

CHAPTER - V

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Observations of the study

5.2 Suggestions of the Study

OBSERVATIONS OF THE STUDY

In this chapter we have presented observations of the study undertaken and the suggestions made based on the study.

3.1 Observations of the Study

- 1) Karveer taluka is top ranking taluka in dairy business in the district.
- 2) Almost all the dairies are run on Anand Pattern.
- 3) In the Karveer Taluka all the sample dairy co-operative societies have successfully increased the membership which is the indication of involving more and more farmers in the activity undertaken. The annual growth of increase in membership is around 10 per cent. The most successful primary dairy co-operative society is Shri Krushna Dairy Co-operative Society Ltd. Gadmudshingi.
- 4) Almost all the primary co-operative dairies are successful in increasing milk collection except one. The growth in milk collection differs from one society to another in the range of 30 per cent to 58 per cent.
- 5) It is observed that at village level milk is not tested daily which may develop dishonestly amongst societies workers.

- 6) Lack of control from right persons result in to adulteration.
- 7) The composition of buffalos is more than cow's in Karveer Taluka which is also a responsible factor for increase in milk production.
- 8) The large extent Kolhapur Zilla Dudh Utpadak Sangh is responsible in promoting dairy co-operatives in Karveer taluka.
- 9) In the Karveer Taluka all the sample dairy co-operative societies has successfully increased the membership which is indication of involving more and more farmers in the activity undertaken. The annual growth of increase in membership is around 10 per cent. The most successful primary dairy co-operative society in the taluka is Shri Krushna Dairy Co-operative Society Ltd. Gadnudshingi.
- 10) As credit facility is given most of the farmers go for buying cattlefeed and as a result milch animals get nutritious feed which results into lactation period of animal.
- 11) For the sample dairy farmers 42 per cent of the total financing has been done by co-operative banks including District Co-operative Bank and role of primary co-operative society is negligible.

- 12) It is observed that maximum repayment (68 %) is made through primary dairy society at source. It is observed that all the dairy farmers have repaid the loan taken for buying milch animals.
- 13) The sample dairy co-operatives have created direct employment in the rural area where they have located. The samples of 16 primary co-operative dairies have created 74 jobs for candidates of different aptitude.
- 14) All the dairy co-operatives suffer from trained personnel which affects on the administration of the dairy society.
- 15) 28 % of the total sample belong to landless categories who have earned annual gross income to the extent of Rs.16,320 farmers holding land of the 5 acres, 34 % of the total sample have earned gross annual income to the extent of Rs.21,360 which support the fact that almost all the dairy farmers look at dairy business as a source of subsidiary income.
- 16) Dairy business is more popular among the farmers who have sufficient irrigated lands.
- 17) It is observed that only because of political spirit in some of the villages there are more than one dairy which results in unnecessary overheads.

18) It is observed that almost all dairy co-operatives provide Artificial Insemination and veterinary services, cattlefeed financing and training to the dairy farmers.

5.2 Suggestions of the Study

Based on the study in hand following suggestions have been offered.

- 1) Though we observed overall increase in villages participated in dairy development activity, in case of Karveer 45 villages out of 155 have not formed dairy co-operative societies. In terms of percentage it is 29 % of the total villages of the taluka. Therefore attempts should be made to encourage farmers to form co-operative societies in the respective villages.
- 2) Veterinary services should be increased for this purpose it is suggested that six societies should form a group and hire part time services of a veterinary doctor who will visit each village of the group once in a week.
- 3) Governments animal husbandary centres are also not sufficient for the bovine population of Karveer taluka on priority number of animal husbandary centres should be increased.

- 4) It is suggested that to overcome the problem of trained personnel, Kolhapur Zilla Dudh Utpadak Sangh, Kolhapur should arrange special training programmes for the staff of primary co-operative societies.
- 5) Inefficient dairy co-operatives, if any, should be merged in the efficient dairy societies of respective villages.
- 6) For green fodder development subsidy should be given so that milch animals will have enough green fodder which will further result in increase in milk production.
- 7) In order to convert surplus milk into milk product, especially, during flush season, dairy personnel should be trained in producing milk products.
- 8) Attempt should be made to maintain quality of milk and to avoid adulteration by paying surprise visits to milk collection centre by the executive council of the society concerned.
- 9) In order to curtail political spirit awareness creation in co-operation programmes should be arranged.
- 10) To start more milk distribution centres in the urban areas.