A Study of Some Characteristics of the Members of Dairy Co-operative Societies and Problems faced by them in Dairy Development

A Thesis submitted to the

MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH

(AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY)

Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar, (Maharashtra)

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science (Agriculture)

in

Agricultural Extension

By

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B. Sc. (Agri.) First Class with Hons.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Post-Graduate School, Rahuri

April, 1973

A STUDY OF SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEMBER'S OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY THEM IN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the thesis entitled " A Study of Some Characteristics of the Member's of Dairy Co-operative Societies and Problems Faced by them in Dairy Development" submitted to the faculty of Agriculture, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (Agricultural University), Rahuri, District Ahmednagar in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (Agriculture) in Agricultural Extension embodies the results of a piece of bonafide research carried out by Shri. S.S.Patil, under my guidance and supervision and that no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or publication.

(M.D.PAWAR)
Research Guide.

Rahuri,
Dated : 25th April, 1973.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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Dated - 28th April, 1973.

(S.S.PATIL)

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INTRODUCTION

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Agriculture includes not only the production of crops by the cultivation of the soil but also the rearing of livestock. Thus milk, meat and wool are as much agricultural products as are rice, wheat and cotton. We must therefore, use the word agriculture "to include every industry which aims at producing vegetables or animals by the cultivation of soil."[1]

India has the largest cattle population than any other country in the world. The country possesses more than a fifth of the world's cattle. According to the Live-stock Census of India, 1961, there were 336 million farm animals. Of these cattle numbered about 176 million and buffaloes about 51 million, constitute together a fourth of the world's bovine population. The economic importance of cattle in India is based on their production of milk and work. The contribution to our national income is about Rs. 700 crores out of which 300 crores comes from the labour of the cattle.

Milk is the next important source of income from cattle. In a country like India where the population is primarily vegetarian, it forms the main source of digestible proteins of animal origin. Apart from the milk, cattle dung

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1. Narayan Swamy and Narsimhan, "The Economics of Indian Agriculture," Part - I, 1959, p. 1

and urine are good sources of organic manures. It has a useful physical effect in making heavy soils porus and cohesive. It also helps in the formation of humus. When cattle die, their hides are used for the manufacture of leather goods.

IMPORTANCE OF MILK AS A FOOD :

Food contains the essential nutrients, water, protein, carbohydrates, fat and minerals. These nutrients and food substances are present in varying amounts and proportions in milk. Milk is frequently balanced as the most nearly a perfect food, not because it contains the food nutrients in larger amount than many other foods but because of the quality of its nutrients. Balanced diet raises efficiency of manpower and prolongs productive life.

Probably no other food would so surely and quickly improves the health and wellbeing of human beings as would an increased consumption of milk. Milk is considered a food ideal alike for the expectant mother, the infant, the growing child, the adult and the aged. It is rich in first class proteins and contains vitamins as well.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN INDIA :

According to 1966 live-stock census, the annual production of milk was estimated as 19.32 million tonnes, comprising of 38.01 per cent from the cow, 60.77 per cent from the buffalo and the remaining 1.22 per cent mainly from the goat and the sheep. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the milk production was envisaged to exceed 25 million

tonnes per year. The target was obviously too liberal considering that the annual increase in milk production is not even one per cent. In spite of various incentives the over all production of milk has recorded a sharp decline over the years from an increase of 1.33 per cent per annum in the period 1951-56 to about 0.61 per cent during 1967-68. This trend is reflected in the estimates of per capita consumption of milk and milk products which stood at 132 g. per day in 1951 came down to 123 g. by 1961, and is now 105 g. The estimated figure for consumption of milk and milk products is in marked contrast to the guidelines formulated by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1948 that per capita availability of milk and milk products should be 284 g. per day but subsequently revised in 1968 to 210 g. per day. Only two states, namely, Punjab (including Haryana) and Rajasthan were able to meet the ICMR recommendation as far as availability of milk was concerned with per capita availability of 336 g. and 265 g. per day, respectively.

Three factors can contribute, to the failure to meet the target, namely, poor improvement in the milking ability of the cow and the buffalo, a rapid rise in human population, and insufficient food resources accompanied by increased feeding cost. The average milk yield per milk cow was 0.47 kg. in 1961 and 0.43 kg. in 1966. While the figures in the case of the buffalo were 1.34 and 1.38, respectively. It appears that the main effort has been concentrated to

organise supplies of milk to meet the growing needs of the urban areas.

