure the quality of data collected, training for the enumerators was arranged.
- IV. Structured questionnaire for house hold (HH) survey while FGD guideline for FGD and Open-ended semi structured checklist for KII were designed. KII were done among the District livestock officers (DLOs), political leaders, Agro-vets, vet practitioners, DMPCU and others. FGD will be undertaken from the members of MPC executive members.

1.4.1 Sampling

- 1) Well representative sample survey was undertaken. For the purpose purposive/stratified sampling method were applied for primary data collection.
- 2) Representative of all seven provinces and geographical regions will be covered for primary data collection. Ilam, Jhapa, Bara, Saptari, Chitawan, Kavreplanchowk, Baglung, Tanahun, Dang, Rupendehi, Surkhet, Dailekh, Dadeldhura, kailali districts have been selected for the survey..

3) From among the selected districts two Milk Producers Cooperative (MPCs) were selected randomly as entry point and from each cooperative ten dairy farmers were selected randomly for household survey. Sampling frame were designed to cover large, medium and small farms/ farmers.

4) Finally, 257 dairy farms were selected on the basis of probability proportionate to the number of dairy farms in each category. Primary data on various aspects of milk production enterprises were collected from each of the selected Milk producer cooperatives by personal interview method. The data were scrutinized, tabulated and subjected to tabular analysis (Tabel 1.)

Table 1. No. of sample farmers selected for data collection during survey.

S.N.	Province	District	No. of milk producers co-operatives	Proposed No. of farmers from each co-operative	Total number of farmers surveyed
1	1	Ilam	2	10	20
2	1	Jhapa	2	10	20
3	2	Bara	2	10	20
4	2	Saptari	2	10	20
5	3	chitawan	2	10	20
6	3	Kavre	2	10	19
7	4	Tanahun	2	10	20
8	4	Baglung	2	10	21
9	5	Rupendehi	2	10	20
10	5	Dang	2	10	14
11	6	Surkhet	2	10	20
12	6	Dailekh	2	10	8
13	7	Kailali	2	10	22
14	7	Dadeldhura	2	10	13
		Total	28	280	257

1.4.2 Cost of milk Production computation

The following methodology was adopted to analyze investment pattern and cost of milk production.

Capital Investment

The fixed investment on a commercial dairy farms comprised of investment on animals including milch animals, young stock and heifers, investment on cattle shed and machinery and equipments.

Costs Concepts

a) **Fixed Cost:** It includes interest on fixed capital and depreciation on animals, cattle sheds and machinery. The interest on fixed capital was worked out at the then prevailing rate of interest i.e. at 12 per cent per annum. Depreciation on fixed capital was worked out separately for cattle shed, machinery and equipments keeping in view the present value and useful economic life of the capital asset. As most of Nepalese farmers rear she calves in own farm and the farmers are Hindu and in Hindu culture we are prohibited to slaughter cow and due to this, dairying enterprise becomes less profitable. Hence, Depreciation rate on milch animals is difficult to calculate, so instead of depreciation, interest on capital required for purchasing milch cattle were calculated as calves rearing charge. Depreciation rates on cattle shed, stores and dairy equipments were applied as under Particulars Depreciation rate per annum (%)

Pakki building/ Semi-pakki building 10

Chaff cutter, Milk cans and petty items 10

As the commercial dairy farm maintained animals of different species and age groups, to determine the relative share of fixed cost attributable to milch stock, the livestock maintained at the farm were converted into livestock unit (a cattle weighing 500 kg is the standard) . The fixed cost was apportioned on the basis of livestock unit , the following relative weight were assigned .

Lactating cow = 1.00

Lactating Buffalo = 1.00

Heifer (> 1 yr.) = 0.75

Other calves (< 1 yr.) = 0.5

b) Variable Costs

These costs include feed cost, labour cost, veterinary cost and other miscellaneous costs.

- i. **Feed cost:** The cost incurred on green roughage (forage & fodder grasses), dry roughage(rice straw, maize stover, wheat straw etc) and concentrate(market

concentrate feed, dutto. pitho, chokar, pina, salt etc) to feed the animals constituted feed cost. It was worked out by multiplying quantities of feeds and fodder consumed by animals with their respective prevailing prices in the study area.

- ii. **Labour Cost:** It included family as well as paid hired labour. The hired labour was calculated considering time utilised in various dairy activities and wages paid. In case of family labour, the imputed value was taken as per the number of cattle rearing by the farmer, according to the Nepalese rupee 12000 for caring, milking, cleaning, feeding etc for 10 adult cattle per person per month (10 adult animal/12000/Month).
- iii. **Veterinary Cost:** It included the cost incurred on vaccination, medicines, breeding both for natural service and artificial insemination (A.I.), and other charges/fees of veterinary doctors.
- iv. **Miscellaneous Costs:** The cost on repairs, electricity, water charges, bucket, rope, etc formed this group.

Cost per Litre of Milk Production

In order to estimate the cost per litre of milk, the total cost per farm was divided by average milk production per farm per annum, i.e.

