

CHAPTER- III

ROLE OF SAMRUDDHI MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS UNIT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE FARMER

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CHAPTER III

ROLE OF SAMRUDDHI MILK AND MILK PRODUCT UNIT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

3.1 Introduction :

The Kolhapur district is one of the famous district in Maharashtra. It is bounded on the Sangli district at the south and east and by Ratanagiri district at the west. Kolhapur district is located between 15⁰ to 17⁰ North latitude and 73⁰ to 74⁰ East longitudes.

3.1.1 Area and population :

The area of the district is 8059 square kilometers. It's population according to the 2001 census is 4931670. The total population of male is 255778. The current growth rate is 21.36. Kagal tahsil population is 23776 and population growth rate is 21.77. In the Kagal tahsil 12109 are males and 11667 are females.

3.1.2 Rivers :

The main rivers of Kolhapur district are, the Krishna, the Warana, the panchaganga, the Doodhganga, the Vedganga and the Hiranyakeshi. The Warana river, which has fairly south eastern trend, serves as the boundry, between Kolhapur and Sangli district, it's approximate length in the four tributaries namely, the Kasari, the Kumbhi, the Tulashi and the Bhogavati. The Panchaganga falls into the Krishna at Narsobawadi in Shirol tahasil after covering a distance of approximately 136 kilometers in the district. The south-western region of the district is mainly drained by the Doodhaganga tributary of th Doodhaganga is Vedganga the length of which is nearly 64 k.m. The Doodhaganga ultimately falls in to the Krishna River of Yedur of Belgaum district of Karanataka state.

3.1.3 Soil :

Kolhapur district has three broad zones. The western part is covered with laterite soil, the central part has fertile brownish well drained soil while the eastern zone is covered with alluvial medium the deep black soil.

3.1.4 Rainfall :

The rainfall is not evenly distributed in the district and it varies from place to place. Bavda in the west receives a little over 6000 mm. rainfall while Hatkanangle in the east receives rainfall as little as 500 mm. The district gets rain from the south west as well as from the north east monsoons. The main rainy season is from June to October. Ajra, Chandgad, Bavada, Radhanagari and Shahuwadi tahsil to 6232 in Bavda tahsil. Bhudargad, Gadhinglaj, and krveer tahsil have sufficient rainfall, while Kagal tahsil falls in rather in adequate rainfall tract. The remaining two tahsils viz, Hatkanangle and Shirol tahsil may be classified under rainfall tract. The normal rainfall in both these tahsils is less than 600 mm.

3.1.5 Climate :

The climate of Kolhapur is generally temperate on the western part near the sahyadries it is always colder than the eastern part which is liable to hot winds during April and May. The year in respect of Kolhapur district may be divided into three periods. Hot weather from March to May, rainy period from June to October and cold weather from November to February.

The district gets rain from the south-west as well as the north-east monsoons. The amount of rain fall received decreases rapidly from west to east. The range between the maximum and minimum is large and vagaries of rainfall are great. The average annual rainfall within the district varies widely from about 600 mm. However, three broad

divisions may be defined (i) the western zone receiving heavy and assured rain fall. (ii) the middle zone receiving moderate but fairly regular rainfall and (iii) the eastern zone receiving low, irregular and uncertain rainfall.

3.1.6 Cropping pattern :

Laterite soils occur mainly in the western hilly tracts of heavy rainfall. on the hill tops which are not retentive of moisture and yield mainly coarse hill millets. When terraced, applications of nitrogen and phosphorus are found quite useful and in such case paddy can also be taken from the soil. Under forests which abound in caluable trees like teak, undi, jambul etc. these soils are fertile and rich in humus.

In the valleys, lateritic soils are mixed with trap soils. They vary in colour from brown / to black are fairly deep and retentive of moisture. Paddy is the main crop of this area and in the rabi season cal is also grown.

Brown soils are found in the central zone. They are mainly derived from trap and are dark brown in colour, with a reddish tint. They are rich and fertile with excellent granular structure, almost neutral in reaction and well supplied with calcium. As this zone receives moderate and fairly regular rainfall, rice, jawar and groundnuts are grown in the kharif season. Sugarcane and vegetables are grown wherever irrigation facilities are available. Jagaery produced from sugarcane grown in these soils is well known throughout the country.

In the eastern zone medium deep soils are grey in colour with good granular structure and drainage. The deeper soils are more black in colour and more clayer. The soils are quite fertile and good crops of kharij, jawar and groundnut are obtained. As drainage is good, the soil are amenable irrigation and consequently paddy, sugarcane and vegetables can be successfully taken from them.

