

Factors affecting CAPEX & WORKING CAPITAL in dairy farming and Gaushala Management

Factors affecting capital

Pre start up of dairy farm :- Starting a dairy farm involves careful planning and preparation.

1. Research & Planning & Understand the dairy industry, local re regulations and market demand for milk and dairy products. Selecting Cow Breeds & Build or modify infrastructure for cows, including sheds, feeding areas and water supply.
2. Farm Infrastructure :- Build or modify infrastructure for cous, including sheds feeding areas and water supply.
3. Selecting Cow Breeds :- Choose suitable breeds like A2 Gir cows 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 Reeping :-Implement systems for tracking. milk production, cow health, and financial records.
9. Sustainable Practices: Focus on eco-friendly and sustainable practices like waste. management, grazing, and organic for feed.
10. Financing:- for start-up costs including livestock, equipment, feed, and infrastructure.

Why we want to start dairy farm

1. Self Introduction :- Present yourself and share your background or experience related to dairy farming.
2. Need of Hour
3. SWOT Analysis [SWOT = Strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats] :-
 - Strengths: Identify what your farm will do well (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 your farm could fill (e.g., organic products).
 - Threats: Consider external factors that could impact your farm (e.g., competition, regulations).

4. Capital Management :- Learn how to manage your finances effectively to ensure sustainability and growth.
5. Where to spend and where not to spend :- Make informed 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. Capital against profit
8. Stock management leads to profitability :- Keep track of your inventory (feed, supplies) to optimize costs and maximize profits.
9. 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, KANKRES etc.
3. Parameters of Purchasing Cows.

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 cows :- Conduct thorough research on the breed and seller.
2. Where to purchase :- Buy cows 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

- **Budgeting** :- Create a detailed budget to manage income and expenses. This helps in planning and ensures that you have funds allocated for essential operations.
- **Accounting** :- Maintain accurate financial records to track income, expenses, and overall financial health. Use accounting software or hire an accountant for efficiency.
- **Costing** :- Costing is related to your working capital. What is your feeding cost per litre?
- **Auditing** :- Regularly conduct audits to review financial records and operations. This ensures compliance with regulations and helps identify areas for improvement.
- **Productivity** :- Each breed has different milk production strengths.
- **Profitability** :- If you will increase your volume your Profitability will increase.
- **Production** :- Your staff
- **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.
- **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 :- From your existing animals by 6 ways, in a year. Thereby reducing production cost of milk and simultaneously increase your profits.

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

EFFICIENT AND PROFITABLE DAIRY FARMING

Do's and don'ts for a profitable dairy farm

- **Do's**

1. Take Proper Training before Starting work
2. Select Proper Mentor For Mentoring
3. Select Knowledgeable Advisor/ Trust Qualified & Experienced paid Consultant
4. Study 9 reasons of failure of dairy farming/gaushalas

- **Don'ts**

1. Avoid Overconfidence
2. Don't Depend on VERBAL INFORMATION
3. Don't Depend TOO MUCH on social media

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE** :- Shed and cow purchase, Problems and solutions P and S
2. **WORKING CAPITAL**
 - Feed, salaries, accidents of staff, cows, machineries etc
 - Testing's like Blood, stool, Urine, Feed, Milk
3. **AUDITING** :- Monthly, quarterly, half yearly, yearly, app use/ Software

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – NON RECLIRRING

1. **SHED COW PURCHASE**

- Level of Automation, low cost design provision of
- Quality, Pedigree details, costs

2. **LAND, WATER, ROAD**

- How much land and water needed for fodder and cows, storage, Quality
- Transportation

GOSHALA / INDIAN COW FARMING

- **PROBLEMS**

1. Non Clarity of Techno -Commercial Management of Indian Cows.
2. 6 ways to increase 20 to 60%Milk in existing cows.
3. Reduce the Production cost of milk and Ghee.
4. Performance Linked Incentive PLI to staff.

- **SOLUTIONS**

1. Online and on job Training.
2. Books, Tapes, Kits and Online and On- job Training.
3. Monthly Online Audit is required Example Farms of Delhi, Pune, Nasik, Sangli.
4. PLI Will reduce your yearly 10% losses Example Rs 80,000 on a farm of 10 cows calculate.