Cost per Litre (Rs.) = Total cost per annum/Average milk production per annum

Where Total Cost = Total Fixed cost(1) + Total Variable cost(2)

2. Results and Discussions

2.1 Average cost of milk production

The average cost of milk production for sampled district came at Rs. 48.55. The cost of milk production was high in Kailali i.e. Rs. 52.49 followed by Kavre Rs. 50.67.(Fig.2) The lowest cost of milk production was found at Ilam Rs. 44.09 which was followed by Jhapa Rs.44.33. The cost of milk production at Bara was Rs. 48.57, Saptari Rs. 48.19, Chitwan Rs. 49.11, Tanahun Rs. 48.20, Baglung Rs. 49.91, Rupandehi Rs. 48.86, Dang Rs. 48.96, Surkhet Rs. 49.59, Dailekh Rs. 48.22 and Dadeldhura Rs. 48.48. (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1 Average cost of milk production in sampled district

S.N.	Province	District	TOTAL EXPENSE (NRs)	Total Milk Production (Lits)	Average cost of production (NRs)
1	1	Ilam	7538810	170970	44.09
2	1	Jhapa	8928490	201410	44.33
3	2	Bara	10359405	213300	48.57
4	2	Saptari	12403460	257400	48.19
5	3	chitawan	14017300	285420	49.11
6	3	Kavre	8562560	168977	50.67
7	4	Tanahun	9853989	204443	48.20
8	4	Baglung	3553408	71203	49.91
9	5	Rupendehi	9989159	204443	48.86
10	5	Dang	2806410	57315	48.96
11	6	Surkhet	2253990	45455	49.59
12	6	Dailekh	854920	17730	48.22
13	7	Kailali	2223965	42368	52.49
14	7	Dadeldhura	2990075	61680	48.48
Average Production Cost					48.55

(Source: Field survey 2018, NDDDB)

The cost of production was high at Rs. 50.11 at state 7 while the cost of production was low at state 1 at Rs 44.22. The cost of production was Rs.48.35 for state 2, Rs.49.69 for state 3, Rs. 48.63 for state 4, Rs. 48.88 for state 5 and Rs. 49.20 for state 6 respectively. (Fig. (1))

