

CHAPTER - V

ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES  
IN STUDY AREA



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### ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES IN STUDY AREA

Co-operative is a voluntary association of the weaker section of the society, which comes together for solving its economic problems on the principle of self-help with without mutual aid. Democracy and distribution of surplus : it is the spirit of any co-operative organisation. The co-operative is a business organisation which needs capital. But it is an association of man first and then of capital. It means that business activities done by co-operative must have economic and social benefits of the members at large. According to principle of co-operation, any business activity run by co-operative organisation should not create vested interest of a few persons, but it should create distributive justice.

#### 5.1 CONCEPT OF VIABILITY :

From economic point of view it can generally be siad that any business organisation becomes viable at the break even point where fixed costs are covered and price is remunerative well.

The concept of viability in the context of co-operative organisation implies both economic and social motives. Profit is not the only criterion to judge its

economic viability. According to Dr. V. Kulandaiswamy, "viability of a co-operative organisation may be defined as its ability to command the minimum required level of business so as to enable it to pay for the establishment and contingency charges, earn a margin<sup>t</sup> a profit in order to provide for statutory reserve fund and other reserved and to pay a reasonable dividend bonus to its members 9

Accordingly the following issues are important for determining viability of any co-operative organisation.

1. Whether a co-operative organisation can do the minimum level of business so that it can fulfil basic objectives.
2. Whether it earns a margin of profit to further economic development of members of society at large.
3. Whether the turnover of the society has capacity to increase share capital with its built in mechanism.
4. Whether the composition of membership is optimum to do the business of on society democratic pattern.
5. In the context of dairy co-operative in the words of Dr. V. Kulandaiswamy the viability may determine on a quantity of daily milk procurement, number of members and financial soundness of organisation.

## 5.2 NORMS OF VIABILITY OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES :

In the context of co-operative organisation economic viability implies both social and economic aspect of the business. There are no pre-set or the water-tight compartment norms for determining economic viability. It depends upon the area, the objective, target groups and nature of business. While considering this, it can be said that even dairy co-operatives in one region may have rather different norms of viability in the other region, which has its own socio-economic and natural characteristics.

An effort is made here in the following section to study the norms of dairy co-operative laid down by different authorities and organisations.

1. According to the Fourth ~~Five~~ Year Plan, a dairy co-operative should have minimum daily milk collection 500 litres.
2. The Department of Dairy Development, Govt. of Tamil Nadu has stated the following norms for new dairy co-operative.
 

A) Minimum number of members	-	50
B) Minimum share capital (₹)	-	500
C) Minimum procurement level	-	150 litres.

3. According to E. Madhavan, "a viable society should have a minimum milk collection of 100 litres per day." The other norms included membership and working capital and assets of the society. Shri Madhavan has under taken viability of the dairy co-operatives in Erode milkshed area of Tamil Nadu State. He has made one exercise in respect of average daily milk procurement, membership and working capital. According to him, a dairy co-operative becomes a viable unit when it has average daily milk procurement of 192 litres with minimum membership of 72 persons and such society should have the working capital of Rs. 430.
4. The Anand Pattern model gives utmost importance to the marketing aspect the dairy organisation. This will minimize the business risk. The main finding is that "other things being equal average society can earn a decent margine of 8 to 10 percent as gross profit."

The National Dairy Development Board NDDB has estimated the profitability of a village dairy co-operatives from different sources as follows.

- a) Commission given by the district milk union/dairy to the society.

a) Commission given by the district milk union/dairy to the society.	30%
b) Weight and volume <sup>et</sup> difference, which enable the society to gain 2-2.5 Kg of milk for every 100 ltrs. of milk.	2-2.5%
c) Cheaper purchase resulting from the difference in the measurement of fat content.	1-2%
d) Sample milk sale	1%
e) Local sale, for which a small margin is retained by the society.	1-1.5%
	<hr/>
	8.10%
	<hr/>

One of the unique of features of 'Anand Pattern' milk producer's co-operatives is its in-built incentive system and its ability to plough back a substantial portion of the net profit by way of bonus. Such payment of bonus remain~~ing~~ as the greatest economic incentive for the producers and a reward for the loyalty and business patronage. Thus it serves us a sign of strength and viability besides serving as a means for reinforcing viability by enabling greater patronage.

