

CHAPTER - II

PROFILE OF UTTAR VILLAGE AND THE JANATA MILK  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

- 2.1) Profile of Uttar.
- 2.2) Milk Production in Uttar Area.
- 2.3) Profile of Janata Co-operative Milk Dairy (JMD),  
Uttar.

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## 2.1) PROFILE OF UTTAR.

**I N T R O D U C T I O N :-** Uttar is one of the Bigger Village located on the west in Ajara Taluka, occupying 1,487 Sq.K.Ms. It is famous for its commercial activity. It is situated near the boundries of three talukas of Kolhapur i.e. Kagal, Bhudhargud and Gudhinglaj.

A weekly market is held in this village. Evens saturday, attracting People from Ajara, Bhudargud, Kagal and Gudhinglaj talukas.

### GENERAL INFORMATION :-

There is a sub-Post and telephone office at Uttur. Uttur has one nationalized Bank (Bank of India) ten Primary Co-operative Credit Societies, and a branch of the District Co-operative Bank, Providing banking facilities to Uttar and Uttar 'Panchkroshi' too. There are two lmilk co-operative Societies in Uttar with one being a Multi Purpose service Co-operative society.

#### i) **DEMOGRAPHY :-**

According to the census of 1981, the total population of Uttar was 5,595 of which 2,846 were women and 2,750 men. The total population of the backward Classes is 356 of which 235 are men and 119 women.

The total number of houses is 1,644 which are divided into five wards of Uttar Village. The state High-way 130, between Kolhapur and Savantwadi, passes through Uttar.

T A B L E - 2.1

Table shows Population of Uttar Village.

Total Group	Men	Women	TOTALL
General	2514	2726	5240
Backward	236	120	356
TOTAL	2750	2846	5596

Source :- Panchayat Office, Uttar.

ii) Historical Background :-

Historically, Uttar was "Sanstan" of Ichalkaranji's Royal House. This "Sanstan" was gifted by Sri. Senapati Santagirao Gorpade of Kapshi, taluka Kagal, District Kolhapur to Ichalkaranji's Royal House Santagirao and Dhanagirao Ghorpade were both Senapatils (Captain) of King Rajaram Chhatrapati. He belonged to the generation of

Chatrapati Raja Shivaji and His "Hindavi Swaraj". During the British regime, Uttur had gained commercial importance. Uttur peth (Market) made commercial connections with Konkan (West Costal area) and Desh (Geographical area which comes the Deccan Platean) Merchants travelling to Konkan invariably halted at Uttur market place, before proceeding further. They carried goods in bullockcarts through this road what is now called the State High-way 130. This road was built by the Colonial rulers (Britishers) in the 19th Century.

There was big grain warehouse build by Britisher at Uttur. Food grains were supplied to the Konkan area from this wearhouse. Now the broken remnants of that wearhouse can be found behind the Uttur Panchayat Office.

### iii) EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

There are five primary Schools in Uttur enrolling 1510 students, altogether, and employing this school 35 teachers. There are two High-Schools with 27 teachers engaged in teaching to 870 students. There is one library and Now Junior College.

Contd.

T A B L E 2.2

Educational institution in Uttar Village 1981

Educational Institutions	Nos. of Ed. Institutions	Nos. of Students	Nos. of Teachers.
Primary	5	1510	35
High-School	2	870	27
TOTAL	7	2380	62

Sources :- Panchayat Office Uttar.

