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Milk Producers Scenario In Karmala Taluka Of Solapur District

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Abstract

In India, dairying has been a part of the agricultural system since times immemorial. Dairying has been very popular with all sections of India's rural people and is especially suited to the weaker sections with small land base and abundant labor force. Indian economy is agricultural and in agricultural India 65 to 70 percent people lives in rural area. Most off people are depend on agriculture and agricultural business. In supplementary business to farming is animal husbandry, dairy-farming, fishery and poultry-farming.

In Indian industry dairy farming has important role. More than eight lack villages in India. 72 million villagers are involved in dairy farming. Indies Milk production is 88 metric tonnes, which is 14 present of the world. The National Commission on Agriculture has rightly observed that "as cattle and buffalo rearing involves intensive use of labor usually on the part of the members of the family, more than many other enterprises, it offers very significant employment and income opportunities to small and marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. A large proportion of female laborers finds scope for fuller utilization in several operations connected with cattle and buffalo rearing" (Indian Government Report, 1976) Further, dairying has been perceived as one of the remedial measures against the emerging imbalances as between the well-endowed and not so well-endowed farming areas as well as farming classes. As such dairy development programmes have been launched in India largely as measures to generate additional employment and improve rural incomes. Animal Husbandry and Dairying activities, along with agriculture, continue to beran part of human life since the process of civilization started. These activities have contributed not only to the food basket and draught animal power but also by maintaining ecological balance. Owing to conducive climate and topography, Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Sectors have played prominent socio-economic role in India. Traditional, cultural and religious beliefs have also contributed in the continuance of these activities. They further also play a significant role in generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of peoples.

Keywords – immemorial, integral, food basket, ecological.

Introduction

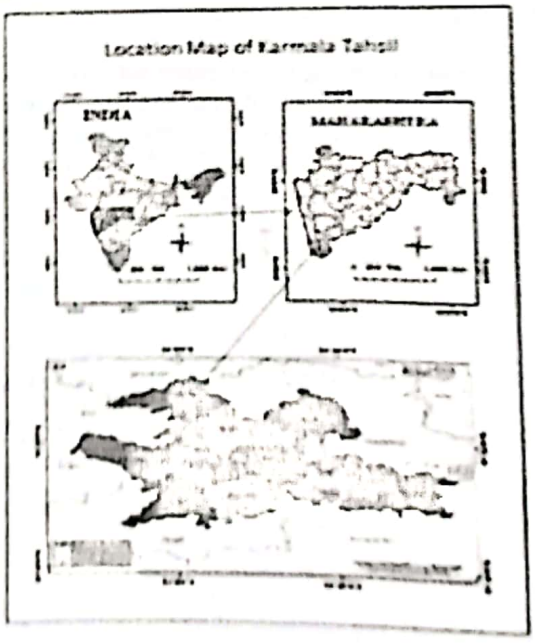
Dairy farming is a supplementary business to agriculture. To develop this business and co-operative dairies net; I have given some remedies for general milk producers, small land owners, laborers, sugarcane cutters unemployed for developing their economic position. India is Nation of villagers maximum people live in rural areas. Rural people face different problems due to illiteracy, mismanagement etc. It resulted in poverty moreover, due to underutilization of available resources. Alleviation of the rural poverty has been prime consideration of Indian planning, for alleviation of the poverty govt. of India launched specific programmes and is trying to improve the quality of rural people. Rural development involves raising the social and economical status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilizing of local resources. Milk is a complete food hence it has a special importance in human diet. This provides a golden opportunity to rural dairy milk producers and farmers to do the supplementary business in their own villages. Because of the milk farms general milk producers have changed

their lives and economic status. At the same time urban peoples have got pure milk because of cooperative dairies in their native places. In Karmala Tahesil 82% population is living in rural area they have very scarce opportunities of employments in their villages. They have to go somewhere else as sugarcane cutter in western region of Maharashtra. Because of the dairy farming, migrants have got the chances to live in their native villages ultimately this business reduces migration of people. Now a day this business is getting immense importance in this Tahesil. Although maximum numbers of farmers are doing this business, lack of complete knowledge, mismanagement, lack of facilities and lack of modern technology are some of major obstacles in front of this business. Govt. of India has adopted operation flood programme. This includes the gross production of milk and milk contained products, to develop hybrid animal which will prove helpful to milk products and develop horticulture related projects, these are some of the aims behind operation flood programme. This programme is implemented only through co-operative societies. Through this study, my attempt is to avoid maximum number of drawbacks and how maximum number of farmers will turn towards this business. Because of this the producers will improve their economical status and it will help to develop are nation. There numbers schemes of govt. of India which are unknown to maximum number of farmers and milk producers. Therefore, I recommend to those formers and milk producers to avail the opportunity which is on their door step. It will help to develop our nation.

