
CHAPTER - II

**HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY
CO-OPERATIVES**

CHAPTER - II

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Origin of dairy co-operatives
- 2.3 History of dairy co-operative in Denmark
 - 2.3.1 Introduction
 - 2.3.2 Dairy co-operative
 - 2.3.3 Nature / Futures of dairy co-operative societies
 - 2.3.4 Organizational structure.
 - 2.3.5 Sales in the home market and exports
- 2.4 History of dairy co-operative in India.
 - 2.4.1 Progress of operation flood
 - 2.4.2 Background of 'AMUL and HIMUL'
 - 2.4.3 Growth of 'AMUL and HIMUL' during the period
 - 2.4.4 Economic impact of 'AMUL and HIMUL' on the rural development
- 2.5 Development of dairy co-operative societies in Maharashtra.
 - 2.5.1 Structure of dairy co-operative institute
- 2.6 Primary dairy co-operative societies in Maharashtra.
 - 2.6.1 Growth in milk yielding cattle
 - 2.6.2 Milk products in Maharashtra
- 2.7 History of Satara district
- 2.8 Dairy co-operatives societies in Patan taluka.

CHAPTER - II

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES

2.1 Introduction

The domestication of cow and buffalo system was prevalent in ancient India and dates back to nearly 4000 years. Lord Krishna was the first legendary god to bring up cows and buffaloes near and around Mathura and Vrindavan. This method of cultivation is co-related with agriculture. The scriptures of India refer to the wealth through the word “Godhan”. It clearly indicates that the animals were regarded as the wealth. According to John Ruskin that nation is wealthy in which healthy animals live. Lord Krishna and his mates were known as “Gopals” and they took care of cows and they were interested in marketing milk and milk products.

2.2 Origin of dairy co-operatives (1)

In developing countries in Asia and the Pacific Region, the dairy co-operative has been recognized as an important means of organizing the supply of agricultural inputs, processing and marketing agricultural produce and providing agricultural credit, among other related activities. It has proved to be a strong economic institution and a vehicle for improving the condition of the impoverished rural population. Co-operatives provide farmers with an organizational arrangement at the grassroots level to assist them in planning, decision-making and implementing schemes that involve them and their families to raise their socio - economic standards.

The common need of milk producers is to obtain a fair price for their milk and this is fulfilled through collective marketing. Milk is considered to be one of the most sensitive agricultural commodities, requiring special and timely care, and this can be provided conveniently as well through the collective operation of

cooperative dairy societies. Apart from the collection and marketing of milk, other services, such as dairy inputs, extension services, veterinary health care, artificial-insemination services, provision of animal feed, fodder seed, planting material, fertilizers and credit, and training and education, can also be provided through cooperatives. These would act as business associations owned and operated by members for their entire benefit.

Many countries are attempting to increase livestock and especially milk production by assisting small-scale farmers, since they are the most numerous and poorest of the population, and very often also landless. Such a policy has a social as well as a commercial purpose since it provides rural employment, more cash income and diversification away from traditional crop production (by-products), it also enhances the utilization of potential family labour. The farmer cooperative system has proved to be an effective vehicle for livestock development in general and for dairy development in particular in rural areas.

2.3 History of dairy co-operative in Denmark (2)

2.3.1 Introduction

Denmark is a tiny kingdom where population is 50 lakhs and is about 17000 square miles. The country is rather poor in natural resources and has no coal, iron, metals, oil, cotton, or other raw material for industries. It is however, fortunate in having a good fertile soil. 75% of the entire area is cultivable. Annual rainfall ranges between 25 to 30 inches and is evenly spread throughout the year. The countryside is plain and its landscape is without high mountains or big depressions. Agriculture thus plays an important role in the economy of the country. In order to compensate for the industrial imports, the country exports large quantities of farm products. At present about 50% of the Danish export consists of agricultural products.

Within this overall structure of economy, the co-operative movement is playing an important role so that this small country is known as “Co-operative Denmark”

2.3.2 Dairy Co-operative

In Denmark dairy co-operative plays an important role. The country exports large quantity of farm products. But due to America's competition, Danish people are attracted towards dairy business. For centuries the production of milk, butter and cheese has played its part in the economy of Denmark. However, at the end of the 19th century that dairying development increased because in that period demand for butter, ghee increased in England. Danish people increased the production of fodder and animals. In 1982 Denmark started a creamery factory successfully.

