

CHAPTER - I : INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

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## CHAPTER - I


This chapter is divided in to two sections. Section first deals with the importance of milk and dairying as a subsidiary business to the farmers. It also included research design. While the section second provides the details about historical review of dairy business from the nation to the study region.

### SECTION - I

#### Introduction.

Milk is treated as the most valuable single article of humans diet. The importance of milk for physical development and well being of the people is now universally recognised. Therefore, it is ~~re~~ rightly remarked that, "milk is nature's most perfect food. It is because, milk is an excellent source of protein, carbohydrate, calcium, phosphorus, vitamins and other important ingredients which are essential for physical and mental development of human beings."<sup>1</sup>

As mentioned earlier, the milk is a perfect food, it's consumption should be high. Especially in India, large proportion of population is vegetarian, in whose diet milk and milk products assume a great importance, as they are the only sources of animal protein in their diet. While considering the position



of milk consumption in India, it can be said that, " we people consume very little milk i.e. 135 M.L. <sup>which is less than</sup> ~~per~~ a standard level of 280 M.L. per day per person, as recommended by the I.C.M.R. The per capita consumption of milk and milk products varies from state to state. Thus, the major need at the moment is to increase the production of milk and at the same time to reduce the cost of production."<sup>2</sup>

For increasing the production of milk the dairy business should be conducted along with agriculture. As we are aware that majority of the Indian population (Nearly 70 percent) is engaged in agriculture. Indian farmers are not freed from the clutches of mansoons. The small farmers without irrigation can produce only one crop a year, which in turn keep the farmer poor. In this background, dairy business is the boon to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers for creating more employment opportunities and generating additional income for balancing their family budget.

Therefore, " dairy is a part of agricultural programme, which helps to increase the from production and ensures gainful use of spare time of farmers. Moreover, the byproducts of the farm viz. Agricultural wastes, Bhusa, Kadaba and other material can be best utilised through dairy animales. They provide most needed mannure in return."<sup>3</sup> Moreover, dairy business is the

business of house wives who have not been educated. Today as we know, " there are 38661 villaves and 18406 dairy cooperative societies in Maharashtra."<sup>4</sup> It shows that there is a wide scope for the expansion and development of dairy business in Maharashtra. Thus, dairy business promises to be an extremely well subsidiary occupation to the farmers.

Keeping in view, the importance of dairying as a subsidiary business, we can say that the dairy business contribute about Rs.8933 million only to national income, which is insignificant as compared to other western countries. This is so because " out of the total 230 million cattle in India only 81 million ( i.e. 35 percent ) are milching animales"<sup>5</sup> The low milk production in the country is due to the low milk yielding capacity of milching animales.

✓ "Inspite of having 25 percent of world's cattle population, India accounts for only 6.5 percent of the world's total milk production. Despite these, India ranks fourth in the world in the matter of milk production, with about 36 million tonnes (1983-84)"<sup>6</sup> Dairy farming in India is not well developed as caompared to the countries like denmark, canada, Australia etc."  
 "Nearly 60 percent of the milk produced is marketed and the balance is used for home consumption and feeding calves."<sup>7</sup>

Besides, with the rapid growth of population and ever changing pattern of the consumer with urbanisation, there is a

rapid increase in demand for milk and its products. Now it became difficult to meet the demands in cities and towns.

The major distribution of milk in urban sector is controlled by thousands of milkmen who indulge in malpractices.

Therefore, "the Government of India felt it necessary to supply clean and hygienic milk to the urban population at the reasonable prices in an organised way by establishing dairy cooperative societies and milk supply schemes on cooperative line"<sup>8</sup> "Today 85 percent of the milk is being collected by the cooperative societies."<sup>9</sup>

While scrutinizing cooperative dairy business we observed that, " in the year 1960-61 there were 450 primary dairy cooperative societies in Maharashtra. Now this figure is increased up to 10,000 in the year 1984-85. The membership and share capital of primary dairy cooperative societies have also increased by 37 times and 45 times respectively during the same period. But actually, 253 dairy societies have been working seasonably and 45 percent of dairy societies are economically inefficient."<sup>10</sup> "The Government milk machinery has been incurring a average loss of Rs.30/- crores per year."<sup>11</sup> A separately established dairy development department by the State Government has failed to achieve its objectives.

The cooperative dairy business does not found economical in many cases as compared to private dairies but still it

occupies an important position in rural economy. Dairy societies have to play an important role in uplifting farmers economy. The cooperative dairy business in Walwa Taluka has not reasonably succeeded. Therefore, it becomes a researchable problem to study the actual working of the selected number of cooperative dairy societies.

Keeping in view, the present position of the cooperative dairy business, as it is elaborated in the above paragraphs, an ~~working~~ attempt is made to throw the light on working of primary dairy cooperative societies and to make some supporting suggestions for overcoming their difficulties.