iv) **AGRICULTURAL CONDITION :-**

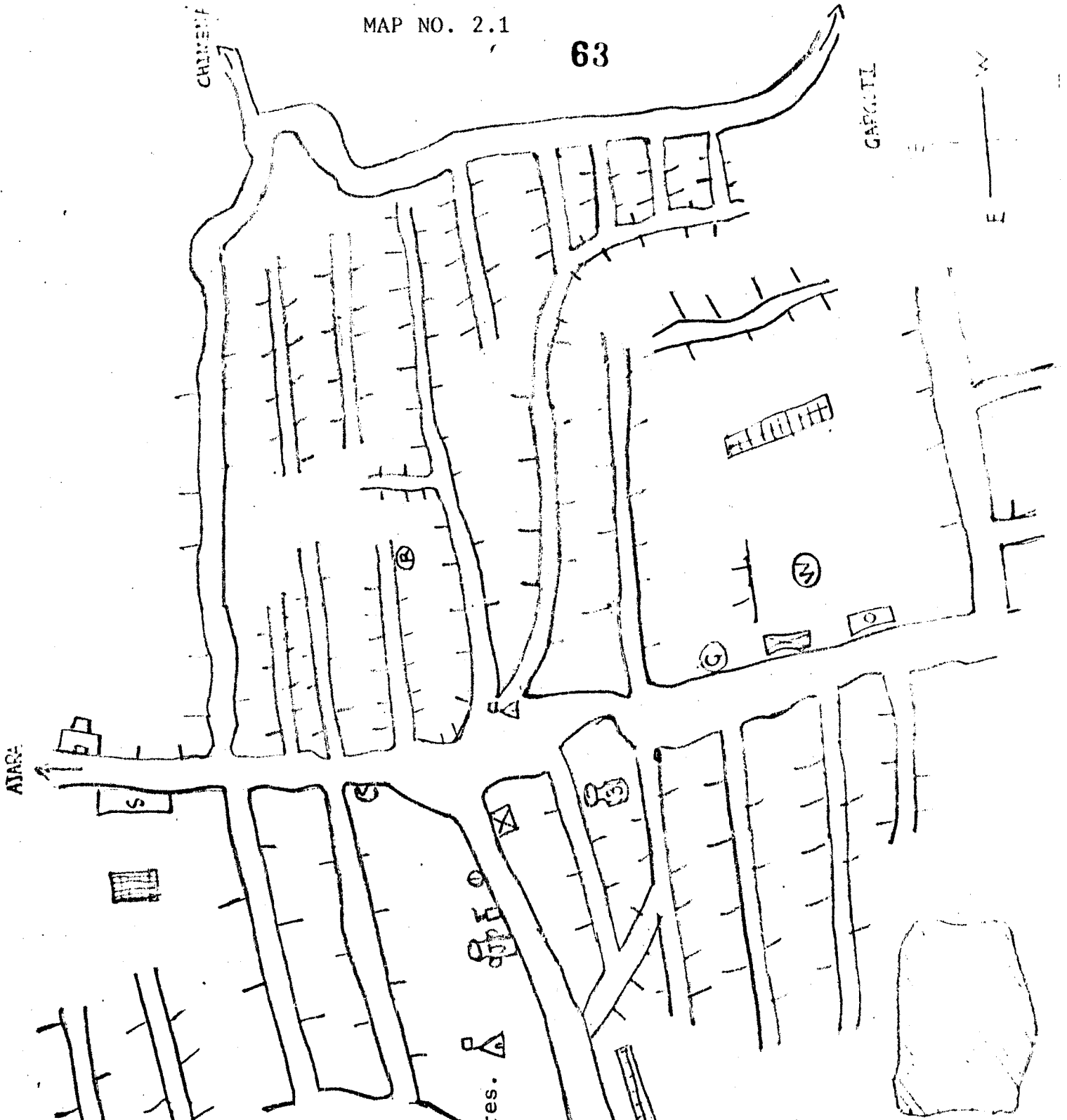
Land available for cultivation in Uttar amounts to 1331 Hectares, out which 40 hectares are " Bagayati " and 1291 hectares are in " Girayati ". Land which comes under irrigations with crops like wheat, sugarcane vegetables and fruits is known as Bagayati Land' and the land which is dry, always depending on Monsoon rains and producing crops like Jawar, Ground Nuts, Chilly, Tur, Soyabean etc is known at Girayati land".
















Land under Meadow farm i.e. 'Gayaran' constitutes 33 Hectares. The Non cultivable land also amounts to 33 hectares, and Gavathan (Non-agricultural land under the Village Committee, Specially reserved for Housing construction) amounts to 20 hectares land under various crops in Uttur is as under :

Jawar - 160, Rice - 390, Ground nuts - 262, Sugar Cane - 40, Wheat - 17, Legumes - 20, Tobacco - 2, Chili - 20

V) **ANIMAL INFORMATION :-**

In Uttur there were 395 bulls and 2 were young bulls (Specially used for breeding). Cross breed cows were 105 and non cross breed 290. The Population of he buffalo and She-buffalos was 149 and 921 respectively. There are 306 Goats and 75 sheep in Uttar and the population of indigenious hens was 1924. There is now Poultry farm in Uttur too.



-  P. Health Centre.
-  High Schools
-  A. Dispensary Centres.
-  Bank of India,
-  Panchayat Office,
-  Chemical Factory.
-  Wear House
-  S. T. Stand
-  Police Station.
-  Bore well
-  K. D. C. Bank.
-  Oil Mill
-  Temple
-  JMD Dairy.,
-  BMD Dairy,

T A B L E 2.3

Milch animals in Uttur Village, year 1987.

Milch Animals	Cross-breed		Indigenous.	
	below 2½ years	Above 2½ years	Below 2½ years	Above. 2½ years
Cows	24	203	73	15
Buffalo	4	3	76	602

Source : Record of Veterinary, Dispensary, Uttar-1987.

### 2.2 Milk Production in Uttar area.

The Progress of Co-operative dairy Societies depends upon the production of milk. Collection of Milk by Co-operative dairy depends upon the production of Milk in the dairy's operational area. If the collection is more the Societys can get more benefits and these Societies can provide more Facilities to their members.

It is therefore necessary to examine the daily milk collection of dairy co-operative societies in Uttar Village.



Production in any Village largely depends upon important aspects. One is milk collection, the strength of Co-operative milk dairy, and the other is population of milch animals in the respective areas. Hence, Dairy and milch animal are two facts of one coin of milk production.