3.1.7 Irrigated on unirrigated land :

The concept of irrigation implies the existence of source of water supply within a reasonable distance and an arrangement to regulate the supply of water according to the day-to-day needs of the crops raised in these fields. Naturally therefore all areas which are cultivated under lands. The irrigated area in the district is distributed in to 1,056 villages out of 1,188 inhabited Villages accounting for 88.89 percent. In 26 villages irrigation is done by well only. The area irrigated by 'river' and 'well with electricity' account for 70.80 percent 21.15 percent respectively. The other sources used for irrigation are private canal (0.10%), well (5.4%) tube well with electricity (0.03%), tank (0.04%) and others (2.44%) table below shows the details in respect of area irrigated by source.

The total cultivable area in the district is 54.43 percent. Which is about half of the total area of the district Karveer (73.55%), Shirol (76.13%), Panhala (55.21%), Gadhinglaj (79.98%), and Ajara (56.64%) tahsils have reported the percentage of cultivable area more than the district average (54.43%) percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area comes to 15.78 percent. Shirol tahsil has a better proportion (39.09%) of cultivated area under irrigation. Other tahsils exceeding the district average are Karveer (27.83%) Panhala (16.49%), Hatkanagale (24.96%) and Radhanagari (20.92%).

3.1.8 Agriculture :

Agriculture still plays a key role in the economy of India. Nearly one third of the gross domestic product is accounted by agricultural sector. Agricultural growth has direct impact on poverty eradication. Its development also helps in containing inflation, raising agricultural wages and increasing employment generation. The remarkable feature of Indian agricultural growth is land utilization and agricultural growth utilisation in Kagal taluka and Kolhapur district.

Tables under this section cover data on many important subjects like-

- i) Land Utilisation
- ii) Yield per hectare and output of crops
- iii) Sourcewise Irrigation of area
- iv) Agricultural wage rates
- v) Famine and scarcity conditions etc.

Concepts of some important terms used in these are as follows,

Forest : They include all forest areas state owned or private classed and administered as forests under legal enactment.

Barren and unculturable lands : They include mountains, river beds etc. i.e. lands which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a very high cost.

Culturable waste : This includes land which can be brought under cultivation but have not been cultivated or having been cultivated for some time have not been cultivated during current year and the last five years or more in succession.

Current fallows : Lands which are left fallow during the current year only.

Other fallows : All lands which have been cultivated, but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.

Gross cropped area : This is the sum of areas under all crops and represent the sum of net area sown and area sown more than once in a year.

Yield rates of crops : They are expressed in terms of kg. per hectare for almost all crops except sugarcane and cotton. Yield rate of sugarcane is given in terms of is in kg. per hectare, and that of cotton in terms of hundred bales of 180 kg. each Yield rates are based on the estimates obtained from the crop estimation surveys conducted on sample basis.

Minor irrigation works : Work involving an expenditure of less than Rs.20 lakh is treated as 'minor Irrigation work' works with potential irrigable area upto 250 acres is entrusted to the zilla parishads while those above 250 per acres to the irrigation Department.

Agricultural wage rates : Monthly average rates based on data collected fortnightly from three selected centers in the district are presented.

Agriculture is playing very important role in socio-economic and industrial development of Kolhapur district out of the total rural working population 78% of the population of Kolhapur district has agriculture as the main source of livelihood.

3.2 Socio-economic condition and problems of agricultural labours and farmers :

The conditions of agricultural laboures and farmers in India are simply appalling. They are miserably poor and their standard of living is very low. They subsist in life, always face to face with dire poverty, unemployment, exploitation, misery and uncertainty. They have no social status. Some idea of the horrible conditions of their existence can be formed from a few facts listed below.

3.2.1 Nature of the employment :

In India, agricultural laboures do not get work on regular basis. To a large extent they remain unemployed and underemployed, permanent labourers. Who are attached to particular landlords, do get work on permanent basis and for longer period. But the number of such labourers is comparatively small and they to have their own difficulties and problems like serere exploitation, tendering borided labour and small farmers low wages, freedom to leave the landlord etc. from the view point of employment, the position of casual workers is perhaps the worst. And it is these workers whose number is very large.

Not only they are inadequately employed and the farmers their

working conditions too are very bad. They work under the most tiring circumstances. They have to do very hard farmer in sun and rain, and their working hours are not fixed. There is no provision for holidays or other facilities to which industrial workers are accustomed. All these affect very adversely their efficiency, health and life.

3.2.2 Working hours :

Indian agriculture in very much depends on monsoon. Because of this the working hours of agricultural labourers vary from place to place, crop to crop and season to season. So it is difficult to fix the working hours for them. But all over India, it is seen that the working hours are generally from sunrise to sunset which keep them in difficulties.