Karmala Tahesil is one of the regions this is an economically and industrially backward tahesil. All the population of tahesil depends totally on the agriculture and agri related business, like cattle breeding, Dairy, Fishery, poultry etc. the rainfall is very less in the tahesil. Hence people have no work in the farm through the year. People are turned to agri related business. Dairy farming has the first rank in the economic development of the tahesil. The tahesil has a favorable atmosphere for dairy Farming.

Study Area

The Karmala tahsil of the Solapur district has been selected for the proposed work. The tahsil comprises of 118 villages and only one urban centre. The absolute location of the study area can be expressed as from 18° 6' to 18° 32' N latitude and from 74° 47' to 75° 24' E longitude. The Karmala Tahsil lies in the rain shadow zone of the Western Ghat in the lower Bhima basin. The Tahsil has 139755.98 hectares of total cultivable land out of 161609.89 hectares of total geographical area and 116442.54 hect. of net sown area (NSA). The tahsil has only 7.91 % NSA under irrigation. The major crops grown in the tahsil are jowar, bajara, wheat, sunflower, sugarcane, vegetables etc. The population of the tahsil according to the census (2001) is 233316. About 45.02% people have classified as the main workers. Of the total working force 80.79% has been engaged in agriculture. Thus, the study of agricultural planning for the given geographical conditions may find its place in the rural development.



Aims And Objects

1.To understand milk production scenario in Karmala Tahesil.

2. To understand role of Co-oprative Milk Producer and Processing Societies in Karmala Tahesil.

Data Collection

The household survey was carried out with the help of selected enumerators who had fairly good experience and communication ability to understand the language spoken in some of the talukas in the Karmala, culture and tradition of the tahesil which enabled them to overcome barriers of communication with the households. In the course of data collections, there was appropriate supervision to ensure the high quality information, incomplete questionnaires were detected and improved by revisiting respondents wherever possible.

Primary data:

The research study depends mainly on primary data collected through sample survey, personal interviews and questionnaire.

Questionnaire: The primary data have been collected through a pre-tested, particularly structured questionnaire. Questions were explained to the dairy farmers so as to avoid misinterpretation of the questions. The respondents / households were told purpose and importance of the study. The household survey was carried out during the months of June 2017 to December 2017. The questionnaire was administered to the decision maker in the family. The information collected in the survey included data on household demographics, land ownership, cropping pattern, asset ownership, milk production, marketing and employment in dairying feed and fodder use, credit etc. The responses of the households during the field work were very good and interesting. The information was verified before being used for the analysis.

Interview and discussions: To study the problems of dairy farmers in the tahesil the interview technique was adapted. The top level executives and officials in the district milk unions taluka milk unions were interviewed with the help of open-ended questions. Interview regarding loan facilities provided, services rendered were conducted and some has been recorded in the report. The Assistant Registrar (Dairy), District special Auditor (Dairy) District dairy Development officer Solapur, Solapur NABARD. Manager were the members selected for the interview. With a view to understand the working of dairy farm the researcher has visited many commercial dairy units in the district and observed the actual functioning of the dairy units.

Methodology And Technique

The present study was taken up in a drought prone tahesil leading in milk production namely Karmala of Maharashtra State. The criteria for the selection of the Karmala was its progress in dairy performance. The entire taluka of the district has divided into two regions namely irrigated talukas and non-irrigated talukas . The primary data were collected through the structured questionnaire (Appendices I) which was developed and administered for this purpose. From each region 130 respondents were selected by using stratified random sampling, purposive random sampling method the total sample size was 260. The variables of the study included the live stock holding, landholding, dairy type, herd size, family labour utilization, annual family income, family milk consumption pattern, inter-calving period, cost of milk production, cropping pattern, feeding practices, productivity, access to market price for milk, market channels, income and employment, profitability, output-input relationship and constraints etc. Primary data were analysed using simple statistical tools such as averages, frequency and percentages.

