

CHAPTER- II

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND  
MAHARASHTRA**

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## **CHAPTER II**

### **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND MAHARASHTRA**

#### **2.1 Introduction:**

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture is the source of live hood for 70 percent of population. According to the Indian census 69 percent of population is engaged in agriculture. The role of agriculture in field of international trade is very important. 70% of Indian export depends upon agriculture products. However, agriculture is unable to provide full time employment. Moreover per capita cultivable land has been declining gradually. Therefore land holding is decreasing and becoming uneconomiclence, there is need of subsidiary business to agriculture occupation like daring, poultry, sharp rearing and cattle breeding. Thus, its provides more employment and income throughout the year.

Eradication or rural poverty and income inequality is one of the principal objectives of agricultural development policy in our country. More growth in the agriculture sector cannot be sufficient to bring substantial reduction in income inequality and poverty. Hence, subsidiary occupation is to be adopted to tackle the problem and inequality. Next to agriculture, daring is the largest source of income and employment for the rural people.

#### **2.2 Dairy as Subsidiary Occupation:**

Subsidiary occupation like poultry keeping, sheep rearing, cattle breeding and goat rearing etc. Provide a continuous income and employment to the agricultural farmers, landless laborers .Hence, dairy plays a vital role in the rural economy. Dairy and animal husbandry helps to tackle the serious problem of unemployment. Dairy development is used as poverty eradication measures i.e. providing

additional employment programmer. Dairy as a subsidiary occupation given not only additional income from milk but also provides required bullock power for the cultivation of crop and manure for farms. Indian farming is becoming uneconomic due to heavy pressure of population. Agriculture can't get an adequate income. Hence, they could not solve their economics problems.

### **2.3 Dairy Development during the Operation Flood Program in India:**

Operation flood programmer, launched in 1970, has been instrumental in helping the farmers mould their own development. Thus helping to reach milk to consumer in 700 towns and cities through national milk grid. It also helped to eradicate the need for middle man.

Operation flood programme was developed to meet the requirements of liquid milk in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Operation flood programme was started in 1970. The operation flood started by the inspiration of Dr. Virgus Kurien. A total to 126 kt, of skimmed milk powder and 42kt, of butter oil at an international value of Rs.419 million was imported as a gift under the world flood programmer for recombination and sales as recombined milk worth Rs.954 million. The money was ploughed back for the development of all factor of dairying in 10 state and union located around the four major citted such as Delhi, Bombay , Madras and Calcutta.

#### **2.3.1 Operation Flood-I (1970-1985):**

During the first phase, the project aimed at linking India's 18 best milk shed with the milk markets of the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The objectives of the operations flood-I

- 1) To develop a basis transportation and storage network to facilitate regional and seasonal balancing of milk supply and

demand.

- 2) To organize milk procurement system based on co-operative.
- 3) Stabilize supply of milk to consumers at all time.
- 4) To increase the capacity of the city milk plant and establish new plant.
- 5) To raise standard of dairy farming improved programmer of feeding and management, animal breeding, veterinary service , feed supply.

Through 18 percent co-operative union are formed under the operation flood programmer, they included 1, 80,422 village dairy co-operative with their 2.6 million members and total milk procurement of 2.78 million liters per day. According to the N.D.D.B animal health centers extended over 11,800 villages through 172 regular mobile veterinary units.

### **2.3.2 Operation Flood –II (1981-85):**

The second phase of operation flood was implemented during July 1, 1981 to July30, 1985, 136 milk sheds were set up and linking to over 290 urban markets. The sale capital of gift projects and would bank loan has created, by the end of 1985, a self sustaining system of 43,000 villages co-operative dairy covering 4.25 million milk producers. In these phases milk powder production went up from 22,000 tones in per project years to 1, 40,000 tones in 1989. The operation flood largely succeeded in building up the essential infrastructure for nation wide dairy development. Due to Anand Pattern employment generation and per capita income has increased.

Co-operative dairy in 150 district of the country to over 10 million rural milk producers, during operation flood II phase 11.2 million liters per day processing and 200 tones per day dairying capacity, along with matching fat handing capacity would be required. About 42692 villages milk producers, Co-operative societies covering almost 4489 thousand

milk producers who will contribute mainly to dairy development. The country has also launched a technology mission for dairy development through improved breeding, health care and fodder development programmer.