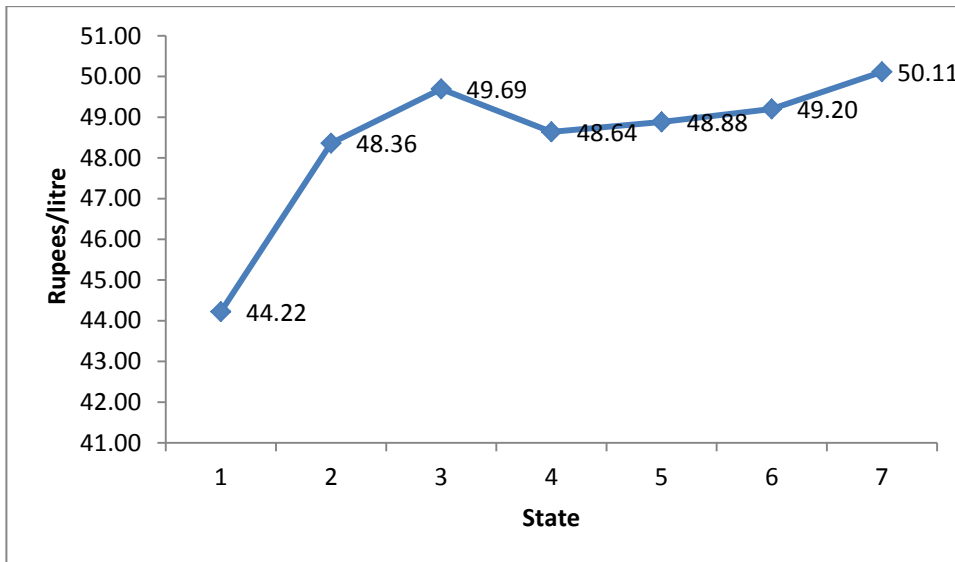


Fig. (1) Province wise average milk production cost

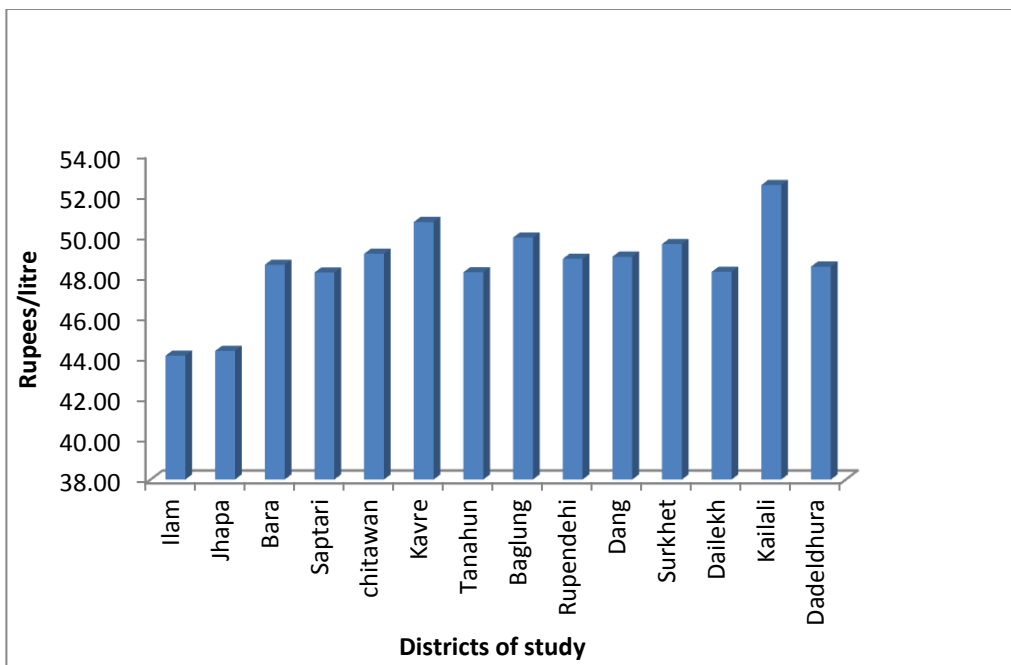


Fig. (2) District wise average cost of milk production

2.2 Expense Analysis of Farms

Data collected were processed to analyze the expense behavior of the farms. Analysis showed that the cost of feed solely contributed to 62% of the total cost incurred on the farm. Here the feed include Straw, Green grass, concentrates, bran, flour etc. The other cost, 38% included the cost for animal health, AI, bulling, depreciation, interest cost, labor and cost of the utilities. (Table 2.2.1)

Table 2.2.1 Contribution of feed and other expense in total farm expense

S.N.	Province	District	TOTAL EXPENSE (NRs)	Feed Expense	Other Expenses
1	1	Ilam	7538810	4987920	2550890
2	1	Jhapa	8928490	5245200	3683290
3	2	Bara	10359405	6241975	4117430
4	2	Saptari	12403460	8204410	4199050
5	3	chitawan	14017300	8044300	5973000
6	3	Kavre	8562560	4712185	3850375
7	4	Tanahun	9853989	6554479.25	3299510
8	4	Baglung	3553408	2305972.15	1247436
9	5	Rupendehi	9989159	7123686.75	2865472
10	5	Dang	2806410	1725190	1081220
11	6	Surkhet	2253990	1298210	955780
12	6	Dailekh	854920	527800	327120
13	7	Kailali	2223965	1201845	1022120
14	7	Dadeldhura	2990075	1561575	1428500

Analysis of the collected data showed that feed expense was highest i.e. around 71.31% in Rupandehi. The feed expense and the total expense in Rupandehi were Rs. 7123686.75 and Rs. 9989159 respectively. The feed expense was lowest at 52.23% in Dadeldhura. Data analysis showed that feed expense was 66.16, 58.75, 60.25, 66.15, 57.39, 55.03, 66.52, 64.89,

,61.47, 57.60, 61.74 and 54.04% of the total expense at Illam, Jhapa, Bara, Saptari, Chitwan, Kavre, Tanahun, Baglung, Dang, Surkhet, Dailekh and Kailali respectively.(Table 2.2.2)

Table 2.2.2 Feed and other expense percentage in total farm expense

S.N.	Province	District	Feed Expense/Total Expense(%)	Other expense/Total Expense(%)
1	1	Ilam	66.16	33.84
2	1	Jhapa	58.75	41.25
3	2	Bara	60.25	39.75
4	2	Saptari	66.15	33.85
5	3	chitawan	57.39	42.61
6	3	Kavre	55.03	44.97
7	4	Tanahun	66.52	33.48
8	4	Baglung	64.89	35.11
9	5	Rupendehi	71.31	28.69
10	5	Dang	61.47	38.53
11	6	Surkhet	57.60	42.40
12	6	Dailekh	61.74	38.26
13	7	Kailali	54.04	45.96
14	7	Dadeldhura	52.23	47.77
		Average	60.97	39.03

Analysis of the collected data showed that percentage of feed expense on total expense was 61 and remaining 39 percent required for other expenses.(fig.3)

