

CHAPTER V

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Findings

5.2 Suggestions

CHAPTER NO-V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

INTRODUCTION:

India is predominantly an agrarian economy with more than 65 percent of its population living in villages and depending on agriculture and other activities for their livelihood. Land and cattles are traditional basic income sources of Indian farmers. Indian dairy industry provides large scale of employment to the farmers, landless workers and unemployed youths. In this study the researcher have drawn some conclusions, highlighted fault and suggested some specific remedies.

5.1 FINDINGS

1. In India, small and marginal farmers do not get adequate returns to feed their families owing to the precarious nature of the monsoons, lack of adequate irrigation facilities, a large proportion of small holdings etc. In such situation, dairy business may become subsidiary occupation for landless workers, small and marginal farmers to supplement their meager income.
2. Planned development of dairy farming actually started since 1951. The G.O.I. has tried to develop dairy farming and actual expenditure on dairying has been increased from 7.78 corers in the first plan to Rs.355 corers in the tenth plan.
3. The cow and buffaloes population in India has been increased respectively from 179 million to 185 million and period 1972 to 2003.
4. Milk production as well as per capita milk consumptions in India has been increased from 26.3 million tonnes to during 1977 to 2005 97 million tonnes and from 107grams in 1969-1970 to 240 grams in 2006-07 respectively.
5. Development of dairy co-operative spread all over walva taluka and there are three to ten Primary Milk Co-operative Society in every village in walva taluka .
6. The dairy development is purely based on co-operative and "Anand Pattern" but has in the "Anand Pattern" the principle of one dairy one village is not followed in walva taluka.

7. During the period under study the growth rate of the milk collection of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union is 73.84 percent.
8. Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union is supplying majority of the milk collected to Sion dairy, Mumbai.
9. Growth rate of the fodder production and sale (bags) of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union ranges been 52.56 to 53.10.
10. Growth rate of Paid up capital Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union is 89.82 percent and it has been increased gradually calculated.
11. The growth rate of membership of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies and personal members of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union is 21.10 and 127.17 percent respectively.
12. Fixed assets of Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union have been increased by 252.93 percent during the period under study.
13. The deposits of the union have been increased by 175.69 percent during the period under study.
14. The loans of the union have been increased by 1009.79 percent during period under study.
15. Percentage share of income received from sale of milk and product in total income of the union ranges between 81.88 to 86.50 during the period under study.
16. Total expenditure of the union has been increased gradually from Rs. 6216.60 lakh in 2001-02 to Rs.9695.28 lakh in 2005-06.
17. The net profit of the union under study ranges between Rs.6.35 lakhs to Rs.9.21 lakhs .
18. Out of total beneficiaries majority i.e. 83.33 percent families belongs to Hindu religion are involved in milk production activities.
19. As compared to other categories in Hindu religion 72.32 percent families belongs to Maratha Caste are involved in dairy activities; where on families belongs to S.C. ,S.T. categories involved in these activities account for only 0.93 percent .
20. Out of total milk producers under study 86.11 persons are married.
21. Out of 86.11 percent married milk producers 60 percent milk producers are cautions about their size of family and they have maintained their small family size.

22. In case of educational attainment of the sample milk producers, majority i.e. 62.04 percent milk producers have been completed their secondary education.
23. Out of total families involved in dairy activities 86.11 percent families main occupation is agriculture.
24. Most of milk producers i.e. 50.93 percent are small farmers having land from 2 to 5 acres.
25. 82.00 percent milk producers are holding irrigated land.
26. Out of total milk producers 34.36 percent milk producers have received their income from Rs. 20001 to 50000 from dairying activities.
27. It is found that most of the milk producers (91.67%) generally keep less than five milch animals preferably buffaloes and cows.
28. 32.41 percent milk producers are producing on an average 5 liters of milk per day.
29. It is found that more milk producers (70.37%) in walva taluka consume more than one liter of milk at home.
30. It is found that 90.74 percent milk producers in walva taluka are having modern cattle shed.
31. In case of 62.96 percent milk producers per year expenditure on per cattle is more than Rs. 5000.
32. It is found that 90.74 percent milk producers are availing medical facilities.
33. It is found that 95.37 percent milk producers in walva taluka have been using cattle feed to their cattle's.
34. 81.48 percent milk producers in walva taluka have availing cattle insurance schemes.
35. 95.37 percent milk producers have taken purchase loans Primary Milk Co-operatives in walva taluka.
36. It is found that 57.45 percent milk producers in walva taluka have not taken from the Primary Milk Co-operative Societies.
37. 64.81 percent milk producers in walva taluka have taken loans from various banks.
38. It is found that 96.30 percent milk producers in walva taluka have not taken any loan from money – lenders.

39. It is found that 62.04 percent milk producers in walva taluka have been used the income received milk production for repaying their bank loans.