#### RESEARCH DESIGN

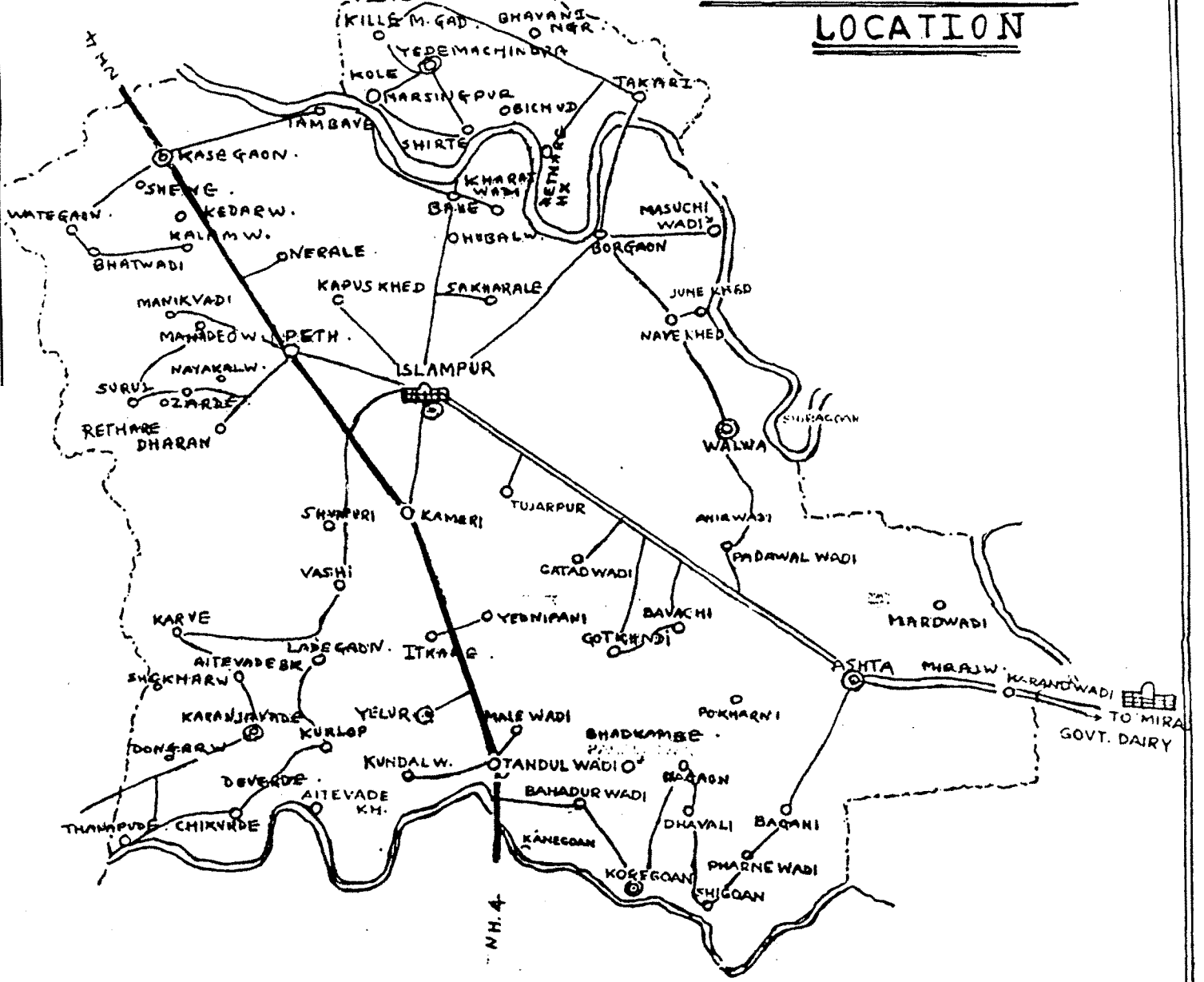
##### 1) Selection of problem :

The topic titled " working of primary dairy cooperative societies in Walwa Taluka " is selected for the present study owing to following reasons.

A) Primary dairy cooperative societies continue to occupy a predominant position in the rural economy. These societies have been designed to play the role of uplifting the financial position of rural people.

B) Walwa taluka is one of the economically, socially and politically progressive talukas of Sangli district, in which many cooperative dairy societies are oldest as these were set up before 1960.

# WALWA TALUKA LOCATION



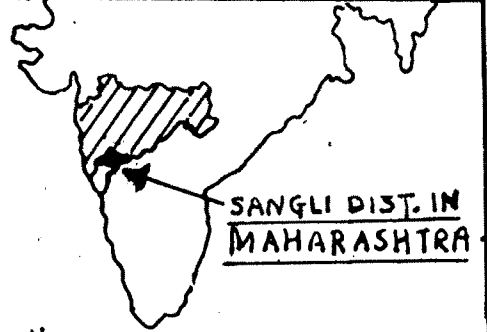
2 1 0 2 4 KMS

MAP NO. 1:1

### SANGLI DISTRICT STUDY REGION



10 20 0 40 80 KMS



### SANGLI DIST. IN MAHARASHTRA



0 50 KMS.

C) The Walwa taluka is known for its fertile Krishna valley and Warana Valley for many years and has a long tradition for dairy business.

D) The Walwa taluka has a well infrastructural facilities in general. Well developed transport and communication facilities mainly required for the development of dairy industry are present in Walwa taluka.

E) The Walwa taluka as a whole, is well suited for dairy industry as it fulfills many physical and cultural requirements for the establishment and growth of dairying.

F) There is a remarkable increase in the land under cash crops, which has influenced the dairy farming to a considerable extent in Walwa taluka.

2) Aims and objectives :

The present research study is undertaken mainly to judge the performance of primary dairy cooperative societies in Walwa taluka. The main objectives of this study are :-

I) To study the structure and progress of cooperative dairy societies in Walwa Taluka.

II) To evaluate the performance of selected dairy cooperative societies in both irrigated as well as unirrigated areas in Walwa taluka in respect of -





A) Growth performance of primary dairy cooperative societies based on some selected indicators.

B) Financial soundness of primary dairy cooperative societies based on capital structure and proportion of owned funds to working capital.

C) Managerial structure and efficiency of primary dairy cooperative societies based on some selected indicators.

D) General working and subsidiary services provided by primary dairy cooperative societies.

III) To compare the cooperative dairy development in irrigated and nonirrigated areas in Walwa taluka.

IV) To examine the working of primary dairy cooperative societies with respect of socioeconomic benefits.

V) To study the problems of cooperative dairy societies and to make necessary supporting suggestions for overcoming their difficulties.

### 3) Methodology :

The study is based on a two stage design, with the study of Walwa taluka milk cooperative federation and general progress of dairy cooperative societies in Walwa taluka as the first stage, with the study of selected sample dairy cooperative societies in both irrigated and nonirrigated area in Walwa taluka as the second stage.


The working of Walwa taluka milk federation (Rajaram Bapu Patil Sahakari Doodh Sangh Ltd., Islampur) is studied in the first stage. Further the general progress of cooperative dairy societies in Walwa taluka also included in first stage.

In the second stage design of study about 10 percent of the primary cooperative dairy societies in Walwa taluka were selected by using following criterion. (Table No. 1:1) Map No. 1:2)

- A) Irrigated and nonirrigated area.
- B) Geographical location of dairy cooperative society in Walwa taluka.
- C) Daily average milk collection by the societies .
- D) Life span of dairy cooperative societies.

To collect the data from dairy societies questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire was first prepared in Marathi and were circulated among the selected dairy societies. For other details visits were paid to concerned offices. For studying the problems of dairy business, informal interviews were conducted with the persons who have been concerned with dairy societies for a long time.

In short, the methodology of present study consists of both library method and survey method.