Regarding this fact we have to examine the Condition of milch animals in Uttar. The latest available information regarding milch animals of Uttar is as below :-

In Uttar the Janata Milk dairy and the Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy, are the two Primary Milk co-operative dairies. These dairies supply their milk to Ningalur, chilling Centre, Gudhinglaj. These dairies collect milk, from their milk producer members. The total milch animals under these two dairies operations are 1687 out of these 471 were cows and 121.6 were buffelos at the end of May 1991. The population of Milch animal had big fluctuations in the yield trends because the yielding period for milch animal is 10 month of 18 months. After this period the milch animal before pregnant. Many farmers prepare to sell or purchase a milch animal in their pregnancy period, because pregnant milch animals

fetch a higher price in the market. Seasonal considerations also have an effect on the population of the milch animals. In the harvest period (i.e. september to March) the farmers get more milk from their cattle because of the availability of sufficient green fodder. In the dry season the farmers cannot provide green fodder to their cattle, During this period, the cattle does not give a higher of yield of milk to the farmers. During the lean season the farmers prepare to sell their cattle in the market. Hence it is observed that there are greater fluctuations in the quantity of animal population in the dry and harrest seasons.

In Uttur, the total population of milch animals in December 1990, was 2042. The total flotting of these animals at the end of May 1991 was 355.

#### T A B L E 2.4

Total population of milch animals in Uttur, according strain and sex in the recent period of Jan. 1991 to May. 1991.

Table 2.4

Total population of milch animals in Uttur, according strain and sex in the recent period of Jan 1991 to May 1991.

Months	Cows		Total Cows	Buffelows		Total Buffelows	Total milch Animals.
	Cross breed	Indeg- inous		Cross Breed	Indige- nous		
Jan	450	20	470	12	919	931	1401
Feb.	420	20	440	3	1120	1123	1563
Mar.	423	19	442	7	1225	1232	1674
Apr.	460	19	479	25	1225	1250	1729
May.	452	19	471	16	1200	1216	1687

Source - Dairy Records of Janata milk dairy and Bhaveshwari milks dairy, Registrar of, veterinary dispensary Centre Uttur.

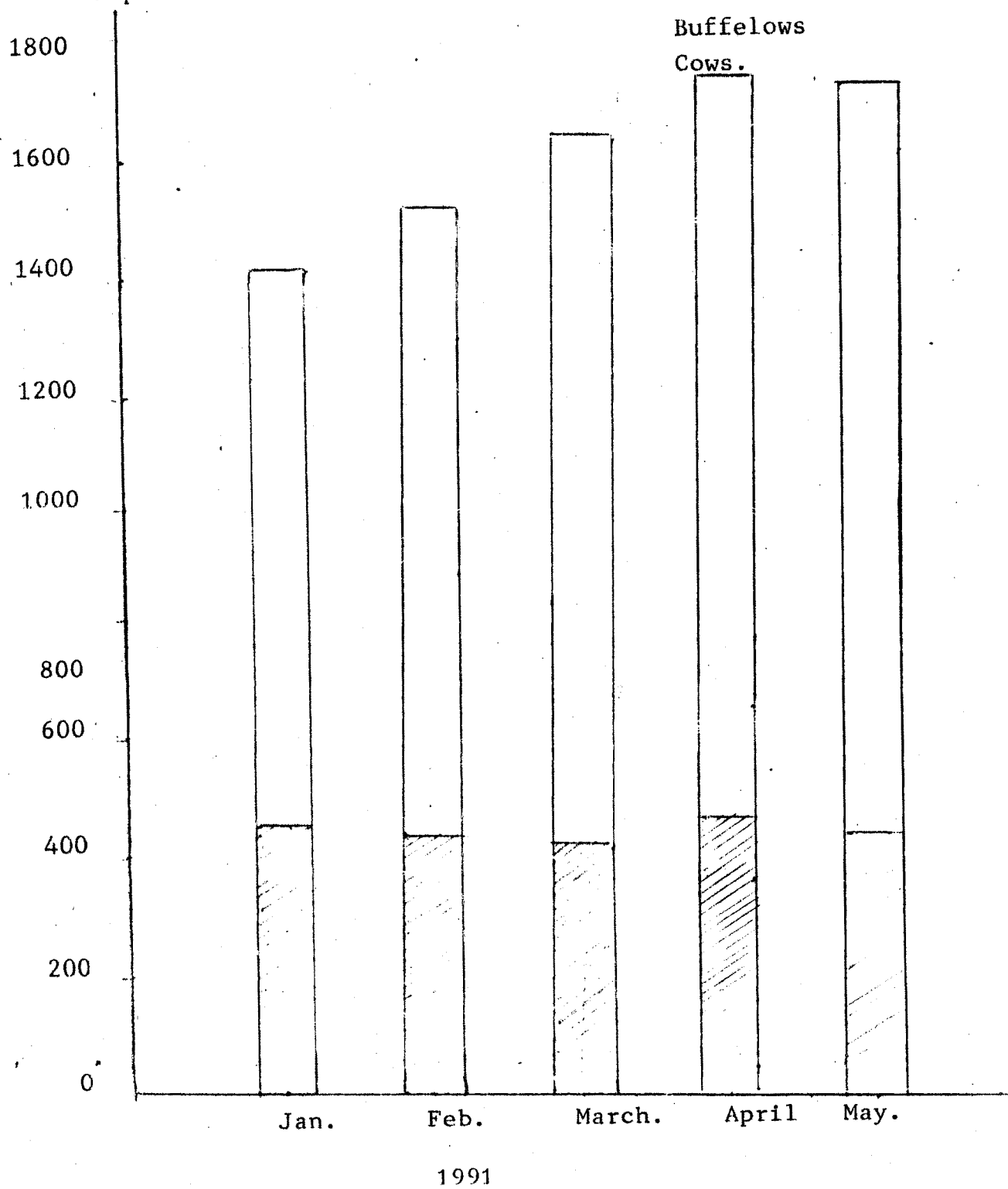
The picture of milch animals, cows and buffallows, is given in Table 2.4 for the period January 1991 and May 1991. An average population of cows in Uttur is 460 and buffelos is 1157. There is no change in the population of the indiginous cows. Indeginous cows do not give greater yield to farmers compared to the cross bred cows and hence they are not necessary sold off. There are no meadows in Uttur where the cross bred cows can be loose to feed. These cows, however, have to be tethered in the cattle shed. Further, there is no lucrative, or good price for these types of cows. Some farmers following traditions, do not sell their domesticated animals, particularly cows.