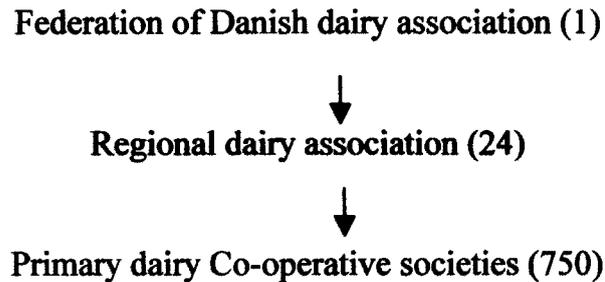
2.3.3 Nature / Futures of dairy co-operative societies

A co-operative dairy consist of a number of milk producers associated to process and dispose of their milk and milk products as a joint enterprise. Special features of co-operative dairy are as follows.

1. Membership of co-operative dairy is open to all milk producers in its areas of operation.
2. The members are not required to contribute any share capital or even an entrance fee.
3. Liability of the member is unlimited but in practice it is limited in proportion of the milk supplied by them.
4. Profit is distributed in proportion to the value of milk supplied by each member.
5. Members are obliged to supply the dairy with all their saleable milk.
6. Payments are made by the dairy to the members according to the weight, fat content and hygienic quality of milk

2.3.4 Organizational structure

Chart – 2.1



Co-operative dairies at the primary level are federated in to 24 regional dairy associations. Which are further federated in to the federation of Danish dairy association. A point is worth noting that even private dairies are affiliated to the Co-operative federation. Private dairies at primary level are affiliated to 24 regional associations. Two primary dairy companies and the association of Danish private dairies are affiliated to the national federation. The policy of the co-operative movement is to preserve the private dairy industry in order to maintain the spirit of healthy competition between the two sectors.

The function of the national federation is to look after the interest of the dairy industry at home and abroad by striving to obtain and maintain satisfactory condition for the production of milk and milk products. The federation's supreme authority rests in the delegate assembly. Member association elects member of which. The principle of "one man one vote" which prevails in the primary dairy societies does not hold good at the secondary level, where the members of delegate for each association is decided by the quality of milk processed by it. The delegate assembly elects an executive committee, which conducts the affairs of the federation according to the general working plan and object, prepared by the delegates assembly.

2.3.5 Sales in the home market and exports

70% of the dairy product including butter, cheese, cream and milk powder is exported, England being the major buyer. The remaining 30% is sold in the home market. The primary dairies have organized their export association at the national level. The butter export board and the cheese export board considering the representatives from the dairy and agricultural organization organize and regulate the export on the basis of prices prevailing in the importing countries. The boards fix a setting price, which is paid by the export association.

The board and the federation have their own representatives in importing countries. A department of market research and export promotion attached to the federation helps in export through large scale, food exhibitions, shop demonstrations and advertising etc.