T A B L E NO.1 : 1

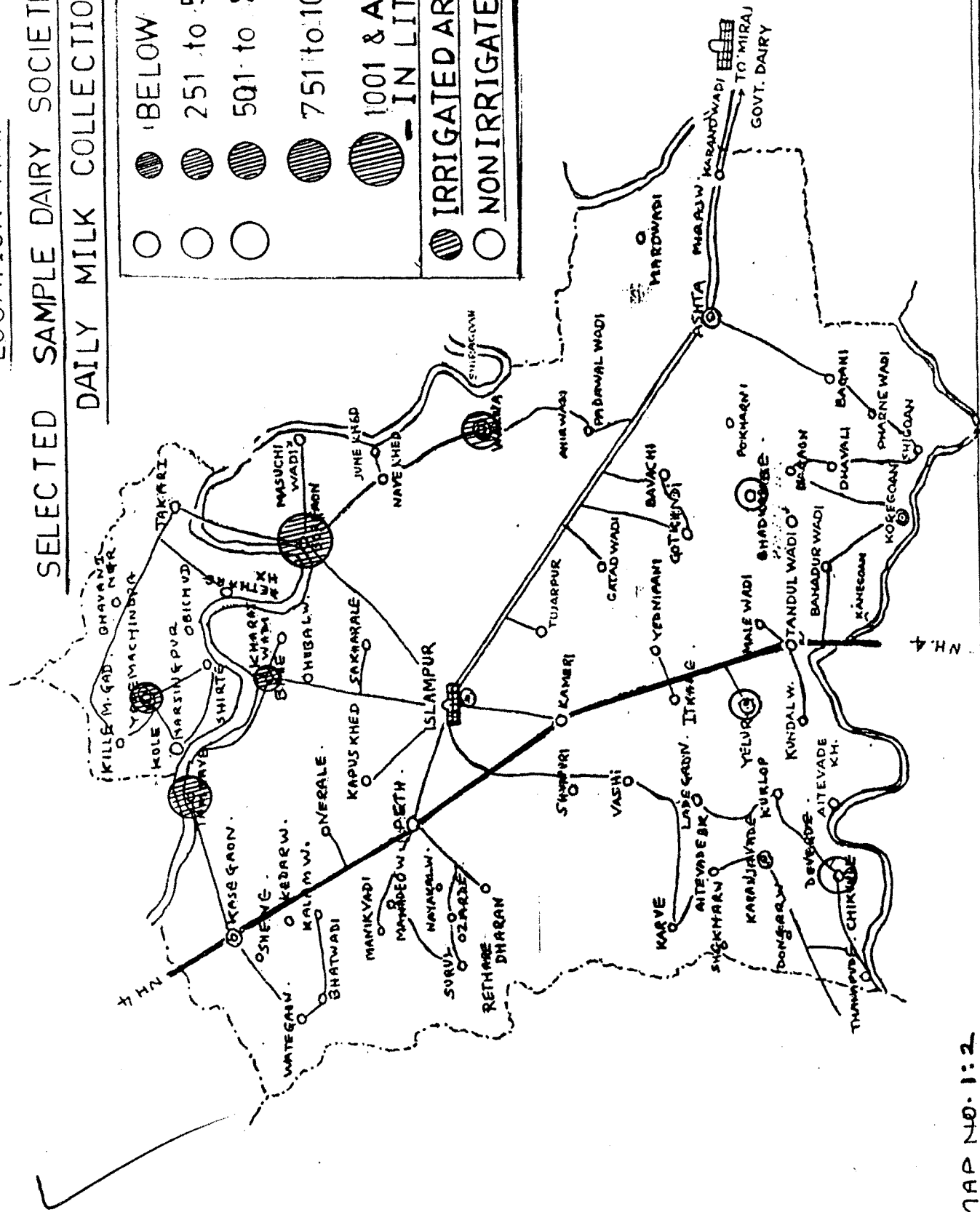
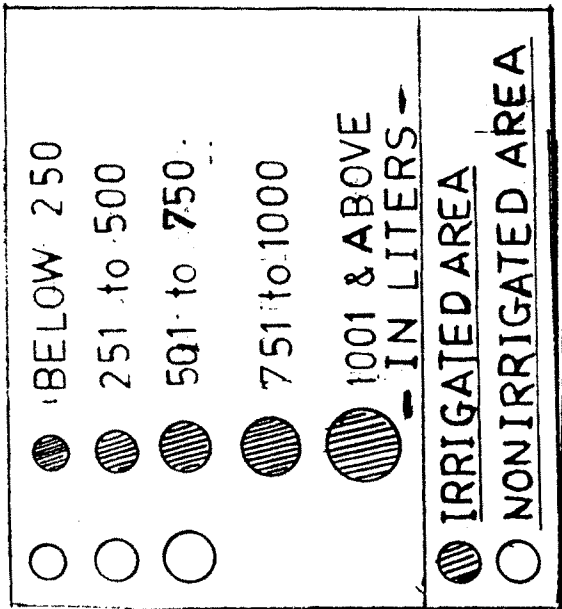
Classification of selected sample dairy societies.

Sr. No.	Daily milk collection (Litres)	Irrigated Area		Nonirrigated Area	
		Name of society	Date of registration	Name of society	Date of registration
1.	0 - 250	Bahe Society	22-9-1978	Bhadkimbe Society	5-2-1979
2.	251 - 500	Yedemachindra Society.	18-6-1980	Yelur Society	5-2-1975
3.	501 - 750	Walwa Society	27-1-1975	Chikurde Society.	20-8-1965
4.	751 - 1000	Tambave Society	7-5-1969	-	-
5.	1001 and above.	Borgaon Society	24-11-1977	-	-
Total :-		5	-	3	-

/ Complied by the author./

LOCATION MAP

SELECTED SAMPLE DAIRY SOCIETIES  
DAILY MILK COLLECTION



4) Significance of the problem :

The study is significant in following respects -

- A) Whether primary dairy cooperative societies have provided the benefits to the farmers for increasing milk production and giving remunerative prices or not.
  - B) Whether the progress of cooperative dairy societies in irrigated as well as in unirrigated areas is equal or not.
  - C) Whether the economic benefits and subsidiary services rendered by primary dairy cooperative societies are adequate for uplifting rural economy or not.
  - D) Which remedies should be adopted for improving the overall working of cooperative dairy units in Walwa taluka.
- 5) Scope and limitations of the problem :

✓ By considering the selected sample societies the present research study deals with the working and financial position of primary dairy cooperative societies in Walwa taluka and Walwa taluka milk federation.

The study covers the period from the year 1980-81 to 1985-86 in case of selected sample societies. Where as, the study of Walwa taluka milk federation is considered from the year 1975-76 to 1985-86. However, the information regarding milk collection by dairy cooperative societies, before 1975 is not available.

It is essential to make it clear that this study is based on the study of some selected primary dairy cooperative

societies in Walwa taluka. However, there may be significant difference among different primary dairy cooperative societies in Walawa taluka. The results of this study does not necessarily mean to make applicable for the other areas. ~~Besides the above~~

✓ ~~X, K, E~~

6) Chapters scheme :

The present study is divided in to seven chapters.

