

COOPERATION OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO DEVELOP DAIRY OCCUPATION IN PUNE DISTRICT

Dr. Sunil Gaikwad

Principal, Research Guide S.P.College Pune

Mrs. Anupama Rajkumar Kamble

Assistant Professor

Konkan Gyanpeeth, Uran College of
Commerce and Arts, Uran-Raigad

ABSTRACT

Dairy cooperatives play an important role in the economic development of India. Food Association was established to improve and facilitate the work of our members. Demand for milk and dairy products may also open the international market. This study examines the current status of the dairy industry and its dairy partners in India and provides recommendations to overcome future challenges. The findings show that 80 percent of the milk produced by rural producers is obtained from

Noncooperative activities, while the remaining 20 percent is obtained through cooperatives. The study found that dairy cooperatives play an important role in reducing rural poverty by increasing milk production and sales. Participation of intermediaries; lack of communication between manufacturers; Lack of infrastructure such as collection, storage, transportation and working is the main factor that does not affect the prices of milk sold by producers. Milk quality, production, infrastructure support and international trade are seen as the future challenges of the dairy industry in India. . This article will focus on the growth and development of dairy cooperatives in Pune.

Keywords – Dairy Cooperative, Growth, Development

Introduction

The majority of Indian population is dependent on agriculture. Most of the Indian population is residing in small towns and a village whose livelihood totally depends on agricultural land. In India, 80% of the farmers are small and marginal and nearly 30% of the rural landless and Agricultural labor. Dairying is an important source of a subsidiary to these small marginal farmers and agriculture labor. The irrigation and the co-operative sector, as well as different financial sources, help to the technological development in agriculture. The manure from animals provides an honest supply of organic matter for up soil fertility and crop yields. Since Agriculture is usually

seasonal, there's a prospect of finding employment throughout the year for several persons through husbandry. Thus, dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy programmers are small/marginal markers and landless laborers.

The objective of the Study

1. To study the Development of dairy cooperative in Maharashtra
2. To study the Development of dairy cooperative in Pune district

Research Methodology

All data for this study should be collected from secondary sources such as government publications, NDDDB annual reports, financial studies, website publications focusing on various aspects of the dairy industry.

Development Of Dairy Co-Operatives In India

India is the world's largest milk producer. Indian food industry is growing rapidly and trying to keep up with the progress in the global dairy industry, India's fast growing industry provides them with enough potential. The law is over. The first dairy cooperative was established in Allahabad in 1913 and subsequently cooperative dairy farming took shape and spread to different places and regions of India. Kaira District Milk Producers Cooperative Federation Ltd., popularly known as "Amul Dairy", was incorporated in Anand, Gujarat. In today's business world, changes in the quality, use and production of dairy products can be made easily and for the benefit of consumers. This can only happen if the modern economy is supported and successfully organized. Indian Milk Cooperative is the largest cooperative in the world. The dairy sector is a testament to India's food and financial security. It not only brings the unorganized sector into the economy, but also aims to improve health, animal production, women's empowerment and the quality of life of rural farmers.

List Of Dairy Cooperative Brands Of Each State

State/UT	Brand name	State/UT	Brand name
----------	------------	----------	------------

Delhi	Mother dairy	Bihar	Sudha
Jammu & Kashmir	Snow cap	West Bengal	Benmilk
Punjab	Verka	Odisha	Omfed
Haryana	Vita	Assam	Purabi
Himachal Pradesh	Him	Sikkim	Sikkimilk
Uttrakhand	Aanchal	Goa	Goa Dairy
Uttar pradesh	Parag	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaya
Rajasthan	Saras	Kerela	Milma
Madhya Pradesh	Sanchi	Karnataka	Nandini
Gujarat	Amul	Tamil nadu	Aavin
Chattisgarh	Devbhog	Jharkhand	Medha
Pondicherry	Ponlait	Mizoram	Mulco
Tripura	Gomati	Nagaland	Milkcon
Maharashtra	Mahanand, Gokul, Warana, DudhPandhari, Rajhans, Katraj. Shivamrut, Krishna, Konya, DevgiriMahanand, Kisan, Nandan, Vasant, Godavari		

