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**Growth and Distribution of Milk Producers in Kolhapur District:
A Spatio - Temporal Analysis**

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Abstract

Dairying is a very important source of subsidiary income to small or marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. India is one of the largest producers of milk & milk product in the world. The Indian dairy industry 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 labourers. 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. The co-operative dairy industry 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 members (milk producers) of co-operative societies. This study is based on secondary data of leading milk co-operative societies in Kolhapur district with their members (total members 4071033). The total primary milk co-operative societies of Shahuwadi tahsil are respectively year (2004-05) & (2014-15) are 276 & 314,

Keywords: Milk Industry, Member of primary milk co-operative Societies, etc.

Introduction

The co-operation means working together. Aristotle said that "Human being is a social animal and Man cannot achieve success in isolation". Formation and development of society is an intrinsic need of human being and Socio-economic progress is impossible without the same.

Living in the community is one of the very important characteristics of human life and similar kind of characteristics also observed in 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. 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 in member of primary milk Cooperative societies in the study region.

Objective:

The Objective of the Paper is to Study the Spatial Distribution Members of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies Percentage 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 Member of Primary Milk Co-operative Society (2004-05 to 2014-15):

The below table 1.1 reveals that distribution of member of primary milk co-operative Societies in Study Region. The milk producer is Percentage is during the 2004-05 to 2014-15. In the Karvir tahsil the highest % (10.13) member of primary milk co-operatives societies are found in the 2012-13 year and the lowest % (7.66) member of primary milk co-operatives societies are found in the 2004-05 year.

In the Gaganbawada tahsil the highest % (11.28) member of primary milk co-operatives societies are found in the 2014-15 year and the lowest % (8.28) member of primary milk co-operatives societies are found in the 2007-08 year.

Table 1.1
Member of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies

Tahsil	Shahuwadi	Panhala	Hatkanangale	Shirol	Karvir	Gaganbawada	Radhanagari	Kagal	Bhudargadh	Ajara	Gadhinglaj	Chandgad
04-05.	8.59	8.14	8.51	8.53	7.66	6.88	8.29	7.88	7.46	8.30	8.50	8.31
05-06.	8.81	8.70	8.97	8.78	8.25	7.53	8.65	8.04	8.26	8.68	8.78	8.64
06-07.	8.83	8.81	9.17	8.93	8.54	7.90	8.80	8.17	8.60	8.79	8.86	8.74
07-08.	8.93	8.96	9.24	9.05	8.63	8.28	8.90	8.23	8.88	8.87	8.88	8.78
08-09.	9.09	9.17	9.36	9.13	8.81	8.91	9.10	8.71	9.07	9.02	9.06	9.12
09-10.	9.26	9.27	9.44	9.39	9.39	9.20	9.25	9.49	9.38	9.23	9.20	9.24
10-11.	9.32	9.32	9.44	9.42	9.45	9.80	9.33	9.63	9.57	9.31	9.26	9.31
11-12.	9.30	9.33	9.68	9.51	9.48	9.54	9.30	9.63	9.44	9.35	9.30	9.32
12-13.	9.43	9.56	8.97	9.25	10.13	10.59	9.65	10.29	9.97	9.57	9.60	9.75
13-14.	9.00	9.13	8.47	8.80	9.67	10.10	9.20	9.82	9.54	9.22	9.12	9.24
14-15.	9.45	9.61	8.76	9.21	9.99	11.28	9.51	10.11	9.83	9.65	9.44	9.54

Source: Socio – Economic Review of Kolhapur, (2004-05-2014-15).