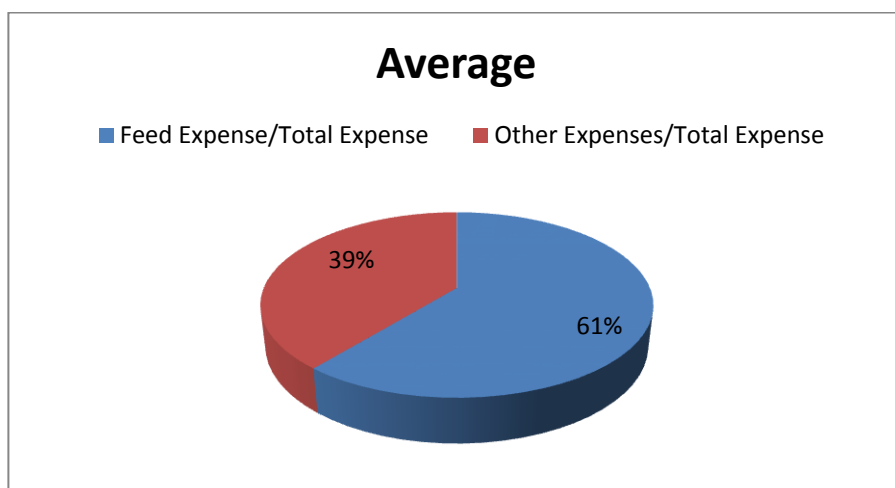


Fig.(3) Percentage of feed and other expense in total farm expense

2.3 Cost Analysis of farms

Analysis of the collected data showed that the fixed cost contributed to 15.91% of the total cost in the sampled districts. The fixed cost included interest on capital investments (which include animal, shed, machineries and equipment) and depreciation and interest on loan. The variable cost contributed to 84.08 % of the total cost (Table2.3.1).The variable cost included the cost for feed, animal health, AI, bulling, depreciation, interest cost, labor and cost of the utilities.

Table 2.3.1 Contribution of fixed cost and variable cost in total cost

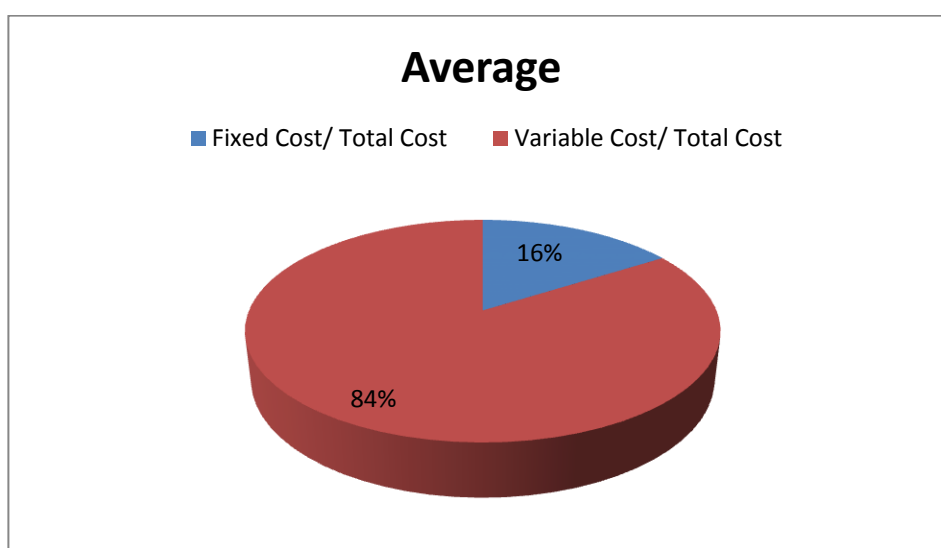
S.N.	Province	District	TOTAL COST (NRs)	Fixed Cost (NRs)	Variable Cost (NRs)
1	1	Ilam	7538810	783990	6754820
2	1	Jhapa	8928490	1284390	7644100
3	2	Bara	10359405	1912640	8446765
4	2	Saptari	12403460	1024700	11378760
5	3	chitawan	14017300	2086750	11930550
6	3	Kavre	8562560	2418480	6144080
7	4	Tanahun	9853988.75	2170302.5	7683686.25
8	4	Baglung	3553408.05	610110	2943298.05
9	5	Rupendehi	9989158.75	1259365	8729793.75
10	5	Dang	2806410	562900	2243510
11	6	Surkhet	2253990	357900	1896090
12	6	Dailekh	854920	127280	727640
13	7	Kailali	2223965	207950	2016015
14	7	Dadeldhura	2990075	525000	2465075
			96335940.55	15331757.5	81004183.05
		Average		15.91488848	84.08511152

Analysis of the collected data showed that the fixed cost was least in Saptari i.e. around 8.26% and variable cost highest i.e. 91.74%. The fixed cost was highest in Kavre i.e 28.24%.

The fixed cost was 10.40, 14.39, 18.46, 14.89, 22.02, 17.17, 12.61, 20.06, 15.88, 14.89, 9.35 and 17.56 respectively for Illam, Jhapa, Bara, Chitwan, Tanahun, Baglung, Rupandehi, Dang, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kailali and Dadeldhura (Table 2.3.2). Data shows that on an average 84% of total cost was spend in variable cost and remaining 16% only spend in fixed cost (Fig.4).