There is a greater amount of fluduction with respect to cross-bred buffallows as their mortatity rate tends to lremain high, according to the verterinary doctors. The farmer also do not take proper care of the cross-bred buffalo calves. In April there were 25 cross bred buffelow in Uttur, highest for any month, upto May in 1991.

The total population of milch animals of Utture in January 1991 was 1401 and increased to 1687 by the end of May of the same year. The population of milch animals increased in Utture within a period of five month by 286.

Figure 2:1

Population of Milch Animal in Uttur Jan.91 to May.91.



The above figure, known as sub divided bar diagram, indicates the total population of Milch Animal in Uttur.

The second aspect of milk production is the function of milk collection by Primary Co-operative milk society. There are two Primary Co-operative milk societies in Uttur. The Janata Milk Dairy and The Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy. They are efficiently collecting milk from their milk producer-member for at most two decades. In the year 1972 the total milk collection by these two dairies was about 200 to 300 ltr. per day. At present the total collection of these two dairies averages 3,000 litres per day, an increase of ten times compared to 1972 average daily collection per day. Farmers in Uttur prior to 1972 had no idea about primary milk co-operatives and their benefits. Farmers then had domesticated milch animals only for their domestic requirements. There was no commercial angle then to domesticate milch animals. Cross-bred milch animals were scarce also.

There are no private agencies buying milk in Uttur. However, the Panchali land Mahadiki milk dairies from Kolhapur tried to collect milk from Uttur, without any success. There are some individual milk collectors, i.e. Gavali, but the milk collection by them is in very low, and there is no certainty and regularity in these collections, particularly compared to the milk collection



of Janata and Bhaveshwari milk dairies (3000 litres per day, which is highest in the Ajara Taluka.) In fact, the Bhaveshwari Dairy of Uttur was awarded a prize in milk supply to the district Milk Federation among of all the dairies of Kolhapur district, for supply the highest amount of milk in the year 1990-91. This award is given by the District co-operative milk federation. The Bhaveshwari Milk dairy is the only dairy in the Kolhapur District to collect more milk from its members and supply it to the District Milk Federation.

The following tables shows the recent milk collection of two Primary Milk co-operatives from Uttur.

A Table 2.5(1) and 2.5(2) show the total milk production in Uttur by both the dairies Janata Milk Dairy and Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy. The Present milk production in Uttur can be guaged from the five month figures for the year 1990-91. January to May. A the data obtained regarding the milk production of Uttur village from these two Primary Co-operative milk dairies are presented in the two tables cited above.

The milk collected by these dairies is both the cow and the buffalo Milk. The total milk collected by the two dairies is 4,85,100.9 liters for the five month period. The average monthly milk collection of these two dairies comes to 48,510 litres. The total average milk

Table No. 2.5 (2)

A total Milk Collection by Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy, Uttur in period  
Jan. to May 1991. ( Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy)

(Litres)

Month	Buffalo Milk	Cow Milk	Total Milk Collection	Local retail sales	Milk sold to the Federation	Rebate Receipts (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan. 1991	14500.3	46853.6	61353.9	6809.4	55964.9	17413.76
Feb. 1991	11986.5	42546.4	54532.9	11759.6	43313.0	19628.44
Mar. 1991	12037.2	46629.6	58666.8	13157.0	46945.3	28449.24
Apr. 1991	8969.2	39560.0	48529.2	23572.9	24705.3	34547.72
May. 1991	8458.1	38659.1	47117.2	16978.4	31912.2	35684.80
Total	55951.3	214248.7	270200.0	72277.3	202840.7	135723.96

Source : Dairy Milk Register of Bhaveshwari Milk Dairy Uttur, of Year 1990-91.



Table No. 2.5 (1)  
Total Milk Collection by Janata Milk Dairy, Uttur, in the  
period of Jan. to may 1991.