### 5.3 OTHER NORMS :

In addition to important factors as given above, the other factors influencing viability are as follows.

#### 1. Proper planning and resource inventory.

Before organising a dairy co-operative adequate planning on the basis of resource inventory is required in order to make a realistic estimation of production and marketable surplus. According to Prof. Gordon H. Ward, an expert in co-operative marketing, considers that, "marketing feasibility studies and determining the prospect for success before ensuring the formation of individual co-operatives is one of the essentials for developing viable co-operatives.

#### 2. LOCATION OF THE SOCIETY :

The milk society should be located in a center place of the operation area of society, so that it is very easily to collect the pour milk. Likewise the milk producers union and the dairy plant should be located in such a way, that it is advantageous for the formation of milk collection from distant places.

3. TRAINED PERSONNEL :

The personnel who handle the various equipment should be technically trained in the proper use of equipment and machinery. They should also be oriented to develop proper attitude and behaviour with producers, and work in the supreme interest of the producers.

4. QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK :

The quantity and quality of milk are the important factors which influence the viability of dairy co-operatives. Higher quantity of milk procurement is a very important factor to down the cost of transport and utilisation of transport vehicles and the dairy plant.

5. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM :

The communication links between the members and society, society and unions should be strong. This is very a key factor for achieving the operational efficiency and viability.

6. LOYALTY AND INTEGRITY :

The extent of loyalty, integrity and unstinted support of the milk producers who are the beneficiaries of the developments of co-operative system is an essential pre-requisite for attaining viability.



TABLE 5.1

MEMBERSHIP - NORM

	Karad Milkshed area		Patan milkshed area	
	Up to 100	above 100	Up to 100	above 100
1981-82	12	19	9	14
1982-83	12	19	12	11
1983-84	10	21	10	13
1984-85	8	23	6	17
1985-86	7	24	5	18

TABLE 5.2

MILK PROCUREMENT NORM

	Karad milkshed area		Patan milkshed area	
	Up to 100 ltrs.per day	above 100 ltrs.per day	Up to 100 ltrs.per day	above 100 ltrs.per day
1981-82	11	20	19	4
1982-83	7	24	15	8
1983-84	6	25	12	11
1984-85	6	25	9	14
1985-86	5	26	8	15

#### 5.4 ECONOMIC VIABILITY IN STUDY AREA :

The milkshed area of Karad and Patan taluka is our study area, which comes under operational area of The Koyana Sahakari Doodh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh Ltd., Karad.

#### 5.5 METHODOLOGY :

There are 123 primary dairy co-operative societies in Karad taluka and 92 primary dairy co-operative societies in Patan taluka. In order to study the viability of primary dairy co-operative societies, we taken 25% sample of the total 123 primary dairy co-operative societies in both talukas. Accordingly, our final selection of societies gives us 31 societies in Karad taluka and 23 societies in Patan taluka. Thus our total sample is 54 primary dairy co-operative societies.

*Method  
of  
Sample?*

In order to study economic viability of the dairy co-operative, we have under taken a small case study of five primary dairy co-operatives in villages such as Khodashi, Vathar, Vadagaon-Haveli, Kapil and Karve. The performance of these societies is studied in respect of milk collection, local sale and profit distribution.

#### 5.6 PROFILES OF TWO MILKSHED AREA :

The Karad milkshed area is situated in the irrigated belt of Koyana dam. The cropping pattern in this



includes sugar-cane, Jawar, Maize. This milkshed area is having well organize marketing system and chanelles of milk distribution, supply of cattle feed through private and co-operative marketing societies. The co-operative sugar factories in this milkshed area has contributed a lot of for the development of dairy industry in this milkshed area.

