RESEARCH FRONT

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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY MILK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to small or marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. India is one of the largest producers of dairy product in the world. The dairy industry in country is having 13% of world total milk production and containing world's largest dairy livestock. Dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy are small or marginal farmers and landless laborers. A farmer can earn a gross surplus of about Rs. 12,000 per year from a unit consisting of 2 milking buffaloes. Even more profits can be earned depending upon the breed of animal, managerial skills and marketing potential. The co-operative dairy industry plays an important role in economic, culture & social development of Indian economy. The co-operative dairy is an agency which carries a production and marketing of milk and milk product. This activity supports the producers who are having low income. Through this paper an attempt is made to understand the milk collection of dairy industry in Kolhapur district through co-operative societies. This study is based on secondary data of leading milk co-operative societies in Kolhapur district. The total primary co-operatives about 4530 in the year2014-15 and the total milk collection was about 8629794 liters in 2001,and in 2010 it was 26016551 liters in the district, it means it was increased by more than 33% (33.17%).

Keywords: Milk Industry, Milk Collection, primary Dairy co-operative Societies, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The co-operation means working together. Aristotle said that "Man is a social animal. Man cannot achieve success in isolation. In Man life live in society is a basic need of people. Social and economic progress is impossible without any co-operation.

Community living is one of the very important characteristics of human life. We to be find it in human society and animal world. There are various systematic communities living of ants, bees and a variety of such other creatures and also lions, elephants and deer also live in their groups.

The biologists having claimed that co-operation or the group instinct in man, which enabled people to live together, work together and help one another in times of difficulty. It has been biologically one of the important and vital instincts.

Emerson said, "Co-operation has a more evolutionary force in the development of man than has the better competitive struggle for existence." Montague says, "Science points out the way of survival and happiness for all mankind through love and co-operation" According to E. R. Bowen "Cooperation is the universal instrument of creation."

V. Kurien has said that the government should ensure that the control over the management of the co-operative is mains in the hands of genuine stakeholders, the farmers.

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Only then the dairy cooperatives can continue to play important role of creating a socio-economic revolution in rural India. (Kurien V. 2004) .

Dairy developments processed are an integrated. Unless the primary milk co-operative societies accept integrated approach, success will be always avoid them. The small holdings which were not viable in the controlled areas have been rendered viable in the cattle development area owing to greater reliance on dairying by farmers rather than on crop production. (Sarang1982).

The milk potential, actual milk collection in organize sector, ice production and milk chilling facilities, cross–breeding programme, fodder development, marketing of milk and finance for dairying these are techno economic and cultural factors of dairy industry development. The people in Kolhapur district having adopted the co- operative way of life for socio – economic development. It is very easy to production and marketing of milk through co- operatives. For the dairy industry development good potential in Kolhapur district. In the present Study, related to milk co-operative societies in the region. To study the spatio - temporal variation of milk primary Cooperative societies in the study region.

OBJECTIVES:

The Objective of the Paper is to Study the Spatial Distribution of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies and there Growth in the Kolhapur District.

STUDY AREA:

The geographical position of district in the state of Maharashtra is one of the south-western parts of Deccan Plateau and the district which is known as most fertile and well drained district of the state.

From the location point of view, the district is extent between from 73°00’ to 74°00’ east longitude and 15°6’ to 17°3’ north latitude. The Kolhapur district has an area of 7685 Sq/Km also the population of 3876001 (2011). The Kolhapur district is bounded by Belgaum district (Karnataka state) in southern the Sahyadri lanes in the western part, the Varna in the north, and the river Krishna and some part of Belgaum district of Karnataka state in the east. The average height of the district is about 390 to 600 meter.

Spatio-Temporal Variation of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies (2004-05 to 2014-15)

The below table 4.1 shows that distribution of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies in Kolhapur Region. As per the table, there is maximum number of Primary milk Co-operative Societies found in the rural area of the study regions. It means the rural area was obviously dominated the milk production and milk collection.

Each tahsil have primary milk co-operative societies due to the favorable climatic and geographical condition. The milk production is also hug there for milk production is also high due to the region the Primary co-operative milk member is growing fast. The Karvir tahsil is located at the Middle part of the district and also having the highest co-operative milk societies concentrated (6785). This tahsil is well known for Plain Region, administrative, educational, industrialization and also having high milk production.