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Buffalo Milk	Cow Milk	Total Milk Collection	Local retail sales	Milk sold to the Federation	Rebate Receipts (Rs)	
Jan. 1991	14947.1	34133.3	49080.4	12345.6	37182.2	14099.67	
Feb. 1991	12065.3	26885.0	38950.3	13084.1	26148.2	17315.76	
Mar. 1991	12448.2	30358.0	42806.2	14893.4	28242.4	11612.21	
Apr. 1991	11266.1	29816.3	41083.1	11145.0	30408.5	20861.16	
May. 1991	10992.9	31988.0	42980.9	14120.0	29127.2	32681.24	
Total	61720.3	153180.6	214900.9	65588.8	151108.5	96570.04	

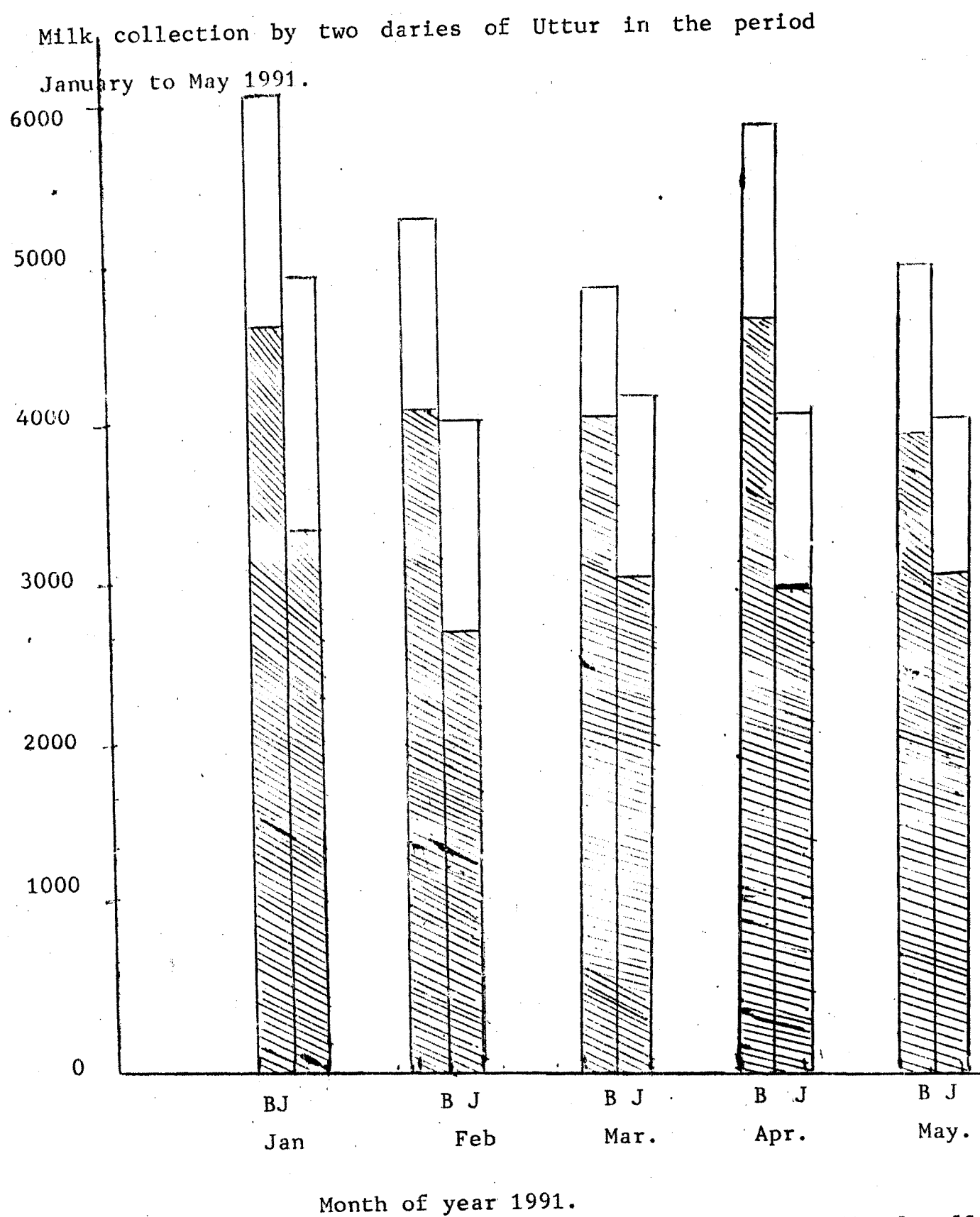
Source : Dairy Milk Register of Janata Milk Dairy, Uttur, of Year 1990-91.

collection for the five month period with respect to cow milk is 3,67,429.3 litres, and 1,17,671.6 litres with respect to buffalo in the same period. Columns 5, 6, 7 are concerned with the dairy's functioning. The data from the last three columns indicate what the dairy does after the collection of milk from the milk producer members. The Dairy sells some quality of collected milk to the Local consumers, and the remaining quality is sent to the chilling centers of District Milk Federation.

