

CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER – II

PROFILE OF STUDY AREA

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter includes factors affecting with production and distribution in study area like location. Water facilities, rainfall, demography and dairy industry Sangli district.

2.2 SANGLI DISTRICT :

Sangli district is one of the important districts of the Maharashtra state. This district is leading in agriculture, dairy farming industry and most of the other facts of life including art and education. The location and the factors of physical environment which are directly or indirectly responsible for the development of dairy farming. In the district are given below.

LOCATION :

Sangli district is located between 16.45° to 17.33° North Latitudes and 73.42° to 75.40° . East Logitudes. It is bounded on the East by the district of Bijaopur in Karnataka state, on the west by the Ratnagiri district, on the south by the district of Kolhapur and Belgaum, the district in Karnataka state. On the North it is bounded by the districts of Satara and Solapur.

SOIL :

The Soils of varied texture and structure are observed in Sangli district. The soil in the district various from the deep-black in the river valleys to shallow murmad red or grey in the hilly areas.

The soil in the Western part of the district, comprising area from the tahsil of Shirala is formed from red literate mixed with hard murum due to the hilly nature of the zone.

The central portion of the district which covers areas of Walva, Tasgaon (part) and Miraj (part) tahsils has deep black soils capable of yielding bumper kharif crops. These soils which are highly retentive of moisture also grow Rabi Jowar, Wheat and Gram. They are also good for irrigated crops like

sugarcane, turmeric Chillies, grapes etc. This central portion is thus the rich agricultural tract of the district.

The hilly tract comprising parts of Khanapur, Tasgaon (East) and Miraj Tahsils grow, Jowar and Bajri, while the eastern zone comprising areas of Jath, Atapadi and Kavathe Mahankal tahsils with a very low rainfall and poor grey soils, is a well known scarcity tract; Bajri, Cotton and Jowar are main crops of this tract.

RIVERS:

The Krishna and the Warna are the principal rivers of this district. The Yerla, the Morna, the Manganga, the Nanni, and the Bor are the other small rivers flowing through this district. During rainy season the Flood waters entail much soil erosion, while during the dry season, they resume a slender course. These rivers go dry in summer season.

HILL RANGE:

There are two main systems of hills. The Sahyadri range and its off-shoots, and the off-shoots of Mahadev range. The Sahyadri system includes the main range of the Sahyadri which forms the Western boundary of the district. One of the spurs of the Mahadev range known as Mahimangad Panhala spur stretches up to Khanapur. Khanapur its splits in two branches, one branch passes 32 km. in the South till it ends in the old Panhala fort, 24 km. from Athani road Railway station. The other branch stretches south east to Belur about 8km. South west of Jath. It forms the water parting between the valley of the Yerla, a tributary of the Krishna on the left the valley of the man, a tributary of the Bhima on the right.

RAINFALL :

The rains start sometime in the middle of June and last the end of September in the district. Major portion of rainfall the district is received between July and September. During the first half of monsoon, most of the days are cloudy with drizzling rains. Whereas during the latter half it rains a big heavily.

The Western portion of Shirala tahsil in the region of Sahyadri gets heavy rainfall on the average over 2000 mm. in a year. The central and eastern portions receive annual rainfall measuring about 750mm. The north

eastern portion receives the lowest rainfall in the district averaging about 500 mm. in a year.

The fact finding committee appointed by the Govt. of Bombay in 1960 had reported that the rainfall in this area is not dependable and the area is likely to be affected by scarcity conditions once in six years.

MINERALS:

There are no major important mineral deposits except building stones, clay and limestones. The limestone is associated with trap formation uniformly distributed. Good clay for bricks and tiles is found on the banks of the rivers, particularly on the banks of Krishna, Warna and Yerala rivers.

FOREST:

The total area under forests in this district, according to the statistician forest Department was 1.80 lakh hectares in 1998-99 which is nearly 22 percent of the total geographical area of this district.

AREA AND DEMOGRAPHY:

The district has an area of 8572 sq.kms. and population of 25.83524 lakhs as per population census 2001. Out of this 25 percent of population (nearly 19.50 lakh) lives in urban areas and 75 percent of population (nearly 6.33 lakh) lives in rural areas. The population density of this district is 301 persons per sq.km.

2.3 SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT:

1. Sangli is famous throughout India and abroad for its forwarding market centre of Turmeric.
2. Tasgaon Chaman graper (Seedless Thomson) are famous not only in India but in Middle East countries also.
3. 'Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangli' is one of the largest sugar factories in Asia with its daily sugarcane crushing capacity of 5500 tonnes. There are in all 15 co-operative sugar factories registered in this district.
4. "Steel Fabricators, Sangli" is small scale industrial unit but is famous for its machinery production required in the erection of sugar factories.

5. Musical instruments of Miraj, especially "SATAR" are famous throughout India. It is a hereditary occupation of small number of artisans possessing exceptional artistic skill and workmanship.
6. Sangli district is also famous for small scale units manufacturing oil engines, spare parts for oil engines and other allied agriculture implements.
7. Leather goods mostly Kapashi and Kolhapur type Chappals are manufactured and exported to countries like U.S.A. U.S.S.R. and other Western countries.¹

2.4 DAIRY INDUSTRY IN SANGLI DISTRICT:

Like Sugar factories, Dairy industries is playing an important role in Sangli district. Considering the natural resources, land utilization pattern, availability of irrigation facilities, the distribution of milk animal veterinary facilities, milk unions and other infrastructural facilities, the situation proves to be conducive for the development of dairy industry in the district. It provides a subsidiary occupation in rural and urban areas.