1.1 Daily Milk Collection in Solapur District

Solapur district has 845 primary co-operative milk producer societies. These societies collected 5,90,85,345 liter milk. Daily average milk collection is 1,61,878 liters. Every collection center averagely collected 192 liter milk from rural area. Co-operative society transport milk to the dairy plant by 45 transport vehicles. According to Solapur District milk co-operative producer and processing company, Solapur shows annual milk production as follows.

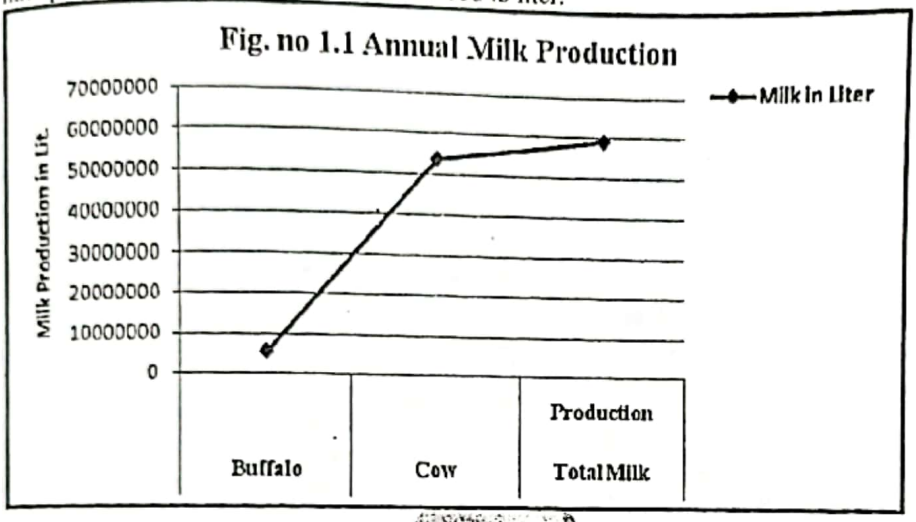
Table No.1.1 Milk Production in Solapur District

Name of Animal	Buffalo	Cow	Total Milk Production	Daily Average Milk Production
Milk in Liter	5409787	53675558	59085345	161878

Source : Solapur District Milk Co-operative Society, Solapur 2016-17

Table No.1.1 Shows that milk production from cows is high as compare to the buffalo. Total milk production of Solapur District is 59085345 liter.

Fig. no 1.1 Annual Milk Production



1.2 Daily Milk Collection Tahesil wise in Solapur District

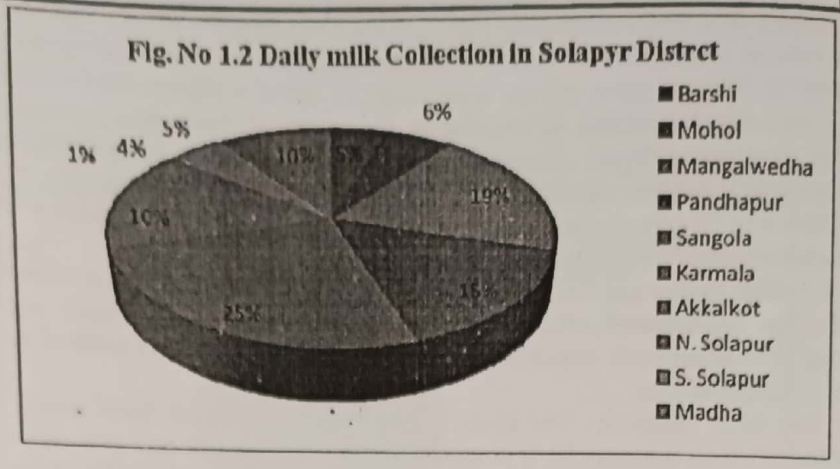
Table No.1.2 Daily Milk Collection Tahesil in Solapur District

Sr. No.	Name of Tahesil	Daily Milk Collection (Lit.)
1	Barshi	8044
2	Mohol	9168
3	Mangalwedha	30835
4	Pandhapur	24503
5	Sangola	40464
6	Karmala	16970
7	Akkalkot	1498
8	N. Solapur	6223
9	S. Solapur	8136
10	Madha	16047
	Total	161878

Source : Solapur District Milk Co-operative Society, Solapur 2016-17

Above table shows that dily milk collection of Solapur district. Among all tahesil Sangola, Mangalweda, Pandarpur, Madha and Karmala Tahesils has highest daily milk production as compare to remaining tahesils. Sangola has rank first in daily milk production and Akalkot is least.