The countries which have made tremendous progress and increased the standard of living of their population have a very advance dairy industry. Hence the per capita consumption of liquid milk and milk products in these countries is very high. In short these countries consider the high consumption of milk and milk products as the index of prosperity. It is also very interesting to see that these countries have less number of milking animals but more quantity of milk production per animal.

In the words of Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, ..."In whatever respect Indian cattle may be lacking, they do not lack in number."[2] The Cattle Utilization Committee estimated that about 11.4 million adult or 10% of the cattle population are unserviceable or unproductive.

India with her larger number of cattle population has miserably failed to increase the milk production eventhough systematic planning has been carried during the last 20 years. As a result of this, majority of population is deprived of getting an animal protein factor through milk and milk products. They have to depend upon vegetable protein supply which is far from adequate requirements.

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2. __ Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1928, p. 188

In the early sixties Intensive Cattle Development Programmes (ICDP) were launched to provide all the inputs essential for cattle development and also to ensure that marketing facilities where available to milk producers. Under this programme all aspects of breeding, feeding, fodder development dairy extension and cattle health are attended to. There are 40 ICDP at present operating in the country. Each project covers 100,000 breedable cattle and costs a crore of rupees over a period of 5 years.

The investments in the dairy industry until recently had been comparatively small. A new wave of dairy development programmes was initiated in 1970 under a massive milk marketing and dairy development programme popularly known as "Operation Flood." The programme is aimed at capturing and commanding the milk markets of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the four largest cities in the country. One of the objectives of Operation Flood is to create an all India Milk Grid. It would be possible now to feed large consumption centres with milk from surplus rural area.

Dairying has now come to stay as an industry and not just as a subsidiary occupation. The initiative for organising the dairy industry in the country was taken by the Government by setting up dairies and milk production enhancement organisations. Such dairies were mostly in the nature of fluid milk schemes with the primary objective of meeting urban milk demands and linking up the rural areas with the urban markets. Density of milk production in India

is low and so are the cattle and land holdings. Milk production has therefore, been more remunerative to landless, small and marginal farmers.

DAIRY ACTIVITIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE :

Maharashtra State has achieved a spectacular success in dairy activity, through co-operative structure just like co-operative sugar factories. There are 21 large Government Milk Schemes in Maharashtra State in which 5,35,060 litres of milk is collected daily. In Bombay at present 5 lakhs litre milk is distributed through 1500 centres.

Milk supply co-operative societies have developed mostly with a duel purpose of providing pure milk to the consumers and developing dairy industry in the rural areas to suppliment agricultural incomes. Forincreasing the milk production and dairy activities in the rural area, it is essential to provide better marketing facilities for milk and milk products and also a reasonable price. Co-operative institutions were assigned the work of collection of milk, transportation of milk etc. In 1963-64 rural area had supplied 15,000 litres of milk per day to Bombay milk scheme while it raised to more than 2,50,000 litres per day at present.

Maharashtra Government is providing credit facilities to dairy farmers through co-operative structures. From 1963-64 to 1972 Government has given Rs. 270 lakhs as loan to the dairy farmers at 5.25 per cent rate of interest. Government is also supplying calves of high milk yielding breeds above the age of 6 months to the members of co-operative societies.

The place of dairy co-operatives in the development of dairy industry and thereby the agricultural economy is now fully recognised. The dairy industry in India is, however, faced with several problems such as, scattered and small scale milk production, inadequate transport facilities in most part of the country, shortage of technical and skilled personnel, dependence on imported dairy plants and machinery required for milk processing and manufacturing dairy products and lack of properly organised system of marketing. Similarly, the members of dairy co-operatives or dairy farmers face innumerable problems in dairy development such as lack of finance for purchase of cows, buffaloes, Feeds and fodder, lack of fodder, grazing land, storage facilities for fodder etc. They had also some problems of marketing milk and personal and other problems such as low milk rate, lack of technical knowledge in animal management, lack of veterinary aids, scarcity of drinking water etc. Hence it is very essential to study the problems of the members of dairy co-operatives in dairy development.

PURPOSE OF STUDY :

The purpose of this study is to test the following hypothesis.

The characteristics of members as age, education, caste, size of family, duration of membership, experience in dairy occupation, size of holding, annual income, rationality cosmopoliteness, social participation, socio-economic status are associated with the nature and extent of problems faced

by members of dairy co-operative societies in dairy development.