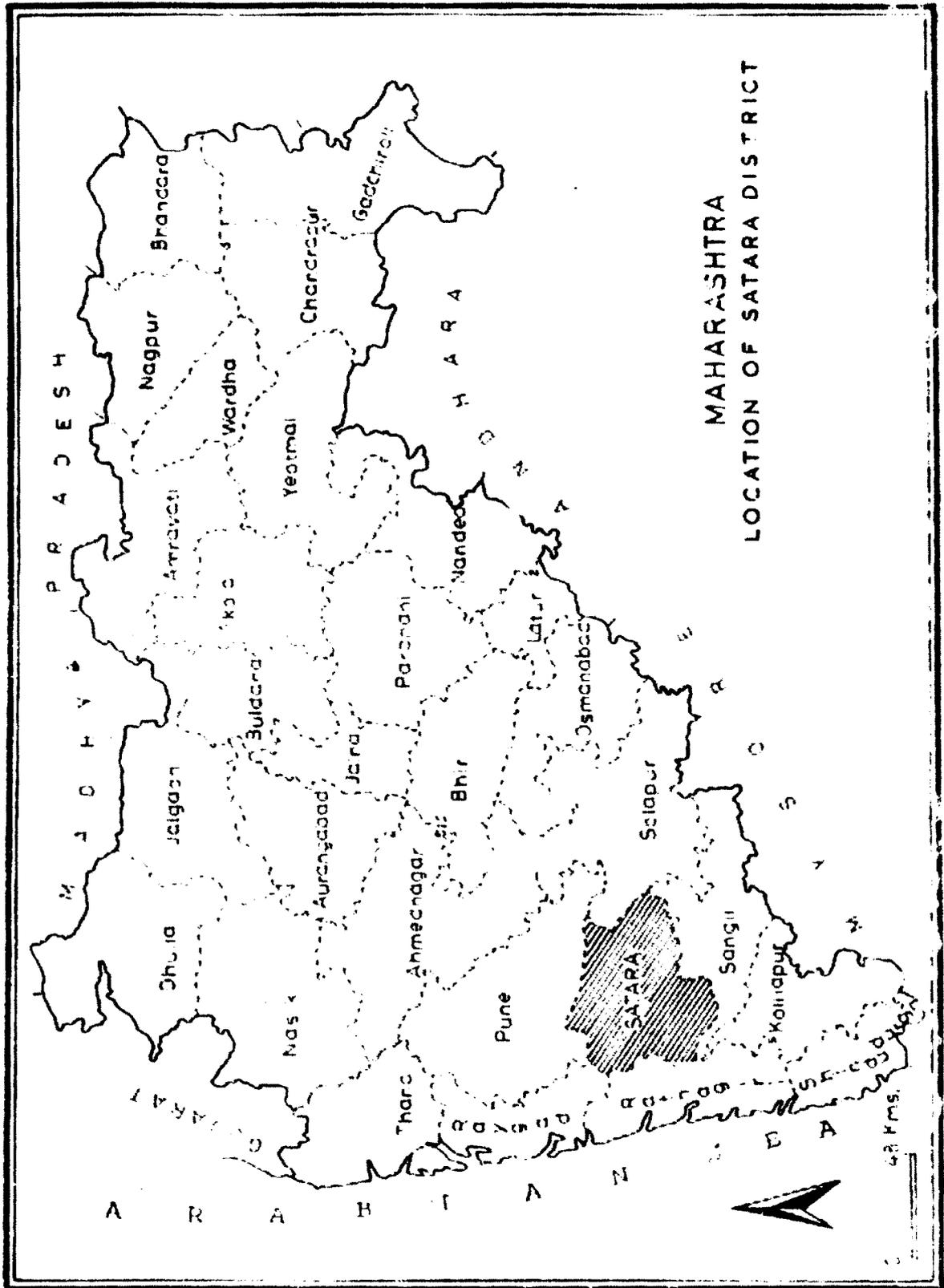
The prices for home market are fixed by the Danish monopoly committee. All production units in the dairy industry have voluntarily agreed to observe the rules and procedures prescribed by the commission since the prices in the home market to obtain the reasonable prices in the home market are slightly higher than export prices. A small levy is collected on domestic sales. The corresponding to the difference between the export price and home market price. The proceeds are off this levy distributed to producers according to their total production for butter fat.

The Danish farmer who started with dairies had soon to take over piggaries as additional job. The milk produce was much above the local need and after churning butter out of it, the separated milk went waste. As pigs are best fattened with this milk so farmer started rearing them.

2.4 History of Dairy Co-operative in India

The Co-operative Movement started in India in the last decade of the 19th Century with two objectives in view, i.e. to protect the farmers from the hands of the private moneylenders and to improve their economic condition. Madras province was the birthplace of this movement. With the setting up of an Agricultural Co-operative Banks there the movement took root in our land and slowly gained strength. However, the growth of co-operative movement in India during British rule was very slow and haphazard one. In most of the cases, the provincial governments took the lead. The foreign ruler had only made some committees or framed a few rules and regulations. But they did not take any wide-ranging programmed to spread the Movement all over the country.

The golden era of co-operative movement began after India had won freedom. Within two decades of independence the membership of primary societies had increased four times while the share capital and working capital increased 23 and 31 times respectively. The history of Dairy Development Movement in India is a new one. During the pre-independence period this movement was limited to a few pockets of Calcutta, Madras, Mangalore and Gujarat. The most notable of this venture was Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited of Anand, Gujarat. But after independence the National Government took great initiative in setting up new Dairy Co-operatives in many parts of the country. The National Dairy Development Board was set up to make the ambitious project a success.