The milkshed area of Patan taluka can be generally identify as hilly area in which has the predominance grazing land. (See chapter III) The primary dairy societies in Patan taluka are located in distance area. It has not enough infrastructure facilities such as road, transport, etc.

It is observed that dairy industry has got tremendous potential in this milkshed area of Patan taluka, but dairy industry is not developing fast due to poor economic of the people.

#### 5.7 NORMS OF VIABILITY :

While considering different Norms of viability we have classified these norms as follows :

1. Membership
2. Milk procurement
3. Financial Position

5.8 PERIOD OF STUDY :

We have taken in to consideration a period of 5 years from 1981-82 to 1985-86 for studying the viability of primary dairy co-operatives in Karad & Patan taluka milkshed area.

### 5.9 THE NORM OF MEMBERSHIP

It has been unanemously agreed that membership is one of the important norms for deterwining the viability of primary dairy co-operative societies. Table No. 5.1 gives information about the membership pattern of primary dairy co-operatives societies in Karad and Patan milkshed area. It is clear that number of societies having membership of more than 100 members has been increasing in both the areas under study. Out of 31 Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies in Karad milkshed area, 12 societies were having membership of less per society, where as 19 Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies were having average membership above 100 members. The situation changed in 1985-86. Twenty-four PDCSS were having membership of more than 100 persons in 1985-86 in Karad taluka. Regarding membership pattern in Patan milkshed area, it can be said that out of 23 PCDSs, nine Societies were having membership of less than 100 persons in year 1981-82. On the other hand only five societies were having membership of less than 100 in 85-86, and 18 PCDSs, were having membership of more than 100 persons. While comparing membership pattern in Karad and Patan milkshed area, Our main finding was that although, both the areas were having potential viability, the Karad milkshed area is more responsive in this

respect than that of Patan milkshed area.

#### 5.10 THE NORM OF MILK PROCUREMENT

It is clear from Table No. 5.2, that milk procurement has been increasing in the both areas under study. For example, in 1981-82, out of 31 PDCSS, 11 Dairy Societies were doing the business of less than 100 Litres procurement of milk per day, and The milk procurement of twenty Societies were having collection of more than 100 litres per day. The similiary trend was observed for further five years up to 1985-86. The rate of milk procurement in Karad milkshed area is faster than that of Patan milkshed areas. For example, in 1981-82 there was only 4 PDCSS having milk procurement of more than 100 litres per day which has increased to the tune of 15 societies in the year 1985-86.

#### 5.11 THE NORM OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position of PDCSS is studied with two points date of 1981-82 and 1985-86. The financial viability can be studied with the indicators such as income per Society, expenditure per Society, the price per litre and amount of profit earned by societies.

Table No. 5.3 gives information about the financial position of PDCSS in both Karad milkshed area and Patan

milkshed area. It should be made clear that we could not get statistical information for five years. So financial position is studied with two points data. It is observed that the average income per society in Karad milkshed might be increasing then that of Patan milkshed area. This might be proved by the fact that out of 31 PDCSSs seventeen societies were having average income of more 10,000 Rs. This number has increased tremendously to twenty societies in 1985-86. Where as in respect of Patan milkshed area, 13 PDCSSs were having average income up to 10,000 Rs. From expenditure side the PDCSSs in Karad milkshed area and Patan milkshed, our main finding is that there were eleven PDCSSs. Which were having expenditure up to 10,000 Rs. per society in 1985-86. The expenditure pattern increases from fifteen to twenty societies, which have recorded average expenditure for more than 10,000 rs. in 85-86.

Regarding pricing, it is observed that societies in both Karad and Patan milkshed area were paying the price more than 2.30 paise per litre to farmers.

Regarding profits, although profit should not be the an important indicator for judging the economic viability of the PDCSSs, it is observed in table No.5.3, the twenty nine societies out of thirty one in Karad milkshed area were profit earning Co-operative organisations. This is observed even in Patan milkshed area also.