Source: Indian Dairy Co-Operative Society

Development Of Dairy Co-Operatives In Maharashtra

In the 19th century, India's economy and finances were in bad shape, so India began to cooperate with the alliance to promote selfdevelopment. Cooperative credit societies in India came into existence after the passage of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act in 1904. The main purpose of the Credit Societies Act is to promote cooperation between farmers, health incentives, etc. among all cooperatives established by the Act. was. It is a legal entity that conducts business and collects funds as a legal entity. They divided cooperatives into two groups: rural and urban. Rural cooperatives

should be forced to accept the principle of unlimited liability. Municipal partners can choose to

take responsibility or not take responsibility. Avoid premature mergers of cooperative credit union policies. The 1912 Act was passed. The law aims to expand the necessary security and prevent the normalization of necessary practices in cases where the validity of the law is in doubt. The practice of establishing cooperatives or limited or limited liability in urban or rural areas is now obsolete,

and the establishment of a day depends solely on the existence of members and the availability of funds. The simplicity and simplicity of the Old Servants remained intact, allowing them to develop and evolve along their own lines.

Development Of Dairy Co-Operatives In Pune

In the commencement of the cooperative movement, there was only few number of cooperative milk societies. After cooperative movements, it increases constantly. Its effect is that increases the production of milk and milk products. The information about the cooperative milk societies in the district and its milk production capacity is given in table No 1

Table 1
DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN PUNE
(Milk Collection Centers)