3.2.3 Wage and Income:

The income of farmers is very low. For a considerable part of the year they are out of work and earn nothing (very low). During the time are employed, they get meagre income. A large part of their income is derived from wages for work on land. Small farmers are. Work in land lord in very low wages. These farmers income is very low in very low wages. These farmers income is very low. And this situation there was depends inside business.

3.2.4 Standard of Living:

The low level living of these poverty stricken people who do not get work throughout the year, can easily be imagined. An idea, however, can be formed from the consumption pattern of agricultural labourers and small farmers. Because of small income, they are able to meet their consumption needs only to a limited extent. In fact, the incomes are so meager that they can provide for only a part of the minimum subsistence living and are forced to incur debt to meet a part of their consumption expenditure.

It is clear from that the level of living of agricultural labourers and

farmers in the country is very low, generally they eat jawar, bajra, rice, maize and other inferior cereals. Such items as fruits, vegetables, milk and other nutritive foods do not at all figure in their diet. The position regarding other essential is no better. They do not have even the minimum clothing, education and health facilities are non-existent for them.

3.2.5 Social Status:

A substantial part of agricultural workers and farmers is constituted of backward classes like harijans etc. they lead a life of social outcasts and are exploited in numerous ways placed as they are on the lowest rung of the social hierarchy, they are doomed to live very bad.

From the above discussion, it is clear that the economic living and social life of agricultural labours and small farmers are very deplorable indeed. They are also so poor that they have to undergo debt for sheer physical existence. We have elaborated above the socio-economic conditions of farmers as a prelude to the sub point that follow.

3.3 Role of Samruddhi milk and milk products unit in the Development of Socio-economic condition of the farmers

A part from socio-economic role to Samruddhi Milk and Milk products, Vhanali in Kagal milk collection and distribution, the Samruddhi unit plays a socio-economic role in its area of operation.

In the view of social welfare activities in Kagal the samruddhi Milk has taken interest.

1. To help the educational institution :

Samruddhi Milk and Milk products unit are started the montesary schools in the Vhanali. Mostly these school are for workers children and farmers children.

2. Proper price of milk to the milk producers :

It is essential that the milk producers should receive proper price for their product. If the milk producers are to depend on private milk merchants for the sale of milk, they will have to accept the prices offered by them. In such a case the private milk merchant would take undue advantages of the local market conditions and offer lower price. But the co-operative dairy gives certainly of proper price for milk. There is no chance for exploitation because the milk rates are fixed by the state government. And these co-operative dairies supply their milk in Samruddhi unit.

3. Regular milk payment :

Expect the co-operative milk dairy no other some private milk collecting agency can make regular payment of milk bill to the milk producer. The payment is made after every 10 days. Such a guarantee of regular payments if not given by private milk merchants, private consumers and hotel owners. Samruddhi unit can make regular payment of co-operative dairies and these co-operative dairies can give regular payment to milk producers.

4. The Samruddhi unit create employment opportunities :

The Government of Maharashtra has adopted different ways to solve the unemployment is on the increase. The co-operative dairies and some private dairies have created employment opportunities in the rural areas. Every co-operative society needs a secretary, clerks and helpers to run the dairy. Samruddhi unit has created employment opportunities for 100 workers.

5. Guidance to members :

The members of the primary dairy co-operative societies do not

have technical knowledge about dairy business. The samruddhi Milk and Milk products unit gives guidance on various problems related to dairy business. The proper solution to the problems are obtained from the discussions of the experts from various field. The sessions of discussion with experts are organized by the Samruddhi unit.

3.4 Milk production of the farmers :

Milk production of the farmers in Vhanali, Ekondi, Nandgaon, Mudhaland Borvade village. In the above table explained Milk production of farmers.

Table No. 3.1
Farmers Daily Milk Supply to the dairy.

Sr.No.	Litres	Farmer	Percentage
1	1-5	19	38.0
2	6-10	13	26.0
3	11-15	11	22.0
4	16-above	7	14.0
	Total	50	100.0

Source : Complied on the basis of information collected from field work.

Table 3.1 shows the farmers daily milk supply in co-operative dairy in per day. In the 38.0% farmers are 1-5 liters milk supply in the dairy. In 6-10 liters milk supply in 20% farmers. In the 11-15 liters milk suppliers in 22% farmers and 16 liters and above milk supply in co-operative dairy in only 14% farmers.

Table shows that 38% farmers it was 1-5 liters milk supply in co-operative dairy and only 14% farmer milk supply in co-operative dairy in 16 liters and above.