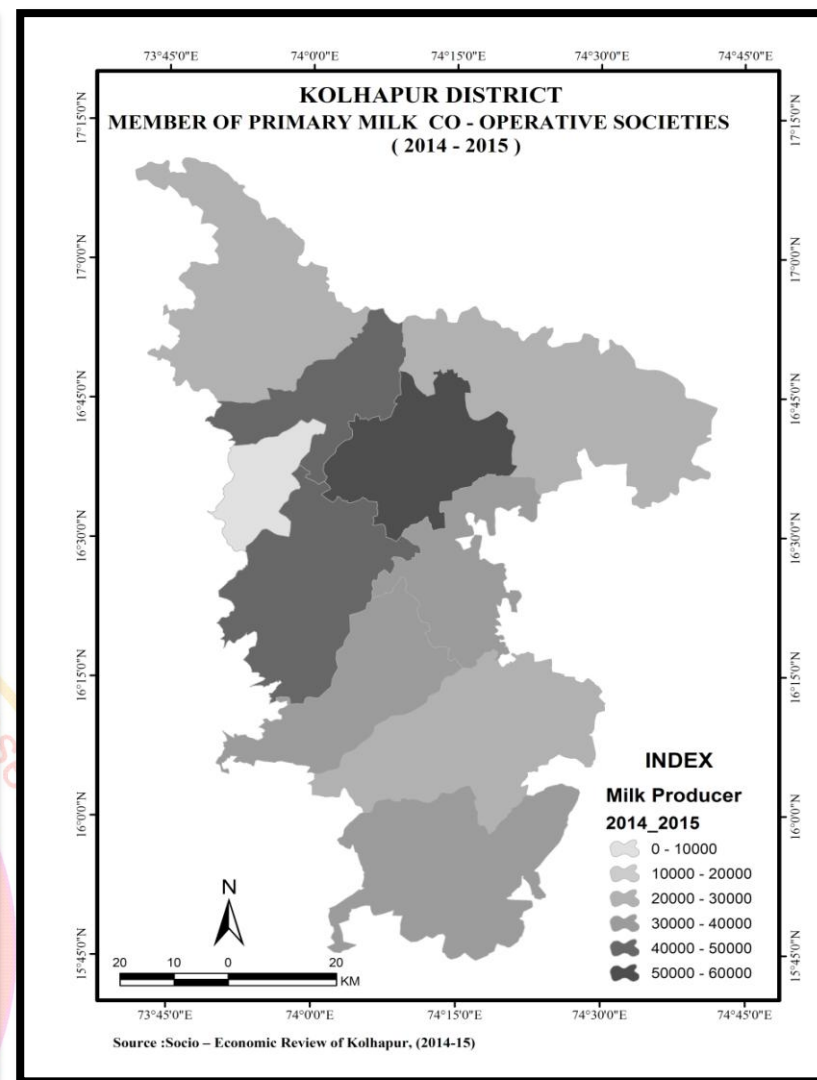
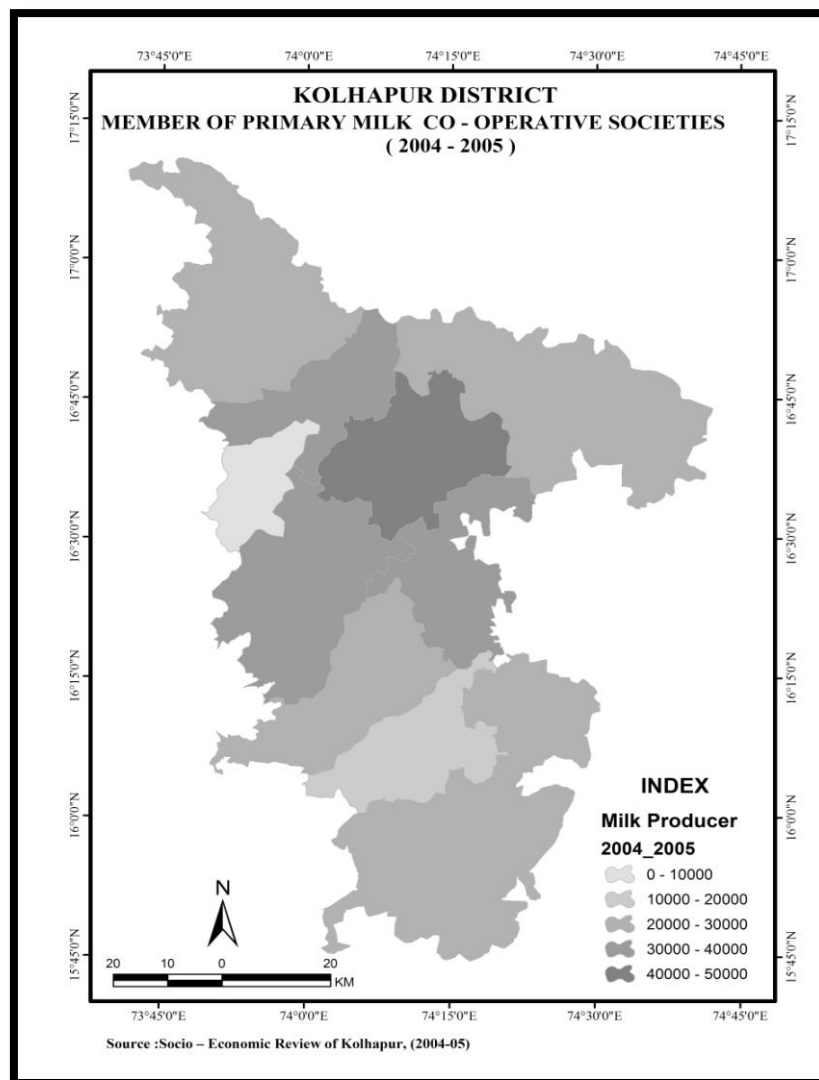