- Every Business is counted then count body weight of cows and heifers, weight of dry and green grasses.
 1. **Cow and Heifer Weight:** Monitoring body weight helps ensure optimal health and productivity. It allows for adjustments in nutrition or healthcare when needed and provides a way to track growth and development over time, which can directly impact milk yield and quality.
 2. **Dry and Green Grass Weights:** Measuring the intake of both dry and green grasses helps ensure that your cows are receiving a balanced diet. Knowing these quantities helps control feed costs and enables you to optimize feeding strategies for enhanced milk production.
- Every Business Uses manpower efficiently then how dairy farming can be exception for it.

Use of chaff cutters :- Chaff cutters chop feed into small, manageable pieces for cows, improving digestion, reducing feed waste, and supporting better milk production.

Operational Problems

- Lot Of Maintenance
- Gear Box, Gear Oil changing
- Risk of finger or Hanc cutting (so lot of hospital expenses)
- Blades need regular sharpening

CHECK LIST IN FODDER AND SILAG MANAGEMENT

- Prepare 3 years need of foddors and its planning and cultivation, to avoid last minute rush hours.
- Your chaff cutter should have less maintenance, lese manpower requirement, less operational complications etc.
- Calculate the yearly, half yearly, monthly, daily requirement of silage on your farm.
- Catch the Correct stage of grass cutting, if you are going for Silage preparation.

Use of non conventional feed resources feeding (NCFR) in animal. India Wastes Fruit and vegetable waste/year worth Rs 14,000 crores.

AZOLLA- IMPORTANCE

- Azolla is a floating fern. Azolla was found to be a very nutritive and cheap organic feed substitute for dairy cattle.
- Nutritive Value:- Azolla is rich in protein, almost 20-25% CP on dry weight basis. It is also found to contain essential minerals like Iron, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, copper, manganese etc. apart from appreciable quantities of vitamin A and vitamin B12. It is also found to contain almost all the essential amino acids, many probiotics, bio-polymers and beta carotene.
- Inclusion-The above mentioned bio-chemical constitution along with the rapid multiplication rate makes azolla an ideal organic feed substitute for livestock. Livestock can easily digest azolla due to its high protein content and low lignin content. Fresh azolla be mixed with commercial feed in the ratio 1:1 or given directly to livestock. It was for that the milk production in cattle increased by 10-12% when they were fed with azolla. It is also found that azolla feeding improve the quality of 19:55/52:58 of milk.

MASTITIS - PREVENTION AND TESTING

Indian farmer spends Rs 7,150 crores/year,for treatment of this disease

Prevention of mastitis Dip cup Solution

- After Every milking use of dip cup is essential
- Take 50 ml DIP CUP solution
- Put it in plastic bottle
- Add 150 ml water
- Now close the bottle.
- After milking, hold the white coloured bottle below teat and press it so that DIP CUP solution touches half the level of the teats

What to test

- Blood
- Stool
- Urine
- Water
- Soil
- DNA
- Karyotyping

PASHU HOMEOPATHY PH

Regarding Pashu Homeopathy there are possibilities of 21 diseases in a year, on a dairy farm, so you can purchase the kit, with advice of your veterinary doctor. First aid kit-even after all precautions, if you suspect mastitis then and you must have Pashu Homeo pathy Kit, Round the year for common on your farm. Also chronic cases of diseases can be cured, by use of Homeo drugs.

1. Borax
2. Merc sol
3. Calendula
4. Euphrasia
5. Causticum
6. Belladonna
7. Pulsatilla
8. Ferrum Phos
9. Haema Melis
10. Cantharis
11. Phosphorus
12. Thuja
13. Dulcamara
14. Sepia
15. Podophyllum
16. Ruta
17. Carba veg
18. Nux vomica
19. Arnica
20. Aloes
21. Alium
22. Sepa
23. Bryonia
24. Rhus tox
25. Lidum pol
26. Sulphur
27. Phytolacca
28. Conium