TABLE 5.3

FINANCIAL POSITION

	Karad Milkshed area		Patan Milkshed area	
	1981-82	1985-86	1981-82	1985-86
Income	Upto 10,000 Rs.	14	8	16
	Above 10,000 Rs.	17	23	7
Expenditure	Upto 10,000 Rs.	16	11	13
	Above 10,000 Rs.	15	20	10
Price	Upto 2.30 Per litre	10	0	15
	Above 2.30 Per litre	21	31	6
Profit	Upto 500 Rs.	4	2	12
	Above 500 Rs.	27	29	10
Loss				
Total		124	124	91
				92



5.12 CASE STUDY OF FIVE PRIMARY DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Milk collection and the assured market these are the most important indicators of economic viability of the Dairy. The continuous flow of procurement of milk and its guaranteed sale through organised market strengthens its viability. We have made a case study of five Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies in five villages.

TABLE 5.4  
SELECTED DAIRY SOCIETIES

Name of the village	Name of the dairy society	Year of establishment	Distance from Koyana Sangh
1. Khodashi	Krishna Sahakari Dudh Vyawasaik Sanshta	1968	1 K.M.
2. Vathar	Vathar Sahakari Vyawasaik Sanstha	1959	15 K.M.
3. Vadgaon Haveli	Siddeshwar Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sanstha	1977	16 K.M.
4. Kapil	Kapil Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Society	1962	12 K.M.
5. Karve	Karve Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sanstha	1964	10 K.M.

It is clear from above table that these Societies are situated in the command area of Koyana Sangh. These have got well organised marketing channels and well infrastructure facilities. As a result the progress of the society in respect of milk collection is given in the Tables No. 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 & 5.9. The following conclusions can be

1. The year of 1980-81 was turning point in the progress of the primary dairy co-operatives. Because the total milk collection had increased at faster rate after 1980-81 in respect of Five Societies selected under this case study.
2. The milk collection of Khodashi Society was 79117 litres in 1980-81, which increased tremendously to the level 183306 in year 1985-86. The milk collection of Karave Society was gone up from 3,00,439 litres in 1970-80 to 5,46,211 litres 1985-86. The milk collection of Kapil Society almost doubled within the period of five years.
3. It is observed that these big societies same quantity of milk was not recorded and this is shown in last column as difference between the sale to Sangh and local sale as stated in Table No. 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9. It is surprisingly observed in case of Vadgaon Haveli that surplus milk which is not sold, was in considerable quantity throughout the period from 1977-78 to 1985-86. In spite of indepth enquiry, this question

was unresolved. In case of other Society of Vathar unsold surplus milk has increased in these years i.e. 2145, 2829 and 2931 litres in 1982-83, 1983-1984 and 1984-85 respectively.

4. The financial position of these five Societies can be also judged from the profit distribution for more than 10 years. The distribution of profits of these five societies is given Table No. 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14.

- a) The dairy society in Karve is showing increasing trend of both gross profit and net profit, which is distributed in Reserve funds, building funds, bonus to members and cattle development funds.
- b) Although the Kapil Society is in profit there are variations in both net profit and gross profit. This society has utilised marginal share of profit for dividend purpose.
- c) The Khodashi dairy Society is utilising their profit mainly for building purpose.

- d) In respect of Vathar the distribution of profit is more equitable and they are following some sound Principle for distribution of profit.
- e) The Vadagaon Haveli Society has shown increase in profit particularly in those years 1984-85, 1985-86 and most of the profits are used for bonus to members as well as employees.

Thus it can be concluded that Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies under study area utilising their profit not for dairy development activities such as cattle development, educational purpose but for bonus to the members and the employees.

TABLE 5.5

The procurement and sale of milk by the selected Primary Daily Co-operative Society : Khodshi

(Figures in Ltrs.)

