

C H A P T E R - I V

COMPARISION OF COOPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
IN IRRIGATED AND NONIRRIGATED AREAS ON THE
BASIS OF -

- A) Registration of dairy cooperative societies in each year from both areas.
- B) Number of dairy cooperative societies in each village from both areas.
- C) Daily average milk collection by cooperative dairy societies from both areas.
- D) Subsidiary services provided by dairy cooperative societies from both areas.

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CHAPTER - IVComparision of the cooperative dairy development
in irrigated and non-irrigated areas in Walwa TalukaImportance of irrigation :

Agricultural development mainly depends upon water supply. Nature is the main water supplier. If there is sufficient and regular water supply, it is possible to increase agricultural production. In Maharashtra, of the total land area available, 60 percent is under cultivation, but only 12 percent of the cultivable land is irrigated. In Sangli district only 13 percent of the area is under irrigation. In Walwa Taluka, only 16.28 percent area is under irrigation.

For the study of cooperative dairy development in the irrigated and non-irrigated area, a clear view of what is irrigated area or non-irrigated area needs to be had. Here, the irrigated area would mean that area which comes under the lift irrigation or which is benefited directly or indirectly by lift irrigation. The non-irrigated area means that area which does not come under the lift irrigation or that area which does not benefit directly or indirectly from lift irrigation.

There are 89 villages & 2 towns in Walawa Taluka. These villages are divided in to two sections i.e. those having irrigation facilities and those lacking them. According to the determination of area 35 villages come under irrigated area and

the remaining 56 villages . come under non-irrigated area.

✓ The comparision of cooperative dairy development in irrigated and non-irrigated areas, is made on the basis of the following points -

- A) Registration of milk cooperative societies in each year from both ~~years~~ areas .
- B) Number of milk cooperative societies in each village from both areas.
- C) Daily milk collection of each cooperative society from both areas.
- D) Subsidiary services provided by cooperative dairy societies from both areas.

✓ Section - I

- A) Registration of dairy cooperative societies in irrigated & non-irrigated areas :

The first cooperative dairy society namely "Islampur Doodh Purvatha Kendra Ltd., Islampur,, was registered in the year 1959 and led to the development of cooperative dairy society. At the end of 1985-86, there were 121 registered cooperative dairy societies in Walwa Taluka. From 1958-59 to 1985-86 the yearwise registration of dairy cooperative societies in irrigated and non-irrigated area is shown in the table No.4:1.