In the Kolhapur region, the number of i.e.(614) Maximum Primary Milk co-operatives Societies are found in the Karvir tahsil , The second is Radhanagri tahsil (488) Primary Milk co-operatives societies. The third tahsil is Panala (442) Primary Milk co-operatives

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Societies. Besides the lowest (87) of Primary Milk co-operatives societies are found in Gaganbawada tahsil respectively due to adverse geographical condition.

Table 4.1
Primary Milk Co-operative Societies

Tahsil	Shahuwadi	Panhala	Hatkanangale	Shirol	Karvir	Gaganbawada	Radhanagari	Kagal	Bhudargadh	Ajara	Gadhinglaj	Chandgad
04-05.	276	395	261	239	511	63	439	337	328	215	272	329
05-06.	283	422	275	246	550	69	458	344	363	225	281	342
06-07.	284	415	282	251	561	73	462	351	372	227	283	346
07-08.	290	428	285	256	570	79	471	341	392	230	284	348
08-09.	297	441	290	259	586	87	484	383	403	235	292	367
09-10.	305	448	294	270	644	91	496	433	423	243	299	374
10-11.	308	452	296	271	650	98	502	442	436	246	302	378
11-12.	299	449	275	257	663	96	501	437	435	243	304	381
12-13.	303	464	275	259	673	97	511	440	438	43	307	386
13-14.	306	469	275	261	683	98	516	445	444	253	309	387
14-15.	314	477	275	263	694	103	530	454	446	259	312	393
Total	**3265**	**4860**	**3083**	**2832**	**6785**	**954**	**5370**	**4407**	**4480**	**2419**	**3245**	**4031**
Ave	**297**	**442**	**280**	**257**	**617**	**87**	**488**	**401**	**407**	**220**	**295**	**366**

Source: Socio – Economic Review of Kolhapur.

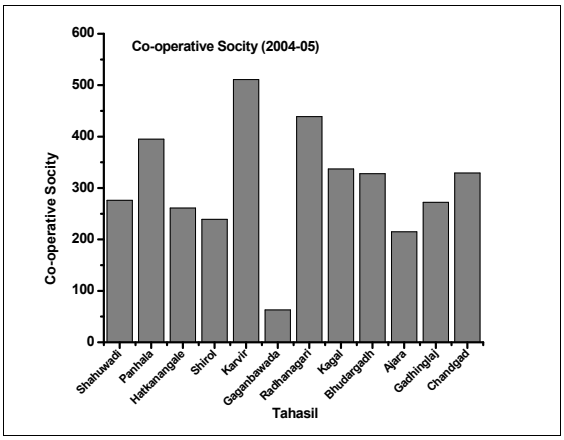
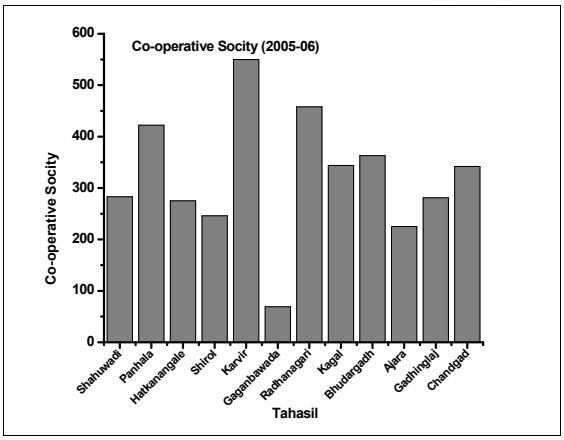


Figure 4.1



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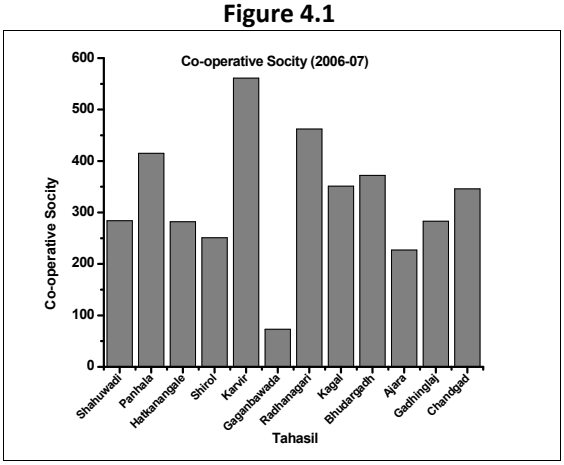