Year	Milk collection	Sale of Sangh	Local sale	Difference
1975-76	30042	29491	457	94
1976-77	42901	42807	588	495
1977-78	46312	45944	368	000
1978-79	35412	35319	567	474
1979-80	49956	49757	1182	983
1980-81	86391	86345	1224	1178
1981-82	79117	77844	2755	1482
1982-83	113522	111275	2438	191
1983-84	132904	130555	2727	384
1984-85	151670	149674	3210	1214
1985-86	183306	176418	7604	716

TABLE 5.6

The Procurement and sale of milk by the selected Primary Dairy Co-operative Society : Karve

Year	Milk collection	Sale to Sangh	Local sale	Difference
1970-71	1,13,573	78,744	14,890	61
1971-72	1,30,117	1,06,965	23,654	502
1972-73	1,43,404	1,25,466	18,510	572
1973-74	1,11,616	94,808	17,592	784
1974-75	1,15,662	1,04,914	11,041	293
1975-76	1,29,149	1,20,423	8,860	134
1976-77	1,59,406	1,42,416	17,080	90
1977-78	1,93,163	1,80,168	13,123	128
1978-79	2,33,950	2,19,514	14,448	12
1979-80	3,00,439	2,84,567	16,190	318
1980-81	3,32,782	3,13,144	20,176	538
1981-82	4,16,147	3,95,270	19,496	1381
1982-83	4,83,766	4,42,291	36,282	5213
1983-84	6,08,355	5,78,322	30,033	00
1984-85	5,31,648	4,98,715	32,933	00
1985-86	5,46,211	5,15,328	30,883	00

TABLE 5.7

The procurement and sale of milk by the selected Primary Dairy Co-operative Society : Kapil

(Figures in Ltrs.)

Year	Milk collection	Sale to Sangh	Local Sale	Difference
1981-82	1,40,075	1,25,722	4,215	138
1982-83	2,05,160	1,99,255	5,904	1
1983-84	2,17,205	2,11,858	4,694	653
1984-85	2,89,884	2,83,252	5,923	709
1985-86	2,68,892	2,63,171	4,379	1341

TABLE 5.8

The procurement and sale of milk by the selected Primary Dairy Co-operative Society : Vadgaon Haweli

Year	Milk collection	Sale to Sangh	Local sale	Difference
1977-78	1,71,619	1,27,383	46,185	1949
1978-79	1,62,893	1,34,403	30,067	1577
1979-80	1,48,760	1,26,698	23,561	1599
1980-81	1,95,921	1,71,089	28,876	4044
1981-82	2,75,591	2,46,880	34,100	5389
1982-83	2,64,651	2,40,037	29,038	4425
1983-84	2,29,222	2,76,026	19,403	5269
1984-85	3,54,348	3,38,998	21,978	6628
1985-86	4,13,484	3,86,512	25,272	1700



TABLE 5.9

The procurement and sale of milk by the selected Primary Dairy Co-operative Society : Vathar

(Figures in Ltrs.)

Year	Milk collection	Sale to Sangh	Local sale	Difference
1975-76	65480	62987	2645	152
1976-77	98373	95385	2988	000
1977-78	90243	84026	6082	135
1978-79	76849	72842	4105	98
1979-80	96345	94201	2270	126
1980-81	197737	194684	3247	194
1981-82	260789	255996	4158	635
1982-83	298612	292369	4098	2145
1983-84	286031	279439	3703	2889
1984-85	251535	242307	6297	2931
1985-86	293063	284314	7325	1424