2.4.1 Progress of Operation Flood

The Operation Flood Programme was undertaken after the National Dairy Development Board had been formed in 1965. The programme aimed at bringing the shortage of milk supply in the four Metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi into agreement with the abundance of milk production in adjoining villages of the cities. Simply speaking, it tried to achieve a two-fold objective - increasing the production of milk and making equilibrium of supply and demand in the milk market. It was then decided that the Milk Co-operative formed on Anand pattern in all over the country should be reorganized, the excess milk would be procured at a fair price and be supplied to the cities. The Anand pattern had been accepted as the model because the Kaira District Milk Producers' Co-operative Union Limited (AMUL) was then recognized as the only ideal Milk Union of the country. In the initial stages of the programme India received a huge amount of butter oil and milk powder as gift from the European Economic Community (EEC). The progress of the Operation Flood Programme all over India has been quite commendable. Before the implementation of the programme both the production of milk as well as the per capita milk consumption was too low. The position at present has undergone a distinctive change. Apart from the increase of milk production and its per capita consumption a great number of Village Milk Co-operative Societies have come up. The trend of keeping milk animals in a scientific method has registered an increase too. As a result, import of milk powder from foreign countries substantially dropped and after 1976, its import on a commercial basis stopped totally. However the country got little amounts of milk powder after that as gift. This testified to the fact that, with the inception of the Operation Flood Programme, the Dairy Development Movement in India and also the Dairy Industry has made remarkable progress. Despite that, the rate of progress has not been the same in different zones. While the Eastern zone is lagging far behind the other zones in this respect, the Western Zone has gone far ahead of others.

2.4.2 Back Ground of 'AMUL and HIMUL'

Both Amul and Himul have a historical heritage. The density of population, percentage of literacy, agricultural products, economic status, geographical area, milk production in both the areas where Amul and Himul are located have something common in them. Nevertheless, the dissimilarities between the two are more glaring. The establishment of Amul has background of long struggle and movements. But Himul was totally a Government enterprise. Amul Co-operative has the blessings of the National leaders of pre-independence days. The strong determination and indomitable courage of the local milk producers were its main support. The people of the area have realized through experience what a Co-operative actually stands for and how the people and above all, the nation may be benefited by it. This cannot be said of Himul. It was as if imposed on the people of Darjeeling District and Sadar Sub-division of Jalpaiguri District and of Islampur Sub-Division of West Dinapur District. People were main force behind Amul, whereas in case of Himul the government was the entrepreneur - Himul is the foster-child of the Government while Amul is of the masses.

2.4.3 Growth of Amul & Himul during the Period

Ten years have passed since Himul started functioning. Still it has not recovered from teething trouble. Far from making the desired progress it could neither organize targeted number of society for fulfilling techno-economic programme like Breed Improvement Programme, Veterinary Aid, Fodder Development and so on. Only in the hill areas it could achieve some success. But the lapses and failures in other fields have overshadowed this achievement. It has also failed to involve large number of farmers in the Dairy Co-operative movement.

As a result, milk procurement per day could never reach even one third of the target. Moreover, one third of the village societies it had organized were either closed or did not start functioning. However, the major amount of milk procured per day comes from the societies located in the hill areas. The performance of the societies on the plains is deplorable. Of the 300 societies only 65 societies were formed. At present only 45 societies are functioning. Now, if we put both Amul & Himul side by side for a comparative study, the failure of Himul appears far more striking. While Amul has maintained the trend of improvement in every field, Himul has fallen far short of what was expected of it.

2.4.4 Economic Impact of 'AMUL' & 'HIMUL' on The Rural Development

Amul induced an impact on rural economy. The same is also observed in case of Himul though its impact is not as impressive as Amul. The rate of domesticating milk animals in the Dairy villages of both Amul and Himul is higher than that in non-dairy villages. On the other hand the number of milk animals per family in Himul is larger than the dairy villages of Amul. Yet the productivity of milk animals in Amul Villages is much higher than that of the plains of Himul. The productivity of milk animals in the plains of Himul is less than that in hill areas. Even to day there is no ready milk market in non-dairy villages. For that reason in case of both Himul and Amul, the producers of those areas use a large part of their product for home consumption and even this rate of home consumption is higher than that of dairy villages. Again, the per capita milk consumption is high in dairy villages of both Himul and Amul. The producers of Amul get the advantage of extension services, more than those of Himul Villages. So the yielding capacity of milk animals in those areas is also higher. But though the producers of hilly areas of Himul receive the benefit of extension services less than those of plain areas, yet the yielding capacity of milk animals is higher in hill areas. Even the nondairy hilly villages have milk animals with very significant yielding capacity. Again average yielding capacity of milk animals in dairy

villages of Amul and plain as well as hill areas of Himul is higher than that of non-dairy villages. A comparative analysis regarding the income from dairy farming in dairy villages of Amul and Himul shows that the income of dairy villages of Himul and dairy farming is proportionately higher than that of Amul. Of course, the percentage of income from agriculture and dairy farming in dairy villages of Amul is higher than that of non-dairy villages and the percentage of income from agriculture is the highest. On the other hand the percentage of income from dairy farming, agriculture and other sources in dairy village of Himul is almost equal though the percentage of income from those sources is higher in dairy villages of Himul than that in non-dairy villages.