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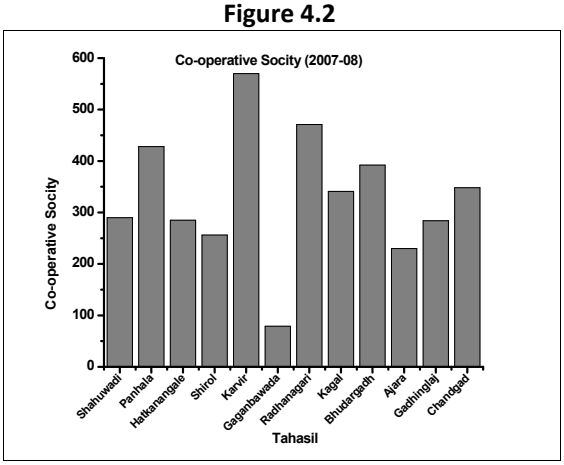

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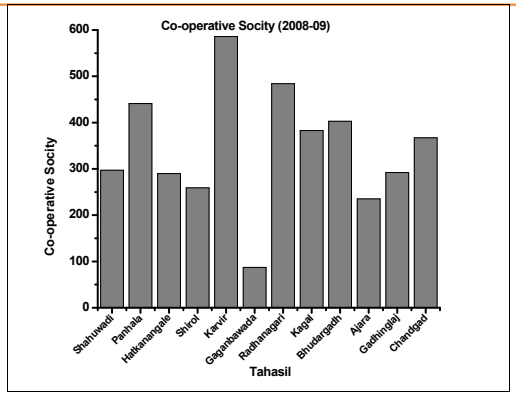

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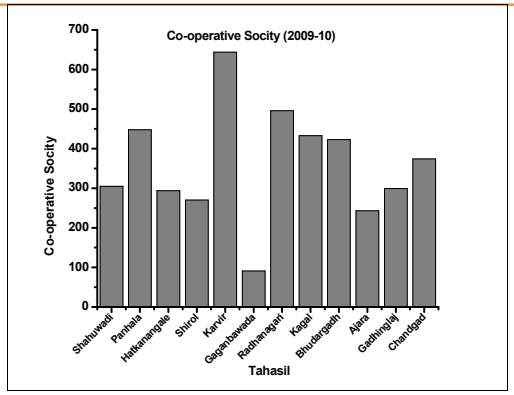

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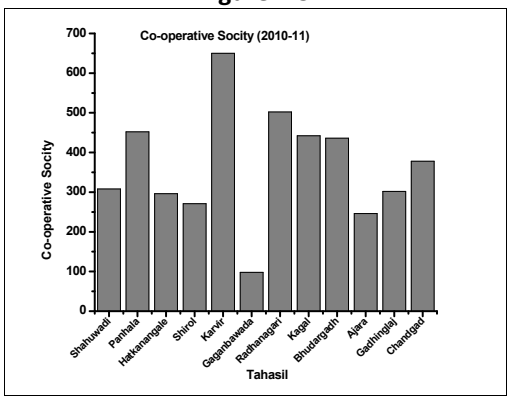

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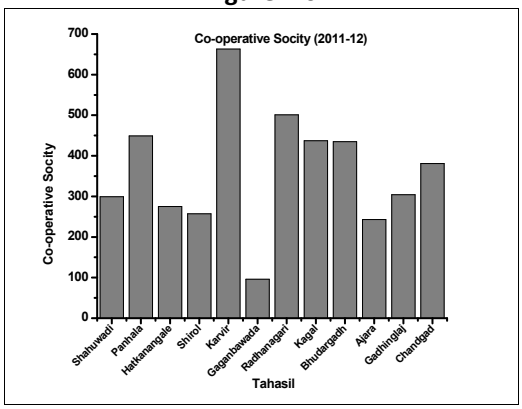

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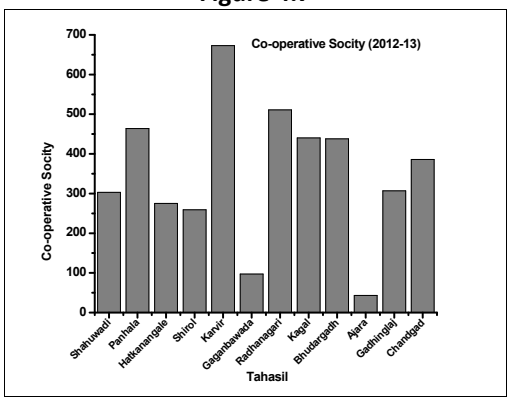

