

CHAPTER - III

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN SATARA DISTRICT



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#### 3.1 LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT :

Satara district lies between  $16^{\circ} 50'$  and  $18^{\circ} 10'$  North and  $73^{\circ} 45'$  and  $15^{\circ} 00'$  East. It has an arch of 10434 Square Km. a population & 2038677 according 1981 census. The population has been divided into rural population with 172885 and remaining in the urban population. The Satara district is situated partly the Bhima river basin and partly the Krishna rivers basin, the tahasils Khandala, Phaltan and Man are situated in Bhima river basin and other tahasils are situated in Krishna basin. The district ranks 16th in area among the 30th districts of the Maharashtra State, and in population 13th among the 30th district of Maharashtra.

### 3.2 POTENTIAL RESOURCES FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE SATARA DISTRICT

The basic resources required for the dairy development and their development potentiality is larger. According to table No. 3.1 & 3.2. The district had 82,181 hectares a grazing land which increased 91,353 hectares in 1985-86. Similarly the district had 2,32,786 she buffaloes and 177012 cows both of which increased to 2,33,168 (0.08%) and 1,72,100 (-2.77%) in 1985-86 respectively. The figure for Karad and Patan Talukas with we are concerned the respective figure are not available for 1980-81. However, 1985-86 Karad had 51,463 she buffaloes and 17,417 cows, forming (22.00%) and (10.12%) to the districts corresponding figures similiary Patan had 35,543 and 25,587 forming (15.24%) and (14.86%) respectively in the totals for the districts. Considering the natural endowments of the talukas, there is a potentiality & increasing the numbers of dairy population in the future. Hence the scope for expanding Dairy activities as subsidiary occupation to the large majority of the farmers seems to be larger.

TABLE 3.1GRAZING LAND IN THE SATARA DISTRICT

(Fig. in hectares)

District & Taluka	1980-81	1985-86
Satara	82,181	91,353
Karad	8,158 (9.92%)	N.A.
Patan	12,253 (14.90%)	11,803 (12.92%)

(Fig. in bracketes indicate %)

Source : Zilla Parishad Satara Dairy 1987.

TABLE 3.2THE NUMBER OF THE BUFFALOES AND COWS IN SATARA DIST. 1981-86

District & Taluka	1980-81		1985-86	
	<u>She buffaloes</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>She buffaloes</u>	<u>Cows</u>
Satara	2,32,986	1,77,012	2,33,168 (0.08%)	1,72,100 (-2.77%)
Karad	N. A.	N. A.	51,463 (22.0%)	17,417 (10.12%)
Patan	N. A.	N. A.	35,543 (15.24%)	25,588 (14.86%)

(Fig. in bracketes indicate %)

Source : Zilla Parishad Satara Diary 1987.

The whole dairy industry in Satara District is developed in two sectors viz. the Government sector and the Co-operative Sector. Out of 12 collecting unions, 5 are run by the Government (Table 3.6) while the remaining seven are under co-operative sector (Table 3.4). The Government milk schemes have been performing the role of an intermediaries which collect milk from the Co-operative unions within their jurisdiction and supply almost the three - fourth of the total quantity of milk collected to their apex marketing organisation the dairy development

department Arrey, whereon the only co-operative union i.e. Koyana Union, Karad supplies its procured milk directly to the marketing organisation of the Government Dept. Bombay.

### 3.3 THE CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN SATARA DISTRICT :

The organisational structure and a progress of dairy co-operative movement in the district is explained in following table No. 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 & 3.6. We have the findings as follows :

1. At primary level (table 3.3) the total number of primary dairy societies in Satara district was 672 in 1983-84 which increased to 739 in 1984-85. Remarkably within <sup>of</sup> year, total number of primary co-operative dairies increased to 798 - 1985-86.
2. Among all talukas, four talukas namely Karad, Phaltan, Patan and Satara are having maximum number of primary co-operative dairies. This is due to the fact that these talukas are in the command area of Koyana river.
3. The Karad taluka was having maximum number of primary co-operative dairies in 116, 1983-84 which increased from 126 in 1984 to 137 in 1985.

4. The co-operative unions are working as functional apex body of the PCDSSs. From the processing and technical point of view the chilling centres which are working under Govt. Milk Scheme are attached to these unions. It is evidently clear from Table No. 3.5 that among the seven co-operative dairy unions, the Koyana Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh is the largest and the only co-operative milk organisation which directly is attached to the Govt. scheme for the market purpose only. Moreover the Koyana Sangh has the maximum storeage capacity of 60,000 litres.
5. There are five Govt. milk centres at Mahabaleshwar and Satara and three chilling centres Paragaon, Vaduj and Phaltan (3.6).
6. The first Govt. milk scheme was started at Mahabaleshwar in 1966 with storage capacity of 10,000 litres the Govt. milk scheme Satara which was started 1979 has the maximum storing capacity of 50,000 thousand litres.
7. The three Govt. centres which were established in year 1980-81 have storing capacity of 40,000.

The Koyana Sangh also covers two talukas of Karad and Patan. This is the main reason of selecting Koyana Sangh as our study area.