The Dairy gets a difference through their milk selling activity. This difference is known as rebate receipts of the dairy. The two dairies from Uttur are constituted on Co-operative principles. There is no place for profit making for any co-operative institution. The 'Profit' of dairy is always in the form of Differences of Bills. These two dairies allot (Distribute) this difference, i.e. 60 percent to their milk producer Members and 40 percent is retained for their management expenditure and for the building fund. The total (rebate receipts) received by difference these co-operative milk dairies of Uttur in respect five months of 1991, is R. 2,32,294.

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Figure 2.2



Milk of Buffel cow  
Milk of cow.

### 2.3 A PROFILE OF JANATA CO-OPERATIVE MILK DAIRY (JMD) UTTUR.

The Janata co-operative milk dairy, from taluka Ajara, dist. Kolhapur was registered on April 03, 1964. This was the first registration of any co-operative milk dairy in the Ajara taluka.

It is important to note first the registered name of the Janata co-operative milk dairy as "JANATA KUKKUTA PALAN WA DUGDDA VYAWASAYA SAHAKARI SANSATA MARYADIT, UTTUR" (Janata poultry & milk co-operative society, Ltd., Uttur.)

The main promoter of this institution was Shri. Anand V. Ajagavkar. The former Head-Master of Uttur Vidyalaya, Uttur. He was a social worker of Uttur village and still to be one. He was instrumental in registration of two co-operative institutions in the year 1964 namely. The Janata co-operative milk Dairy and The Vikas Urban co-operative credit society Uttur. According to Mr. Ajagavkar A.V. there is a philosophy behind the constitution of two co-operative societies in Uttur village. A Janata Milk Dairy and poultry co-operative society was established to promote Uttur village farmers to get interested in keep high yieldin

European hens and cows, so as to produce more eggs and milk, respectively this was expected to help uplift the economic conditions at the uttur village farmers.

Vikas Urban co-operative credit society was established in same year of establishment of JMD. The main aim of the vikas co-operative society was to give financial assistance to traders and Marchants of Uttur. Now a days these two co-operative societies have achieved their expected goads. The working performance of these two co-operative Societies in satisfactory.

The JMD has been registered legally, through the co-operative Register of Ajara Taluka for about 25 years now, to start combined poultry and dairy activities. The Directors of JMD started the activities regarding poultry business, In those days poultry was considered as a commercial business. Now it is considered as a part of the Agriculture. The idea to open poultry business had emanated from Shri. S.R. Patil, the then, Chairman of Datta Co-operative Sugar Mill, Ltd. Sirala Dist. Kolhapur. In that period Shri. Patil S.R. was instrumental in establishing many poultry farms in the Sangli, Vita regions. Just After the registration of the Society the Directors of the JMD bought about, 400

hens of white-leg han strain. They kept these birds in their own poultry houses. The management of the JMD sold these birds to their members at lower/affordable rates. But this activity of the JMD did not remain same. In year 1965 one teacher of Chimane Vidyalaya opened a new poultry farm in the village chimane, Tal. Ajara. This village is 6 k.m. from Uttur. This teacher was Shri. D.V. Patil. He took the idea of poultry farm from Ajagavakar Sir. He brought one expert technician to run the poultry farm effeciently a few months after the opening of these two poultry farms in Uttur and chimane, a member of problems cowse in managing manage these farms. The management of both these poultry farms found these problems quite insurmountable. These problems became hindranees before the development of the poultry farms and these may be christianed as the "teething are numerated as below. Problems" some of such problems are :

- 1) Deficiency of well trained and experienced labour.
- 2) Lack of local market for poultry product i.e. eggs, meat etc.
- 3) Transfort and road facilities were not adequate, and not well connected to the taluka or the District market.
- 4) In those days the poultry products did not have good marketing facilities. There was no control on Price, or

on the rate of eggs.

5) The Price rate of mash and egg was not comparable. There was no corresponding change in Prize of mush & egg. The rate of mash was higher than the rate of eggs. These price differences and fluctuations in these created piquant situations where the poultry business become an ill-affordable enter prise.

6) Many a times a flock of birds was infested by various diseases. This resulted in losses to the poultry enterprises. There was scaricity of vaterniary doctors and medicines at the local level.

These and other problems of the poultry farms of JMD and of the Chimane village made bleak the proospects of the future a poultry development of poultry forms. In fact, the JMD attempt at setting up a 'prosperous' poultry farm resulted in a failure. Since this failure the JMD has not reopened a poultry unit in its Dairy Business until now.

The JMD was established on the main idea of running a poultry farm in village Uttur on a co-operativebasis. There was no idea of the production of milk and collection of milk on the dairy level. After the failure of the poultry enterprise, the JMD become defunct, particularly in the period 1965 to 1976. This in activities nearly led to the

liquidation of the enterprise. However, the JMD was reborn, after ten years, as a co-operative dairy society in March 1977. The credit for this rebirth of the JMD must go to the agricultural innovator Shri. Ravindra Pandurang Apte on March 24, 1977 the JMD received an order from the assistant co-operative registerer, Gudhinglaj to start a dairy enterprise on co-operative basis in place of the poultry enterprise. The Registrar also gave approval to the selection of dairy director.

The JMD'S dairy was coordinated and directed by the activity. Board of Directors, made up of seven members, with Shri. Ravindra Pandurnag Apte as the Chairman.