Following are the important objectives kept in mind for this research study.

(1) To determine the personal, social and economic characteristics of members.

(2) To study the nature and extent of problems faced by members.

(3) To find out whether the characteristics of members are associated or otherwise with the nature and extent of the problems faced by them.

(4) To study the present condition of dairy occupation.

(5) To know the suggestions of members in overcoming and solving the problems faced by them in dairy development.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY :

This study is limited to 220 members of 13 milk co-operative societies from National Extension Services Block Bhor (Poona District.)

It may be pointed out that the study is applicable only to the circumstances with similar environmental and situational factors because no single block can represent a district, a state, or the country. It does not take into consideration psychological factors of the members of dairy co-operatives. Female members were not included in this study since their membership in the milk co-operative societies is very small.

The study of the problems faced by members of dairy co-operative societies is a pilot study of exploratory type.

Some authors have studied the characteristics of members, but todays dire necessity is to study their problems in dairy development.

It is hoped that the results would serve to provide a background information and will act as a benmh mark for further detailed studies on problems of Indian dairy farmers or the members of dairy co-operative societies. Moreover, the findings would also help to, extension officers, social workers, programme planners, organizers, livestock supervisors and dairy development officers to develop perfect dairy industry in National Extension Service Block, Bhor and other similar rural sectars.

However, for generality and universal application of the results further deep probe is necessary by conducting similar studies on Multidisciplinary basis within and between the area of the country. This will further enable to get more productive and sharp results for wide applicability.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the review of literature on the work done earlier on the related topic. The essential aspects considered for this purpose are various characteristics of the members of dairy co-operative societies and problems faced by them in dairy development.

Following are some of the related references regarding the characteristics of dairy farmers, the members of dairy co-operative societies.

AGE :

Doig (1940) observed in his study of Standards of life of New Zealand Dairy farmers that approximately 60 per cent of the dairy farmers were from 30 to 49 years of age, the lowest single group (nearly 17 per cent) being 40 to 44 years old; 21 per cent were from 50 to 59 years of age. The number of young men that is those under thirty, was larger than the number in the highest age, groups, 65 to 79, 31 as compared with 19. The dairy farms were run mainly by young or middle aged men that is, those under 50 years of age.[1]

Programme Evaluation Organisation had noticed that over half of the members were above 40 years in age, 30 per cent are in the age group of 25 to 40 years and about one per cent are below 25 years.[2]

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1. Doig W.T., "A Survey of standards of life of New Zealand Dairy farmers, "Social Science Research Publication, No.1. (1940) Bul. No. 75, p. 25

2. ---- The Fifth Evaluation Report of the work of C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks, P.E.O. Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1958.

Joshi (1964) in his study of Voluntary Organisations in Khed taluka of Poona district noticed that nine per cent of the members were below 20 years of age, 27 per cent between 21 and 30 years, 26 per cent were in the age group of 46 to 60 years while only five per cent were older than 60 years.[3]

Sarnobat while studying the service co-operative society observed that the majority of the members belonged to age group above 40 years.[4]

The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Dhulia, reported to AGRESCO that "the largest proportion (38 per cent) of the members of dairy societies belonged to age category of 36 to 45 years.[5]

EDUCATION :

Doig (1940) found in his study that majority of New Zealand dairy farmers (73 per cent) completed their schooling in the sixth or some lower standards in the primary school. 47 per cent finished their education in the sixth standard, while 27 per cent went on the secondary school. Three farmers attended a university college. One farmer had

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3. Joshi, Y.B., "A study of voluntary Organisations in Khed taluka of Poona district with a particular reference to participation." A thesis submitted to the University of Poona for the degree of M.Sc. (Agri) 1964, p. 58.