Table 2.3.2 Fixed and variable cost percentage in total farm cost

S.N.	Province	District	Fixed Cost/ Total Cost	Variable Cost/ Total Cost
1	1	Ilam	10.40	89.60
2	1	Jhapa	14.39	85.61
3	2	Bara	18.46	81.54
4	2	Saptari	8.26	91.74
5	3	chitawan	14.89	85.11
6	3	Kavre	28.24	71.76
7	4	Tanahun	22.02	77.98
8	4	Baglung	17.17	82.83
9	5	Rupendehi	12.61	87.39
10	5	Dang	20.06	79.94
11	6	Surkhet	15.88	84.12
12	6	Dailekh	14.89	85.11
13	7	Kailali	9.35	90.65
14	7	Dadeldhura	17.56	82.44
Average			16.01	83.99



Fig(4) Average Percentage of fixed and variable cost in total cost

2.3.1 Feed Expense per litre of milk

Feed expense per litre of milk was found highest at Rupandehi at Rs. 34.84 and lowest at Dadeldhura at Rs. 25.32. The feed expense per litre of milk was Rs. 29.17 at Illam, Rs. 26.04 at Jhapa, Rs. 29.26 at Bara, Rs. 31.87 at Saptari, Rs. 28.18 at Chitwan, Rs. 27.89 at Kavre, Rs.32.06 at Tanahun, Rs.32.39 at Baglung, Rs.30.1 at Dang, Rs.28.56 at Surkhet, Rs.29.77 at Dailekh and Rs. 28.37 at Kailali (Table 2.3.3).(Fig.5)

Table 2.3.3 Feed Expense per litre of milk in studied districts.

S.N.	Province	District	Feed Expense	Total Milk Production (Lits)	Feed Expense per litre of milk production
1	1	Ilam	4987920	170970	29.17
2	1	Jhapa	5245200	201410	26.04
3	2	Bara	6241975	213300	29.26
4	2	Saptari	8204410	257400	31.87
5	3	chitawan	8044300	285420	28.18
6	3	Kavre	4712185	168977	27.89
7	4	Tanahun	6554479	204443	32.06
8	4	Baglung	2305972	71203	32.39
9	5	Rupendehi	7123687	204443	34.84
10	5	Dang	1725190	57315	30.10
11	6	Surkhet	1298210	45455	28.56
12	6	Dailekh	527800	17730	29.77
13	7	Kailali	1201845	42368	28.37
14	7	Dadeldhura	1561575	61680	25.32