The percentage of income from Agriculture of the dairy villages of Amul is higher than that of the dairy villages of Himul. However, in dairy villages of both Amul and Himul, the percentage of income from dairy farming and agriculture is higher than of non-dairy village. Again in hilly areas the percentage of income from dairy farming is much higher than that from agriculture though the matter is just the reverse in case of plain areas. In short dairy farming has remarkably made an impact on the agriculture of Amul Villages and Himul also has done the same though its role is not so remarkable. Of course, Himul has contributed to the betterment of economic status of the people of dairy villages, especially in hill areas. Abstract of Doctoral Dissertations 411 the producers of dairy villages of Amul get comparatively high price of milk than those of non-dairy villages. But both the plains and the hills of Himul pay smaller price to the producers of dairy villages, than to those of non-dairy villages. Besides, the producers of dairy villages get higher price of their product if they sell it to other existing marketing channel instead of Himul Dairy. Most of the producer members of Amul sell their product to Amul because they get fair price from it. According to the producer members of Himul, they get many facilities from Himul and so they sell their milk there. However, viewpoint of the producers in the matter of uplifting their economical status differs widely between Amul Producers and Himul Producers.

Dairy co-operatives all over the country allowing the small dairy farmers to take initiative in moulding their own destiny. They serve more than ten million farmers in over 80 thousand villages. Here is a list of dairy co-operatives in India, arranged state wise.

Andaman & Nicobar	Kerala	Punjab
Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan
Assam	Maharashtra	Sikkim
Bihar	Mizoram	Tamilnadu
Goa	Nagaland	Tripura
Gujarat	Orissa	Utter Pradesh
Haryana	Pondicherry	West Bengal
Karnataka.		

2.5. Development of dairy co-operative societies in Maharashtra (3)

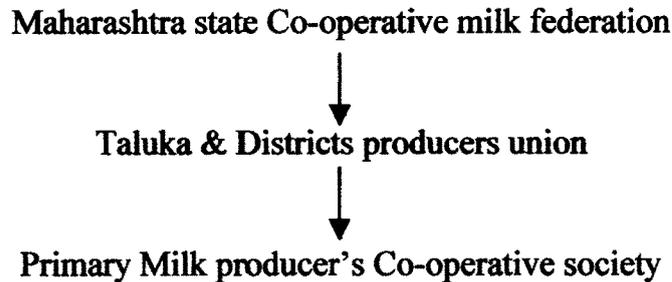
Co-operative Dairy business was started at “AARE” (Near Mumbai) in 1951. The Govt. of Maharashtra had considered the thickly populated Mumbai and decided to start dairy farming business some where outside Mumbai in 1964. Dairy Co-operative movement was largely supported by Govt. by providing financial support. In 1951 the federation of milk societies was establish at Pune. It was successful. After its success the Government of Maharashtra established a milk business department From 1960 to 1962 Govt. of Maharashtra started Govt. milk projects at various towns viz Miraj, Kolhapur, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Nagpur, Aurangabad etc.

With assistance of UNICEF “Dudh Shala Prakalp” (Milk school project) was started in 1961. It was decided to procure milk from rural areas & to supply it to towns and cities after pasteurizing process. 1964 is landmark period in dairy co-operative movement. The Dairy Co-operative movement had its roots at villages, Taluka and District levels. State level. Co-operative milk federation was

established in 1967 as a consequence there was growth of dairy societies at Taluka & District level in 1961 there were 1974 primary dairy societies & 78 federations.

2.5.1 Structure of Dairy Co-operative Institute

Chart – 2.2



2.6 Primary Dairy Co-Operative Societies in Maharashtra.

Dairy Co-operative societies have been established at village level and they procured milk in the morning and evening and sent it to either taluka or district unions. Milk is sent to Govt. Co-operative unions There are some unions at Kolhapur, warnanagar, Akhuj, Pandharpur, Karad, Pune, Nashik which procure milk from the surrounding villages and process and make milk products. They have there own distribution system.

