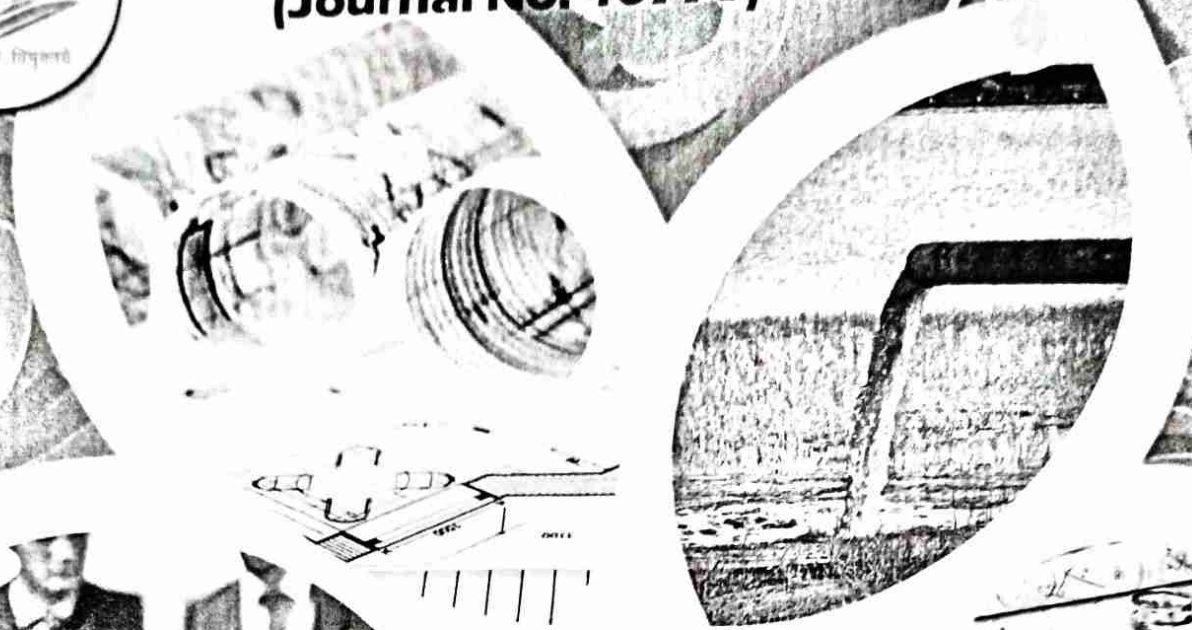




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19. A Study of Co-Operative Dairy Industry in Marathwada Region

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Abstract

India is the agrarian country, near about 70% population is depend on agriculture sector. Due to the natural calamities like draught and flood situation, the agriculture sector became weaker and weaker day by day. So there is a need of time that farmers shouldn't have to depend on agriculture sector only. In this situation the milk production is one of the most profitable ancillary businesses for farmers. This paper is focused on the study of co-operative dairy industry in Marathwada region. The researchers has analyzed the role played by co-operative dairy industry in the socio economic development of farmers in Marathwada.

Keywords: Dairy Development, Farmers, Milk Production

1.1 Introduction

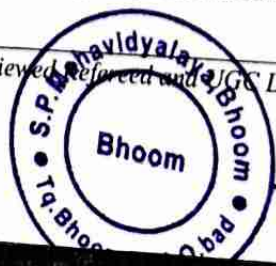
The milk has its existence with the creation of living things and mammals. The milk is a complete food. We can serve for many days just having milk. As soon as the mammals bore their children the milk may have created and it is likely possible that man may have thought about milk since then.

It is observed that the importance of breeding animal have raised with the development of human culture. The human needs of food have been fulfilled due to animal breeding and milk business. The bullocks and he buffalos are gotten. The breeding provided good quality along for farming which caused increase in the production of food grain. The animal can be breaded with the waste products in agree as fodder, hay, etc. this helped in development of dairy business and agriculture.

Thus, it is observed that dairy business have caused socio-economic development of human culture.

1.2 Need and Significance of the Study

The significance of dairy development in India was recognized internationally in holding of the 58th Annual Session of the (IDF) International Dairy Federation and XIX international



dairy congress (IDC) in New Delhi in 1974. These meetings of the dairy world were held in developing countries. Particularly XIX IDC has signified to Indian dairy as "an instrument of social and economic change" which is because dairy industry not only provides the milk and milk products for balancing the human diet but also generates more income and employment opportunities to the weaker sections of the community viz. small/marginal farmers and landless labors.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The following are the main objective the present study.

1. To review the policies and programs of the government for development of co-operative dairy sector in Marathwada.
2. To study the role played by co-operative dairy industries in economic and social development of Marathwada.
3. To study the modernisation technique of dairy industry in Marathwada.
4. To study growth trend in milk procurement processing, distribution and prices in Marathwada.