The objectives of Operation Flood-II

- 1) To enable milk and products to form an appropriate part of stable nutrition adequate national diet.
- 2) To enable 10 million families of rural milk producers spreads out in 155 districts and to build available self sustaining dairy industry by mid 1985.
- 3) To enable milk producers to rear national milk herd of about 15 million cross breed cow and upgraded buffaloed.
- 4) To develop infrastructure required to support available national dairy industry.
- 5) To establish a national milk grid which links the rural milk shed to the major demand centers with an urban population of about 150.

### **2.2.3 Operation Flood –III (1985-1996):**

The during of operation flood –III was five years coinciding with 7<sup>th</sup> five year plan period. The total outlay during operation flood was of Rs.6,812 million ,156 milk sheds of the country developed strong farmers organizations enabling them of mange their milk procurement, processing, marketing, and input supply function.

In the III phase of “Operation Flood” consolidate Indian’s dairy co-operative movement, adding 30,000 new dairy co-operatives to the 42,000 existing societies organized during phase –II. Milk sheds peaked to 173 in 1988-89 with the number of women members and women dairy co-operative societies increasing significantly, from the outset, operation flood was conceived and implemented as much more than a dairy programmer. Rather, dairying was seen as an instrument of

development, generating employment and regular incomes for millions of rural people.

#### **2.4 Dairy Development in Maharashtra:**

Maharashtra is one of the major states in India. It is third largest state in area and population. Maharashtra enjoys the place of pride in the national pursuit of milk "White Revolution". The commendable work has been carried out by the milk co-operative in the several states studies has shown that the milk co-operative have the potentialities of going a long way in improving the economic and social handicaps of farmers with this view. Government of Maharashtra has paid special attention and made financial provision such as grant's subsidies and share capital for the milk co-operative . Because of such efforts, the numbers of primary milk co-operative and union in the state have gone up.

Maharashtra is also the most urbanized and industrially developed state. In Maharashtra , co-operative movement is widespread and has a long history in the economy of Maharashtra . In Maharashtra various co-operative unions and societies are working, such as apex level, state level, district level and taluka level. In Maharashtra dairy development was started in operation flood programmer phase –I on co-operative basis. The dairy unions are working at taluka or district level. The dairy unions or societied procure milk in the rural area.

**Table 2.1**  
**Progress of Dairy Unions in Maharashtra**

	Items	1996	2000	2001	2002
1	No.of milk Union	64 (...)	64 (00)	65 (1.56)	67 (3.07)
2	Membership	373 (...)	42690 (1345.04)	46835 (9.70)	48661 (3.89)
3	Of which government share	150 (..)	60 ((-)60.0)	59 ((-)1.66)	4810 (8052.57)
4	Owned funds	7899 (...)	126799 (1505.25)	129980 (2.50)	22032 ((-)82.97)
5	Borrowing Out standing	12755 (...)	26159 (105.08)	22709 ((-)13.18)	13326 ((-)4131)
6	Working Capital	31615 (..)	972412 (2975.79)	1028514 (5.76)	133894 (6.98)
7	Milk procured value	92541 (..)	1209733 (12973.05)	12857777 (6.28)	716021 ((-)44.25)
8	No.of union in Profit	43 (..)	36 ((-)16.27)	42 (16.66)	46 (9.52)
9	Amount of profit	443 (..)	19218 (4238.14)	13019 ((-)32.25)	818 ((-)93.71)
10	No.of Union in loss	21 (...)	26 (23.80)	22 ((-)15.38)	18 ((-)18.18)
11	Amount of loss	1972 (...)	7314 (272.26)	7642 (4.10)	817 (89.30)
12	Milk and milk products sold	N.A	12223126 (...)	1311037 (7.26)	7415271 ((-)43.44)

Source: [http:// www. Maharashtra .org/part/B](http://www.Maharashtra.org/part/B).

Note: figures in brackets indicates growth rate of items

N.A - Not Available.

The Table No.2.1 shows the progress of dairy unions in Maharashtra . In the year 1996, 64 dairy unions were working in the state. It was increased to 67 in 2002. The growth rate of the dairy unions was 1.56% in 2001 and 3.07% in 2002. The membership of the dairy unions was 373 thousand in 1996 and increased to 48661 thousand in 2002. The growth rate of membership was declined by 9.70 % in 2001 and 3.89% in 2002.