4. Sarnobat S.D., "A study of the service Co-operative Society as a social system by using Leagil's PAS Model." Unpublished M.Sc.(Agri) thesis submitted to the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 1970, p. 130

5. The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Dhulia, "A study of Working of Dairy Co-operative societies and their impact on the Socio-economic condition of their members in Dhulia District." A Note submitted for AGRESCO meeting, Poona, 1972, p. 16

received no schooling whatever. There were no university graduates among the dairy farmers in this survey.[6]

The All India Rural Credit Review Committee stated that the bulk of the co-operative membership in India being illiterate or ignorant, it is important to train them to participate in the affairs of the societies.[7]

Joshi (1964) observed that, of all the members in the total sample, 39 per cent had primary education. Another 21 per cent had studied between 5th and 7th standards. Only four per cent had received some highschool education.[8]

Sarnobat (1970) pointed that, the nearly fifty per cent of the members of service co-operative society were illiterate.[9]

The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Dhulia, in his report reported to AGRESCO meeting at Poona, that 73 per cent of the members were literate. Nearly half of them were educated upto 4th standard and less than one per cent received college education.[10]

CASTE :

Programme Evaluation Organization reports that in most Panchayats and Co-operatives the majority of the members

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6. Doig W.T., op.cit., p. 31

7. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee, "The Report of All India Rural Credit Review Committee, "R.B.I., Bombay 1969.

8. Joshi Y.B., op.cit., p. 59

9. Sarnobat S.D., op.cit., p. 130

10. ------- op.cit., p. 16

come from high castes or rather from castes which are the principal land owning and cultivating castes of the area.[11]

The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee with reference to dominance of certain communities on the managing committees of co-operative institutions observed, "the Directors of societies are Kammas, Reddis, Brahmins (Top communities in village) and they do not take even on their staff members of any other communities. If a Reddi is a president of society, all the members of the staff are Reddis. If the president is a Brahmin, all the members of the staff are Brahmin."[12]

SIZE OF FAMILY :

Brown (1953) reported regarding the participation in rural organisations that more of the actives than the inactives were from families composed of man and his wife with one or two children, where as the inactives had larger families.[13]

Junagare (1960) in his study, 'A Comparison of Participating and Non-participating Farm Families in Rural area,' observed that a substantial relationship between the

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11. ----- The Fifth Evaluation Report, op.cit., 1958

12. ----- The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee on Direction, "The All India Credit Survey Report," Vol. II (General Report) (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay 1954) p. 55

13. Brown E.J., Who take Part in Rural Organisations? Peensylvania Agri. Exp. Sta. Progress Report, 103, 1953.

size of family and the formal participation of the farm families. He concluded that the participating farm families are significantly larger than the non-participating ones.[14]

Joshi (1964) found that 32 per cent of the members belonged to large families consisting of 7 to 10 persons while 28 per cent came from very large families with over 10 members. One third of the total members belonged to medium sized families of 4-6 members while only 7 per cent were members of small families with 3 or less persons.[15]

DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP :

Joshi (1964) in his thesis reported that the average duration of membership for the entire sample of 300 members was 4 years while the corresponding figures for Farmer's Union, Youth Club and co-operative society were 3, 2.7 and 7 years, respectively.[16]

According to the Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Dhulia, 66 per cent of the members have enrolled their membership more than 3 years. The percentage of members who had enrolled during one or two years period was very small.[17]

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14. Junagare Y.N., "A Comparison of Participating and Non-participating Farm families in Rural area." A thesis submitted to the university of Nagpur for the degree of M.Sc. (Agri); 1960, p. 61

15. Joshi Y.B., op.cit., pp. 65-66

16. Ibid; pp. 75-76

17. ------ op.cit., pp. 5-6

EXPERIENCE IN DAIRY OCCUPATION :

The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Poona reported to "AGRESCO" that 34 per cent of the dairy farmers were having experience in dairying in between 11 to 20 years. The farmers having experience in darying more than 30 years were 24 per cent, while there were 14 per cent farmers having experience in dairying upto 10 years. He further stated that there exists no relationship between the length of experience in dairying and the number of problems faced by the farmers.[18]

SIZE OF HOLDING :

Baudor (1956) while studying the characteristics of families of small farms observed that a highly significant relationship in formal organisations and the size of a farm. He noticed that the greater proportion of the heads and home makers in the largest farm size group belonged to organisations than those having smaller farms.[19]

In relation to size of land holding and membership in co-operative institutions, the Planning Commission in Bench-mark survey Kolhapur-Bombay found that the proportions of families reporting membership in co-operative displayed

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18. The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Poona, "A Study of farmers engaged in Dairy Occupation and fifficulties Encountered by them in Dairy Developments." A Note for AGRESCO Meeting, May, 1972, pp. 6-7

19. Baudor Ward W., 'Characteristics of families of Small Farms, Lexington, Kentucky Agri. Exp. Sta. Uni.of Kentucky, Bul. No. 644. 1956.

