

Clean milk production is a need of the hour

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Farmers in India are largely engaged in animal husbandry as a supplementary business to agriculture. In animal husbandry, milk business is the main business of farmers. India is the number one country in milk production. But unfortunately, our country is far behind in the export of milk and milk products and exports very less globally. About 70 to 80 percent of the milk production in our country is produced by the rural milk producers.

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Precautions to be taken for clean milk production

1. Animals shed

The premises and animal sheds should always be kept clean. The animal shed should be clean and the air should be fresh. Before milking, cow dung, excrement and litter should be cleaned regularly. Care should be taken to prevent insects such as flies, mosquitoes, gochids from entering the cowshed. The walls of the barn should be solid and the walls should always be plastered with lime.

2. Hygiene of dairy animals

Disinfect the animal's udder and udder with clean water before draining. The animal should be washed clean one hour before drawing of milk. Disinfect the teats with water of mild potassium permanganate before draining.

A milking cow or buffalo should first of all be healthy. They should not have any infectious disease. These diseases mainly include dysentery, tuberculosis, mastitis etc. Bacteria of such diseases are spread through milk.

3. Methods of milking

Generally farmers milk by hand as they cannot afford machine milking for less animals. Mainly three methods are used namely pinch method, full hand method, knuckling method i.e. thumb method. The full hand method is considered to be the best. This method is most suitable and safe. The full hand method is better than the finger or thumb method of milking, as it does not require changing hands from time to time. Due to the same pressure on the teats, the animals are less prone to diseases like mastitis.

Animals release leaves by massaging the teats, sucking on the calf, or the noise made during cutting. Weaning should be done within five to seven minutes after the animal leaves the page. The first few streams should not be taken into the pot, as they contain harmful bacteria. The end milk of the animal contains a lot of fat, so the last milk should be removed properly. Drawing of milk should be completed in five to seven minutes. After milking, reach the collection center as soon as possible and if not possible store at 5-10 °C.

A milker

The person who collects and handles the stream should be healthy, fit and free from infectious diseases. Otherwise, the germs of diseases infected with it are spread through the milk and other people can get infectious diseases from such milk. A milker should cut nails and hair regularly. Wear clean clothes. Tie a handkerchief on your head if possible. Weaners should not have habits like sneezing, coughing and smoking. Wash hands with soap and dry before milking. Milk containers – for expressing and storing milk.

Milking with a machine

This method is widely used by government organizations or large farms. This method is used to milk as many animals as possible. In this method, the teats is massaged. This does not harm the udder. Farmers should implement this method if possible. This method saves manpower by milking faster and improves the overall productivity of the animals.

Clean milk production has become the need of the hour. Because, it is not just about getting your milk in the global market, but one of these.

Benefits of clean milk production

The quality of the milk can be improved and it can be preserved for a longer period of time. Such milk contains very less bacteria so it is good for human health. Also, the quality of dairy products made from this milk is excel.

The following steps should be followed for ensuring clean milk production:

1. Before milking the cow, give sufficient amount of feed and clean water.
2. The dung and urine should be removed from the shed.
3. The animal should be given a clean bath before milking.
4. The animal should not be sick or unwell.
5. If the animal is under treatment for disease, do not use the milk but discard the milk during the withdrawal period of the treatment.
6. The shed should be cleaned by washing with water 10 to 15 minutes before milking.
7. Avoid slippery floor.
8. It is important to clean the udder and teats of the cattle with clean water and wipe with a dry clean cloth before milking.
9. Separate vessels should be used for washing of udder and teats and for collection of milk during milking.
10. Wash the teats clean after sucking by calf if sucking is allowed.
11. The milking pail or vessel should be cleaned with detergent and hot water after every use and keep it inverted to dry before next milking.
12. Milker should wash their hands with soap to clean off dirt and germs.
13. Milkers should wear clean clothes every day.
14. Chewing and spitting tobacco, smoking, chewing gutka and pan should be avoided during milking.
15. Sneezing and coughing should be avoided during milking.
16. Milker should not be suffering from any contagious disease.
17. Milkers hand should not have any open sores and cuts.
18. The initial milk from the four teats should be discarded i.e. it should not be used for consumption as it may contain bacteria.
19. Flies, hay, husk, dry cow dung cake, dust or any extraneous matter should not get into the milking vessel.
20. After milking rinsing the teats in a disinfectant solution recommended for it should be practiced to avoid post milking infection.
21. Keep the animals standing for at least half an hour after milking and to encourage this feed may be provided.