The share capital of dairy unions have increased day-by-day. In the year 2000 it was Rs. 4159 lakh and in 2002 it was Rs.5637 lakh. The growth rate of share capital was 20.41% and 13.60% in 2001. It was increased in 2002 by 19.30%. The contribution of government in the share capital of dairy unions was Rs.150 lakh in 1996. It was decreased in 2000, i.e. 8052.54% , The dairy unions hold owned funds in the year 1996 of Rs.7899 lakh and in 2002 it was Rs.22132 lakh. The growth rate of owned fund was 1505.25% in 2000. It was declined to 2.50% in 2001 and (-) 82.97% in 2002..

The dairy unions borrow money from various agency and government. The growth rate of borrowing out standing was 105.08% in 2000. It was negative in 2001, i.e. (-) 13.18% and (-) 41.31% in 2002. The dairy unions hold working capital for various purposes. In 1996 they hold Rs.31615 lakh, in 2000 it was Rs.972412 lakh in 2001, it was Rs.1028514 lakhs and in 2002, it was Rs.1333894 lakh. The growth rate of working capital was i.e. 2975.79% in 2000. It decline in 2001, i.e. 5.76% and in 2002 it was negative i.e. (-) 86.98%.

The dairy unions collect milk from primary dairy societies. The value of procured milk by unions was Rs.92541 lakh in 1996. It increased in 2000, i.e. Rs.12097933 lakh and in 2001 it was Rs.12857777 lakh. The value of milk procured by unions has declined in 2002 i.e. Rs.7168021 lakh. The growth rate of the milk procured value was 6.28 % in 2001 but negative (-) 44.25% in 2002.

The dairy unions receive profit by selling milk and milk by products and other input services. The number of milk unions profits those that are working in good manner. In 1996, 43 dairy unions were in profit and they received Rs. 13019 lakh profit. In 2002, 46 dairy unions were in profit and they received Rs. 13019 lakh profit and they received Rs.5.816 lakh profit . The growth rate of profit received by union shared decline trend. In 2001, the growth rate was (-) 032.25% and in 2002 was (-) 93.71%.



In the year 1996, 21 dairy unions were in 1055 it increased in 2000 to 26 and in 2001 it was decline to 22 and in 2000, it was 18. The growth rate of milk unions in loss in 2000 was 23.80%, it was in 20001, i.e. (-) 15.38% and in 2002 it was (-) 18.18%. The union was 272.26% in 2000 in 2001 it was 4.10%. The growth rate amount of loss received by dairy unions was negative in 2002 i.e. (-) 89.30%. It means the dairy unions reduce their amount of loss. The growth rate of milk and milk by products sold by the dairy unions was negative in 2002, i.e. (-) 43.44%.

The dairy unions in Maharashtra are facing many problems such as declining trend in milk production, competition from private dairy farms, price of milk etc. Therefore, the growth rate of various items this table shows negative trend.

## **2.5 Operation Flood in Maharashtra:**

### **2.5.1 Operation Flood –I**

The operation flood programmer was started in Maharashtra in 1970. The duration of the operation flood programmer was ten years. So the programmer came to end on 31st March, 1981. The National Dairy Development Board Sanctioned Rs.25 corers, but only Rs.18 corer were made available for it. This amount was spent on establishing dairy in kolhapur and Jalgaon district for Aarey and Varali dairy projects.

### **2.5.2 Operation Flood-II**

The operation flood –II was started from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1981 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1985. In this second phase kolhapur , jalgaon , Solapur, Aurangabad, jalana, satara, Buchanan, pune, Nasik , yavatmal, Sangli, Dhule, Chandrapur , Raigad etc. 21 district s were included, for this second phase N.D.D.B sanctioned 90 corers . But Rs. 16.10 crores were actually made available , out of this amount in Jalgaon and Kolhapur districts, the project of milk powder and cattle feed were established . In operation flood-II, the expansion of katraj dairy project in pune district on under co-operative sector was established. The

Maharashtra dairy project was established in Mumbai.

### **2.5.3 Operation Flood –III**

The Operation flood-III was started Maharashtra from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1985. The N.D.D.B sanctioned Rs.77 corers for it. But out of it only Rs. 18.14 corers were made available March 1990. The amount has been spent on the 21 district involved in operation flood-II phase. The funds sanctioned by N.D.D.B proved fruitful for the implementation of various programmers in developing areas.

The Maharashtra Government declared that the special Karnadhar Committee is established to submit unions. This project reports are useful in preparing state level master plan for milk industry. The district level karnadhar committee has to complete the project report for their district. The for 5 years takes into consideration of the milk collection, processing, distribution and creating high quality cattle etc. Reports have been submitted to the state level by the karnadhar committee. The state level committee prepare the state level , master plan for dairy development.