TABLE 5.10

## Distribution of profits Karve Doodh Dairy, Karve

Year	Gross profit	Net profit or loss	R. Fund	Member dividend	Education funds	Building funds	Bonus to members	Bonus to employees	Charity funds	Cattle development funds	Balance
0-71	6997	6698	1686 (25)	651 (10)	150 (2)	500 (7)	1703 (25)	890 (13)	670 (10)	-	300 (4)
71-72	9378	7447	1662 (25)	655 (9)	111 (1)	541 (7)	1951 (26)	1050 (14)	744 (10)	-	530
72-73	14121	10673	2668 (25)	666 (6)	165 (1)	527 (5)	2151 (20)	1265 (12)	487 (4)	-	2508 (24)
73-74	12524	9220	3841 (42)	298 (3)	143 (1)	1595 (17)	2376 (26)	-	-	-	3564 (38)
74-75	28659	17563	6146 (35)	684 (4)	186 (1)	2446 (14)	-	-	-	-	8099 (46)
75-76	22805	18591	10224 (55)	684 (3)	-	-	2582 (14)	870 (5)	-	-	4229 (22)
76-77	27533	16325	5713 (35)	720 (4)	-	3265 (20)	3188 (19)	-	-	-	937 (5)
77-78	29502	13663	3408 (25)	736 (5)	-	2556 (18)	3863 (28)	1840 (13)	-	-	1229 (9)
78-79	30611	14085	3521 (25)	792 (6)	-	2640 (19)	4679 (33)	2050 (15)	-	-	401 (3)
79-80	13827	12582	3145 (25)	806 (6)	-	665 (5)	4506 (35)	2150 (17)	175 (1)	618 (4)	513 (4)
80-81	43943	25058	6264 (25)	858 (3)	-	1284 (5)	9983 (40)	2490 (10)	337 (1)	618 (2)	2647 (10)
81-82	63545	33263	8315 (25)	861 (2)	-	4817 (14)	12484 (38)	-	1204 (4)	3612 (10)	1967 (6)
82-83	86719	58918	14729 (25)	888 (1)	-	8660 (15)	24188 (41)	-	2165 (4)	2165 (4)	1792 (3)
83-84	92425	60517	15129 (24)	910 ( )	-	9077 (15)	25417 (41)	-	2218 (4)	2360 (4)	1800 (3)
84-85	98870	63790	16585 (26)	1210 (2)	-	9568 (15)	27429 (43)	-	2310 (3)	2580 (4)	1890 (3)
85-86	95230	55169	13792 (24)	1021 (2)	-	7171 (13)	22067 (40)	-	2125 (4)	2410 (4)	1795 (3)

TABLE 5.11

Distribution of Profits of Kapil Doodh Utpadak Sahkari Sanstha, Kapil

(Figures in Rs.)

Year	Gross Profit	Net profit or loss	R. Fund	Member dividend	Education funds	Building funds	Bonus to members	Bonus to employees	Chairty funds	Cattle development funds	Balance
1981-82	16,529	3,794	1015 (27)	-	-	570 (15)	1122 (30)	-	35 4	-	42 (1)
1982-83	17,734	3,789	1286 (34)	-	-	763 (20)	1224 (32)	-	42 (1)	460 (12)	53 (1)
1983-84	18,645	4,207	1494 (35)	1565 (37)	-	853 (20)	-	-	47 (1)	250 (6)	59 (1)
1984-85	26,832	4,735	1576 (33)	1589 (33)	-	990 (20)	-	-	188 (4)	259 (5)	183 (4)
1985-86	19,418	2,448	800 (33)	1258 (51)	-	120 (5)	-	-	75 (3)	300 (3)	300 (12)
											78

(Figures in the bracket indicate the % of the net profit)

TABLE 5.12

## Distribution of Profits Khodashi Sahakari Doodh Dairy, Khodashi

(Figures in Rs.)

Year	Profit	Net profit or loss	R. Fund	Member dividend	Education funds	Building funds	Bonus to members	Bonus to employees	Charity funds	Cattle Development funds	Balance
1975-76	2890	1443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1793
1976-77	4897	3145	-	-	-	1705	-	-	-	-	11060
1977-78	1256	217 (loss)	-	-	-	4878	-	-	-	-	10843
1978-79	1537	1069	-	-	-	4878	-	-	-	-	11889
1979-80	2712	1670	-	-	-	4878	-	-	-	-	12190
1980-81	10038	8138	6993 (85)	124 (2)	130 (2)	2261 (28)	-	-	2733 (33)	-	-
1981-82	14006	13547	6993	124	130	-	-	-	2733	-	-
1982-83	19554	19218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983-84	43681	43318	7213 (16)	-	130	21385 (48)	-	-	3278 (7)	-	-
1984-85	33465	31139	11079 (35)	178	-	6612 (21)	19836 (63)	-	-	-	1653 (5)
1985-86	40202	39277	7784 (20)	181	-	4634 (12)	13903 (35)	-	-	-	4431 (11)

(Figures in the bracket indicate the % of the net profit)

(figures in Ps.)