Chapter-I deals with the introduction and research design(section I) and historical background from nation to study region.(Section II)

Chapter-II consists the structure and trend of cooperative dairy development in Walwa taluka as a whole(Section I) and progress of Walwa taluka milk federation based on some selected indicators, i.e. members, share capital, milk collection, net profit or loss, cattle feed production etc.(Section II).

Chapter-III deals with the working and performance of selected sample of dairy societies in Walwa taluka. The working of dairy societies is evaluated on the basis of (A) Growth performance of primary dairy cooperative societies.(B) Financial soundness of primary dairy cooperative societies (C) Managerial structure and efficiency of primary dairy cooperative societies (D) General working of primary dairy cooperative societies. Besides the above A,B,C and D factors of the study, many other selected indicators are used for evaluation of dairy societies.

✓

Chapter-IV covers the comparison of the cooperative dairy societies between irrigated and nonirrigated areas in Walwa taluka. This comparison is made on the basis of (A) Registrarion of dairy cooperative societies in each year ~~fr~~ from both areas. (B) Number of dairy cooperative societies in each village from both areas. (C) Daily average milk collection by primary cooperative dairy societies from both areas. (D) Subsidiary services provided by cooperative dairy societies from both areas.

Chapter-V consists the economic benefits derivied from primary dairy cooperative societies in Walwa taluka.

Chapter-VI highlights the problems and difficulties of primary dairy cooperative societies in Walwa taluka.

Chapter-VII includes the conclusions and suggestions of of the study.

## S E C T I O N -II

In this section an attempt is made to elaborate the present state of dairy business in the country. A rational assessment of dairy business from nation to study region is also made in brief.

### General concept of Dairy Industry

A concept of dairy industry is as follows :-

" That department of farming, or of a farm, which is concerned with production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hense,

occasionally, the milch cows on a farm collectively."<sup>12</sup>

This concept of dairy industry is related with the production of milk, processing and manufacturing of milk products. In India and particularly in villages dairy activities are related only with production of milk, collection and transport of milk to federations or chilling plants.

Concept of cooperative dairy society :

Indian cooperative movement has not been outcome of a popular demand from the people, it was and still it is an act of the government to improve the condition of economically weaker sections. So that in each state there is a regular department of cooperation under a minister. The cooperative societies act was passed in 1912.

A cooperative society means " A union of persons for the production and distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members " <sup>13</sup> A cooperative society carries a general connection of people working together for a common cause and common goal.

Milk producers form a cooperative society at the village level. A primary cooperative dairy society collects milk from its members, transport it to the chilling plants and supplies it to the government agency through the federations. Cooperative dairy societies provide various types of facilities to their members such as guidance, medical aid, loans, cattle feed etc.



Dairy Industry in India :

Dairying is a traditional business in India. Dairying is an important source of income to the small and marginal farmers of India. The cattle population accounts for 17 percent of the world's total cattle population. With almost one quarter of all the world's milch animals, India accounts for only 6.5 percent of the world's total milk production. India ranks fourth in the world in the matter of milk production, with about 36 million tonnes (1983-84). The milk production can be increased by better feeding and management. By cross breeding the milk yield of a cow can be increased.

Nearly 60 percent of the milk produced is marketed and the balance is used for home consumption and feeding calves. As stated earlier, the per capita availability of milk in India is very low. Low milk yielding capacity of Indian animals is the major cause of lower availability of milk per head. This is because 35 percent of the cattle population is of milch animals population. The average annual milk yield in India is quite low as compared to the average annual milk yield in U.K., U.S.A., Denmark etc.

The total number of dairy plants in operation during 1981 was 217 with an average output of 7.30 million litres per day. It was during the Fourth Five Year Plan that the world food programme came forward with a gift of 126 thousand tonnes

of skim milk powder and 42 thousand tonnes of butter oil which at international prices were valued at Rs.419 million. They were to be reconstituted in liquid milk by the Govt. Milk Scheme at the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The reconstituted milk when sold was to generate Rs.954 millions. This programme known as operation Flood.

Operation Flood-1 was started in 1970 and aimed at the development of dairy farming in the urban areas. The cash generated was utilized for increasing the processing capacity of the four projects from 1 million litres per day to 2.75 million litres per day in a period of 5 years.

Operation Flood-2 was started in 1978 and aimed at to extend the dairy cooperative structure, to provide cross breed cows and upgrade buffaloes to make efficient marketing system for milk distribution, to build up the infrastructure facilities for development of dairy industry.

The Government of India made a provision of Rs.7.82 crores for dairy development programmes in the first Five Year Plan. The main programme for the scheme related to the procurement of milk from villages and supply that to big cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc.

In the second Five Year Plan a provision of 17.45 crores was made for the dairy development programmes which was increased up to 36 crores in the Third Five Year Plan. It gives more

emphasis on milk production is rural areas linked up with milk plants for marketing of surplus milk to urban areas. The collection and supply of milk was to be undertaken by a net work of dairy cooperatives in the villages. The distribution and manufacture of milk products to be organised through plants operated on cooperative lines.

The fourth five year plan aimed at the development of dairy farming as an organised rural industry on the cooperative lines. Dairy projects and cattle development programmes were formulated in rural areas. Operation Flood~~I~~ was undertaken in this period. In fourth five year plan period (Three annual plans 1966-69) the actual expenditure on dairy development was Rs.25.7 crores.

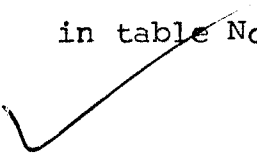
In fifth Five year plan the expenditure on dairy industry was Rs.39 crores. This Five Year Plan was aimed at the development of dairying on cooperative lines through a two tier organisation at the village level and district level.

The main emphasis during the sixth Five Year plan would be on implementing the operation Flood-II Project. The actual expenditure in this period on dairy development was Rs.99 crores and the same type of expenditure in Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs.121 crores. " The dairy programmes in India are organised in cooperative sector so that the entire chain of operations from milk collection, transport, pasturization to distribution gets integrated." 14

Dairy Development in Maharashtra :

The Maharashtra State was formed on May 1, 1960. The Total geographical area of Maharashtra is 3,07,980 Sq.Kms. out of the total land area in Maharashtra, only 60 percent is under cultivation, of which only 12 percent is under irrigation. Because of inadequate facilities of irrigation, agriculture can not become a means of livelihood for poor farmers. From this point of view dairy business gets an important place in daily life of farmers. Dairying is a traditional business in Maharashtra. As a result Government of Maharashtra has given priority to dairy development and established a separate dairy development department in the year 1958.

The dairy development department of Maharashtra Government is encouraging farmers to take to dairying by creating marketing facilities and paying remunerative prices for the milk supplied by them. Govt. has taken dairy development programmes on cooperative lines. "Maharashtra's dairy development programme and its urban manifestation in the shape of milk distribution scheme, being widely operated in important cities of state leading with Bombay is a unique phenomenon."<sup>15</sup> The details about the growth of cooperative dairy societies in Maharashtra are shown in table No.1:2.



