

# SHORT NOTES ABOUT OUR YOUTUBE VIDEOS , INTERVIEWS, BOOKS , LECTURES , AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES



These notes will save your time in shortlisting your doubts

Dr Prashant Yogi

Whats app number 8624070972

**Pre start up of dairy farm** :-- Starting a dairy farm involves careful planning with documentation

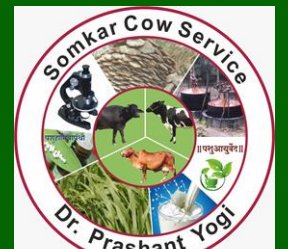
1. Research ,Planning & Understand the dairy industry, local regulations and market demand for milk and dairy products. Selecting Cow/Buffalo Breeds & Build or modify infrastructure for cows, including sheds, feeding areas and water supply.

2. Farm Infrastructure :- Build or modify infrastructure for cows, including sheds feeding areas and water supply.

3. Selecting Cow Breeds :- Choose suitable breeds based on milk production, climate adaptation, and disease resistance.

4. Bankable project report :- A bankable project report is a detailed document showcasing a project's profitability. It includes financial projections, market analysis, technical feasibility, risk assessments, and an executive summary.

5. Non - bankable project report



6. Feed & Nutrition:- Plan for high-quality feed like green fodder, grains and supplements to ensure healthy milk production.

7. Health & Care :- Set up regular health check up, vaccinations, and access to veterinary care for cows.

8. Record Keeping :-Implement systems for tracking. milk production, Animal health, and financial records.

9. Sustainable Practices: Focus on eco-friendly and sustainable practices like waste. management, grazing, and organic feed.

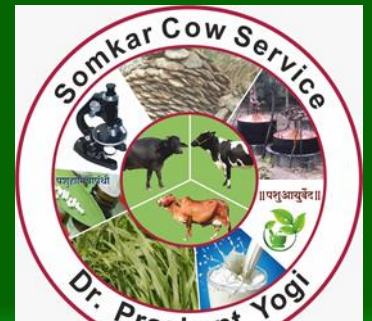
10. Financing:- for start-up costs including livestock, equipment, feed, and infrastructure.

## Why you want to start dairy farm

1. Self Introduction :- Present yourself and share your background or experience related to dairy farming.
2. Need ,liking , Paying capacity of Consumer
3. SWOT Analysis [SWOT = Strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats] :-
  - Strengths: Identify what your farm will do best (e.g., quality of milk, breed of cows).
  - Weaknesses: Recognize areas where you may face challenges (e.g., lack of experience).
  - Opportunities: Explore market trends or gaps that could be filled (e.g., organic products).
  - Threats: Consider external factors that could impact your farm( competition,regulations).
4. Capital Management :- Learn how to manage your finances effectively to ensure your own operation.

## Why you want to start dairy farm

5. Where to spend and where not to spend :- Make decisions on investments, focusing on areas that yield the best returns.
6. Fund Allocation :- Plan how to distribute funds across different needs (e.g., feed, infrastructure, veterinary care).
7. Breakeven and Profit against Investment
8. Stock management leads to profitability :- Keep track of your inventory (feed, supplies) to optimize costs and maximize profits.
9. Common Mistakes by dairy farmers :- Learn from common errors made by other farmers to avoid pitfalls in your own operation.





## Indigenous Breed

1. Type and descriptions of Indigenous cow breeds, understanding indigenous cow breeds.
2. Which breed to select GIR, SAHIWAL, KANKREJ etc.
3. Parameters of Purchasing ANIMALS

## Low Budget Effective Farming Models

1. Where to spend and where not to spend
2. Low budget effective shed Construction :- Use cost-effective materials and designs that ensure good ventilation, sunlight, and protection from weather without high expenses.
3. Essentials in Infrastructure :- Create adequate space for cows, milking areas, storage for feed and equipment, and proper drainage systems.
4. Essentials products for cow management :- Invest in milking machines, grooming tools, and clean water supply systems.



# Parameters of Purchasing Cows

1. How to purchase / selection of Animals :-

Conduct thorough study on the breed and seller.

2. Where to purchase :- Buy animals from reputable breeders, livestock markets, or established farms, known for quality livestock.

3. Transport care/document



## Working Capital – Recurring

1. Feed :- Most Costly Item, Rate contract, self or outsourced cattle feed or cakes.
2. Salaries of self, staff, Blood Relative, manager, op supervisor, labours, accidents or staff - injuries.
3. Cows :- Sudden death due to
4. Machineries - Tube wells problems, tractors, milking equipment, transport vehicles etc
5. Testing like bloods, stool, urine, feed, milk and milk products

## 9 basic principles of dairy farming and Gaushala management

- 1) • Budgeting :- Create a detailed budget to manage income and expenses. This helps in planning and ensures that you have funds allocated for essential operations.
- 2) • Accounting :- Maintain accurate financial records to track income, expenses, and overall financial health. Use accounting software or hire an accountant for efficiency.
- 3) • Costing :- Costing is related to your working capital. What is your feeding cost per litre?
- 4) • Auditing :- Regularly conduct audits to review financial records and operations. This ensures compliance with regulations and helps identify areas for improvement.
- 5) • Productivity :- Each breed has different milk production strengths.

6)• Profitability :- If you will increase your volume your Profitability will increase.

7)• Production :- Dedication of Your staff

8)• Processing :- Milk and milk product is a processing industry 25 products you should process from cow dank and wine so that you working capital will not be badly affected when milk is not available.

9) Marketing :- Develop a strong marketing strategy that includes a budget for advertising and Promotion. Utilize platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram to reach a wider audience and boost sales.

## How to increase 20-60 percent milk and reduce production cost of milk by 20-40 %

:- From your existing animals by 6 ways, in a year. Thereby reducing production cost of milk and simultaneously increase your profits.

- 1) • Nutrition :- Provide a balanced diet rich in essential nutrients and high-quality feed to optimize milk yield.
- 2) • Hoof Trimming :- Regular hoof care prevents lameness, ensuring cows are healthy and productive.
- 3) • Proper environment :- Monitor barn temperature using mobile apps for optimal comfort, enhancing milk production.
- 4) • Reduce and control mastitis :- Implement strict hygiene practices and conduct regular checks to prevent udder infections.
- 5) • Proper Vaccination :- Do vaccination seasonal before 8 days deworming.
- 6) • Proper Deworming