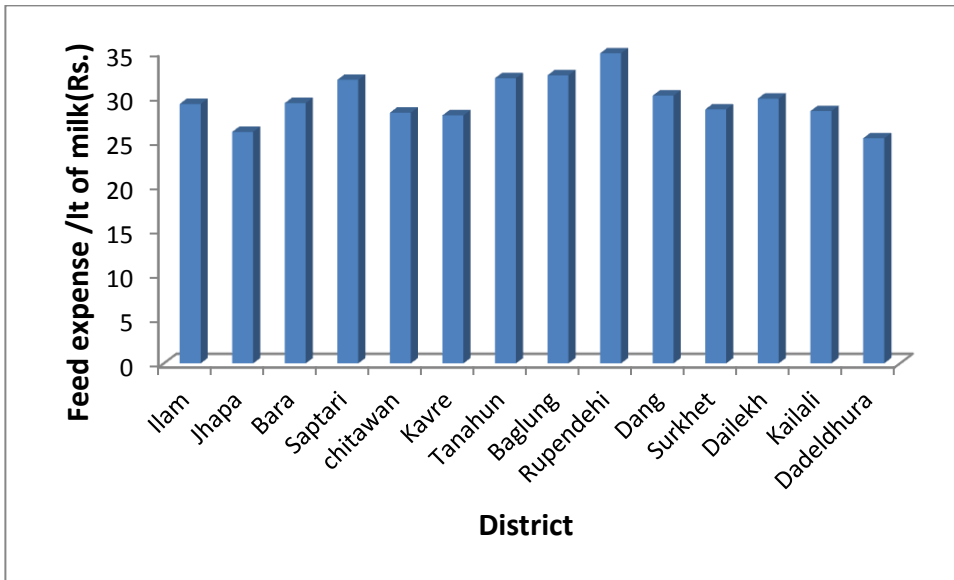


Fig.(5) Feed expense per litre of milk production

2.4 Cost of milk production trend

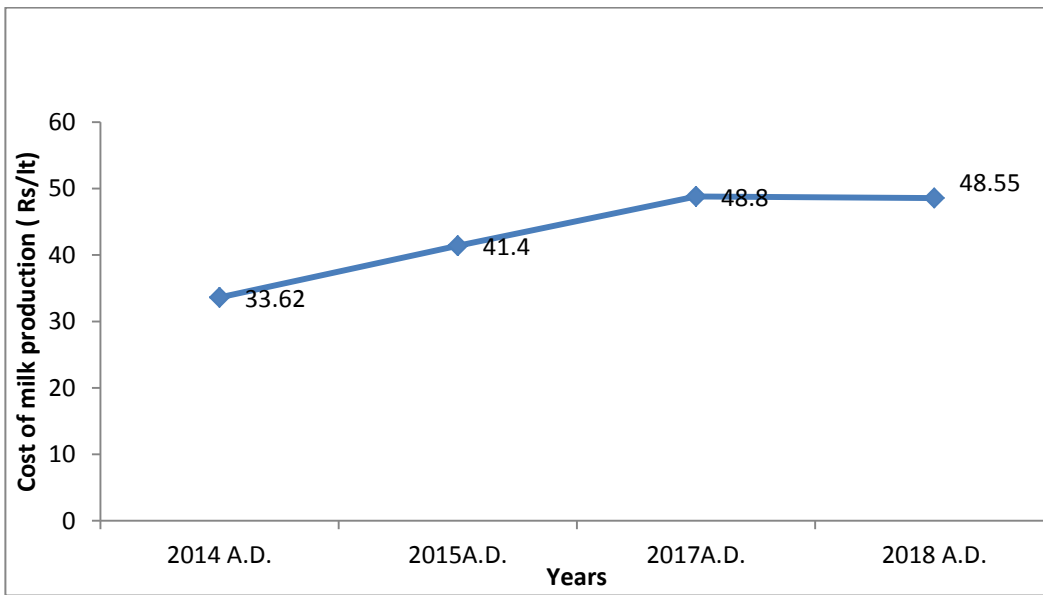


Fig.(6) Trend of cost of milk production

Study carried out on cost of milk production in last four years showed that the cost increased from Rs. 33.62 in 2014 to Rs. 48.55 in 2018. This cost was Rs. 41.4 in 2015 and Rs. 48.8 in 2017 (Fig.6).

3. Conclusion And Recommendation

The average cost of milk production for sampled district came at Rs. 48.55 The cost of milk production was high in Kailali i.e. Rs. 52.49 followed by Kavre Rs. 50.67. The lowest cost of milk production was found at Illam Rs. 44.09 which was followed by Jhapa Rs.44.33. The cost of milk production at Bara was Rs. 48.57, Saptari Rs. 48.19, Chitwan Rs. 49.11, Tanahun Rs. 48.20, Baglung Rs. 49.91, Rupandehi Rs. 48.86, Dang Rs. 48.96, Surkhet Rs. 49.59, Dailekh Rs. 48.22 and Dadeldhura Rs. 48.48.

The cost of production was high at Rs. 50.11 at state 7 while the cost of production was low at state 1 at Rs 44.22. The cost of production was Rs.48.35 for state 2, Rs.49.69 for state 3, Rs. 48.63 for state 4, Rs. 48.88 for state 5 and Rs. 49.20 for state 6 respectively.

Analysis of the collected data also showed that the fixed cost contributed to 16.01% of the total cost in the sampled districts. The fixed cost included interest on capital investments (which include animal, shed, machineries and equipment) and depreciation and interest on loan. The variable cost contributed to 83.99 % of the total cost. The variable cost included the cost for feed, animal health, AI, bulling, depreciation, interest cost, labor and cost of the utilities.

This study on the cost of production carried out in 14 sample districts showed that feed cost was the major cost component contributing to 60.97% of the total cost incurred in the farm. The other cost, 39.03% included the cost for animal health, AI, bulling, depreciation, interest cost, labor and cost of the utilities.

Recommendation

- 1) Since feed cost is the major cost component contributing to around 60.97% of the cost structure, the cost of milk production can be significantly reduced by the development of cheap feeding alternatives for dairy animals such as green grass, forage based feeding etc

- 2) Resource centre for the availability of improved breed of dairy animals and improved grass should be established in each state.
- 3) Management of unproductive, old cow and male calves through appropriate policies can significantly reduce the cost of milk production.

ANNEX I

राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध विकास बोर्ड
हरिहर भवन, ललितपुर

दूधको उत्पादन लागत अध्ययन प्रश्नावली (कृषक र फार्मस्तर) २०७४।७५

क. सामान्य परिचय

- १) कृषकको नाम ठेगाना : प्रदेश नं.
जिल्ला म.न.पा. / उप म.न.पा. / न.पा. / गा.पा. वडा नं.
- २) फार्म भए (प्रोप्राइटर/फार्मको) नाम
ठेगाना दर्ता मिति / स्थान
- सम्पर्क मोबाईल नं. संचालकको शिक्षा
- (३) तपाईंको जम्मा जमीन कति रोपनी/विघा छ ? (क) खेत:..... रोपनी (ख) पाखो :..... रोपनी
- (४) कति जमिनमा घांस खेती गर्नु भएको छ ? रोपनी
- (५) घांस खेतका लागि जग्गा भाडामा लिएको भए, क्षेत्रफल र वार्षिक भाडा
- (५) कुन कुन घांस लगाउने गर्नु भएको छ
- (६) तपाईंले कतिवटा गाई/भैंसी पाल्नु भएको छ ?
(क) जम्मा गाई..... दुहुना गाई:..... कोरली..... जात:.....
(ख) जम्मा भैंसी..... दुहुना भैंसी:..... कोरली..... जात:.....
थारा गाई/भैंसी (केही भए).....
- (७) तपाईंको गाई/भैंसिले एक दिनमा कति लिटर दूध दिन्छ ?
(क) गाई: पहिलो २ महिना..... २ महिना देखि ६ महिना सम्म..... ६ महिना देखि माथि.....
(ख) भैंसी: पहिलो २ महिना..... २ महिना देखि ६ महिना सम्म..... ६ महिना देखि माथि.....
- (८) सालाखाला ब्याएपछि कति महिना दुहुनु हुन्छ ?
गाईमा..... महिना भैंसीमा..... महिना
- (९) औषतमा एक पटक ब्याएको कति समयमा अर्को पटक ब्याउछ?
गाई..... भैंसी.....
- (१०) तपाईंले उत्पादन गरेको दूध के गर्नुहुन्छ ?
(क) घरमा नै खाने (लिटर) (ख) वेच्ने (लिटर) (ग) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्)
- (११) तपाईंले गत साल कति लिटर दूध वेच्नु भयो?..... लिटर
- (१२) कुन कुन महिनामा सबभन्दा वढि तथा कुन कुन महिनामा सबभन्दा कम दूध वेच्नुहुन्छ ?
वढि वेचिने महिनाहरु:
कम वेचिने महिनाहरु:
- (१३) तपाईं दूध कहाँ वेच्नु हुन्छ?