3.5 Quantity of animal in per family :

In the study area of Kolhapur district in Kagal and Budargad

taluka milk producers are rearing cross breed cow buffaloes for dairying purpose. Some milk producers are keeping high quality buffaloes such as pandarpuri, Jaffarabadi, Murrah etc.

Table no. 3.2
No.of Animal in the family

Sr.No	Quantity of Animal	Farmer	Percentage
1	1-3	32	64
2	4-6	14	28
3	7 and above	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collected from field work.

Table 3.2 shows that quantity of animal in per family. In 64 % farmers family only 1-3 animals. In the 4-6 animals it was 28% farmers family. 8% farmers family 7 and above animals these farmers are main business was milk production.

3.6 Income generation through milk production :

Milk suppliers (farmers) are milk supply in primary co-operative dairy. These dairies are pay their bill after 10 days. The milk rate are depend on fat of Milk.

Table no. 3.3
Income Generation of farmer during 10 days

Sr.No	Ten days Bill (Rs)	No. of Farmer	Percentage (%)
1	Less than 1000	25	50
2	1001-2000	14	28
3	2001-3000	6	12
4	3001-4000	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

From the above table 3.3 shows that, farmers ten days dairy bill. In less than Rs. 1000 bill was 50% farmers. in the Rs. 1001-2000 bill in 28% farmers and 12% farmers 10 days dairy bill Rs.2001-3000 only 10% farmers Rs.3001-4000 bill in ten days.

Table no. 3.4
Farmers Income in per year.

Sr. No.	Income (Rs)	Farmer	Percentage
1	10,000 - 20,000	8	16
2	21,000 - 40,000	25	50
3	41,000 - 60,000	7	14
4	61,000 - 80,000	8	16
5	81,000 - 1,00,000	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from primary co-operative dairies.

Diagram No: 3.1

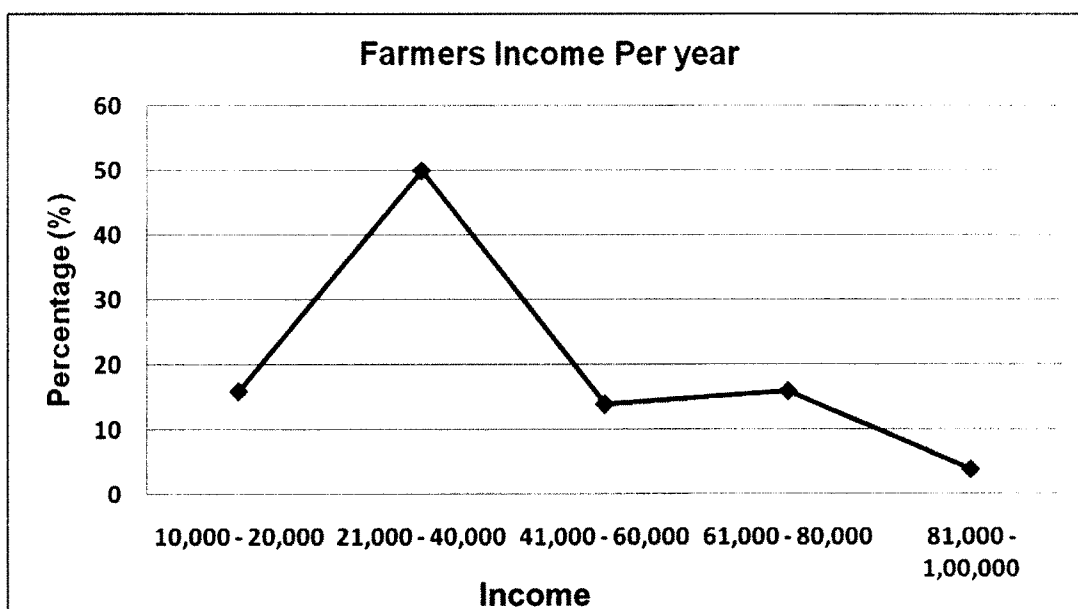


Table no. 3.4 shows that farmers income in per year. It is clear that, initially 16% farmers income Rs.10,000 – 20,000. In Rs.21,000 - 40,000 income was 50% farmers per year Rs. 41,000 - 60,000 income it

was 14% farmers and Rs. 61,000 - 80,000 per year income in 16% farmers. It is 4% farmers income was Rs. 81,000 - 1,00,000.

