

## Study the Development of Dairy Cooperative in Pune District

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### **Abstract**

*The dairy cooperatives play an important role in development of Indian economy.. 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 Pune district.*

**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 growth of Indian Dairy industry
2. To study the growth of dairy cooperative in Maharashtra
3. To study the growth of dairy cooperative in Pune district

### **Research Methodology**

All are the data present study should have collected from a 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

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

“India is the largest milk producer in world. The Indian dairying sector is speedily developing and trying to maintain speed or pace with the progress in milk sector throughout the world and speedy developing market for them India provides large number of opportunities.

“Co-operative movement commence in India when Co-Operative Credit Society Act, 1904 was passed. The first Dairy Co-operative was established at Allahabad (U.P.) in 1913, then co-operative dairy movement got tempo and speedily 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.

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

During the 19<sup>th</sup> 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. 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 motivate 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.

### MILK COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES 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 No1.

**Table 1 MILK COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN PUNE**

(Milk Collection Centers)

**Dist. PUNE**

**Reference Year: 2017-18**

No	Taluka	Milk 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
<b>Total District</b>		<b>1184</b>	<b>69833</b>	<b>211718</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>910</b>

Source: District Milk Business Development Officers, Pune

## TALUKAWISE PROGRESS OF MILK PRODUCTION

Pune district is second largest milk producers in Maharashtra state. Near about averagely 211718 MT milk produce in a year. Due to big availability of water and irrigation facilities and large availability of fodder, Pune is highest milk producer. In the below table we can see the total talukawise milk production.

**Table 2**

### TALUKAWISE PROGRESS OF MILK PRODUCTION

**Dist. Pune**

**(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
<b>Total District</b>		<b>131694</b>	<b>206002</b>	<b>211718</b>

**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 largest milk producer in the Pune district,.

**Table 3 - PROGRESS OF MILK PRODUCTION IN PUNE**

<b>Dist. Pune</b>		<b>(‘000MT)</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Milk Production</b>
1	2009-10	131694
2	2015-16	206002
3	2017-18	211718

Source: District Animal Husbandry Office, Pune.

### **Conclusion**

The dairy cooperatives have to play an important role in rural development of Pune District. after cooperative movement dairy cooperative increase constantly and it provides employments to rural people, and its role in improving the living standards of rural people.

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