

## AN OVERVIEW DAIRY COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

The dairy cooperatives play an important role in development of Indian economy. It helps to reduce poverty in rural areas and giving employment opportunities to unemployed persons. The dairy development plays an important role in development of rural people. The dairy societies have been built with a great intention to support the members and its help to economic development of the members. This paper focuses on the growth and development of dairy cooperative in India and Maharashtra.

**Keywords – dairy cooperative, growth, development**

### INTRODUCTION

“Co-operation means operating together. The human society itself is as recent principle of co-operation. Aristotle, a thinker of ancient Greece, recognized the social nature of man once he aforesaid, “Man cannot leave a cheerful} and contented life in isolation as a result of man may be a social animal. Community living may be a basic would like of human life. while not community, social and economic progress would are not possible. the concept of co-operation in Asian country isn't a wholly new device. The roots of cooperation are often derived back to the start of human civilization. Our “Vedas, the Upanishads, Bhagwat puranas” have totally signed to cooperative existence. Within the Bhagwat Purana, individual possession is permissible solely to the necessity of food. The companycomponent within the community life in India was pictured by the joint-family system. The traditional Indian scripture-Rig-Veda states’ “May you all have common

purpose, could you hearts be within the unison could you all be of an equivalent mind so you'll work with efficiency well".<sup>1</sup>

Co-operation is that the base of such Community living and so, we will say that this cooperative tendency among all living beings in nature is associate external and also the broadest doable principle of nature. Eminent thinker H. G. Wells wrote, "Nature could also be an excellent friend of cooperative, it is a gross label upon her to say that she is typically red in tooth and claw."<sup>2</sup>

### **The objective of the Study**

1. To study the growth of Indian Dairy industry
2. To study the growth of dairy cooperative in Maharashtra

### **Research Methodology**

All are the data present study should have collected from s secondary source of data collection, like government reports, annual reports of NDDDB, Economic Survey, publications from websites which focused on various aspects of the dairying industry

### **Literature Review**

Khan, Parshan & Salman (2014) analyze the role of dairy cooperative societies in the economic development of the dairy farmers in Moradabad district. A village was selected for detailed study. The study shows that 60% of the total production of milk is being collected by the dairy cooperative in the selected village. The dairy cooperatives have emerges as a source of employment generation, milk marketing & Socio-economic development of farmers. The study reveals that better remuneration and medical support.

Vanetha and Menakadevi (2014) have conducted a study in the 2 primary milk producer's cooperative societies in Erode District. Dairy cooperative reduced the mediators in the trade and supply milk to consumers in reasonable price. Dairy cooperative provides no of services to milk producer's i.e. financial assistance to purchase the animals and provide technical advice to

farmers. The study indicated that the dairy cooperative gives employments opportunities to farmers and also help to increase the GDP of the country.

sheela k.s. and Dr. A.Ramegowda(2013) has analyzed the impact of dairy cooperatives on women empowerment. Shimoga district dairy cooperatives selected for the study purpose. They have collected data from primary as well as secondary data sources. The study focus on men and women farmers of the shimoga district. They have taken 23 sample sizes out of sample size 65.2% and 34.8% are men and women respectively. The study indicated that the dairy cooperatives helping the women to be self employed, self reliant and self empowered.

### **DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES IN INDIA**

“India produce highest milk in the whole world therefore India is welly known as the ‘Oyster’ of global dairy entrepreneurs in the whole globe. Who want to capitalize and working at international level with the milk products and milk on the world’s largest and speedy developing market for them India provides large number of opportunities. The Indian dairying sector is speedily developing and trying to maintain speed or pace with the progress in milk sector throughout the world.

The begins to establishing co-operative milk industries is an another improvement in the field of modern dairy sector in India, it is most significant that they be given a corporate identity to our villages for successful functioning of economic enterprises. Co-operative organizations are very adjacent institution of farmers. Farmers are enjoying lots of benefits from co-operative organization such as freedom for working, various opportunities for small man, large scale management and organization or business is organized by co-operative sector in Israel, Holland, Germany, Denmark, New Zealand and U.S.A.”<sup>6</sup>

“Co-operative movement begins in India when Co-Operative Credit Society Act, 1904 was passed. Though its impact was that the first Dairy Co-operative established at Allahabad (U.P.) in 1913, then co-operative dairy movement got speed and rapidly spread in various parts and territories of India. In Gujarat state, at Anand established Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producer Union Ltd, was popularly known as ‘Amul Dairy’. In modern milk industry changes in product quality, consumption and production process of dairy products can be easily done and

make it available for utilization to customers. It's occurred only due to encouragement and successful organization of modern industry.