Table no. 3.5
Farmers per year expenditure

Sr.No	Expenditure (Rs)	No. of Farmer	Percentage (%)
1	Less than 10,000	12	24
2	11,000 – 20,000	20	40
3	21,000 – 40,000	12	24
4	41,000 – 60,000	6	12
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.2

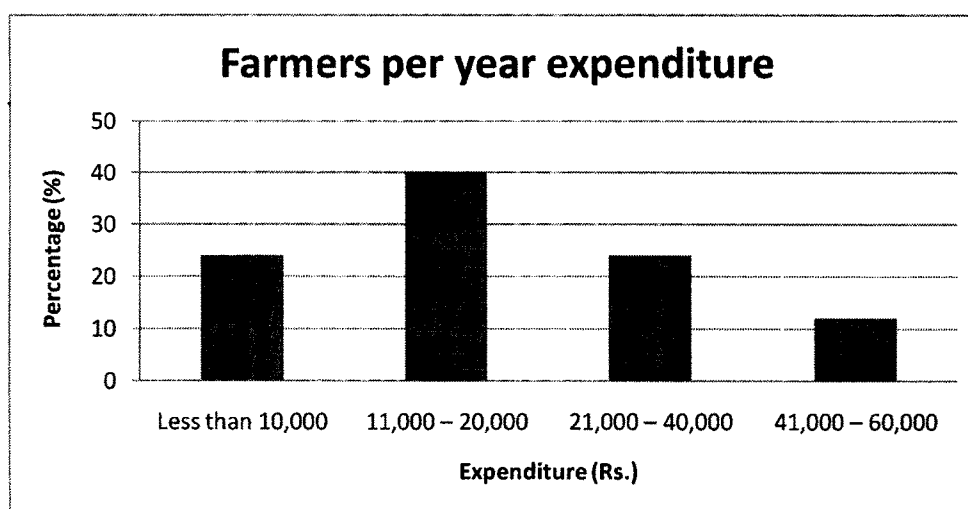


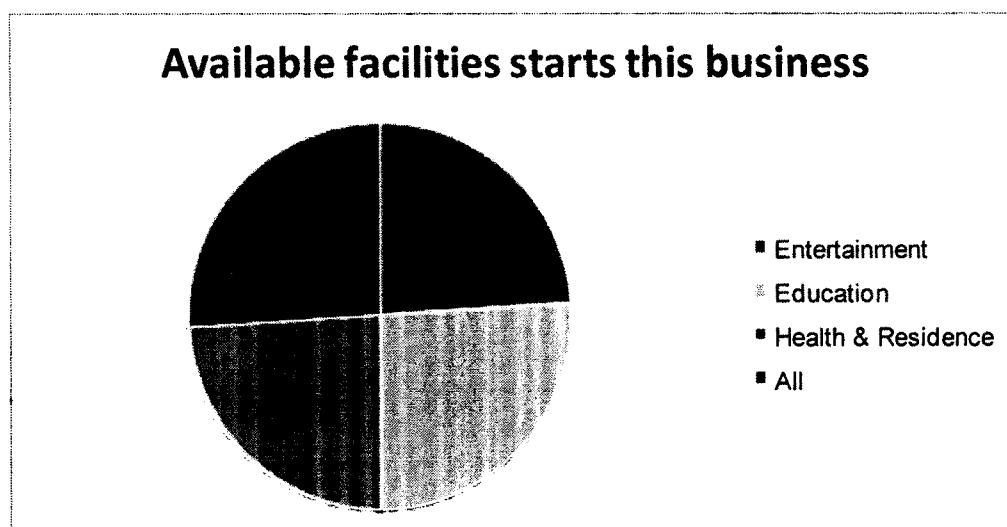
Table 3.4 shows the farmers per year expenditure. In the milk production. It is 24% farmers per year expenditure was less than Rs.10,000. In the Rs.11,000 – 20,000 expenditure per year from 40% farmers and 24% farmers per year expenditure in milk production was Rs.21,000 – 40,000. In the 12% farmers per year expenditure wasRs. 41,000 – 60,000.

Table no.3.6
Available facilities start this business.

Sr. No.	Facilities	No. of Farmer	Percentage (%)
1	Entertainment	12	24
2	Education	13	26
3	Health & Residence	12	24
4	All	13	26
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.3



From the above table 3.5 it is show that, Available facilities start this business. Entertainment facilities was available 24% farmers in start milk production. Farmers education facilities available in 26% farmers and 24% farmers available in health and residence. 26% farmers these all facilities are available in start this business.

