
CHAPTER – VII

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Introduction

Analysis and interpretation made and inferences drawn in the preceding chapter lead to a number of upshots. Each is discussed further and concluded in the following paragraphs.

7.2 Conclusions-

7.2.1 Profile of dairy co-operative societies in Patan taluka -

- 1) Patan is the third largest taluka in Satara district with respect to area and fourth in population. As it is hilly, rural, backward area there are certain limitations, regarding the around development. Patan taluka map has been drawn on administrative basis. Out of 139 dairy co-operative societies, 40 societies are situated around Patan because the land is fertile with Koyana river water. As it is a taluka place, the people are aware of the winds of co-operative movement and education. Hills and forests surround most of the area around Helwak, Dhebewadi and Talmavle, so there is a little scope for dairy development.
- 2) There are considerable numbers of dairies around Marali and Malharpeth area and all the co-operative dairies are doing profitable business but some dairies around Helwak, Tarale and Dhebewadi are not doing well. It may be because of geographical restrictions or bad administration or unwillingness to work.
- 3) As Patan Taluka has been surrounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges there flow many rivers, which have made this area fertile. The rivers Kayana, Kera, Tarli, Morana, Wang are the tributaries of Koyana River, which have made their way through this Taluka. Koyana is a principal river of this Taluka and the target feeder of the Krishna River. It rises on the west side of the Mahabaleshwar plateau.

- 4) The study also focuses on the profile of dairy co-operative societies in Patan taluka, the geographical explanation, physical features, natural as well as forest resources, economic development and co-operative movement.

7.2.2 Analysis and interpretation of data of unions.

- 1) Koyana Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd. Karad was established on 1st October 1957 to facilitate the farmers in Karad and Patan taluka. Patan taluka Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd. Songaon was established on 4th August 1998 to raise the standard of the people.
- 2) Milk supplier's percentage in Patan taluka is rather alarming and shocking. More than 50 percent members of the societies are not providing milk to unions. The reasons may be politics, egotism and self-interest.
- 3) Koyana union has processing unit, which processes 75 percent milk and makes by products, but in case of Patan taluka union it is different. It does not have any processing unit. Union collects and sells the milk to private agencies.
- 4) It is observed that the average rate difference between Koyana and Patan union during 2001 to 2004 is rupees 1.67. It is 18.76 percent more than the Koyana union. It may be beneficial to farmers but it is harmful to co-operative movement. Patan union does not contribute to research, contingency and development fund.
- 5) There are four types of memberships in Koyana union where as only dairy co-operative societies are the members of Patan union.
- 6) The percentage of the male and female directors is uneven. It is 92.57 percent male and 7.41 percent female in Koyana union where as it is 92.86 percent male and 7.14 percent female in Patan union.
- 7) Out of the average daily milk collection of cow and buffalo, the percentage of cow milk collection is 9.48 whereas the percentage of buffalo is 90.52.
- 8) Koyana union pasteurizes and makes many types of milk products like Shrikhand, Sugandhi dudh, Basundi, Ghee, Lassi, Ice-cream, etc. for marketing purpose Koyana union has opened their branches at Pune, Satara

and Karad cities and also appointed so many agents at various places. This sale is about 85 % of the total milk collection.

- 9) Koyana unions local sale is highest because it pasteurizes and manufactures a variety of by products and sells in the market. It is a good sign of development. Remaining 25% milk is sold to federation and government where as Patan union procured milk and sold it to private agencies.
- 10) It seems that the administration has not given opportunities to women employees in both the unions.

7.2.3 Analysis and interpretation of data of dairy co-operative societies

A) Members-

- 1) In primary dairy Co-operative society there are three types of members i.e. Big farmer, Small farmer, Landless.
- 2) Considering the total number of farmers there is slight decrease in the number of big and small farmers during 2001 to 2004 but the number of landless is more or less constant. Similarly there is slight decrease in the membership.
- 3) The total number of male members is decreasing but the number of female members is gradually increasing during all these years. It is noted that there is decrease in total number of membership.
- 4) Dairy co-operative societies provide medical facilities, fodder facilities, guarantee letter facilities etc. to its member.

B) Directors-

- 1) The total number of directors in all 28 selected primary dairy co-operative societies in patan taluka is 253. It means on an average there are 9 directors in each society.
- 2) The number of female directors in all primary dairy co-operative society is very less. It is observed that one director is female in each society.
- 3) It is observed that the percentage of illiterate male and female directors is 10.28. The percentage of directors educated up to S.S.C. and H.S.C. is around 83 percent. where as the percentage of graduate directors is hardly 5.33.

- 4) The classification of directors of open and reserve category is according to rules laid down by the co-operative department.

C) Live stock and milk collection-

- 1) The cattle population indicates that there are only 4 percent cross-breed varieties of cattle. This is rather alarming because the peoples are either ignorant or away form scientific approach. The misuse of loan facilities is regretted.
- 2) There is decrease in the milk collection and this decrease is threat to co-operative movement. The unhealthy competition and party politics are responsible for this decrease.
- 3) The milk collection of buffalo during the last three years is uneven. The average milk collection of buffalo was 89.90% during 2001-02 where as it decreased in 2003-04 but there is slight increase during 2002-03.
- 4) The average cost of cow and buffalo milk collection is hardly 6.54 percent and 93.46 percent during 2001 to 2003 but there is slight decrease in 2003-04.
- 5) The average per member milk collection of cow is 11.91 percent and buffalo is 88.09 percent from last three years.