Co-operative milk organizations formed as a business organization, which is different from the investor owned firms. Milk co-operative organizations established and organized by the milk co-operative organization and investor-owned organization or firms formed as corporation but intention behind establishment of investor-owned organization is profit maximization, whereas intention and objectives of dairy co-operative organization were to maximize the benefits for their members.”<sup>7</sup>

### **DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES IN MAHARSHATRA:**

During the 19th century, India's economic and financial position was not good therefore for become strong and face critical situation co-operative movement was started in India. These positions directly impact on rural area negatively, rural areas become indebt, hence the idea of establishing co-operative organizations to solve the problem of rural indebt and it was 1st recommended by Fredrick Nicholson in his Report of 1895-97.. As well as the famine commission of 1901 had given opinion to starting credit co-operative societies in India. When the Co-Operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was passed that was real beginning of co-operative movement in India. The main object of Co-Operative Credit Societies Act is that helps to each other among agriculturist and motivates thrift etc. all co-operative Societies formed under the Act. Which is devoting legal existence, carry business in a corporate entity and were raised authorized fund. They were divided co-operative societies into two different categories that are rural and urban, rural societies must be mandatory to accept the principal of unlimited liability. Whereas urban co-operative societies were give a choice to choose limited liability or unlimited liability. Fill in the lacunae of the earlier Co-Operative Credit Society Act. The Act of 1912 was passed. This Act working for further expansion with proper security and safeguard regularized proper practices of doubtful legal validity. Formation of co-operative society on the basis of rural and urban area or limited liability or unlimited liability was obsolete; now a day's formation is totally depend upon availability of members, and availability of funds. The flexibility and easiness of the old Act were remains same for enable them to improve and develop on their own lines.

In Maharashtra Dairy farming is developed with the help of cooperative movement the main intention of the co-operative dairy in Maharashtra was to provide and attractive and alternative means of development to be majority of farmers including large and small farmers as well as to the land less labourers. The government adopted “operation flood” program in 1983 to increase the milk production. Because of the govt. necessary arrangement for collection and buy of milk from producers, the milk collection per day touched to fourteen lacks in 1985 the shifting strategy in early sixties from dairy farming as an enterprise in a colony to a farm footing in rural development of Maharashtra. In 1960-61 there are four hundred fifty milk societies in Maharashtra, which are increased 11597 in 2016-17 during this period, there were 108 milk processing plants and 155 chilling centres with capacity of 91.17 lakh litre and 38.46 lakh litre per day respectively under government and co-operative sectors together. The average daily collection of milk by the govt and co-operative dairies was 0.82 lakh litre & 44.67 lakh litre respectively during 2016-17.

STATES	PER CAPITA MILK AVAILABILITY
Panjab	1120
Hariyana	1005
Rajasthan	834
Gujrat	592
Andhra Pradesh	574
Himachal Pradesh	542
Madhya Pradesh	505
Uttarakhand	447
Jammu & Kashmir	401
Uttar Pradesh	359
Karnatak	313
Tamilnadu	300
Maharashtra	256
Sikkim	244
Keralla	192

There were 2.28 lakh smaller and bigger co-operative societies with 525 lakh members. Out of these 9 percent co-operative societies were in agriculture credit societies, 10 percent were in non-agriculture, credit societies and balance 81 percent were engaged in production, marketing, housing, irrigation water supply, electric supply etc.

**PER CAPITA MILK AVAILABILITY BY STATES (Grams per Day for)**

Source: Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department of Ministry of Agriculture.

Fluctuation is per capita availability of milk in the country. Punjab state secure 1st rank and 1120 gram milk available to the each person. Maharashtra is the top regarding milk production but per capita availability of milk is just 256 gram. In India, only Punjab, Hariyana, Rajsthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States, where per capital milk availability is more than 500 grams.

### MILK PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA:

Dairying is not purely related with agriculture, it is only allied activity which gives opportunities to farmers for generating extra employment and income for rural households and also improving standard of nutritional. Maharashtra has sixth in India in the production of milk. Per capita milk availability and production of milk is given in Table

### MILK PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA

Year	Maharashtra
	MILK PRODUCTION (MMT)
2008-09	7.5
2009-10	7.7
2010-11	8.0
2011-12	8.5
2012-13	8.6
2013-14	9.1
2014-15	9.6
2015-16	10.15
2016-17	10.40

(MMT)

SOURCE: OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, GOM

Total milk production in Maharashtra state is continuously increased. During 2008-09 the milk production was 7.5 MMT and in 2016-17 was 10.40 MMT, during 2008-09 to 2016-17 it was increased by 38.67%.

The growth rate of milk production during the study period in Maharashtra was fluctuating but it was positively increased.

### Conclusion

Today's fast moving world, in Indian most of the people depends on agriculture sector. 65% to 75% people lives in rural areas and engaged in agriculture business. Their economic status is very low and their opinions and views are not given much importance.

Animal husbandry and dairy farming gives an added income to farmer. Dairy cooperative helps to increase the economic status of farmer and also helps to rural development in India.

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