Table - 2.1

Development of primary milk co-operative societies.

(Rs.in lacks)

PARTICULARS	1961	1971	1981	1991	2000	2001	2002
Number of societies	431	2021	7819	14284	21197	22466	22782
Number of Members (00)	155	1263	7030	13101	14957	15182	16359
Capital	9	62	288	3131	7245	6514	12098
Govt. share	N.A.	2	2	8	1	7	7
Self share	12	76	598	6614	51516	116119	15737
Liabilities (Loans)	7	1	289	1827	32666	13426	3468
Working Capital	26	314	1992	12950	1139740	1241321	127530
Milk Procurement Price	67	510	8531	35052	3051568	3234941	6604214
Milk Product Selling Price	69	841	9132	29914	3143070	3403403	6598712
Profitable Making Societies	156	833	4091	6762	11709	12267	12679
Profit	2	13	197	895	9962	10758	2457
Loss Suffering Societies	133	691	2023	3114	9050	9634	9351
Loss	0.33	5	26	250	5988	6542	3061

Ref. – Maharashtra Co-operative Movement at a glance, 2002.

The table 2.1 clearly indicates that there is considerable gradual growth in primary dairy co-operative societies in Maharashtra. It is strikingly noted that the growth is 53 times over in the last 42 years that is 1961 to 2002. It is clear that development of dairy societies is as important as other societies. It has

earned the prestige because it is self employed business the society need not depend on Govt. assistance. The societies have raised their own capitals. If we look at the sale of milk product during 2001 to 2002, we realize that the sale of milk products in 2002 has nearly doubled.

All the milk producers unions at Taluka and district level are the members of Maharashtra state level milk federation. The primary milk producer's co-operative societies can become the member of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Federation but at present district milk producers unions have been permitted to become the members.

Small, medium & big farmers, landless laborers look at this business as a subsidiary business of earning money. As a result there is considerable growth in milk producing societies. During 1960-61 there were 15500 members but in 2002 there were 16,65,900 members. It is clear that there is striking growth. There is milk flood in Maharashtra & it is because of rising prices of milk and milk products.

Table – 2.2

Area wise milk societies in Maharashtra (2001-2002)

PRIMARY & CENTRAL DAIRY SOCIETIES			
AREA	2001	2002	Increase / Decrease
Mumbai	0014	0014	0
Kokan	0562	0565	3
Nashik	4993	5042	49
Pune	4607	5229	622
Kolhapur	4639	4677	38
Aurangabad	1199	1344	145
Latur	4072	4057	-15
Amaravati	1104	1103	-1
Nagpur	1282	1302	20
Total	22472	23333	191

Source: - Maharashtra Co-operative movement at glance (2001 part 2 and 2002)

There are maximum number of societies in Pune area (5229) where as minimum societies are in Mumbai area (14) During 2001 and 2002, 622 milk Co-operatives were established only in Puna. Next to that there were 145 new milk Co-operatives societies in Aurangabad area, On the contrary in Latur district; the position of co-operative societies is minimum fifteen.

In Maharashtra number of milk producing societies (primary and central) was 22472. In 2002 – 1091 societies were added and the number in 2002 became 23333 but there is considerable area wise growth (Pune 622 societies)

Table – 2.3

District wise milk co-operative societies in Maharashtra

AREA	DISTRICT	PRIMARY & CENTRAL DAIRY SOCIETIES
Mumbai	Mumbai	14
Kokan	Ratnagiri	565
Nashik	Ahmadnagar	2722
Pune	Solapur	2753
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	2851
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1348
Latur	Bid	1342
Amaravati	Amaravati	535
Nagpur	Vardha	341

At district level there are maximum 2851 societies in Kolhapur district.

Pune is at second rank. In Pune district there are 2753 Societies. It is observed that the co-operative milk societies flourished where the sugar factories flourished in western Maharashtra. As compared to western Maharashtra, the number of societies is less in Marathwada, Vidarbha and Mumbai area.