The Milk Production and collection on commercial level started from March 24, 1977. The first days milk collection of the Janata co-operative Milk Dairy was 158 liters which was supplied by Shri. R.G. Apte's farm. This was the beginning of the JMD.

1) Recent Performance of JMD.

Now days, the Janata Milk Dairy is known as an efficient milk dairy in Ajara taluka, as well as in Kolhapur District. In fact, the conturious JMD has been awarded moments for collecting the highest amount of milk, for three years at the District level by the District Milk federation. The years of awards are 1977-78, 1978-79, 1988-89. In this award, the society received a cash prize of Rs. 1500/-, a Calculator, a



Before 1984 the JMD did not have it's own building to carry out its day to day working. It was working in a building on a hire purchase basis. In 1984 the JMD purchased block and started it's working in it's own building. The JMD worked in this old building for five years. In 1990-91 the JMD built its new building from it's own building funds. To complete this building JMD did not get any financial assistance from any other source. According to the Chairman of the JMD the society collects 1400 liters milk per day for the whole year. The total collection of milk per year is nearly 5.2 lack litres, on an average. The JMD has adopted the practice of distributing the milk difference bill their milk producer member (275 members) before Diwali festivals. The amount of difference bill which has to be distributed to JMD members is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The JMD also accepted two projects for Uttur Vidyalya and Uttur High School. The JMD will give financial assistance to construct to this project.<sup>18</sup>

2) Rules and Regulations of the Janata Co-operative Milk Uttar.

Various functions and Management of Janata co-operative milk dairy are controlled by the regulations made by the Maharashtra Co-operative institution regulations 1960 and

and according to its bilaws of 1991. Every co-operative Institute. Which obtains registration through the Govt. of Maharashtra, has to compulsorily follows rules and regulations made by the Government. Every co-operative milk dairy has same bilaws, and rules and regulations. But a co-operative society can make change in some rules and sub rules (Pot Niyam) taking into account thir local conditions. The J.M.D. also made some charges in the Sub-rules of the co-operative regulations and obtained legal approval from the Government of Maharashtra. Some of the Special sub-rules at the J.M.D. are given below.

Sub-law (Oap vidi) No.2(12) --- Institute will be afflied to the District Milk Federation, and will supply milk to respective Federation.

13) The working operations of the dairy will be limited to Uttar village only and will not collect milk from Karnataka state area.

14) After suppling milk to the Government Milk scheme, a milk rate will obtained the Dairy will keep a margin as indicated by the Government and the remaing rate will go to the milk producer.

2(15) To give sufficient intruction and assistance to

members regarding egg production.

16) To create sales facilities for egg produced by the member as well as to accomodate a balanced mach hens owned by the members.

17) To impliment essential scheme particularly loan facility, for members, to start/expand poultry business.

Rule No.(19) I Every member should have to keep a cow or a buffelo to supply milk to the dairy and/or should sun a poultly business.

11) He/She should do business like selling of milk, milk product or eggs.

Rule No.(12) R-A member may be dismissed it he does not take proper care if his hens.

L - If he sells his eggs production else where or engage in eggs selling business.

Rule (16) A - Institute will deduct an amount of 2 paise per liter of milk of the members for the share capital of the institute. When such amount equalled the value of are share, the deductions would cease.

Rule (32) 13 - In the general body meetings discussions about things to be provided to members regarding eggs production and commission charged on it can be held.

14) To find proper way about collection distribution of eggs.

Rule (42) A - If on an occasion, the board of Directors is not formed and the term of existing BOD has expired, then the existing BOD will have power to oversee daily working of the Dairy. The duties of the nominated body will be same as the elected body.

Rule (46) 11 - Eligibility of member to stand for election for director that he should sell his eggs production to his society only.

12) He should get approval letter indicating whether he is a servant in a department, Zilla Parishad, state or central government.

Rule (53) 27 - The Society can employ a worker in the society even though when such person is able to sell eggs and poultry mash property.

28) One who can handle various schemes regarding pure

breeding of good strain hens may also be employed by the society.

Rule (61) 3 -- The society will guarantee to the District Central co-operative Bank or any nationalized bank with respect to their member regarding loan for purchasing cows or Buffelos.

61(4) - The society will guarantee to The D.C.C.Bank or any notionalized bank for their members loan applications for lpoultry. The Society will pay the loan instalment to the Bank from eggs bills of their members.

(67) - A) Every member should take responsibility of sales of eggs production.

The above sixteen rules and sub-rules were made by J.M.D. from time to time for its own best working performance. These amendments in rules were made because the J.M.D.received registration of the Co-operative poultry jointly.

### 3) MEMBERS & SHARE CAPITAL AT J.M.D.

At the end of month July 1990, the J.M.D. had 242 members and the share capital collected by them amounted to Rs. 9270 only.

The following table shows the total number of milk producer members of the JMD according sex and share capital collected from them.

T A B L E 2:6

Member of IMD According sex & share capital.