Table 1.2
Growth Rate of milk producers in the district (2004-2015)

Tahsil	Shahuwadi	Panhala	Hatkanangale	Shirol	Karvir	Gaganbawada	Radhanagari	Kagal	Shahuwadi	Panhala	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.	0.20	1.33	2.17	1.59	3.48	4.73	1.70	1.62	3.90	1.24	0.80	1.15
07-08.	1.18	1.69	0.76	1.34	0.96	4.48	1.17	0.72	3.19	0.87	0.26	0.39
08-09.	1.73	2.27	1.26	0.91	2.09	7.08	2.18	5.43	2.15	1.71	1.96	3.80
09-10.	1.79	1.04	0.92	2.79	6.17	3.16	1.63	8.22	3.24	2.28	1.59	1.28
10-11.	0.67	0.59	0.00	0.25	0.63	6.20	0.81	1.46	2.06	0.78	0.67	0.72
11-12.	-0.15	0.12	2.43	0.95	0.33	-2.73	-0.33	0.08	-1.39	0.44	0.40	0.12
12-13.	1.35	2.37	-7.92	-2.79	6.45	9.85	3.66	6.34	5.26	2.32	3.09	4.45
13-14.	-4.84	-4.75	-5.88	-5.07	-4.80	-4.80	-4.86	-4.69	-4.45	-3.79	-5.20	-5.61
14-15.	4.77	5.00	3.31	4.43	3.25	10.43	3.20	2.83	2.94	4.43	3.31	3.21

Source: Socio – Economic Review of Kolhapur, (2004-05-2014-15).

Members of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies: Growth Rate

The above table 1.2 indicates the Members of Primary Milk Co-operative Societies: Growth rate in Study Region. The variations of member's growth rate of milk producer primary milk co-operative societies in all Dudh Sanghs in Kolhapur district during 2005-06 to 2014-15 was due to many reasons. Above shows that in the study region, the increasing member of primary milk co-operative societies year by year. But up and down growth rate of milk producer in some years because milk collection fluctuation, fodder high cost, sterile animal, main reason behind this is that there are two or more societies in a one village. This affects the daily milk collection of all the societies in the village. There 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, however in certain period of time growth has shown decreased due to temporary climatic reasons e.g. drought condition occurred in the year of 2005-06 and its cumulative impact shown on milk production in subsequent year.

In the district milk producer are increasing year by year. The milk producer in the district keeps animal only for subsistence purpose, however it is need of time to look forward and farmers ought to think in business point of view.

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