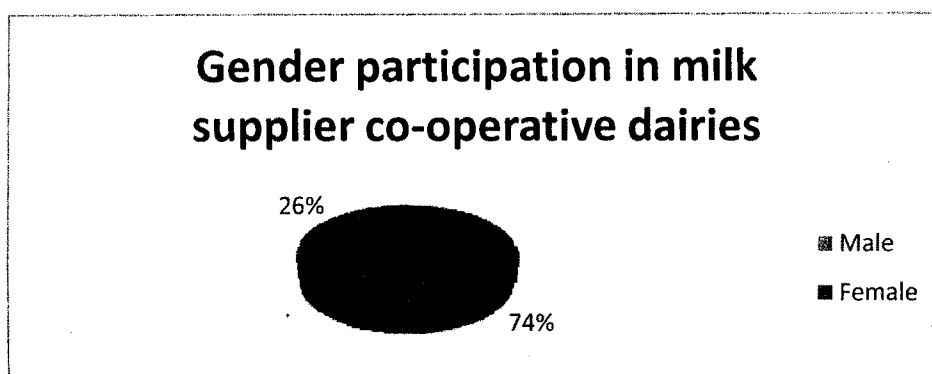
Table no. 3.7

Gender wise participation in milk supplier of co-operative dairies.

Sr. No.	Gender	Milk supplier	Percentage (%)
1	Male	37	74
2	Female	13	26
	Total	50	100

Source : Complied on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.4



Dairy business is the female business but observe that field work male are involve in big size compare the female. Table 3.6 shows that, Gendervise participation in milk supplier of co-operative dairies. It was 26% female and 74% male are participate the milk production and supply milk in co-operative dairies.

Table no. 3.8

Cast wise participation in milk suppliers.

Sr. No.	Cast	Milk suppliers	Percentage (%)
1	Open	41	82
2	OBC	6	12
3	Reserve	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source : Complied on the basis of information collect from field work.

Cast wise participation in milk suppliers.

Diagram No: 3.5

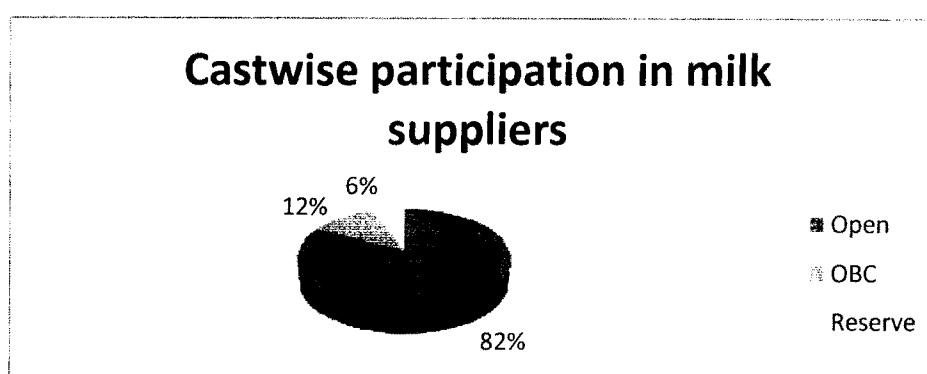


Table no.3.7 indicates that, cast wise participation in the milk supply out of total milk suppliers open category milk suppliers are 82% and OBC are 12% and very less 6% milk suppliers is in Reserve cast. This shows there is open category farmers are mostly involve this business.

Table no. 3.9

Milk suppliers and their education.

Sr. No.	Education	Milk suppliers	Percentage
1	Illiterate	6	12
2	Primary	15	30
3	High school	11	22
4	Higher Secondary	14	28
5	Graduation	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.6

