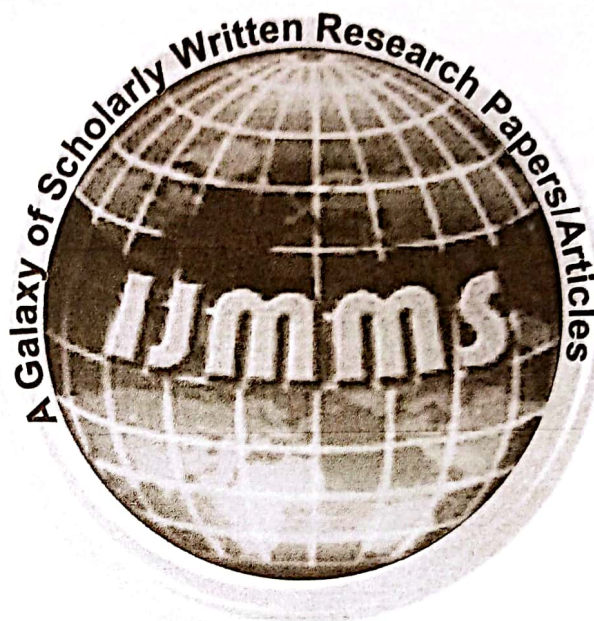


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A Study of The Problems of Milk Producers in Karmala Taluka Dist. Solapur

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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 be an 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.

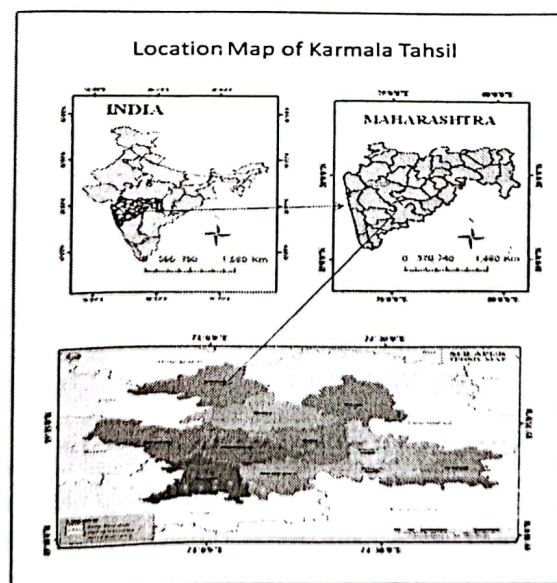
Keywords – immemorial, integral, food basket, ecological.

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 problems of milk producer in Karmala Tahesil.

Hypothesis

1. Socio- economic development of small land holder and milk producer is depending on cost and co-operative milk societies co-opration.

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.

i. **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.

ii. **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.

Result and Discussion: The present study deals with the dairy activity are a subsidiary to agriculture in India. Agriculture is known as gamble in the monsoon due to inadequate and irregular rainfall. In India, where 80 per cent of the farmers are small holders, agriculture should be

supplemented with the subsidiary occupation such as dairying, poultry, sheep rearing, cattle breeding etc. In those activities, dairy is leading activity and plays a vital role in the rural economy. Dairy helps to tackle the problem of unemployment. Dairy is being used as poverty eradication because it provides employment to the rural landless, small and marginal farmers with supplementary employment and regular source of income and ultimately helps them to increase the standard of living.

Generally 80 percent livestock of Karmala depends on natural green grass in rainy season and dry fodder in summer season. In monsoon period, the green fodder availability is sufficient to livestock. But in summer season, the supply of green fodder is not sufficient to livestock. Therefore, in summer season livestock seems weak. The livestock distribution depends upon the climatic conditions and fodder availability. The green and dry fodder and concentrate feed are the main three sources of fodder and feed for livestock feeding. Generally the large numbers of livestock are found in areas where good quality of fodder is available in sufficient quantity. Low quality of feed is always responsible for low quality and quantity of milk in dairy activity.

1. It is find that highly urbanized tahesils has less daily milk production as compare to less urbanized tahesils.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. It is found that in Karmala Tahesil cows and buffalo are in more quantity for milk production. And it is main allied occupation of farmers
5. The farmers are rearing cows and only few of the farmers have buffaloes and the reasons for the same is the that the cows give more milk in comparison to buffaloes as revealed by the farmers during the interview.
6. The results of the research don't support the relation between the duration of the dairy business and satisfaction from the income. It is obvious, if a farmer is continuing the dairy business for a fairly long time, he is expected to be happy with the same, and however the statistic does not support the same. The correlation between duration of dairy business and satisfaction from income of dairy business is very weak. The important contribution of this research is addressing the major problems faced by the farmers i.e. the feed, fodder and its cost is the major area of concern for the farmers.
7. Though the advancement in the technology has made the process seamless but in the whole process, the farmers have not benefitted much. The rising cost of the milk is primarily due to the logistics and various intermediaries involved in the collection, processing and distribution. It is necessary to take immediate steps to reduce the cost of milk production by increasing the productivity of our animals. The farmers are not very much happy with price of the milk which they are getting. There are various intermediaries involved in the whole process of collection and distribution of milk, and each one has its own share. All this boils down to shrinking the margin for the farmers as the final price of the milk can't be increased.
8. The costs incurred in production are the usual fixed and variable costs. Expenditure on installation of cattle shed is the major fixed cost and, for want of funds, the farmers have to satisfy with only a tiled shed. Regarding variable costs, the major item is expenditure on fodder; oilcake comes next.

9. The benefit –cost ratio was worked out for the small, medium and large farmers. It is found that all the costs are declining with the size of output and the revenue increases with the size. The increasing income on the one hand and decreasing costs on the other, results in increasing net income with increasing size. In other words, the benefit-cost ratio increases with the size. This means that there are economies of scale in dairying in the study area.

Conclusion: 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 Yes, as per aims and objects of “A Study of the Problems of Milk Producers In Karmala Taluka Dist. Solapur”. Milk producer of Karmala Tahesil has various problems like as high cost of fodder, flexibility of milk rate, problems of co-operative societies, exploitation of private dairy owner, processing on milk, fodder in summer season etc. are identified. Dairy farming is a supplementary business to agriculture. Income of milk producer is increases by milk and selling of livestock. With the help of sample survey 6000 Rs. Per. Household income is increased but still it is less.

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