a direct relationship with the size of cultivation upto the size group 5-10 acres.[20]

Thorner (1964) stated that the control of the co-operatives tends to rest in the hands of a few land holding families (landlords), often they do some informal money lending and some times they carry on trading as well.[21]

Sarnobat (1970) observed that 56 per cent of the members had the land holding below 5 acres.[22]

ANNUAL INCOME :

Bonser and Butt (1957) studied selective participation of farmers and their wives in Rural Organizations and found that participation of men and women increases with the increase in income.[23]

Joshi (1964) after his study found that the largest proportion of families (48 per cent) belonged to the medium income category of Rs. 1,001 to Rs.2,000. About one third of the members (34 per cent) were in the low income group of upto Rs.1,000 where as only 19 per cent belonged to the higher income group of over Rs.2,000.[24]

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20. The Planning Commission, "P.E.O. Publication No. 16" "Bench-mark Survey Report, Kolhapur-Bombay." (Planning Commission, Government of India, July, 1958)p.58

21. Thorner Daniel, Agricultural Co-operatives in India, A field report. (Asia Publishing house, Bombay 1964) p.31

22. Sarnobat S.D., op.cit., pp. 130-131.

23. Bonser H.J. and Butt H.W., Selective Participation of farmers and their wives in Rural Organisations, Knoxville, Agri.Exp. Sta. Bull. 257, Feb., 1957, pp. 1-23

24. Joshi Y.B., op.cit., p. 61

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION :

Hardee (1961) indicated that the economic status of person is related to their participation in informal voluntary organisations.[25]

According to the 'AGRESCO' report College of Agriculture Dhulia, (1972) the members of dairy co-operative societies participate more in activities of co-operative credit societies (73 per cent). About 25 per cent of the members were participating in Gram Panchayat activities. A small percentage of members were office bearers of the Gram panchayat and co-operative societies.[26]

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS :

In a study of Kentucky Communities Kaufman (1949) noticed that there is a positive relationship between economic status and participation.[27]

Taiets and Larson (1956) found a significant relationship between socio-economic status and participation.[28]

Junagare (1960) has concluded that the higher the socio-economic status, the more is the formal participation.[29]

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25. Hardee Gribert J., Social structure and Participation in An Australian Rural Community. Rural Sociology, Vol. 26 No.3. pp. 69-71)

26. ------ op.cit., p

27. Kaufman H.F., "Participation in Organised Activities in selected Kentucky Localities." Kentucky Agri. Exp. Sta. Bul. No. 528 Feb, 1949, pp. 1-55

28. Philip Taiets and Larson O.F., "Social Participation and Old age, "Rural Sociology, Vol. 21 (Sept. Dec. 1956) No. 3-4, pp. 229-238.

29. Junagare Y.N., op.cit., pp. 40-83.

In connection with the membership of weaker section of the communities in the co-operative institutions, Thorner a well known co-operator observed that because of their weak economic position the labourers, artisans, cropsharers and village servants have generally been kept out of the societies and have failed to benefit from the co-operative movement.[30]

Thorner (1964) further observed that co-operation in theory at least is supposed to be combination of the weak section, so as to give them the power of union against the strong. In practice, however, the co-operatives are in the hands of the dominant village families, who turn the movement to their own advantage.[31]

Mathur (1966) stated "It can safely be said that it is the interest rate which is keeping the small men out of co-operative fold. It is, in fact, the dominance of societies by village money-lenders and other vested interest, which is acting as a damper.[32]

With reference to denial of membership in the co-operative institutions, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee observed that in many cases the domination of co-operative institutions by a particular group results in

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30. Daniel Thorner, op.cit., p. 31

31. Ibid; p. 34

32. Mathur S.B., "De-officialisation of Co-operative Movement," Kurukshetra, Vol. 14, No. 9 (India Publication Division, New Delhi 1966) p. 4

the denial membership or credit to the members of other groups, particularly at the primary level.[33]

Sarnobat (1970) in his study shown that the majority of the members belonged to middle socio-economic status class and higher socio-economic status class respectively.[34]

THE PROBLEMS OF MEMBERS IN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :

The members of dairy co-operative societies are facing with several problems and these problems are classified according to their nature that is economic problems, problems regarding supplies and short comings, problems in marketing milk, personal and other problems.