The N.D.D.B, state dairy development board , state co-operative milk union, state development of animal husbandry etc. approved the committee report in 25<sup>th</sup> August 1992.

### **2.6 Ninth Plan and Dairy Industry:**

The post GATT world challenges are reflected in the report of working group of animal husbandry and dairy during the formulation of the Ninth Five year plan .In animal health diseases management , the main point of licestock owner is to reduce the economics losses, the sanitary measures introduced in the new world agreement. In the Ninth plan , most requirements hav e been specified for livestock products while livestock is free from diseases, without ensuring these qualities considerations, Indian livestock exports are several restricted. In the

ninth plan a very large programmer for controlling major livestock diseases are undertaken. The proposed outlay on animal health care in 9<sup>th</sup> plan was Rs.52 corers and dairy development was Rs. 485 corers .In the 9<sup>th</sup> plan the integrated dairy development project was further strengthened outside the non operation flood hilly and backward district. It used mode of the Anand Pattern” of co-operative dairying for this purpose and outlay proposed for it was Rs.200 corers. In the 9<sup>th</sup> plan marketing , buffalo milk produce commercial dairy heads credit supply etc, were introduced proposed outlay for there activities was Rs. 1965 corers for expenditure milk production in India remained more or less stagnant from 1950 to 1970. There fore, it increased rapidly, reaching 84.6 millions tones in 2001-02.

But the ninth plan target of milk production (96.49 kt) was not achieved. The per capita availability of milk increased from 112 gm/day in 1973-74 to about 226 gm/day in 2001-2002. It is still below the world average of 285 gm/day. Investment in the ninth plan decreased significantly compared to eight plans. Out of 168 milk unions, 58 milk unions (34.5%) were is loss. Hence, Government policy gives preference to the establishment of milk processing plant linking rural milk producers to urban consumers through net work of co-operative.

### **2.7) Tenth Plan and Dairy Development:-**

The tenth plan proposed to implement 18 schemes, which comprised of the 4 new schemes via, creation of disease free zones now renamed as foot and mouth disease control programmer, feed and fodder development programmer, poultry, dairy venture capital fund, strengthening of data base and information networking.

This plan allocated Rs. 25000 corers to implement the 18 schemes. Among them, 4 schemes are related to dairy development and 8 schemes to animal husbandry.

Annual plan 2003-04 of Rs.504.45 corers as against the budget

estimate 2002-03 of Rs.300 corers and revised estimate of 2002-03 allocated Rs.5.240 corers. Among them Rs.124.48 corers for animal husbandry sector and Rs. 31.02 corers for dairy development milk production during 2002-03 was expected to increase to 88 million tones.

## **2.8 Dairy Development Through Co-operative:**

Anand milk union ltd is the name of Khaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Ltd , Anand. It was started with the setting up of two milk co-operative . One at Gopalpur and second at Madgur in December, 1946. At the initial stage, Sardar Patil and Tribhan Das Patil took active steps to help initiate the co-operative against the monopoly procurement of Bombay milk scheme. It was tribhan Das Patil who encouraged a young dairy engineer ., Dr.V.Kurien who was then posted at a government run creamery in Anand to complete his contractual obligation for the recipient of government scholarship to study in united stated to join them. Together they started the farmed of Khaira through to Amol in Anand, a world- wide model of a co-operative . The underlying principle of Anand Pattern is self refinance.

The Amul and Anand model of co-operative structure builds on a vertically integrate single industry co-operative that link rural producers with urban consumers by introducing intensive milk production systems and improvements technology for processing and marketing.

The Amul and Anand model of co-operative structure builds on a vertically integrate single industry co-operative that link rural producers systems and improvement technology for processing and marketing. It is a three tired structure.

- 1) The village milk co-operative society.
- 2) The district milk producers unions.
- 3) Co-operative milk marketing federation.

Anand pattern stands by these three tire structure.To Further the

Benefit of co-operative dairy development the national dairy development the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) was set up in 1965 at Anand , Gujarat

**1) The village milk co-operative -:**

An Anand pattern village dairy co-operative society (DCS) is formed by milk producers. Any producer can become a DCS member by buying a share and committing to sell milk only to the society . Each DCS has a milk collection center where members take milk every day. Each members milk is tested for quality with payments based on the DCS profit is used to pay each member a patronage bonus based on the quantity of milk poured.