Year	Gross Profit	Net profit or loss	R. Fund	Member dividend	Education funds	Building funds	Bonus to members	Bonus to employees	Charity funds	Cattle development funds	Balance
1975-76	18642	6770	2031 (30)	512 (7)	10	723 (10)	1985 (29)	690 (10)	600 (9)	-	541 (8)
1976-77	17805	6386	2212 (34)	501 (8)	10	468 (7)	2966 (37)	430 (7)	628 (10)	-	741 (11)
1977-78	17940	10211	2257 (23)	514 (5)	10	476 (5)	2781 (27)	445 (5)	594 (6)	-	746 (8)
1978-79	13019	7326	2234 (30)	526 (7)	10	505 (7)	3125 (42)	425 (6)	683 (9)	-	422 (6)
1979-80	13799	6761	1723 (26)	537 (8)	10	483 (7)	2799 (40)	425 (6)	674 (10)	-	209 (4)
1980-81	29026	20968	3231 (16)	525 (3)	10	263 (2)	4439 (21)	510 (3)	780 (4)	-	258 (2)
1981-82	39444	25663	6252 (25)	562 (2)	10	946 (4)	849 (33)	1430 (6)	2123 (8)	-	961 (4)
1982-83	34809	16759	4183 (25)	530 (3)	10	1122 (7)	6027 (36)	2030 (12)	2002 (11)	-	1348 (8)
1983-84	58433	39707	5526 (14)	477 (1)	10	2620 (7)	6972 (18)	2300 (6)	1655 (5)	-	1983 (5)
1984-85	47644	32553	7988 (25)	477 (1)	10	5897 (19)	10301 (32)	4897 (15)	1474 (5)	-	810 (2)
1985-86	69738	58039	13348 (23)	528 (1)	10	7866 (14)	17411 (30)	5803 (10)	4643 (8)	-	1741 (3)

(Figures in the bracket indicate the % of the net profit)

TABLE 5.14

## Distribution of profits Wadgaon Haveli Doodh Dairy, Wadgaon Haveli

(figures in Rs.)

Year	Gross Profit	Net profit or loss	R. Fund	Member dividend	Education funds	Building funds	Bonus to members	Bonus to employees	Charity funds	Cattle development funds	Balance
77-78	9239	6120	1124 (19)	43	-	550 (9)	1224 (20)	1162 (19)	612 (10)	-	1101 (18)
78-79	10519	6680	1469 (21)	43	-	918 (14)	1350 (20)	1290 (19)	670 (10)	-	734 (11)
79-80	11239	14186	3262 (23)	45	-	1126 (7)	2979 (21)	2697 (19)	1702 (12)	-	1702 (12)
80-81	26463	5398	1133 (20)	48	-	870 (16)	979 (18)	890 (16)	583 (8)	-	755 (13)
81-82	70532	8264	1900 (23)	48	-	991 (12)	1820 (22)	1693 (20)	894 (11)	-	800 (10)
82-83	68752	7350	1837 (24)	48	-	735 (10)	1543 (21)	1470 (20)	808 (11)	-	882 (12)
83-84	72574	9179	2386 (26)	48	-	1009 (11)	1927 (20)	1835 (20)	1101 (12)	-	734 (8)
84-85	112250	21789	5885 (27)	48	-	2000 (9)	4706 (21)	4555 (21)	2590 (12)	-	3747 (17)
85-86	127130	22294	6242 (28)	48	-	2982 (13)	5117 (23)	4925 (22)	2810 (12)	-	2675 (12)

(Figures in the bracket indicate the % of the net profit)