(क) स्थानीय चिया पसल/होटल (ख) छिमेक (ग) दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संस्था

(घ) ग्वाला (ङ) निजी डेरी (च) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्)

(१४) तपाईंले दूध वेच्ने ठाउँसम्म पुन्याउन कति समय लाग्छ?

(१५) तपाईं कति रुपैया लिटरमा दूध वेच्नुहुन्छ? गाईको: रु..... भैसीको: रु.....

(१६) तपाईं कसलाई दूध वेच्न रुचाउनुहुन्छ?किन?

(क) स्थानीय चिया पसल/होटल (ख) छिमेक (ग) दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संस्था

(घ) घरघरमा लागि विक्री गर्ने व्यक्ति (ङ) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्)

.....

(१७) सोभै उपभोक्तालाई विक्री गर्दा र डेरी उद्योगहरूमा विक्री गर्दा प्रति लिटर दुग्धको मल्यमा कति फरक पर्छ ?.....

(१८) दूध वाहेक अन्य दुग्ध पदार्थहरू पनि विक्री गर्नुहुन्छ की ?

यदि विक्री गर्ने भएमा:

दुग्ध पदार्थ:

वार्षिक विक्री परिमाण:

विक्री वाट वार्षिक आय रु :

(१९) तपाईंले पशु लाई के के खुवाउनु हुन्छ

?.....

.....

..... दाना प्रयोग गर्ने भए बजारको की? आफै बनाउने ?..... के के मिसाउनु हुन्छ ?

.....

.....

ख. खर्च सम्बन्धि विवरण

१ पुँजीगत खर्च

१	पुँजीगत विवरण		कैफियत
	गोठ/फार्मको प्रकार	कच्ची/अर्ध पक्की/पक्की	
	गोठ/फार्म निर्माण गरेको साल		
	गोठ/फार्मको क्षेत्रफल		
	घाँस खेति गरेको क्षेत्रफल		
	गोठ बनाउन लागेको जम्मा खर्च		
	उपकरण तथा मेशीनरीहरूको मुल्य		
	Milking machine मुल्य र किनेको साल		
	Generator मुल्य र किनेको साल		
	Milk can मुल्य र किनेको साल		

	अन्य कुनै भए		
	दुधालु पशुको हालको खरीद मुल्य		
	गाई.....		
	भैसी		
	कुल स्थीर पुँजी		
	हास कट्टी		
	ऋण लिएको भए रकम र व्याजदर		
	प्रचलित व्याजदर		
	जम्मा व्याज रकम		
	जम्मा		

२ .चालु खर्च

क्र.स.	खर्च विवरण	एकाई	प्रति एकाई खर्च	मासिक खर्च	जम्मा वार्षिक	कैफियत
	आहार खर्च					
	पराल					
	दाना					
	चोकर					
	पिठो					
	ढुटो					
	भिटाभिन,लवण					
	साईलेज					
	अन्य					
	हरियो घाँस					
	घाँस उत्पादन खर्च					
	जोताई/सिंचाई					
	मल/बिउ					
	कटानी/ढुवानी					
	औषधी उपचार					
	खोप					
	प्राविधिक					
	औषधि					
	अन्य					
	प्रजनन खर्च					
	ए. आई					

	साढे/रागो					
	अन्य					
	कामदार ज्याला					
	पानी					
	बिजुली					
	जग्गाको भाडा (Lease) खर्च					
	पशु बिमा खर्च					
	अन्य सामग्री					
	बाल्टी, दाम्लो,सावेल ...					
	ठेलागाडा					
	कुल संचालन खर्च					

ग. आम्दानी सम्बन्धी विवरण

वार्षिक आम्दानी

क्रस	विवरण	मासिक	वार्षिक
१	दूध उत्पादन (लिटरमा)		
२	दुधवाट पाएको मूल्य		
३	दुग्ध पदार्थ बिक्रि		
४	दुग्ध पदार्थ बिक्रिबाट पाएको मूल्य		
५	गोवर उत्पादन (के.जी.)		
६	गोवरको मूल्य		
७	पाडा/पाडी/बाच्छा/बाच्छी बिक्रि		
८	माउ/लैनो पशु बिक्रि		
९	थारा पशु बिक्रि		
१०	जम्मा आम्दानी		

घ.अन्य विवरण

(१) दुधको मुल्य कसरी निर्धारण हुने गर्दछ?