**2) The Districts Milk Producers Unions -:**

A District co-operative milk producers union is owned by dairy co-operative societies. The union buys all the societies milk, then processes and markets fluid milk and products. Most unions also provide a range of inputs and services to DCSs and their members : fed, veterinary care, artificial insemination to sustain the growth of milk production and the co-operative business. Union staff train and provide consulting services to support DCS leaders and staff.

**3) Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation-:**

The co-operative milk producers unions in a state form a state federation which is responsible for marketing the fluid milk and products of member unions. Some federations also manufacture, fed and support other union activities.

**2.9 Dairy Development in Kolhapur-:**

The Kolhapur District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. Kolhapur was established on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1963 under the co-operative Act. It made a moderate beginning by collecting 700 liters of milk per day from 22 societies. Most success stories have a humble beginning and 50 has been with Kolhapur Zilla Dudh Utpadak Sangh Maryadit.

On 16<sup>th</sup> March 1968 as part of the white revolution, a fire was started to help the white revolution revolve heavily when on this day came into being the "Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari". The first milk collection centre in this district, run by the Government Milk Scheme (GMS) was inaugurated by the then minister for Agriculture Shri. P.K. Alias Balasaheb Sawant at Pachgaon village in Karveer Taluka, with the establishment of GMS a number of milk co-operative were organized in the adjoining area for feeding the project. After Kolhapur District Milk Co-operative Unions established in 1963, with a view to collect the milk on behalf of GMS. By the end of March 1985 on an average 65,000 ltrs, of milk was handled and sent to the government for distribution in the Bombay city. However, the dairy milk collection of Kolhapur Milk Union was upto 1, 23,000 ltrs. And hence there was need to expand the GMS. But in the mean while, Government of Maharashtra, accepted the of Programmer and gave an opportunity to co-operative sector. As a result of this programmer, the GMS were handed over to Kolhapur District Milk Co-operative Union on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1985 with all its assets.

## **2.10 Role of District Dairy Development Department in Development of Milk Co-operative:**

The Governments of Maharashtra has been assisting the milk co-operative in various ways. Accordingly, the milk societies in the district were provided by way of loans and subsidy. All the three co-operative milk unions in the district were assisted by way of government share capital and selected milk societies were assisted by way of management subsidy. The following were some of the important items of assistance so far provided by the District Dairy Development Department for the development of milk co-operative operations.

- 1) State participation in the share capital of three milk unions. So far the amount of Rs.41,99,700 has been given to the unions.
- 2) The Development Grant of 31,93793 for the milk unions for the construction of building, chilling centres, purchase of vehicles and cans, ice factory.
- 3) Assistance for the establishment of common milking sheds for milk co-operative.
- 4) Management grant was given 0.2 paise per liters, of primary societies, those who tests the milk and deliver it to GMS.
- 5) Management subsidy for the first three years to milk societies Rs.1200,800 and 500 respectively. In 1985-86 the subsidy fo Rs.1,16,500 to 119 milk was sanctioned.
- 6) The backward class members of milk societies are being assisted by way of loans and subsidy for the purchase of buffalo feed and fodder and training of cattle keeping.

Apart from the financial assistance given by the District Dairy Development, the District special Auditor, Assistant Registrar (Dairy Co-operative) are also responsible for registration, audit and supervision of milk co-operative in the district. Thus our hunch: Government aid and assistance influences the growth of milk

co-operative is true.

From the foregoing discussion, it is observed that the spread and growth of milk co-operative in kolhapur district was the out come of rising income level of villages in Hupari, the silver village in the district. The high income level and demand for milk caused for the introduction of the first milk society in 1952. The movement for milk co-operative got momentum after independence and during the plan period. The growth of these societies decreases from eastern and central part of the kolhapur district to the western part. This growth also shows intra regional imbalances caused due to natural imbalances and constraints. Taking an overall review of the growth of milk co-operative in the kolhapur district , it is revealed that the performance of MPCS in the district in respect of a number of milk societies, paid up share capital, working capital and milk collection was in accordance with the state policy. They have achieved better results in terms of growth in a number of milk societies, milk collection etc. During the last 25 years. However, if one takes micro level review it shows that there was not much growth in the per society membership, paid up share capital and reserves. Due to a lack of sufficient milk collection in the number of milk societies in profit and loss has remained more or less the same. Still the majority of the milk societies have remained in lower class of audit and they were not maintaining their records in proper manner. Due to a lack of sufficient milk collection in the number of milk societies in profit and loss has remained more or less the same. Still the majority of the milk societies have remained in lower class of audit and they were not maintaining their records in proper manner. Due to politics; and with more than one societies in some villages an average milk collection and the turnover of the milk societies have remained low. The special feature of dairy co-operative of kolhapur district is the registration of some women's societies. There was yet another point to be noted i.e.