T A B L E NO.1:2

Details of cooperative dairy societies and  
Federations in Maharashtra State(1961-84)

No.	Particulars	1961	1976	1982	1984
1.	Total number of dairy cooperative societies.	450	3,773	8,647	10,024
2.	Total number of membership of	17,500	77,424 30,520	92,000	92,000
3.	Paid up share capital (Rs.in lakhs)	20	212	303	780
4.	Own funds (Rs. in lakhs)	13	424	350	2,350
5.	Purchase of milk (Rs. in lakhs)	74	6,613	7,507	18,500
6.	Sale of milk and milk products (Rs. in lakhs)	77	7,276	8,570	19,000
7.	Total dairy cooperative societies in profit.	162	2,162	4,229	5,100
8.	Total profit of the cooperative	2	142	204	300

Source : A.R.Karve and M.L.Kundalkar

Dairy ~~by~~ business and cooperative Management  
(Marathi) P 64.

Table 1:2 shows that the number of cooperative societies is increasing. But the proportion of increase in the number of cooperatives and the proportion of increase in membership is decreasing. It is as follows -

There were 450 milk cooperative societies in 1961 and the number was increased to 10024 at the end of 1984. It means that the increase in the number of milk cooperatives on an average was 89 percent per year. In the same period, the membership of these milk cooperative societies increased by 22 percent per year, on an average. Total number ~~for~~ of milk cooperatives and their membership has increased but the ratio of membership to the cooperatives has decreased.

The table shows that out of the total number of cooperatives, 36 percent were in profit in 1961, 57 percent in 1976, 48 percent in 1982, and 51 percent in 1984. It means that there is only quantitative development in Maharashtra from 1976.

The pattern of dairy cooperatives in Maharashtra State is as below. At the village level, there are primary milk cooperative societies. These collect milk from their members and supply it through the taluka or the district cooperative federation to the Government Milk Scheme. The dairy cooperatives can supply milk directly to the Gove. scheme for further distribution or processing.

For the rapid dairy development in cooperative sector the Government of India started on ambiguous scheme from 1970, Known as 'operation flood, the main objective of operation flood is to develop dairy business on cooperative basis following " Anand pattern." The patern of milk cooperatives in operation flood is a three tier one.

- 1) At village level - Primary milk cooperative society
- 2) At district level- District milk cooperative federation.
- 3) At State level- State milk cooperative federation.

Before 15 years most of the milk requirements were met through supply from other states, particularly from Anand in Gujarat. As a result of the cooperatives and the efforts of Government, today, Maharashtra is exporting milk to other States of our nation.

" At present, there were 30 Government Milk Schemes working in the State with there daily production capacity of 18.30 lakh litres. The major work of processing and distribution of milk done through these schemes. The important dairy centres in Maharashtra are, Bombay (Arey), Dharwar, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Amarawati, Dhule, Kolhapur, Nasik, Poona, Miraj.<sup>16</sup>"

There are 103 milk chilling centres and six milk powder plants of which three are Government plants located at Udgir, Miraj and Nagpur. Three plants are in cooperative sector located at Warana, Jalgaon and Pune.

The daily average milk collection by Govt. Milk schemes was 1.80 lakhs litres in 1960-61. But in 1983-84 the ~~quantity~~ quantity of collection of milk rose to 14.65 lakhs litres per day. ~~The~~ 74 milk chilling centres got daily production capacity of 6.41 lakhs litres. Apart from this the production capacity of milk dairies in the cooperative field is 2.90 lakh litres.

Similarly, 24 milk chilling centres at the cooperative sector have got a production capacity of 3.46 lakh litres.

Most of these milk dairies and chilling centres have come in to existence during the fifth and sixth plan periods. In India, in general and in Maharashtra in particular, the milk production and collection varies according to season. " In Maharashtra, the maximum daily average collection of milk during flush months increased from 8 lakh litres in 1975-76 to 15.65 lakh litres in 1983-84. Today 68 lakhs milk producers are engaged in milk business and 10,000 primary cooperatives are involved in the job of milk procurement throughout the state."<sup>17</sup>

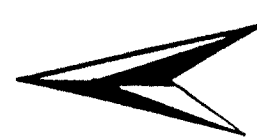
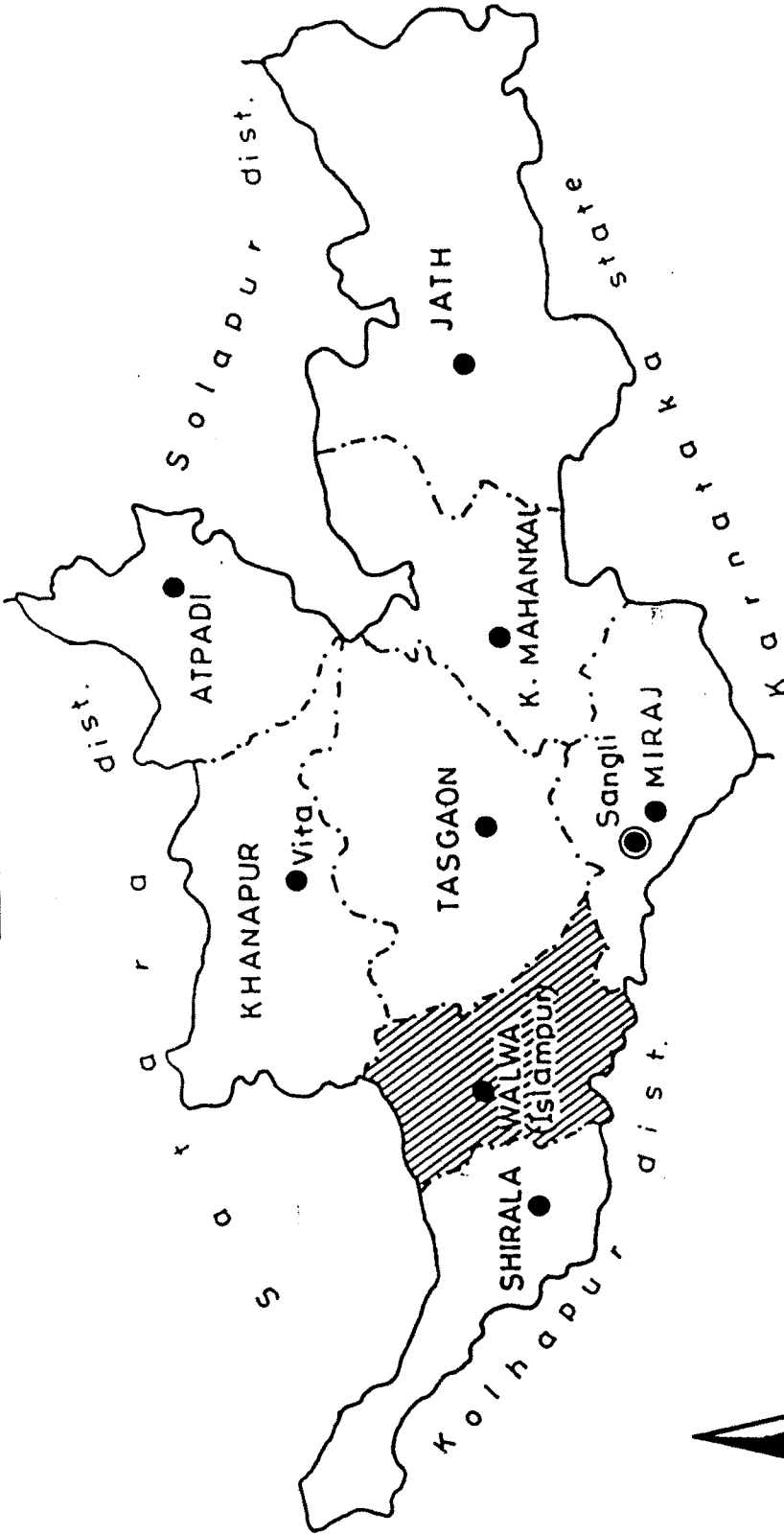
#### Cooperative Dairy Development in Sangli District :