Table- 2.4

Development of dairy co-operative societies in Maharashtra

(Rs. In Lack)

Name	1961	1971	1981	1991	2000	2001	2002
No. Of union	19	46	90	71	64	65	67
No. Of member	20	96	161	243	42690	46835	48661
Capital	1	55	391	1166	4159	4725	5637
Govt. Share	N.A.	8	42	159	60	59	4810
Society Share	1	123	1150	4272	126799	129980	22132
Liabilities	7	121	107	3868	26159	22709	13326
Working Capital	10	345	2103	22663	972412	1028514	133894
Procured Milk Price	7	784	8541	20175	12097933	12857777	7168020
Milk & Milk Product Selling Price	8	904	8831	35143	12223126	13111037	7415271
Profitable Yielding Socie.	6	23	51	36	36	42	46
Profit	0.09	12	29	148	19218	13019	81793
Societies Suffering Loss	9	20	30	22	26	22	18
Loss	0.25	8	52	258	7341	7642	817

At national level dairies a federation which is called (NCDF) all state Level co-operatives milk federations are the members of the NCDF. The table 2.4 shows that there were 19 federations in 1961 but at present there are 67 federations. There is considerable growth of federations as well as member societies.

2.6.1 Growth in milk yielding cattle

In Maharashtra the Buffalo as well as cows yield milk. The percentage of fat found in Buffalos milk is comparatively more than that of the cow. The number of Buffalos is comparatively more than cows.

Primary and district co-operative societies as well as sugar factories take care of milk yielding animals and provide financial assistance to the earners. Simultaneously fodder, semen etc. Facilities are made available to the members. The cattle feed is provided on credit basis. Medical facilities are provided at village level. There is research on cows and buffaloes at state level. Milk chilling plants have been setup to meet the growing demand of milk and milk products. The tankers carry milk and milk products from Taluka / District level to state level. There are chilling plants at Taluka / District and State level. The societies, which do not have their own chilling plant, send their milk to Govt. federation and the other co-operative institutes. They have their own chilling plant but as compared to Govt. chilling plant, the number of private chilling plant is less than Govt. chilling plants.

2.6.2 Milk products in Maharashtra (4)

After daily consumption of milk the other milk products like the Curds, Butter, Ghee, Khava, Pedhe etc. are produced at home or village / district level. The milk powder is produced from the additional milk. The other products like paneer, ice cream, cheese, Shrikhand are produced in Maharashtra. The Govt. factories and four Co-operative factories are involved in production of milk powder.

If we look at present position of milk, 70 to 75-lack liters milk is procured every day. 40 Lack liters is procured and sold through Govt. nearly 25 to 30 lack liter is distributed through Co-operative sector and private sector implement the scheme of supply of milk. In Maharashtra over 50-lack liter milk is processed every day. Out of that 35 to 40 % is processed by Co-operative sector, 15 to 20-lack liter milk is processed by Co-operative agencies. There are 33 processing dairies in Maharashtra. Eleven dairies are in co-operative sector at present 90 to 100 metric ton powder is produced at "Gokul". There are 22900 Co-operative societies in villages. There are 70 milk federations in state. Out of that 23 are district federations and 47 are Taluka federations. There are 9 areas created by the Govt. Viz Mumbai, Kokan, Nashik, Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Latur, Nagpur, and Amravati etc. Maharashtra is the ninety ranks in the nation.

National Production is 84 crore metric tons. In Maharashtra production is 6.9 crore metric ton. 175-gram milk is available for per person in Maharashtra. The rich people get more but the poor people get less milk on account of irregular Monsoon season in the last two / three years. Some parts of Maharashtra were declared as draught area and the farming business as well as the dairy business suffered. There were cattle camps on account of water scarcity. Now days it has become the responsibility of the Govt. / Co-operative sector to provide some facilities to milk producers.

2.7 History of Satara district (5)

Dairy co-operatives in Satara district were among the first types of agricultural co-operatives organized in Satara district, The Koyana Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Limited Karad was established in 1957. It plays a very significant role in procurement, processing and marketing of milk and dairy products at the state level. There were private collection centers, which procured milk and supplied it to the milk union. The second district level milk union was established at Satara a District place. It is interesting to note that the first milk

school emerged at the hills station known as Mahabaleshwar. The farmers living in an around Karad, Satara,

Phaltan, Koregaon, Wai, started milk co-operative societies. They took interest in rearing hybrid cows and buffaloes by March 2004 there were 1881 co-operative societies formed by 1,36,971 small farmers. During that period 74650-liter milk was procured and sent to Karad and Satara.

The role of veterinary hospital is significant. By 2003 / 04 there were 54 veterinary hospitals and 113 assisting centers. 3, 68,698 animals were treated. There are 185 artificial semen centers. This movement helps the farmers to raise the production of milk.