D) Sale of milk-

- 1) The primary dairy co-operative societies sold milk to local customers, to union or private businessman.
- 2) Though societies are supposed to sell milk to union or to local customer, it is observed that some of the societies sell 50 percent milk to unions and 50 percent to private agencies.
- 3) The average local sale is 11.23 percent, sangh sale 84.73 percent and private businessman sale is 4.04 percent.
- 4) All the societies are make milk payment to it's members in cash.

E) Employees-

- 1) It is observed that all the employees working in primary dairy co-operative societies are male, the female employees are ignored.

- 2) The employees in primary dairy co-operative societies are classified in three categories namely secretary, Clerk and fatman. The average number of employees in each society is three.
- 3) It is observed that the percentage of reserve category employees is only 13.95. This is not in accordance with reservation policies of the Co-operative Act.
- 4) In primary dairy co-operative societies the percentage of experienced and inexperienced employees is 74.04 percent who have experience of 10 years.
- 5) The percentage of untrained employees in primary dairy co-operative society is 72.09.
- 6) In primary dairy co-operative societies employees are not provided loan and retirement benefits. Some societies provide bonus and leave facilities etc.

7.3 –SUGGETIONS-

1) Reconstruction of co-operative societies

Co-Operative societies are established at the village level for smooth functioning and participation of all the segments.

There are many types of co-operative societies such as credit co-operative societies, sugar factory, dairy co-operative societies, processing industries etc. The success of society depends on the full-hearted co-operation of members. The following programs can be under taken for reconstruction of societies.

- i Education to members.
- ii Education to directors.
- iii Farmers tours / Excursions.
- Iv Secretary training.
- V Tester training.
- Vi Work shop for chairpersons.
- Vii Assemblies of milk producers.

i) Education to members.

A Dairy Co-operative Society is of the people, by the people and for the people. The success of co-operative society depends on the functioning and the principles of the society. All the transactions should be low full and the members should be aware of their duties and responsibilities. In Order to inculcate the principles of co-operative movement, education to members is inevitable. The education to members should cover the following points-

- The relation between the member and society.
- The merits and demerits of private and Co-operative enterprises.
- The duties and responsibilities of member.
- Why dairy farming? And it's benefits.
- Economic methods of milk productions and saving costs.
- The facilities provided by societies.
- The profit according to the milk quality.

ii) Education to Directors

The directors are the representatives of the members so they should know their responsibilities and duties. The directors are responsible for the financial transaction, administration and Govt. rules and regulation. The directors are held responsible at the time of annual meeting. The directors should be honest, devoted and sincere. It is the moral responsibility of the directors, which keeps them away from malpractices, like bribery, nepotism, partiality etc.

iii) Farmer tours

The farmer should visit the dairy co-operative societies, which are run and managed by eminent personalities in the field of co-operation. Their visit to the plants should be encouraging and rewarding. They should think of imitating good qualities.

iv) Secretary training

The secretary is the heart of any co –operative society. He should be honest, sincere, duty bound and morally sound. He should keep himself away from all malpractices. If the heart is weak, the body cannot be sound. In the same way, if the secretary is weak and corrupt, the society cannot function satisfactorily. It is the duty of the secretary to look after the administration, financial problems, rules and regulations and welfare of the members. The success of the dairy co-operative society depends on what type of person secretary is education to secretary is education to society.

v) Tester training

The person working in tester department should be honest, sincere and trained to handle the electronic milco- tester. He should think of the welfare of society and producers.

vi) Workshop for chairperson

If the secretary is the heart, the chairman is the brain. It is the brain that orders and gets every thing done.

vii) Milk producer's fares

The fares should be organized to share the thoughts, experiences and knowledge of farmers. The fares are encouraging to the milk producers.

2) Women's leadership development programmed.

The active participation of women in dairy development can prove useful and fruitful. The woman knows how to take care of everything. If the education and freedom is given to women like men, the picture of rural

development will certainly change. Education to women should consider the following points-

- i) Fodder improvement.
- ii) Vaccination
- iii) Bringing up of animals etc.

3) Social awareness

If the women are properly trained, they can change the face of rural India. Dairy co-operative societies are the small tributaries, which bring wealth to villages. We must invite them for active participation and welcome their leadership qualities

4) Other suggestions

1. Medical and fodder facilities be made available at subsidized rates.
2. Milk payment should be made after 15 days.
3. Products of the milk de given preference.
4. Transportation facilities should be available.
5. The farmer should get price of 100 gm milk, which is taken for testing purpose.
6. Supply of fresh greed fodder should be made available through out the year.
7. The Government should pay attention to development of dairy business.
8. The Government and bank should provide required loans /funds to society.
9. The political interference in society and unions is to be avoided.
10. Modern technology should be used in making by products of milk.

If the societies and union realize their strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats they will definitely change the economic structure of Patan taluka.