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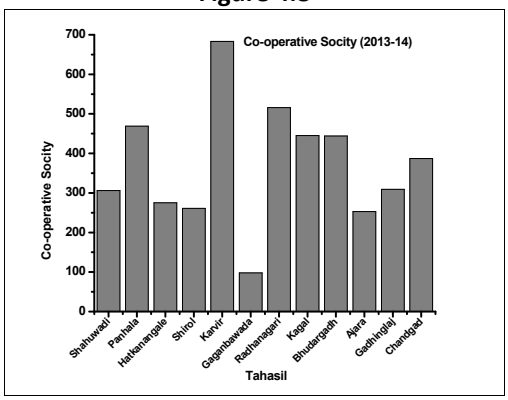

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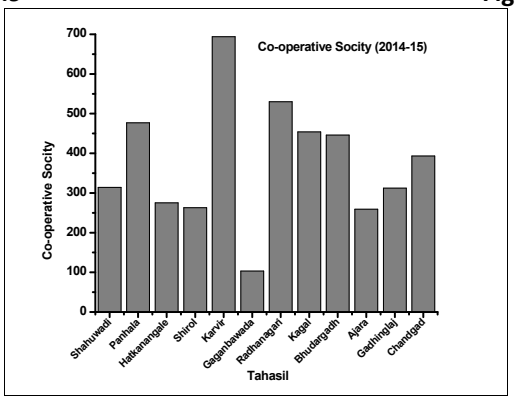

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Growth Rate of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies

Tahsil	Shahuwadi	Panhala	Hatkanangale	Shirol	Karvir	Gaganbawada	Radhanagari	Kagal	Bhudargadh	Ajara	Gadhinglaj	Chandgad
05-06.	2.47	6.40	5.09	2.85	7.09	8.70	4.15	2.03	9.64	4.44	3.20	3.80
06-07.	0.35	-1.69	2.48	1.99	1.96	5.48	0.87	1.99	2.42	0.88	0.71	1.16
07-08.	2.07	3.04	1.05	1.95	1.58	7.59	1.91	-2.93	5.10	1.30	0.35	0.57
08-09.	2.36	2.95	1.72	1.16	2.73	9.20	2.69	10.97	2.73	2.13	2.74	5.18
09-10.	2.62	1.56	1.36	4.07	9.01	4.40	2.42	11.55	4.73	3.29	2.34	1.87
10-11.	0.97	0.88	0.68	0.37	0.92	7.14	1.20	2.04	2.98	1.22	0.99	1.06
11-12.	-3.01	-0.67	-7.64	-5.45	1.96	-2.08	-0.20	-1.14	-0.23	-1.23	0.66	0.79
12-13.	1.32	3.23	0.00	0.77	1.49	1.03	1.96	0.68	0.68	465.12	0.98	1.30
13-14.	0.98	1.07	0.00	0.77	1.46	1.02	0.97	1.12	1.35	83.00	0.65	0.26
14-15.	2.55	1.68	0.00	0.76	1.59	4.85	2.64	1.98	0.45	2.32	0.96	1.53
Ave.	1.26	1.84	0.47	0.92	2.97	4.73	1.86	2.82	2.98	56.24	1.35	1.75

Source: Socio – Economic Review of Kolhapur

Growth Rate of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies

The above table 4.2 reveals that Growth rate of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies in Study Region. The variations in the Growth rate of Milk co-operatives Societies in all Dudh Sanghs in Kolhapur district during 2005-06 to 2014-15was due to many reasons. Above table shows that in the study region, the large number of primary milk co-operative societies increasing year by year. But negative growth rate of milk societies in some years because primary milk co-operative societies are not economically self sufficient. The main reason behind this is that there are two or more societies in a one village. The Maximum average primary milk co-operative societies are having Ajara tahsil (56.24) and The Minimum average primary milk co-operative societies are having Hatkanangale tahsil (0.47) are respectively. They should be only one dairy society in a village.

Conclusion

Dairy industry is an important source of income and employment in Kolhapur district. The dairy development took place in district due to favorable climatic condition. The district has the fertile soil in the river beds; therefore green fodder is available throughout the year in the district. The co-operative dairy is an agency which carries a production and marketing of milk and milk product. This activity supports the producers who are having low income. The collection of raw milk is one of the major source for dairy societies, and it is ever increase in the different Dudh Singh's in the district, but in some years growth is decreased due to temporary climatic reasons for example due drought condition in the year 2005-06 and its impacts on milk production in next year.

The large number of primary milk co-operative societies increasing year by year. But negative growth rate of milk societies in some years because primary milk co-operative societies are not economically self sufficient.

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