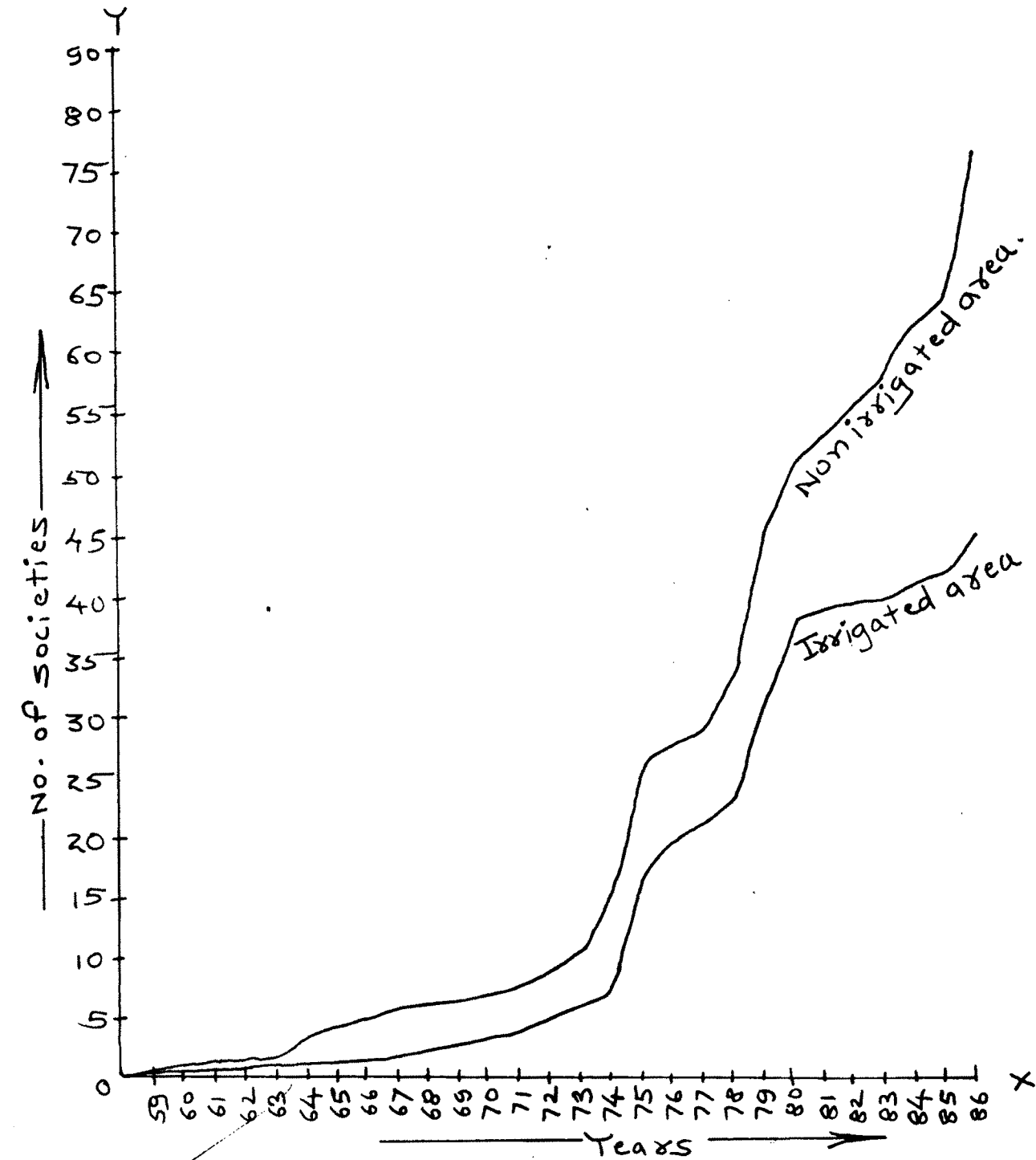
There were, by the end of 1985-86, 121 dairy cooperative societies registered in irrigated and non-irrigated area. i.e. 37.20 percent of the societies were registered in irrigated area and 62.80 percent in the non-irrigated area. The number of registered cooperative societies is more in the non-irrigated areas than in the irrigated areas.

At the end of 1974-75, before establishment of Walawa Milk Federation, there were 17 dairy cooperative societies in irrigated area and 26 cooperative societies in non-irrigated area. It shows that, at the beginning progress of cooperative dairy societies was registered only in nonirrigated area and irrigated area had remained neglected. In the irrigated and non-irrigated area, there was not a single year, between 1971-72 to 1980-81, in which at least one new dairy cooperative society was not registered. In the year 1981-82 there was no registration of any cooperative dairy society. From the year 1971-72, the progress of cooperative dairy societies started picking momentum which continued till the end of 1985-86 in nonirrigated area (Figure No.4:1).

Table No.4:1 shows that the rate of registration of cooperative dairy societies per year in nonirrigated area is comparatively more than the same rate in irrigated area between 1958-59 to 1985-86 except few years. After the establishment of Walwa milk federation, a maximum number of cooperative dairy

Figure No. 4:1

Yearwise registration of dairy societies in irrigated and nonirrigated area. 97



Scale → On x axis 1CM = 2 Years.
on Y axis 1CM = 5 societies.