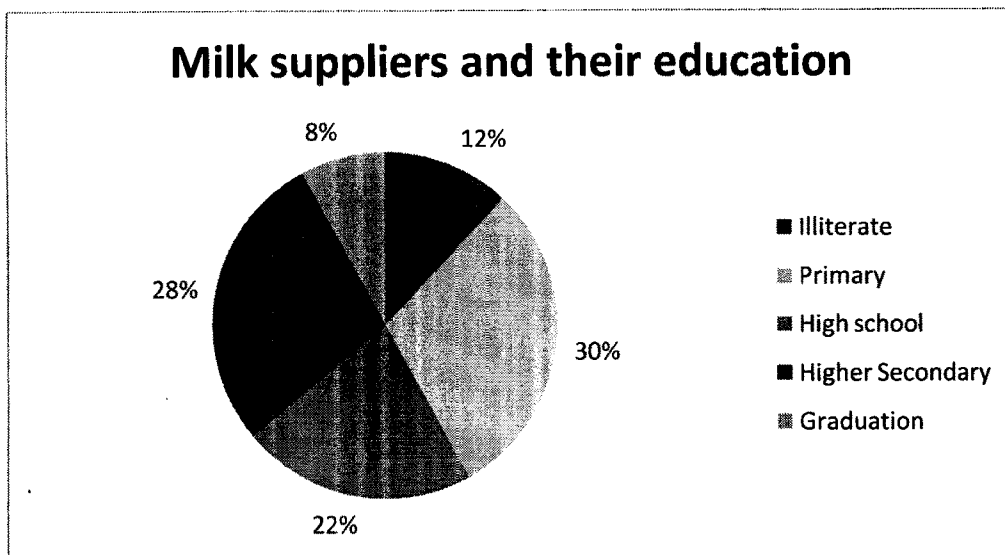


Table 3.8 shows that, Educational data of the Milk suppliers was 2% Milk suppliers are illiterate, primary educate milk suppliers are 30% it is highest. 22% Milk suppliers are completed their high school education completed milk suppliers was 28% percent and 8% milk suppliers was graduated. Finally this table shows that primary educated are more involve this business.

Table No. 3.10

Per family daily milk consumption

Sr. No.	Liter	Percentage
1	1	54
2	2	38
3	3	8
	Total	100

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

Table 3.9 shows that milk suppliers daily milk consumption in their family. 54% milk suppliers per day milk consumption is 1 liter 38% milk suppliers per day milk consumption 2 liter and only 8% milk suppliers

3 liter milk consumption in per day in their family farmers milk consumption in per day is very less.

Table no. 3.11
Farmers' family use in milk income (%)

Sr. No.	Milk Income (%)	Percentage(%)
1	21 – 30	22
2	31 – 40	56
3	41 – 50	14
4	51 – 60	8

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.7

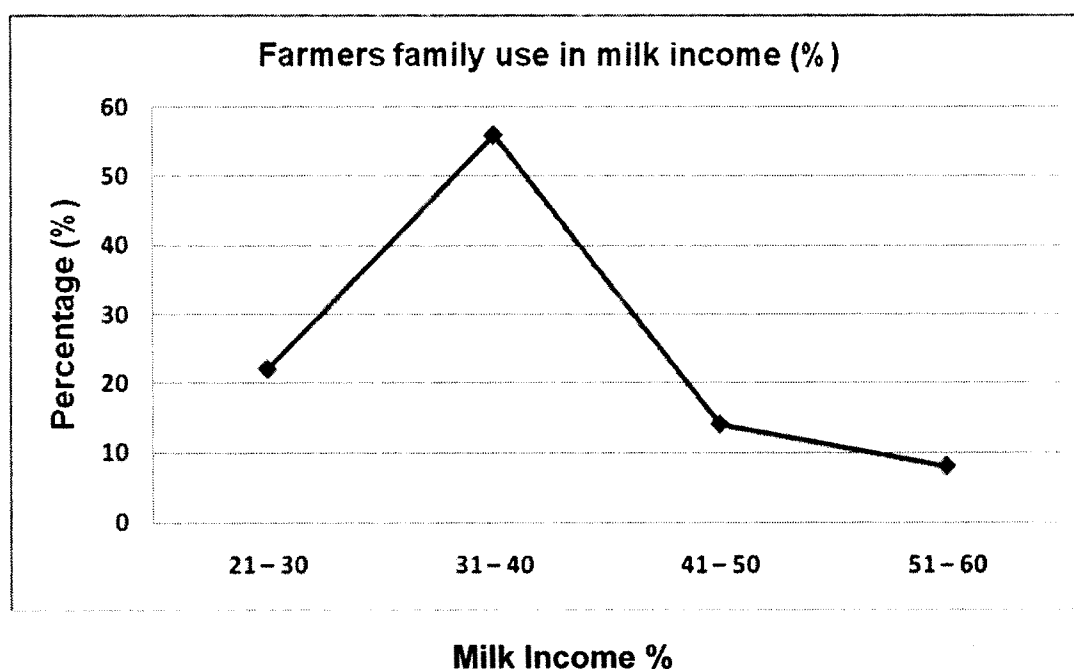


Table 3.10 shows that farmers milk production income in which percent use in their family they, not used all their income for family consumption. In these table shows 22% farmers used 21–30 % income for their family consumption. 56% farmers used their 31-40% income for family consumption. 14% farmers used 41-50% income for family consumption and only 8% farmers used 51d-60% income for family consumption.

Table no. 3.12
Farmers reinvestment in dairy business (%)

Sr. No.	Reinvestment (%)	Percentage(%)
1	10 - 20	16
2	21 - 30	52
3	31 - 40	28
4	41 - 50	2
5	51 - 60	2
	Total	100

Source : complied on the basis of information collect from field work.