1.4 Hypothesis of the Study

❖ **Economic position of Milk Producers is increased due to Milk Co-operative Societies**

H_0 Economic position increased due to membership and milk co-operative societies are independent

H_1 Economic position increased due to membership and milk co-operative societies are not independent

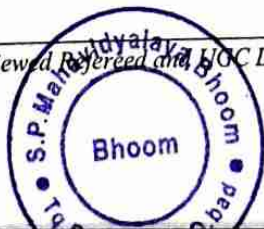
1.5 Research Methodology

A) Primary Data

The present study was mainly based on the primary data. The primary data was collected through observations and interviews with the milk producers in the jurisdiction of co-operative dairy society. For primary data collections the structured questionnaire was administered. After the collection of required data it was classified, tabulated, processed, compared, presented and interpreted for drawing the inferences.

B) Secondary Data

The secondary data was also used wherever necessary. Secondary data was collected from various books mainly related with the concept of dairy development and economic development. For the present study various national and international research journals, annual reports published by Government statutory bodies under ministry of animal husbandry and



annual reports of various district dairy co-operative societies and various organizations and different websites were also been reviewed.

C) Sample Size

The Marathwada Region was selected as local for the present study which consisting two regions i.e. Aurangabad and Nanded Region. Aurangabad Region consists Aurangabad, Jalana, Beed and Osmanabad District where as Nanded Region consists Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli and Latur District. The universe for the present study was the total number of milk producers in Marathwada Region within the jurisdiction of each district dairy co-operatives society. As it was very difficult to count the exact number of milk producers in the each district of Marathwada. Hence the Universe for the present study was unknown.

D) Sample Selection

For the present study the district co-operative dairy society situated at each district from Marathwada was taken as sample. As the universe was unknown the researcher was decided to select 50 milk producers from each district i.e. 400 respondents as sample for the study. Out of which 61 respondents were not given the response. So opinions of 339 respondents were considered for drawing the inferences.

For the sampling stratified random conventional sampling method was used. The details of the composition of sample i.e. respondents (milk producers) were as follows:

Table No. 1.4: Sample Selection

Sr. No.	Place	Selected Milk Producers	Response received
1	Aurangabad	50	42
2	Jalna	50	44
3	Beed	50	46
4	Osmanabad	50	42
5	Nanded	50	45
6	Parbhani	50	43
7	Hingoli	50	36
8	Latur	50	41
Total		400	339

The present study on co-operative dairy sector in Marathwada pertains to the entire district in Marathwada. It is based on the two levels of planning viz, micro and macro. The data used for study the performance of co-operative dairy sector Marathwada pertains different periods of time.



1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The present study deals with dairy development in Marathwada region and it also deals with economic development of co-operative dairy industry due to dairy business. This study also evaluates the role of Government and co-operative sector in dairy development. Its problems and difficulties. This study deals with government planning and programmes for dairy development. The researcher has studied modernization of dairy business in Marathwada.

1.7 Findings

1. Milk producer of Marathwada gives more importance to dairy farming. So they keep milky foreign species cows or hybrid cows instead of buffaloes and goats. It is also clear that milk producers handle more milky foreign cows instead of buffaloes and goats. For beneficial dairy business milk producers need more than 4 cows or buffaloes hence milk producers keep 3 to 4 milky cows and other's pregnant in rotation.
2. In Marathwada milk producers sale their milk to primary co- operative societies. In Marathwada the societies pay bill to the milk producers after 15 to 30 day's it is very easy.
3. Milk producers in Marathwada get their milk amount by Cheque or net cash. The percentage of net amount received is more 66 percent.
4. Because of membership in co-operative society's milk producer's get surety about their milk sale these co-operative societies provided different types of milky animals as well as fodder and veterinary services are available.
5. 9 percent milk producers get guidelines from agri universities, 16 percent from co-operative societies, while 52 percent get guidelines from magazines and books, 23 percent get guidelines from conferences and seminars.

1.8 Conclusions

1. Milk producers in Marathwada are higher in number between age group 18 to 40 years i.e. 61 percent and above 40 years are 39 percent.
2. Illiterate and little education milk producers are 68 percent in Marathwada. Because of it they are unable to get employee in higher technical knowledge. Although milk producers in Marathwada have changed their situation and made white revolution.
3. It seems that in irrigated area maximum number of wells and bore wells are in use i.e. 59 percent.



1.9 Suggetions

1. Milk production must be done scientifically with modern system rather than old and traditional ways more milk giving Milky animals should be cultivated. There should be complete cleanness in and around live stock. Milk production should be done separately and not supporting toagriculture.
2. Quality of milk is most important in the business of dairy. Quality of milk is not only depends upon green grass but it needs dry grass. For that purpose milk producers must grow different types of dry grass and preserves it. Dry fodder is necessary to increase the fats and other continents in milk.
3. In dairy business fodder is very important factor. If its provided to milky animals, It will helps to increase maximum capacity hence milk producers must provide 2 ½ kilograms fodder in morning and inevening.
4. If cattles expenditure increase ultimately profit reduces, same times milk producers have to meet to loss. Care should be taken of not to have livestock diseases. Shelter must be appropriate and good. There should be changed in places in teeing. Washing cows every day are important thinking in rearing.

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