TABLE 3.3THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES (TALUKAWISE)PRIMARY DAIRY SOCIETIES IN SATARA DISTRICT

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Satara	85	91	96
2. Wai	54	57	59
3. Jawali	63	66	73
4. Mahabaleshwar	7	7	10
5. Karad	116)	126)	137)
	)189	)212	)234
6. Patan	73) (28.12)	86) (28.72)	97) (29.32)
7. Koregaon	56	66	71
8. Phaltan	82	95	99
9. Khandala	42	43	45
10. Man	37	40	43
11. Khatav	57	62	68
Total :	<u>672</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>798</u>

Source : Dairy Development office Satara



TABLE 3.4THE DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

Name of the Co-operative Unions	Date of commencement
1. Satara Co-operative Unions, Satara	22-8-62
2. Ajinkya Co-operative Unions, Satara	18-9-64
3. Jawali Co-operative Unions, Jawali	4-11-74
4. Phaltan Co-operative Unions, Phaltan	23-12-76
5. Khandala Co-operative Unions, Khandala	28-9-77
6. Wai Co-operative Unions Wai	15-5-73
7. Koyana Co-operative Unions, Karad	1-10-57

Source : District Dairy development Office,  
Satara (3)

TABLE 3.5THE SUPPLY LINKS BETWEEN THE CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME

Sr.No.	Name of the Co-operative Unions	Government Schemes
1.	Satara Co-op. Union Satara	Chilling Centre, Vaduj
2.	Ajinkya Co-op. Union, Satara	Government Milk Scheme, Satara.
3.	Jawali Co-op. Union, Jawali	Government Milk Scheme, Mahableshwar & Satara
4.	Phaltan Co-op. Union, Phaltan	Government Chilling Centre, Phaltan.
5.	Khandala Co-op. Union, Khandala	Government Chilling Centre, Khandala.
6.	Vai Co-op. Union Vai	Government Milk Scheme, Mahableshwar.
7.	Koyana Union, Karad (Patan & Karad Taluka)	Marketing Organisation of the Government Dept., Bombay.

TABLE 3.6THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of commencement	Storage capacity of Milk per day
1.	Govt. Milk Scheme Mahabaleshwar	25.2-1966	10,000 Ltrs.
2.	Govt. Milk Scheme, Satara	1-10-1979	50,000 Ltrs.
3.	Govt. Chilling Centre, Pargaon	27-07-1980	10,000 Ltrs.
4.	Govt. Chilling Centre Vaduj.	10-07-1981	10,000 Ltrs.
5.	Govt. Chilling Centre Phaltan	31-10-1981	20,000 Ltrs.

Source : District dairy development Office  
Satara (2)

TABLE 3.7

The growth of the Co-operative dairies in Satara District

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Duddh Sangh	7	7	7	7	7
2. PCDSS	553	604	672	739	798
3. Total Numbers of Members	42254	46365	56532	66706	767353
4. Share Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	35.03	38.81	46.38	116.00	285.40
5. Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	35.91	567.11	568.58	519.00	860.09
6. Profit	13.74	21.54	25.78	26.66	25.50
7. Loss	1.24	3.32	6.23	2.66	2.93

Sources : District Dairy Development Office Satara.

TABLE 3.8

Showing the quantitative growth of dairy societies with their important variables.

Years	Profit (Amount)	Loss (Amount)	No Profit no Loss (Amount in lakhs)	Total
<u>1981-82</u>				
Unions	6	1	NIL	553
PCDSS	379 (68.55)	85 (15.37)	89 (16.09)	
	1.55	0.26		
	12.19	0.98		
<u>1982-83</u>				
Unions	6	1	NIL	604
PCDSS	425 (70.36)	92 (15.23)	87 (14.40)	
	2.19	1.79		
	19.35	1.17		
<u>1983-84</u>				
Unions	4	3	NIL	672
PCDSS	464 (89.04)	133 (19.79)	75 (11.16)	
	1.07	4.76		
	24.71	1.47		
<u>1984-85</u>				
Unions	7	NIL	NIL	739
PCDSS	538 (72.80)	122 (16.50)	79 (10.67)	
	2.81	2.66		
	23.86			
<u>1985-86</u>				
Unions	7	NIL	NIL	798
PCDSS	636 (79.69)	127 (15.91)	35 (4.38)	
	25.50	2.93		

The number of unions and PCDSs fluctuated, while the amount of profit earned went on increasing as far as the losses are concerned one union incurred the losses and PCDSs increased with marginal variation. The amount of losses also increased and the actual amount of loss amounted to Rs. 2.93 lakhs for only reveling feature in that the number of societies with no profit no loss, declined continuously from 89 (1981-82) to 35 (1985-86).

In Satara district Keregaon, Khatav, Man, Khandala, Phaltan, Tahsils lie under drought prove area and Patan Jawali & Mahabaleshwar West Vai & West Satara are hilly. Due to this the farmers from this area have always seen suffering from scarcity of cattle feed. Inspite of all these difficulties more & more farmers have attracted to this dairy business, owing to see Govt. incentive schemes such as Grant of subsidies and infrastructural facilities for collecting and marketing milk at consumption centres such as Bombay etc.

REFERENCES :

1. Maharashtra 1986
2. Zilla Parishad, Satrar Dairy 1981 to 1986
3. District dairy development office Satara.

Though the number of co-operative unions in the district remained constant during the period under study 1981-86. The number of primary societies affiliated to them and the number of producers members of the primary societies went on increasing. In 1981-82 there were 553 PCDSs with the membership of 42,254. During the succeeding years both the numbers continuously increased and reached the heights of 798 and 7,67,353 respectively. Their share capital also increased from Rs. 35.03 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 285.40 lakhs in 1985-86. The working capital, also increased from 35-01 lakhs to Rs. 860.09 lakhs 1985-86, which is a pointer to the increasing activities of the co-operative sector in the dairy industry. The profit earned by this sector also increased from 13.74 lakhs to Rs. 25.50 lakhs whereas the losses incurred by some of the societies too increased from Rs. 1.24 lakhs to Rs. 2.93 lakhs (1985-86. (For details of these variables for the intervening years see table No. 8)