Sangli district falls in southern Maharashtra. The total geographical area of the district is 8610.5 Sq.Kms. The Sangli district is marked by Vijapur district of Karnatak State on east side, Ratnagiri district on west side, Kolhapur and Belgaon districts on southern side and Satara, Solapur districts on north side. There are eight talukas in Sangli district. The main river in the district is Krishna. Likewise, the rivers named Yerala, Manganga, Agrani are small rivers. The river Warana flows on the boundary line of Sangli & Kolhapur district.

The eastern part of the Sangli (~~Map No. 143~~) district is treated as drought zone. This zone covers the talukas namely Jat, Kavathe, Mahankal, Atapadi, Khanapur, eastern part of Miraj and Tasgaon Talukas.



# SANGLI DISTRICT



MAP No. 1:3

- District Place (H.Q.)
- Taluk Place (H.Q.)
- District boundary
- - - Taluka boundary
- ▨ STUDY REGION

According to the 1981 census Report the district had a population of 18.71 lakhs. There are eight talukas in this district. There are 710 villages and 8 Towns in this district. Talukawaise area and population are shown in the table No.1:3.

T A B L E NO.1:3

Tahashilwise Area & population in Sangli District.  
(1981)

Sr.No.	Tahashil	Total Area (Sq.Kms.)	Population
1.	Miraj	926.1	5,46,320
2.	Tasgaon	1111.5	3,00,597
3.	Khanapur	1326.0	2,17,958
4.	Atapadi	0871.7	0,84,016
5.	Jat	2246.9	1,93,096
6.	Kavathe Mahankal	0706.7	0,97,274
7.	Walwa	0786.7	3,01,302
8.	Shirala	0634.9	1,39,649
T o t a l :		8610.5	18,71,212

Source : Socio economic review and District statistical  
Abstract of Sangli district. 1982-83, 1983-84,  
1984-85,  
Table No. 1:1 Page 2.

The Government had sanctioned a seperate milk scheme for Sangli district. It was started from 25th March, 1961 and

known as Government Milk Scheme, Miraj. It helps to develop dairy business in Sangli district.

In Sangli district, the Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj is started from 25th March, 1961. Government has constructed three mini chilling centres at Kadegaon, Jat, Shirala in Sangli District. The mini chilling centre at Atpadi is under construction. Details of dairies and chilling facilities are as given in the table No.1:4.

The table 1:4 shows that except one chilling centre at Kadegaon, all other chilling centres are handling more milk than their capacities. The 4 mini chilling centres are started by Rajaram Bapu Patil Sahakari Doodh Sangh Ltd., at Islampur, Ashta, Karanjawade, Kasegaon. These chilling centres are handling more milk than their capacities. The chilled milk also requires ice while supplying that to Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj because the distance among chilling centres and Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj is comparatively larger.

The table No.1:5 shows that at the end of June, 1987, there were 537 registered primary cooperative dairy societies in Sangli District. Details of the growth of milk cooperative societies and average daily milk collection in Sangli district are shown in the table No.1:5

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T A B L E NO. 1:4

Dairies and chilling centres in Sangli district.

Sr. No.	Name of centre & place.	Daily milk handling capacity (in Lts)	Actual daily milk handling (in Lts)	Distance from Miraj Dairy (Kms) Approx.
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I) Government :

1)	Government Milk Scheme, Miraj.	1, 20,000	1, 20,000	-
2)	Chilling centre-			
i)	Shirala-	10,000	7,000 (In season 11500)	68
ii)	Kadegaon-	20,000	3,500	77
iii)	Jat-	10,000	8,500 (In season 12500)	70
iv)	Atpadi- (Under construction)	4,000	-	80

II) Rajaram Bapu Patil Sahakari Doodh Sangh Ltd., Islampur, Mini Chilling Centres.

i)	Islampur	4,000	6,000	53
ii)	Ashta	4,000	4,000	35
iii)	Karanjawade	4,000	4,000	68
iv)	Kasegaon	4,000	4,000	67
v)	Walwa (Under construction)	4,000	4,000	43

Source - District Dairy Development Office, Miraj.

Milk collection and cooperative set up -

Six Taluka Doodh Sanghs and one District milk federation is working in Sangli district viz.

- 1) Vasantdada <sup>Dugdha</sup> Vyavasai Vikas district cooperative federation Ltd., Sangli.
- 2) Krishna Khore Sahakari Doodh Utpadak and purvatha Sangh Ltd., Miraj.
- 3) Tasgaon taluka shakari Doodh Utpadak & Purvatha Sangh Ltd., Tasgaon.
- 4) Rajaram Babu Patil Sahakari Doodh, Utpadak & Puravatha Sangh Ltd., Islampur (Walwa Taluka)
- 5) Shetakari Sahakari Doodh Utpadak & Puravatha Sangh Ltd., Kavathe Mahankal.
- 6) Shirala Taluka Sahakari Doodh Utpadak & Puravatha Sangh Ltd., Shirala.
- 7) Khanapur Taluka Sahakari Krishi Udhdyog Vikas Sangh Ltd., Khanapur.