there were inter district imbalances in the growth of milk co-operatives. The three talukas viz. Karveer, Hatkanangale and Shirol have always remained at the top in all respects, while milk societies in the remaining 9 talukas were handicapped due to natural and infrastructural facilities. Therefore, to develop the milk societies in these talukas, we have to develop the irrigation, roads, banking, facilities, similarly, there is an urgent need to restrict the opening of new societies in the villages where there are already excess milk societies.

The Kagal Taluka was famous in Dairy Sector. Gokul, Mahalaxmi is the most important Dairy unit in co-operative sector in Kagal. Samruddhi Milk and milk products unit it was one private sector dairy unit in the kagal taluka. The samruddhi milk and milk products is at Vhanali, (Taluka Kagal) in rural area, and away from 30 km. from kolhapur city,

### **2.11 History of Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit:**

It is an accepted fact that the growth of milk co-operative in rural areas is the outcome of the innumerable difficulties, inconveniences, and hardships experienced by the rural population involved in milk supply. They had to walk down long distances from their places of residences to distance markers to sell their small quantities of milk. Later on use of bicycles was made by many. But the absence of all season roads, inadequate transport and smaller quantities of milk were the major hurdles in dairy development. There was no proper link between the producers and the consumers. The milk producers could not be brought for sale in urban areas by an average farmer due to a lack of proper and efficient organization and adequate transport facility. Milk supplier was to face so many problems and this situation started in new dairy unit in kagal taluka their name is samruddhi milk and milk products unit.

The samruddhi milk and milk product is at vhanali (Taluka Kagal) in rural area, and away from 30 km. from kolhapur city. Samruddhi milk and milk products unit was started on 2001 in private sector. It collects milk by small daires in rural area. Samruddhi milk and milk product unit collects 11,000 liters milk per day and 5,000 liters milk is used to make bi-products.i.e. Shrikhand, Amrakhand , Khava, Ghee, Basundi and Lassie td. Thus samruddhi unit is assisting to farmers to get additional sources of livelihood and enlistment of farmers to bring then above the poverty line.

Milk collection capacity of perday in samruddhi unit is 25,000 liters. Total share holders in 4075 are there unit. In this time 100 workers are working in the unit. Milk collection area in samruddhi in kolhapur and Balgaon district. Samruddhi approval share capital is 75 lakh and to be received share capital is 59,09,000 samruddhi unit is work in private sector. It connects milk by small dairies in rural area.

### **2.12 Growth of Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit, vhanali:**

Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit has been start in 2001. This unit was to collect the milk and supply pacing milk and milk products, with the help of our questionnaire we asked the samruddhi unit accountant whether they had become the growth of milk collection in 2001 to 2006. The answer given by them is shown in the following table No-2.2

**Table No 2.2**  
**Milk Collection of Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit.**

Sr.No	Year	Milk Collection (Lt)	Growth Rate(%)
1	2001-2002	48,39,416	-
2	2002-2003	50,49,832	4.34
3	2003-2004	51,54,934	2.08
4	2004-2005	63,43,882	23.06
5	2005-2006	54,60,833	(-)13.91

Source:- Office Record of Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit 'Vhanali'.

Table No.2.2 indicates the growth rate to milk collection of " Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit " Vhanali. The growth rate of the milk collection of the samruddhi milk and milk products unit was 4.34% in 2002-2003, after 2002-2003 the growth rate declined to 2.08% in 2003-2004. The growth rate of milk collection further declined i.e. (-)

13.91 In 2005-2006. That is negative growth rate. In 2004-2005 growth rate was 23.06 this is positive growth rate. The growth was highest in the year 2004-2005 i.e. 23.06. And next year negative growth rate in the samruddhi unit.

**Conclusion :**

The above observation in this chapter basically focused in dairy as subsidiary occupation but how and dairy development during the operation flood programmer in India. Dairy development in Maharashtra and Kolhapur and finally discuss the samruddhi milk and milk products unit how many milk collect in per year and there growth rate. And above observation "Samruddhi Milk and Milk Products Unit" per year milk collection growth rate is negative

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