Section - III

C) Classification according to daily average milk collection of dairy cooperative societies from irrigated and nonirrigated area:

The progress of cooperative dairy societies depends upon the collection of milk. The collection of milk depends upon the production of milk in the village, as well as the collection facility. If the collection is more societies can get more benefits and these societies can provide more facilities to their members. So, it is necessary to examine the daily milk collection of dairy cooperative societies from Walwa Taluka .

The dairy cooperative societies are classified according to the daily average milk collection **by** the cooperative societies from irrigated and nonirrigated area in Table No.4:3.

The table No.4:3 and figure No.4:2 indicate that the daily average milk collection of 20 societies (22 percent) is below 100 litres; 33 societies (37 percent) lies between 101 to 300 litres and 13 societies (15 percent) lies between 401 litres to 600 litres per day. The daily average milk collection of 10 societies (11 percent) is between 601 litres to 800 litres. The daily average milk collection of 3 societies (3.37 percent) is between 801 litres to 1000 litres. Only one society (1.12 percent) is collecting milk between 1301 litres to 1400 litres per day.

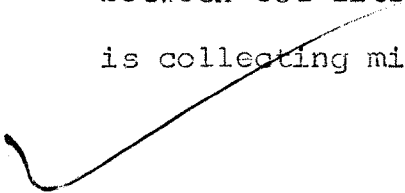
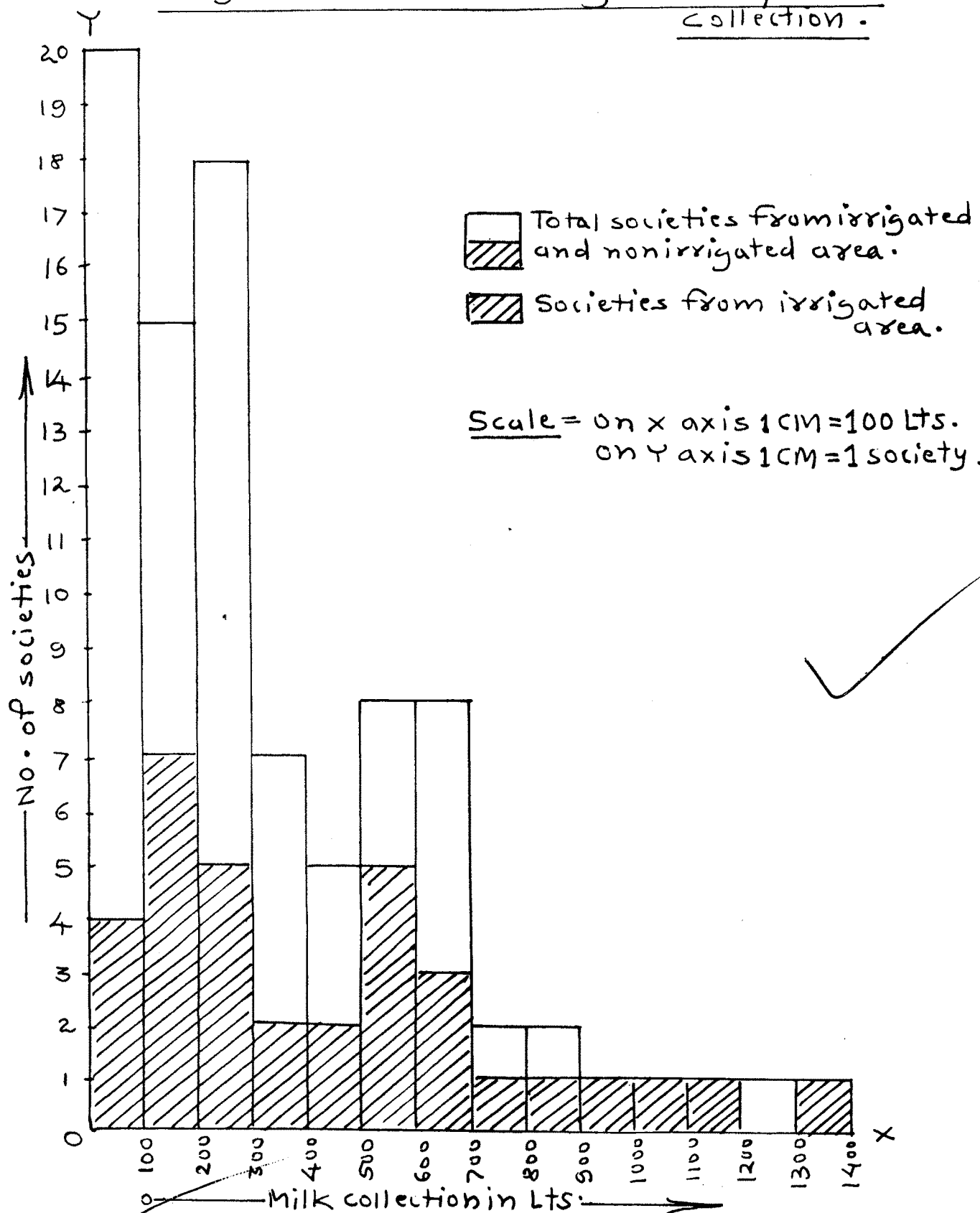