The milk collection by Khanapur Taluka Krishi Udhdyog Sangh Ltd., Khanapur is closed from 1 Jan. 1981. The Milk collection work of Tasgaon Doodh Sangh Ltd., and Shirala Doodh Sangh Ltd., is given to Vasantdada Dugdha Vyavasai Vikas District cooperative federation Ltd., Sangli, from 1st July 1985 and 15th Sept., 1985 respectively. In three talukas namely Khanapur, Atapadi and Jat milk is collected in only morning session. In other talukas milk is collected in morning session and also in evening session. There are 38 morning milk collection routes & 32 evening milk collection routes in Sangli district.

TABLE NO. 1:5

Progress of milk cooperatives in Sangli distirct.

Year	Registration of dairy coop. societies.	Total number of coop.D. societies.	Increase in number of dairy societies (Percent)	Daily average milk collection ( in Lts)	Increase in milk collection (percent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
191-82	-	391	-	100198	-
1982-83	20	411	005	104376	04
1983-84	34	445	014	107485	07
1984-85	24	469	20	111107	11
1985-86	49	518	32	127589	27
1986-87	19	537	37	132654	32

Source : Progress Report District Dairy Development Office, Miraj

Note : Figures shown in coloumn No.4 and 6 are calculated.

The table shows that the number of cooperative dairy societies has increased by 37 percent during the prriod from 1981-82 to 1986-87. The collection of milk has also increased by 32 percent in the same period.

More societies came in to existence during the years 1983-84 and 1985-86, and collection of milk increased accordingly. It might appear that the number of primary milk cooperatives ~~and~~

and their milk collection has increased, but in reality there is only a increase in milk collection by 32 percent where as the number of societies has increased by 37 percent during the period from 1981-82 to 1986-87.

T A B L E NO.1:5

Dairly average collection of milk in Sangli District ( By Govt. Milk Scheme, Miraj.)

Sr. No.	Tahasil	Year				
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Shirala	8426	9848	9416	8534	7514
2.	Walwa	26579	28525	26458	24377	29959
3.	Miraj	39123	37450	37155	38387	55907
4.	Kavathe Mahankal.	8313	9500	13668	17600	20073
5.	Tasgaon	11446	11405	11233	11560	3517
6.	Atapadi & Khanapur.	1840	21558	2875	3169	2743
7.	Jat	4471	5483	6680	7480	7837
T o t a l :		100198	104376	107485	111107	127589

( All figures in Lts)

Source - Official record  
District Dairy Development Office, Miraj.

The table No.1:6 shows that the collection of milk has increased by 27 % from the year 1981-82 to 1985-86 in Sangli district. In the year 1985-86 more than 65 % of total milk is collected from Walwa Taluka, Miraj Taluka only. The daily average milk collection is decreased in the year 1985-86 in case of Shirala and Tasgaon taluka.

Main features of Walwa Taluka :

1) Location -

Walwa Taluka, is one of the economically and culturally developed talukas of Sangli district in Maharashtra State. It lies between  $16^{\circ} 50'$  North to  $17^{\circ} 10'$  North latitudes and  $24^{\circ} 5'$  East to  $24^{\circ} 27'$  East longitudes. It is bounded by Khanapur and Karad Taluka in the north, Tasgaon taluka in the east along with river Krishna, Hatakangale taluka of Kolhapur district in the south and Shirala taluka in the west. There are 89 villages and 2 towns in Walwa taluka. (Map No.1:4)

2) Population - Walwa Taluka extends over an area of 778 Sq. Kms and had a population of 2,54,326 persons (131444 male, 122882 female), out of which 209334 rural and 44952 urban population as counted in 1971 Census. But now, it has 301302 population, out of which 2,46,953 is rural and 54,349 is urban population as counted in 1981 Census. It shares 9.08 percent ~~percent~~ area and 19.5 percent of the total population of Sangli