Member in sex	Number of member	Total of Share share capital Rs.
Male	234	8,900
Female	8	370
TOTAL	8	9,270

Out of 242 total numbers of the milk producer member of the JMD only 8 are setnales. This show a poor performance by women, regarding the activities of the JMD as a co-operative milk dairy. The total share capital of the JMD in 1990 was is 9270. Out of this total amount, share capital collected from the femal lmember was only Rs. 370/-. In the year 1990, 8 new members joined the JMD, and the membership of one member was cancelled fram the list. Out of 242 milk \*producer members of the JMD, only 74 supplied milk to the dairy regularly.

4) Working staff of JMD.

In Janata Milk dairy 6 workers are engaged in the dairy's

functioning. These are secretary -1, Clerk-1, weighers-3, Artificial inseminators-1.

Details about the workers in given below.

T A B L E 2.7

Details about workers of the JMD.

Name of worker	Post	Education	Date of appointment.
Mr.B.R.Utturkar	Secretary	B.A.	27-7-80
Mr.S.A.Appake	Clerk	S.S.C.	1-11-81
Mr.A.M.Jadhav	Weighter	VI Std.	21-9-80
Mr.Mr.S.M.Gilbile	Cemencer	S.S.C.	1-12-84
Mr.B.K.Tanade	Weightr	S.S.C.	7-6-87
M Mr.P.R.Noukudkar	Weightr	VII Std.	1-10-89

5) Milk Collection of JMD.

The JMD collects milk cow and buffalo from its member as well as non-member milk producer. The collection of milk is main the business of Janata co-operative milk dairy. The Milk collected by the JMD is sold to the District Milk Federation, local consumers & the local schools.

The following table indicates the extent of the milk collection & milk distribution activity of the JMD.

Table No. 2.8

Recent activity of the JMD Regarding Milk Collection & Distribution, 1991.

Sr. No.	Particular	Milk Collection & Distribution in 1989-90	
		Co#	Buffalo
1.	Milk Collection	392608.9	128095.9
2.	Federation sales		
	Best quality	310651.8	36567.6
	Low quality	79860.1	15140.7
	"Adulterated"	39.0	-
	Total	390550.9	51708.3
3.	Retail sale	-	77403.9
4.	School sale	2957.2	-

Source : Audit Report of Janata Co. Milk dairy, Uttur, 1987-90.



6) Dead-Stock list of the J.M.D.

Dead stock worth nearly ₦. 37696.71 is in charge of Secretary of the J.M.D. There is a 10 percent depreciation on all the dead stock materials. The following materials are completely owned by the JMD. The value of each material is calculated by 10 percent depreciation amount.

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Table No. 2.9  
Dead stock of the JMD in 1990.

Material	Quantity	Amount Rs.
Wodden Board	2	28.25
National flag & stick	1	4.36
Service Cub Board (Iron)	3	1112.89
Iron Chair	11	206.89
Floor Sheet	2	63.24
Tables	3	221.44
Tin can	6	176.07
Fat machine	1	87.18
Stove	1	25.19
Emergancy Light	2	874.78
Name Board of Society	1	92.99
Sag wood chair	1	29.01
Metal Pip	1	80.24
Syringe	1	449.10
Liter scale	4	54.71
Iron khoda	1	458.69
Sinni fan	1	459.38
Put meeting pypase	1	350.36
Water badli	1	22.85
Tables & T-pay	12	1724.43
Milto tester	1	12877.34
Silicon & A nand glass	1/1	62.98
Exucative Chair & table, watch/Iron Cub board	5	3287.78
Calculaters	2	744.39
Milk Collection Try	2	110.68
Aluminium kettle	1	27.70
Locks	2	77.29
Milk Federation floor sheet	1	666.00
Bore well, Moter pump	1	13329.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37696.71</b>

Source : Audit Report of the JMD 1990.

7) Directors members and the consultation Commettee of the JMD :-

The director of the JMD are elected from among the members of the dairy. The members on the Board of Directors of the Dairy were elected for a period of three years, before 1990. Since then this period as been revised to five years.

There are, at the moment, 11 on the Board of Directors, looking after the affairs of the JMD.

There are also four other member consultation members, who advise regarding the dairy's functioning. They come from the older director members of the JMD.

8) Other activities of the JMD.

Besides milk collection and its distribution, the JMD carries out many activities concerning the development of the dairy.

The JMD's turnover regarding animal fodder is increasing day-by-day. It supplies animal fodder to its milk producer members on credit basis. In the auditing year the JMD purchased animal fodder worth Rs. 9,92,258.00 and sales of animal fodder in the same year, was worth Rs. 10,05,831. The fodder that remained un-sold at the end of the year 1990 was

worth Rs. 42,774.

In order to promote activities and welfare of the farmers of Uttur village, the JMD has arranged competition amongst the farmers every year. It gives a prize to the best calf (Healthy grown up calf).

The JMD also distributes seeds of green fodder i.e. American Maize, Barli, Lasun Ghasa etc. The JMD demonstrates an animal health service programme which is implemented by the District Milk Federation.

JMD also arranges an educational tour for its director member once in a year.

Thus, the work performance of the Janata Milk Dairy Uttur is satisfactory. It has been getting A Grade audit remark every year since 1977.

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