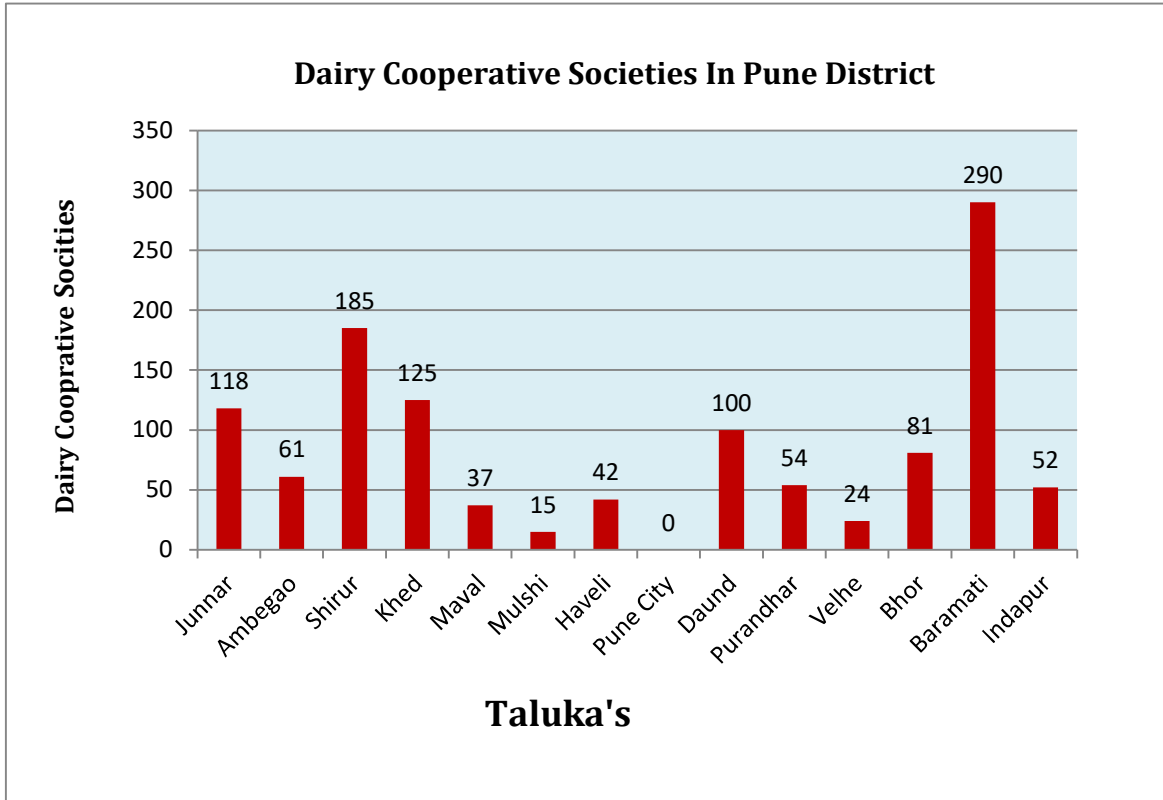
Dist. PUNE

Reference Year: 2017-18

No	Taluka	Dairy Cooperative Societies	Total Members	Total Milk Collection		No. of Chilling Plants	Capacity of Chilling plants (000 ltrs)
				Total (000 ltrs)	Per day (000 ltrs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Junnar	118	7212	27612	76	1	50
2	Ambegao	61	3660	17557	48	1	50
3	Shirur	185	10175	10406	29	1	10
4	Khed	125	6750	8797	24	2	60
5	Maval	37	2035	1544	4	1	10
6	Mulshi	15	840	865	2	0	0
7	Haveli	42	2337	964	3	1	200
8	Pune City	0	0	0	0	1	50
9	Daund	100	5800	26897	74	2	80
10	Purandhar	54	3780	4300	12	1	30
11	Velhe	24	1484	489	1	0	0
12	Bhor	81	4698	3551	10	1	20

13	Baramati	290	17390	97970	238	1	100
14	Indapur	52	3672	10768	30	2	250
Total District		1184	69833	211718	580	15	910

Source: District Milk Business Development Officers, Pune



Taluka wise Progress Of Milk Production In Pune District

Pune district is the second largest milk producer in Maharashtra. Average annual milk production is close to 211,718 metric tons. Pune has the highest milk production due to availability of water, irrigation facilities and food supply. In the table below we can see the total milk production taluka-wise..

Table 2

TALUKAWISE PROGRESS OF MILK PRODUCTION PUNE DISTRICT

(000 MT)

No.	Taluka	2009-10	2015-16	2017-18
-----	--------	---------	---------	---------

		Milk Production (000 MT)	Milk Production (000 MT)	Milk Production (000 MT)
1	Junnar	9471	37234	27612
2	Ambegao	10210	16626	17557
3	Shirur	9243	9497	10406
4	Khed	7580	10260	8797
5	Maval	1716	1639	1544
6	Mulshi	979	752	865
7	Haveli	3171	1215	964
8	Pune City	0	0	0
9	Daund	18704	23995	26897
10	Purandhar	3883	4172	4300
11	Velhe	339	482	489
12	Bhor	2687	3445	3551
13	Baramati	42077	84286	97970
14	Indapur	21634	12399	10768
Total District		131694	206002	211718

Source: District Animal Husbandry Office, Pune

Milk production in Pune district is not constantly increasing, during the period 2017-18, the milk production was flexible .Baramati taluka is large is milk producer in the Pune district,.