# WALWA TALUKA

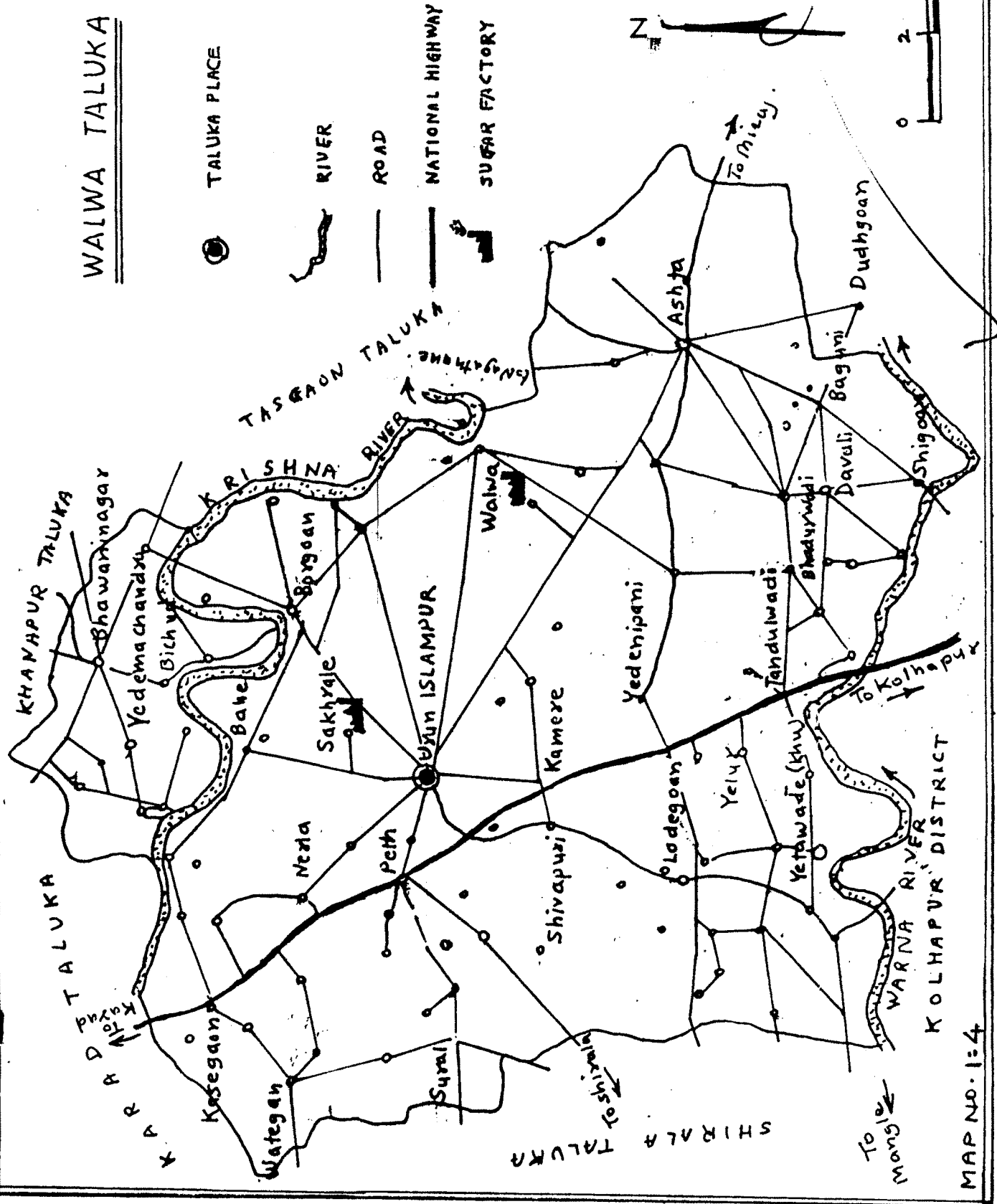
TALUKA PLACE

RIVER

ROAD

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

SUGAR FACTORY



KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

MAP NO. 1:4

district. Total density in taluka is 329 persons per square Kilometer, urban density is 465 persons per square Kilometer and rural density is 374 persons per square kilometer.

✓ 3) Literacy -

Out of the total population 48.6 percent persons are literate and the remaining 51.4 percent persons are illiterate. Male literacy is more than that of the female literacy. 52.8 percent male and 36.2 percent female population is literate in Walwa Taluka according to 1981 census. Rate of literacy is less in the hilly and economically backward area.

4) Occupational structure -

Occupational structure consists of three categories. Agricultural labours and agriculturist are included in primary activities. Household industry workers are included in secondary activities and territory activities comprises other workers.

Out of total population of study area, 82 percent population is rural and only 18 percent is urban population. 92.02 percent population is engaged in agricultural activity; 1.07 percent population is engaged in secondary activities and 6.90 percent engaged in territory activities. This indicates that Agricultural activity is the dominant occupation in Walwa taluka.

✓

5) Industrial profile of the region -

Walwa Taluka is agriculturally and economically developed but in respect of industrialisation it is not that much progressive. Two sugar factories are established at Sakharale (Rajaramnagar) and at Walwa by Late Rajarambapu Patil and Nagnatha Naikawadi respectively. M.I.D.C. area of Islampur comprised a steel factory, an aluminium factory, a leather bag factory, a glass factory etc. Besides these factories, there are various oil mills, saw mills, etc. Acetone Project and distillery is started by Rajaram Bapu Patil Sugar Factory, Rajaramnagar (Sakharale).

Poultry farming and dairy industry is very common in every village. Many types of cooperative societies are functioning in the taluka. Nationalised banks are playing an important role in the development of Walwa taluka. Various small scale & cottage industries are developed at Kasegaon, Islampur, Ashta, Walwa, Takari, Sakharale etc.

6) Irrigation facilities -

The cooperative lift irrigation schemes, percolation tanks and canals irrigation are the noteworthy feature of the irrigation facilities in the area. About 3363 hectares area is irrigated by Zilla Parishad irrigation schemes, state government irrigation schemes and cooperative irrigation schemes. Out of

the total 3363 hectares area, 48 hectares area is irrigated by Zilla Parishad, 266 hectares irrigated by State Government and 3049 hectares area is irrigated by cooperative lift irrigation schemes.

It is estimated that the irrigated area would be increased up to 9775 hectares, after the completion of Chandoli Dam.

Irrigation has played an important role in changing the economy of Walwa taluka. The production of cash crops like sugarcane ground nut, wheat ~~xy~~ chilly, tobacco etc. is the apparent result of the irrigation. It is used in kharif and rabbi seasons. Because of the excessive water supply new problems are created in some parts of taluka e.g. Kharland.

#### 7) Transportation -

Walwa taluka served by various means of transportation and communication. South Central Railway line passes through northern part of taluka. It lies in between Bhawaninagar and Takari. Takari is the most important and nearest railway station to taluka headquarter Islampur.

In addition, some important roads are acting as means of transportation. All the important centres within the taluka are connected by mettaled and unmettaled roads to taluka and district head quarters. National Highway No.4 (Poona Bangalore Road) lies between Kasegaon and Kanegaon within Walwa taluka.

State High Way No.51 Vita-Peth-Malakapur road, lies in between Peth and Krishnanagar.

There are 78 post offices, and 601 telephone connections within the taluka which are the significant means of communication.

8) Live stock -

T A B L E NO.1:7

Milch Cattle population in Walwa Talua.

Sr.No.	Year	Milch cattle				
		Buffaloes	Cows		Sheep	Goats
			Cross breed	Local		
1.	1978	36076	5725	6499	17536	26702
2.	1982	50906	10877	11284	N.A.	N.A.

Source : Social Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Sangli District.  
1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, Table No.4.1 Page 68.

There are different types of buffaloes such as Murra, Maisana, Surati and Pandharpuri. The Types of Cows are khillar, Sindhi, geer, Houston and Jersey cross breed cows. The milch cattle population of Walwa taluka is shown in the table No.1:7. The population of cross breed cows has been quite satisfactory and touched the figure of 10,877 by 1982. ( 49 percent of total Cow population).

The increase in milk production could be partially attributed to this fact. The population of buffaloes touched the figure 50906 by 1982. The number of buffaloes and crossbreed cows are increased by 41 percent and 90 percent respectively from the period 1978 to 1982.

9) Veterinary services -

T A B L E NO.1:8

Veterinary services centres in Walwa Taluka.

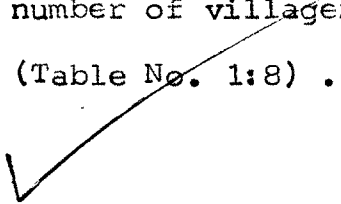
Year	Hospitals	Dispen- saries.	Helping Centres	Total centres	Doctors	Super- visors	Total staff
1983-84	1	1	22	24	3	23	26

Source : Socio-economic review & District Statistical abstract of Sangli District.  
Year 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85. Table 4:2 Page-70.


The dairy development must also depend, besides other factors, on the availability of veterinary services. In order to have continued high milk production it is necessary to insure, among other things, that the animals are healthy and well looked after.

The state department of animal husbandary has been responsible for providing animal health cover and veterinary services to the animals in Walwa Taluka. The state government is providing these services through Zilla parishad and Key village centre


scheme. There is no fairly sufficient number of veterinary services centres available to farmers. The ratio between the number of villages and total centres is approximately 4:1. (Table No. 1:8) .



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