As per 1997 census there were 16.39 lack animals in Satara districts. Out of these there were 28.38% cows and bulls, 22.02% he and she buffalo, 25.41% sheep and goat and the remaining 0.82% were donkeys and mares. The density of animal population per square mile is 156 if we make the comparison between 1992 and 1997 animal census we realize that there is 8.07% growth in 5 years.

Table – 2.5

Dairy Co-operative societies in Satara district during 2003 / 04 (6)

Sr. no	Tahasil	Number of Daries	Number of Members	Milk Procured		Number of Cold Storage	Capacity of Cold Storage
				Total Milk 000Ltr.	Daily Average 000Ltr		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mahabaleshwar	31	2170	365	1	1	30
2	Wai	115	8280	9790	27	0	0
3	Khandala	91	6643	2138	5	1	20
4	Phaltan	316	237000	9202	25	1	40
5	Man	171	11970	2372	6	1	30
6	Khatav	187	13277	4281	11	1	20
7	Koregaon	182	13104	6434	18	0	0
8	Satara	235	16920	13727	38	3	160
9	Jawali	136	9520	4481	12	0	0
10	Patan	199	14328	5885	16	0	0
11	Karad	218	17059	15975	43	1	100
12	District Total	1881	136971	74650	202	9	400

Source: - District Milk school development officer.

2.8 Dairy Co-operative societies in Patan Taluka

Co-operative sector is third sector after public and private sector. India has worlds largest co-operative sector and its major achievement is in agriculture and rural development. Dairy farming is an important part of agricultural enterprise. But dairy co-operative societies have not been developed properly due to non-availability of proper marketing system, poor base of milk production, dominance of traditional milk traders, limitations of procurement and processing facilities etc.

Patan taluka is hilly, economically backward and earthquake prone area.. Patan taluka is one of the under developed talukas in Satara district. As per 2001 census total population of Patan taluka is 2,97,491. Farming is the main occupation of the villagers, and dairy farming is secondary occupation. In order to get reasonable price for milk and raise the income, milk producers came together and set up dairy co-operative societies. By march 2004 in Patan taluka there are 139 registered co-operative societies and one private industry viz, Green valley milk processing industry.

In Patan taluka on 28/2/1962 there were 5 registered dairy co-operative societies. Sangwad Dairy Co-operative Society, Sangwad was the first registered society. After that number of dairy co-operative societies are registered. "Koyana Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Limited Khodashi" was established in 1957 for Patan and Karad taluka. In 1998 in political view two unions were registered in Patan taluka as

- 1) Patan Taluka Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Songaon.
- 2) Shiv-Shambhu Duth Utpadak Sangh, Marali. But unfortunately non-availability sufficient milk Shiv-Shambhu dudh sangh, Marali was closed but it is not liquidated. Now days Patan taluka Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Patan is collecting milk and supplying it to private agencies.

Table – 2.6

Classification of dairy co-operative societies in Patan taluka (7)

Sr. no	Name of the areas	Number of dairy co-operative societies
1	Chafal	14
2	Dhebewadi	6
3	Helwak	18
4	Malharpeth	13
5	Marali	21
6	Patan	40
7	Talmavale	6
8	Tarale	21
	Total	139

References

- 1) Patil .V.B.
Dugdh Vyavsayachi Disha, Jagruti Matadar Publication dwara Ashwamegh publication, Mumbai Jan 1999.
- 2) Bedi R.D.
Theory, History and Practices of Co-operatives, International publishing house, sixth edition, 1967, P.N..161 to163.
- 3) Dr. Rupa S. Shaha, Dr. B.D. Damaji.
Co-operative Development, Phadke Prakashan Kolhapur, Jun,2005, P.N. 175 to 179.
- 4) Shri. Arun Narake.
Shatakottar sahaakar sumpadit lekhancha sangrah (Lokayan Satara) P.N. 225.
- 5) Jilha samajik , Arthick Samalochan, Dist,Satara 2003-04, Arth, Sankhiki sanchalnalay Maharashtra Shasan Mumbai, Chapter 6.4, P.N. Xviii.
- 6) Jilha Samajik , Arthick Samalochan, Dist,Satara 2003-04, Arth, Sankhiki sanchalnalay Maharashtra Shasan Mumbai, P.N. 93.
- 7) Register of Dairy Co-operative society, Satara District, Government record.