Diagram No: 3.8

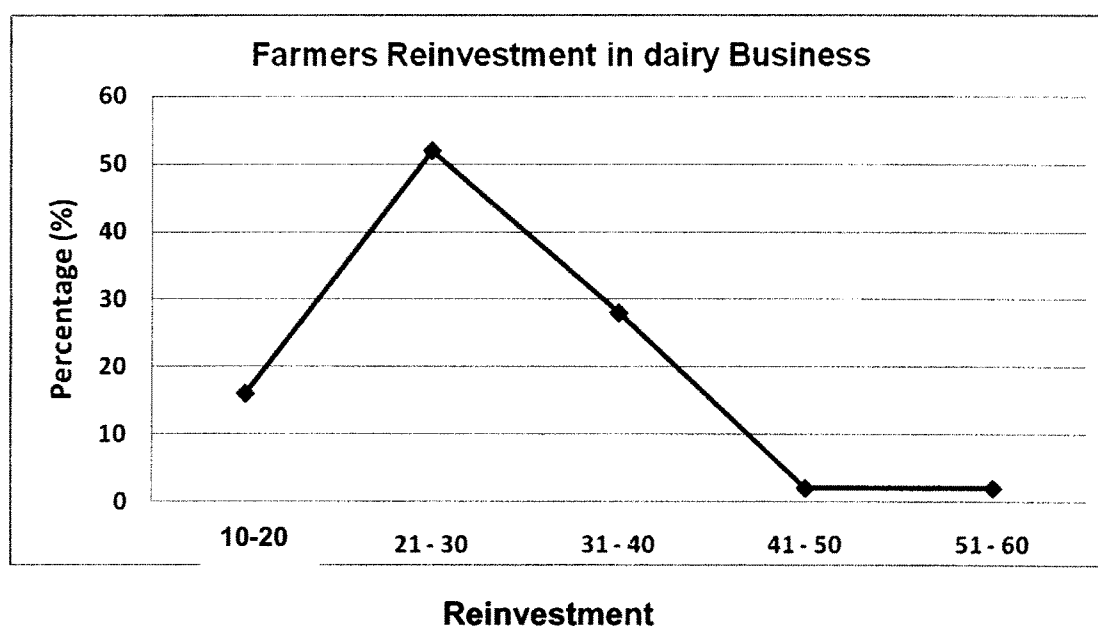


Table 3.11 shows that, 16% farmers Reinvestment 10-20% income in this business. 52% farmers Reinvestment 21-30 % income. 28% farmers Reinvestment in 31-40% income in the milk production. And only 2% farmers are 41-50% & 2 percent 51-60% income is use in reinvestment. This reinvestment is for use purchase new Cows, Buffaloes, New sheds, Animal medicine and for other reasons.

Conclusion :

The above observation and discussion clearly shows that, very important role play in Samruddhi milk and milk products unit, Vhanali. In above chapter shows that, role of Smaruddhi milk and milk products unit for the development of the socio-economic condition of the farmers and workers.

Complied on the basis of information collect from field work, in farmers daily milk supply in dairy is 1-5 liter milk supplier was 38% and about 16 liters milk suppliers is very few in 14% in the quantity of animal in per family was 1-3 animal in 72% farmers family and 7 and above animal quantity is very few 8% farmers family. In the farmers ten days dairy bill was less than 1000 in 50% farmers and only 10% farmers dairy bill is 3001-4000. Farmers income per year 10,000-20,000 in 16% and 21,000-40,000 in 50% farmers only 4% farmers income per year in 81,000-1,00,000 farmers per year expenditure was less than 10,000 and 41,000 & 60,000 it is 12% farmers. This business start and available facilities in farmers are entertainment (24%), Education (26%), Health and Residence (24%) All (26%) Gendervise participation in milk suppliers of co-operative dairies in 74% male and 26% female are participate in this business. Cast vise participation in milk suppliers are open category 82%, OBC 12% and Reserve Category 6% farmers. Milk suppliers and their education in the illiterate are 12%, primary educated 30%, High school 22%, Higher secondary 28% and Graduation completed 8% farmers. Farmers daily milk consumption is 1 liter 54% farmers 2 liter 38% and 3 liter was only 8% is very less. Farmers are use milk income for family consumption it was 21-30% income use in 22% farmer and 51-60% income use in 8% farmers. Farmers are reinvestment in dairy business in 16% farmers reinvestment 10-20% income and 2% farmers reinvestment 51-60 income in this business. It is mainly socio-economic study of milk producers like farmers and agricultural labours.

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