It is find that highly urbanized tahesils has less daily milk production as compare to less urbanized tahesils.

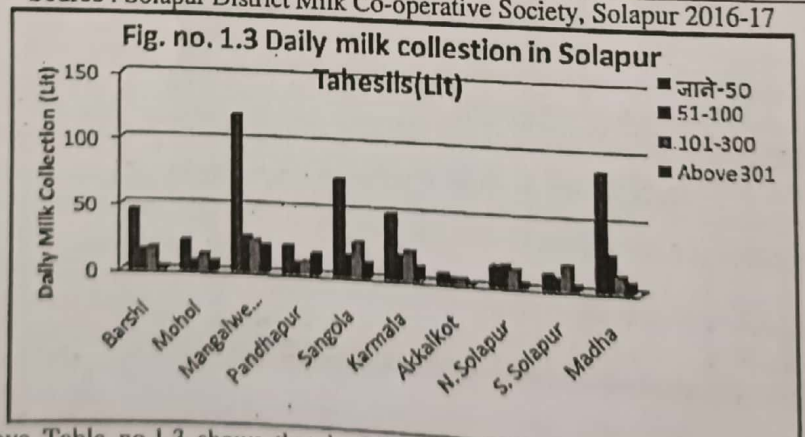


1.3 Quantity of Daily Milk collection of co-oprative societys in Solapur District.

Table No.1.3 Quantity of Daily Milk in Liter collection of co-operative societies in Solapur District.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahesil	1- 50	51-100	101-300	Above 301	Total Collection Centers
1	Barshi	45	15	17	03	80
2	Mohol	23	08	13	08	52
3	Mangalwedha	119	27	24	21	191
4	Pandhapur	21	09	10	16	56
5	Sangola	73	16	26	11	126
6	Karmala	49	18	22	11	100
7	Akkalkot	07	04	04	01	16
8	N. Solapur	15	16	13	04	48
9	S. Solapur	11	09	18	04	42
10	Madha	87	27	12	08	134
	Total	450	149	159	87	845

Source : Solapur District Milk Co-operative Society, Solapur 2016-17



Above Table no.1.3 shows that in Solapur District only 599 societies collected milk below 100 liters. These are not economically self-sufficient. To carry out smooth management of society's collection of milk is require more than 400 liters. From 845 society's 758 societies is collected milk below 300 liters.

1.4 Selection of Sample Size and Composition of Milk Producers:

Given the central importance to milk production cost, revenue profitability and socio-economic condition of dairy farmers, efforts were made to select a representative sample of households (small and large) covering differences in the extent of dairy development, likely potential for further development types of marketing channels, employment in dairying, etc. The farmers were categorized into three categories on the basis of number of milk animals; Small up to 3 animals, medium 4 to 10 animals large more than 10 animals. It was also decided to include a small sample of commercial / peri urban dairy farms

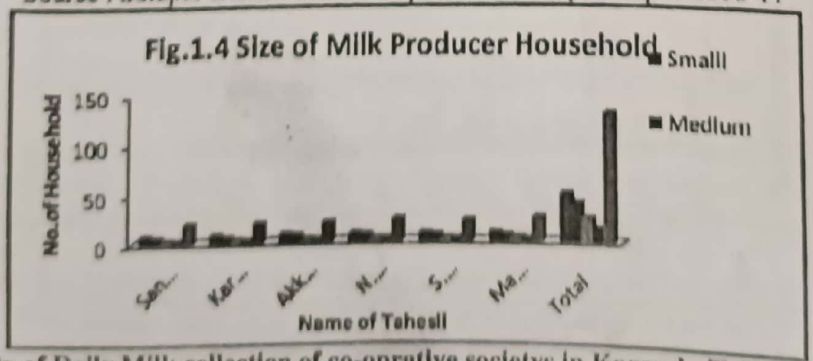
that are in vicinity / close to city and Taluka places. Based on this criteria and discussions with stakeholders including Government officials, private sector players and village leaders a stratified sample of 260 households consisting of 130 farmer from irrigated talukas and 130 farmers from non- irrigated talukas,