The people in Sangli district have already adopted the co-operative way of life for socio-economic development. There is wide scope for production and marketing of milk through co-operatives.

There are 812 primary co-operative milk societies at the end of March 2007 and 9 milk union in the district viz.

1. Mohanrao Shinde Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Miraj.
2. Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Islampur.
3. Sonhira Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Kadegaon.
4. Fattesinghrao Appasaheb Naik Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Shirala.
5. Nanasahed Sagure Co-operative Milk Union Ltd. Karathe Mahankal.
6. Sampatrao Deshmukh Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Kadepur.
7. Hutatma Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Walva.
8. Kranti Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Kundal.
9. Vasantdada Patil Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Tasgaon.

As per livestock census 1997. The livestock population in the district was 14.38 lakh which comprises 122820 cows and 283118 she Buffloes.²

2.5 STUDY AREA:

There is an income expenditure pattern analysis of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur.

2.6 SPAN OF THE STUDY:

The span of the study will be five years from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

2.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study of the growth and performance of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur.
2. To study the Primary Milk Co-operative Societies which help to the milk producers.
3. To study the income and expenditure pattern of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur.
4. To study the dairy activity in respect of changing economic policy.
5. To know the present position and problems of dairy farming.
6. To suggest certain remedial measures for the development of dairy farming.

2.8 LOCATION OF THE RAJARAMBAPU PATIL DAIRY PROJECT:

The Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Islampur is located at the west side of Sangli district. This project has been set up on the lines of Amul Dairy at Anand in Gujrat State. Rajarambapu Patil Pioneer in Co-operative movement in Walva taluka. He was started in sugar factory in 1969 the Rajaramnagar. The Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Ltd., Islampur established in 30th December 1975. He had collect the milk in 104 villages. The Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Islampur Register No. is S.A.N./D.F.G./121/75 Dated 30-12-75. The Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur. Milk name was Walva Milk but in 2002 the Walva Milk name was changed and new name is 'Krishna Milk'. The Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur started the cattle Fodder in 1985. This cattle Fodder name was Walva Fooder but in 2005 this

Fodder name was changed and new name is 'Krishna Fodder'. In today Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union is highest Milk Collection in Sangli district. He was 184019 liters milk collection per day.

2.9 THE ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONS OF RAJARAMBAPU PATIL DAIRY PROJECT:

The natural resources land utilization pattern, availability of irrigation facilities and other infrastructural facilities of Rajarambapu Patil dairy area have proved to be conducive for the healthy development of dairy farming. With the establishment of the sugar factory in 1969 in Krishna river area, the economic condition of irrigated farmers improved. However, the proportion of such farmers occupied for hardly 15%, 20% even in the irrigated tract itself. Naturally such situation could not help the majority of farmers. In fact, it accentuated the gulf between irrigated farmers on the one hand, and dry land farmers, small holders and landless labours on the other hand. Therefore in order to ameliorate the economic conditions of Weaker sections in the Krishna river area. Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur has been established in the 30th December 1975.

FUNCTIONS OF THE RAJARAMBAPU PATIL DAIRY PROJECT:

The Rajarambapu Patil Dairy project performs following functions:

1. It provides veterinary aid and artificial insemination to the milk producers. Veterinary aid can take various forms.
 - a) Mobile veterinary services for animal treatment round the clock.
 - b) Upgrading of local buffalo's using semen of improved breeds.
 - c) Cross-breeding in cows by artificial insemination.
 - d) Frozen semen facility.
 - e) Pregnancy Diagnosis examinations.
 - f) Past parturition.
 - g) Group Cattle Insurance.

All above facilities are provided free of cost of the milk producers in the area of operation consisting of 96 villages.

2. The Rajarambapu Patil Dairy Project loan facilities with the help of United Western Bank in today IDBI Bank to the farmers for the purchase of milk animals.
3. It produces and supplies of cattle feed to the farmers at reasonable rates. The supply of own cattle feed has created more attachment of the farmers with the Rajarambapu Dairy project. In order to produce cattle feed, it has started cattle feed plant on 1985. Owing to this function, the tendency for the use of cattle feed is increasing in the farmers.
4. It supplies better milk animals suited to local condition to milk producers at the reasonable price. It has started central cattle farm with a view to maintaining and multiplying better milk animals. From this farm, milk animals are sold to the farmers.
5. In encourage the farmers to grow green prenil fooders such as lucern, hybrid napier. Subanohul, Gajraj etc. For this purpose it provides lucern seeds and roots stodes of other fooders. This function is of great significance as it reduce cost of milk production and stabilize milk production during summer which drop down due to non-availability of green fooder.³

2. 10 CHAPTER SCHEME

Present research work is divided in to five chapter as followed.

1. Chapter I - Introduction and Review of Literature
2. Chapter II - Profile of Study Area.
3. Chapter III - An Economic Analysis of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union.
4. Chapter IV - Socio-Economic Conditions of Beneficiaries.
5. Chapter V - Conclusions and Suggestions.

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2. Records of "District Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies Sangli.
3. Annual Report by Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union Ltd., Islampur 2005-06.