(क) फ्याट/एस.एन.एफ दुवै (ख) फ्याट मात्र (ग) आपसी समजदारी (घ) एस.एन.एफ मात्र

(२) दूधको रकम भुक्तानी प्रक्रिया

क) दैनिक

ख) साप्ताहिक

ग) अर्धमासिक

घ) मासिक

ड)अन्य

(३) गाईभैसी पालनमा तपाइले भोग्नु परेका प्रमुख समस्याहरु (प्राथमिक क्रमको आधारमा)

.....
.....
.....
.....

(४) तपाईंको विचारमा खर्च कटाएर लगानीको कति प्रतिशत नाफा जोडी मुल्य पाउनु पर्छ ?

(५) तपाईंलाई के कस्तो सहयोग भएमा दुध उत्पादन बढ्छ जस्तो लागेकोछ?

(क) नयाँ संकलन केन्द्र/सहकारी खोलेर (ख) चिस्यान केन्द्र खोलेर (ग) पशुलालन तथा पशु स्वास्थ्यमा सेवा थपेर (ङ) अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्)

(६) दूध तथा दुग्ध पदार्थको वजार व्यवस्थापनमा भोग्न परेका प्रमुख समस्याहरु.....

.....
.....

(७) पशु पालन तथा दुग्ध ब्यवसायको विकास र बिस्तारका लागि के भए राम्रो होला ?

.....
.....
.....

तथ्यांक संकलकको नाम
दस्तखत

तथ्यांक उपलब्ध गराउनेको नाम
सम्पर्क नं
दस्तखत / मिति

ANNEX II

दूध उत्पादन सम्बन्धी (Key Informant / अन्तरक्रिया)

१. यस भेगमा श्रमिकको दैनिक ज्यालादर

महिला रु..... पुरुष रु.....

२. हाल यस भेगमा दूध उत्पादनको लागि पालिएका गाई/भैसीहरुको मूल्यको विवरण:

➤ पहिलो पल्ट व्याएको अवस्थामा भैसीलाई पर्ने मोल रु (जात अनुसार) :

भैसीको जात मूल्य

.....

.....

➤ भैसीको दूध दिन छाडे पछि विक्री गर्दा पर्ने मोल(हालको अवस्थामा)रु.

पाडाको विक्रि मूल्य रु : पाडीको विक्रि मूल्य रु :.....

➤ पहिलो पल्ट व्याएको अवस्थामा गाईलाई हालको मूल्यमा पर्ने मोल (जात अनुसार):

गाईको जात मूल्य

- रु

- रु

- रु

➤ गाईले दूध दिन छाडे पछि विक्री गर्ने अवस्थामा विक्री मोल(हालको मूल्यमा)रु.

बाच्छाको विक्रि मूल्य रु :..... बाच्छीको विक्रि मूल्य रु :

.....

.....

३. मल सम्बन्धी

गोठमा दैनिक कति मल तयार हुन्छ ? अनुमानित (के.जी.)/गाई/भैसी

हाल मल विक्री गर्दाको प्रचलित मूल्य रुके.जी/कवी.

४. यस क्षेत्रमा पाइने भुईँ घांस,डाले घांस र कृषि उपपदार्थहरुको विवरण

घास र डाले घांसको नाम	पाइने मौसम (✓) मार्क लगाउने		
	असार - असोज	कार्तिक - माघ	फागुण - जेठ
उन्नत भुईँ घांस			
•			

•			
•			
स्थानिय खेतवारी,कान्लामा पाइने घांस			
•			
•			
•			
•			
डाले घांस			
•			
•			
•			
पशुलाई खुवाउने कृषिजन्य उप(पदार्थहरु			
•			
•			

५. उन्नत भुई घांस उत्पादन गर्ने गरेको भए प्रायजसोले कति जमीनमा रोप्ने गरेको ?
 रोपनि/ कट्टा/ विघा
 सालाखाला भाडा रु

६. अनुमानित लागत (प्रति के.जी.)

- क. दाना
- ख. चोकर
- ग. घांस
- घ. पराल

७. अनुमानित गोठ निर्माण लागत(प्रति स्क्वायर फिट)

८. ऋण लिदा चलनचलतीको ब्याजदर

९. उत्पादित दुधको विक्री मूल्य

११.दूध उत्पादक कृषकहरुको प्रमुख समस्याहरु:

१२.समाधानका उपायहरु:

तथ्यांक संकलकको नाम
दस्तखत

तथ्यांक उपलब्ध गराउनेको नाम र ठेगाना:
सम्पर्क नं
दस्तखत / मिति / संस्थाको छाप