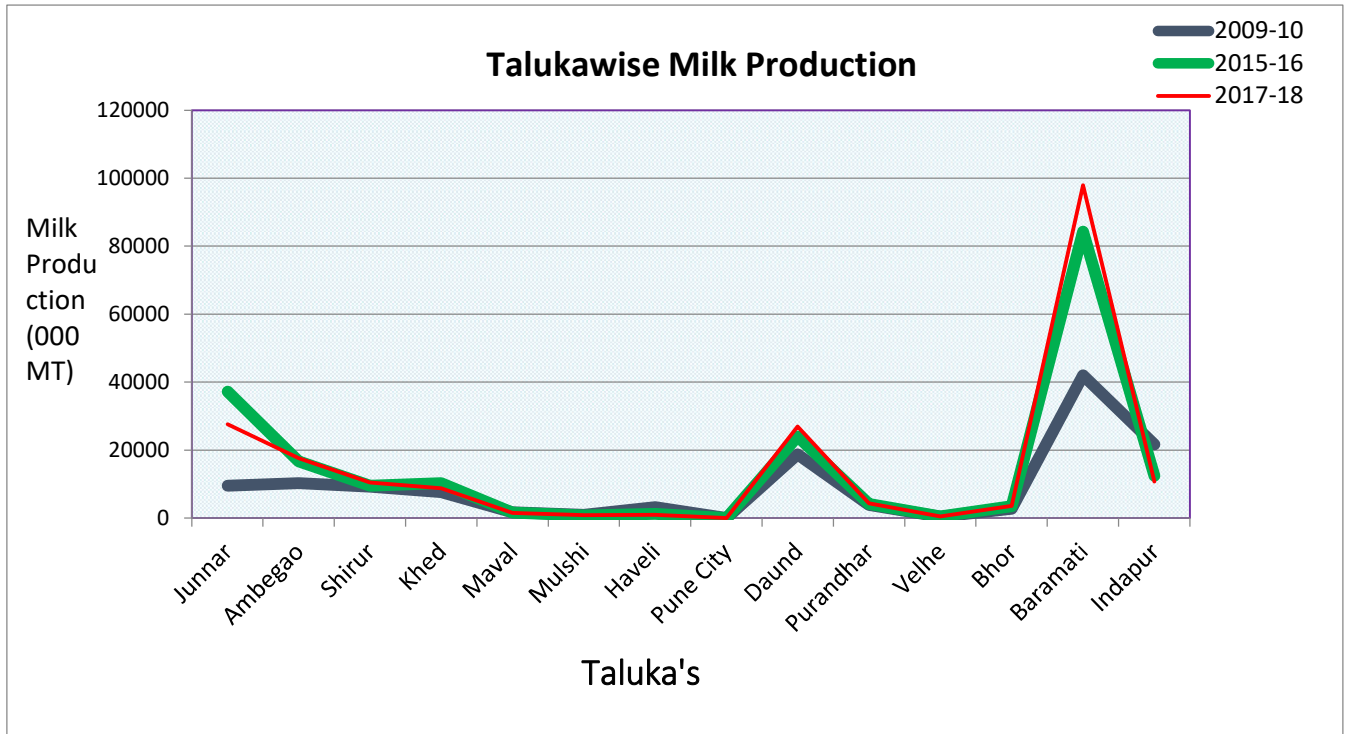


Table 3 - PROGRESS OF MILK PRODUCTION IN PUNE DISTRICT**Dist. Pune****(‘000MT)**

No.	Year	Milk Production
1	2009-10	131694
2	2015-16	206002
3	2017-18	211718

Source: District Animal Husbandry Office, Pune.**CONCLUSION**

According to NDDDB research, the industrial sector consumes 20 percent of all milk production, while 34 percent of all milk is sold to businesses not involved in Copying. Local people use 46% of the extra milk. The government, producers (such as milk cooperatives and producers) and employers establish a fair and transparent annual milk collection system in the village. Village swimmers, dudiya workers, contract workers and others working in informal or illegal occupations. Since dairy producers are not paid any fees, they are generally considered potential contacts; instead it depends on the situation. Indian Milk Cooperative is the largest cooperative in the world. The dairy sector is a testament to India's food and financial security. It not only brings the unorganized sector into the economy, but also aims to improve health, animal production, women's empowerment and the quality of life of rural farmers.

Reference

1. *Dr. B. S. Mathur(1990): "Cooperation in India" published by Sahitya Bhavan, Agra, Page 1*
2. *Panday R. Shastri(1964) : "Arthashastra of Koutilya" Published by Pandit pustkalay Kashi. Page. 13*
3. *Animesh Banerjee, "Indian Dairying: An Overview", Productivity, Vol.36, No.4, January-March, 1996, Page. 525*
4. [*Statement on the Cooperative Identity. International Cooperative Alliance*](#)
5. *Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nation.*
6. *The Gazetteers Department, Pune.*
7. *Dr. D. C. Kamble and Mr. Santosh P. Mane (2018) "A Study of Irrigation Intensity of Different Sources in Malshiras Tahsil." Research Journey, Research Journey, ISSN: 2348-7143 Impact Factor - (SJIF) – 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF)–0.676 (2013)*

Special Issue 144, Pp-28-36.

8. <http://dairy.maharashtra.gov.in>.
9. Koli P.A. (2007) “Dairy Development in India.” Challenges Before cooperative, shruti publications , Jaipur.p.11.
10. . Mane S. P, Shinde A. S., (2014), “A Study Changing Pattern of Rain Water Harvesting Management An Ancient To Modern Age In India- Geographical Analysis” Review of Research Vol. 3/Issue. 10, ISSN: 2249-894X.
11. Naiknaware, N. N. (2018): “Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Dairy Farming in Kolhapur District” the thesis for Ph.D. Degree in Geography submitted to Shivaji University Kolhapur.
12. NDDDB –National Dairy Development Boar