Figure No. 4:2

Total dairy societies and dairy societies in irrigated area according to daily milk collection.



needy milk producers. Chikurde society stopped its advances from the year 1982-83. Only Bhadkimbe society from nonirrigated area shows good performance about advances. This society accepts savings from milk bills. 9 % interest is paid on such savings. This savings is used for giving advances to members.

Therefore, all dairy societies in irrigated and non-irrigated area shows better performance about advances given. Long term loans are not given by any dairy society because of capital deficiency.

2) Supply of high grade milch animales :

Not a single dairy cooperative society from irrigated and nonirrigated area, is providing high grade milch animales e.g. Calves, Crossbreded Cows, better grade Buffalows.

3) Fodder production & supply:

Not a single society, from irrigated area or non-irrigated area, has implimented Fodder development programme. The dairy societies have not recognised the importance of green Fodder and its development.

Thefefore, the performance of dairy societies about Fodder development is nil. Dairy cooperative societies purchase cattle feed from Walwa Doodh Sangh Ltd., Islampur on credit and sales that to needy customers.

4) Veterinary Services :

The performance of dairy societies about veterinary services is nil e.g. Medical aid, subsidy, artificial semen etc. only Walwa society has provided medicines to its members.

5) Training to members :

Only Yedemachindra society from irrigated area provides library facility to its members. Not a single society has any arrangement of training to its members e.g. Lecture of expert persons on dairying, study tour, group discussion etc. Therefore, the performance of dairy societies with regard to providing training to members is nil. (Table No. 4:4)

6) Motivating the members :

Only the Yedemachindra society is encouraging their members for better and more production of milk by providing prices and gift. The performance of all other dairy societies, in this regard, is nil.

7) Gobar gas plants :

Only Yelur society from nonirrigated area, has given three gobar gas plants to its three members. Walwa Doodh society has its own gobar gas plant. The performance of other societies is nil.

8) Manufacturing and sale of milk products:

The performance of all dairy cooperative societies about manufacturing of milk products is nil. Manufacturing & Sale of milk products is a profitable activity.

Therefore, the performance of dairy cooperative societies in irrigated and nonirrigated area, with regard to subsidiary services is insignificant. Nearly, all dairy societies are acting as only milk collecting agent. This is tregady of milk business in Walwa Taluka.

This is because financially weak dairy societies are not in a position to provide subsidiary services. The management and mem_mbers of dairy societies do not recognised the importance and utility of subsidiary services. The dairy societies and its members both are not keen about their business.

In absence of efficient and adequate subsidiary services, it is not possible to achieve dairy development, It is impossible to uplift the financial condition of poor farmers.