40. It is found that 75.93 percent milk producers in walva taluka don't have any over dues with the bank.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of forgoing discussion it is clear that these co-operative societies have made satisfactory progress in the walva taluka. Therefore, there is tremendous economic development in walva taluka. But researcher has come to the conclusion that due to dairy farming, socio-economic changes have made possible. However, today Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union and milk producers are facing various problems. They are as under:

1. Government is not adopting any firm policy in this regard. Rajarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union adopted "Anand Pattern" which is known as "Operation Flood" but in the "Anand Pattern" there is a stress only one co-operative society in a village. But in walva taluka at the end of 2005-06 total co-operative milk societies are 812 and they are spread over 96 villages in the taluka. Due to Government policy there are three to ten dairies in village. Despite of this fact, the Government continues to give permissions to start new dairy co-operative societies. Government is not working according to the set rules and because of the political influence the number of dairies is increasing without any limit. The policy of the Government creates cut-throat competition among the co-operative dairies.

2. Most of the farmers in study area are not highly educated and there is lack of awareness regarding the insurance schemes. There Rajarambapu Patil co-operative Milk union is ready to provide the facility, but the farmers are not interested, which leads to danger safe guard of milk animals.

3. The farmers in the study area are using poor milk production techniques such as traditional cattle shade, chop cutter and lack of hygiene methods. It

results in to low milk production. Because of small quantity of animals the farmers are not interested to improve these things.

4. Lack of proper control of society management it is found that there is adulteration in the milk i.e. adding of sugar, starch, soda etc. Adulteration is the open fact. But co-operative dairy keeps it secret, this is a symbol of lose control by the dairy co-operative and union. Incase of Walva taluka it shows more.

5. Rajarambapu Patil co-op milk union provided milco testers to the co-op dairies. Till 2005-06 total 630 milco testers were supplied. But co-op dairy staff is not operating these milco testers properly.

Payment for milk is made according to the quality of milk supplied. So, it is necessary to take a sample for testing. Low quality milk is accepted by co-operative dairy staff and there are economic contracts between milk suppliers and staff. The milk sample is supposed to under go fat, S.N.F. Lactometer test and Adulteration tests. But milk is accepted without test and societies go in loss.

6. In the walva taluka Rajaarambapu Patil Co-operative Milk Union, Islampur is working in 108 villages. Each village has three to ten dairy co-operatives working under the union. Co-operative dairy societies are working under pressure of local political influence. Each society collects milk and supplies to the union. But political influence is there. There are three or four political parties in each village and each party has one or two co-operative dairy societies. Therefore, cost of milk collection is increased and local political conflict arises.

7. Milk is essential food for human being. Therefore; it should be collected and handled by proper method. The union has provided clean cans. Milk collection is made in a shady and open place on the road side. Some societies do not have their own buildings. At some places it

has been found that a person is standing on the road side with one or two cans and one register or note book and collecting milk. The condition of the cans, truck and shade in which they are transported is no unhygienic.

- **SUGGESTIONS**

Co-operative dairy development is the best way of rural development. However, today dairy business is facing a number of problems. Therefore, following measures should be adapted to the dairy development in the Walva taluka.

1. To avoid the cut-throat competition, there should be only one co-operative dairy society, in a village. So there is need to use the Anand pattern principles promptly. Then the milk collection will be increased resulted into reduction in cost of collection. Due to the implementation of this pattern the profitability of the every dairy co-operative will increase.

2. In 2005-06 total 156 co-operative milk societies working under Rajarambapu Patil co-operative milk Union in Walva Taluka. The number of dairy co-operative which provide below 100 liters milk per day is 40, and 101 to 500 liters 50, 500 to 2000 liters 60 and above 2001 liters per day societies are only 6. According to this data economically sound co-op dairy societies are very few. Therefore, small and inefficient dairy co-operative should be dissolved or amalgamated in these economically sound dairy societies. So it is better to reorganize these societies on the basis of Anand Pattern. Therefore, efficient co-operative societies will come up. It means quantity of societies will be decrease and at the same time the quality of the societies will be improved.

3. Union has been started fodder development programmed to provide nutritionally fodder to the dairy rich animals. Union has undertaken seed production multiplication and distribution programme of fodder crops like

maize, cow pea, lucerne on extensive scale. But farmers are not aware about this programme. Therefore, development programmes should be strongly implemented and awareness be made in the milk producers.

4. Cow milk production is on higher quality in the Walva Taluka. But buffaloes milk production is in very less quantity. Therefore, the demand for milk of the union is very low in the urban area, therefore, there is need to increase in the quantity of buffalo milk. Buffalo milk density is very high. That is why there is a more demand for buffalo milk.

5. There should not be any kind of political influence in this business. Importance should be given to improve the quantity and quality of milk .

6. Union should take care to inform the societies to apply proper milk collection methods. So that the societies will see that the milk collected is of good quality, proper hygienic conditions should be made available to the persons appointed by the societies.

7. Union should pay attention to propagate the importance of chop cutters among the milk producers. Because by its use the fodder will be used properly and it will solve the problem of shortage of fodder.