sample selection was done randomly. The study area covers 6-8 villages from every taluka amounts 85-90 villages which accounts 10 % of total villages. The commercial / peri urban dairy farmers close to city and Taluka place were also included in the sample. In the collection of data the dairy farmer's casts, age,education, dairy experience, political factors etc. has been consideration. The distribution of sample households in various talukas and categories of farmers has been given in TableNo. 1.4

Table no.1.4 Distribution of milk producer respondent in Solapur District

Sr.No	Region	Smalll	Medium	Large	Commercial	Total
	Irrigated Talukas					
1	Barshi	10	7	6	4	**27**
2	Malshirus	10	7	6	4	**27**
3	Mohol	10	7	6	4	**27**
4	Mangalwedha	10	7	6	-	**23**
5	Pandhapur	10	6	5	5	**26**
	Total	50	34	29	17	**130**
	Non- Irrigated					
1	Sangola	8	6	4	2	**20**
2	Karmala	8	6	4	2	**20**
3	Akkalkot	8	7	4	1	**20**
4	N. Solapur	8	7	4	4	**23**
5	S. Solapur	8	7	4	3	**22**
6	Madha	10	7	5	3	**25**
	Total	50	40	25	15	**130**

Source : Solapur District Milk Co-operative Society, Solapur 2016-17



1.5 Quantity of Daily Milk collection of co-oprative societys in Karmala Tahesil.

Table No. 1.5 Quantity of Daily Milk in Liter collection of co-operative societies in Karmala Tahesil.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahesil	1- 50	51-100	101-300	Above 301	Total Collection Centers
1	Karmala	49	18	22	11	100

Source : Solapur District Milk Co-operative Society, Solapur 2016-17

Fig. no. 1.5 Quantity of Daily Milk in Liter collection of co-operative societies in Karmala Tahesil.

Table no.1.5 indicates daily milk suppliers to the societies. IN karmala Tahesil 49 (1-50), 18 (51-100_,22 (101-300),11(above 301) liter milk suppliesto the co-opratice socities in Karmala Tahesil.

It is found very small numbers of milk producer supplies milk to co-operative societies and high milk producer supplies their production to private milk plants.

Findings

1. In Solapur district all irrigated and non irrigated talukas has high small scale milk producer.
2. Solapur District co-operative Society, Solapur has less average milk production as compare to western Maharashtra societies. Milk production from cow is greater than buffalo.
3. It is find that highly urbanized tahesils has less daily milk production as compare to less urbanized tahesils.
4. It is understand that in Solapur district has 845 co-operative societies among them 858 are not economically self-sufficient to provide good facilities to milk producer.
5. It is found very small numbers of milk producer supplies milk to co-operative societies and high milk producer supplies their production to private milk plants.

Recommendations

1. Scarcity of fodder resources is the major constraint in the development of the dairy sector in the study area. Hence, adequate measures are to be undertaken to augment them. Another important issue regarding the feed is the lack of regulations to ensure quality. In the absence of a coherent policy, all kinds of substandard feeds are available in the market. Hence, a regulated market through cooperative societies can be arranged to provide fodder to atleast small and medium farmers which may help them to reduce their cost of production but also to increase their production.
2. Solapur District Co-oprative Milk Producer and Processing Societies should give incentives to Karmala Co-oprative Socities.
3. Solapur District Co-oprative Milk Producer and Processing Societies provides subsidies to milk producer of Karmala Tahesil.
4. Solapur District Co-oprative Milk Producer and Processing Societies should give the fixed rate of milk as per quality of milk.
5. Provides transport facilities to the Milk producer in the command area.
6. Milk producer and dairy producer should have good communication among various facilities.
7. Extension programme and training can be given to the farmers particularly who have a lower literacy.

8. A very few educated people practise this activity. For increasing the milk production and lowering the cost of milk production educated and well trained people should enter into dairy activity.

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