Different authors have noted different problems in their books, reports, articles etc. related to this topic. The following are some observations made by different authors and committees regarding problems in dairy development.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS :

Agricultural Finance sub-committee (1945) with reference to timely loans, found that one of the chief effect of the co-operative system is the delay in obtaining the loans from societies.[35] The Committee further found that loans

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33. ----- The All India Rural Credit Review Committee, op.cit., p. 188

34. Sarnobat S.D., op.cit., pp. 105-106

35. Agricultural Finance sub-committee, "The Report of the Agricultural Finance sub-committee," (Government of India, 1945). p. 49

were not advanced as and when they were required by each member but are disbursed to all on one day once or twice during the year.[36]

Desai (1950) pointed out that "in case of old Bombay State there were about 60 per cent farmers belonging to low income group.[37]

The National Sample Survey of India reported that on an average in rural areas annual cost of maintenance of feed per cattle and per buffalo is estimated to be Rs.190.8 and Rs. 223.6 respectively.[38]

Khuspe (1963) while studying Bhor-Cum-Velhe National Extension Service Block found that there was a great demand from cultivators for grant of loans for the purchase of milch animals.[39]

According to the Fifteenth Round of the National Sample survey, about 40 per cent of the total investment in rural areas in al goods is devoted to the livestock production and maintenance.[40]

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36. Ibid.

37. Desai H.M., Problems of low Income of Submarginal Farmers in India, "Rural India", Sept. 1950 pp. 345-346

38. The National Sample Survey : Eleventh Round : August 1956 - January 1957 No.65. Tables with Notes on Animal Husbandry, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1962.

39. Khuspe T.S., "A Study of Bhor-cum-Velhe National Extension Service (Stage-I) Block" A Practical note submitted for the degree of M.Sc.(Agri) 1963. Poona p.54.

40. The National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, July 1959 June 1960, No. 97- Tables with Notes on Capital Formation Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1965, p. 4.

The Full Finance Scheme Committee[41] with regards to adequacy of co-operative finance found that

i) the credit need of all the cultivators were not met by societies regularly and every year.

ii) credit extended even for a given purpose was inadequate and

iii) it was given after delay.

The Dairy Development Department of Maharashtra has been helping and encouraging the Dairy Industry by giving loans to farmers for purchase of milch cattle. Due to limited plan resources, the increasing need of milch cattle cannot be satisfied by Government loans.[42]

The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Poona reported that the lack of finance for purchase of milch animals was the major difficulty. Next to this were lack of finance for purchase of feeds and fodder and construction of improved byre.[43]

The same Professor further reported that 67 per cent of farmers told that animal feeds and fodder were costly and 28 per cent of farmers told that loan sanctioned by societies for purchase of milch anilmals was not adequate and timely.[44]

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41. -----Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin, (Full Finance Scheme in Madras) R.B.I. Bombay, 1967, p. 192.

42. -----"Home Dairy News" Indian Dairyman" Published by Indian Dairy Science Association since 1947 Vol.24 No. 3, March 72, p. 52.

43. -----op.cit., p. 23

44. Ibid.

PROBLEMS REGARDING SUPPLIES AND SHORT COMINGS :

The Karaghat Committee set up in 1944 to prepare a memorandum on development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India suggested the selection of compact areas called "Key Villages" for rapidly multiplying the number of farm bred bulls. [45]

Burns (1944) calculated that concentrates and roughages were sufficient for only 29.14 per cent and 78.53 per cent respectively for the cattle population. [46]

Anonymous (1953) stated that approximately 750 farm bred bulls of known pedigree are distributed annually by the governments in different states for developing draft as well as milch cows. The existing number of bulls meets less than 0.5 per cent of the total requirements of the country. [47]

According to the report of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry (1956) "unit working with our team, in a poor condition weak emaciated, illnourished, illhoused and uncared for, absence of good breeding bull and lack of grazing grounds. [48]

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45. -----Memorandum on the Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, (Sir Pherose Karaghat Chairman), Delhi, Manager of publications, 1944.

46. Burns W., Technological Possibilities of Agricultural Development in India (1944) p. 111

47. Vide First Five Year Plan (1953) pp. 274-273.

48. Dube S.C. "Economic Structure" Indian Village, 1956, pp. 83-84.

In the Review of Second Five Year Plan (1956) it is reported that, "owing to the increase in the requirements of the food for human population areas where grazing was possible, have steadily diminished, large number of leads to poor productivity. There is thus a vicious circle which is difficult to break.[49]

To improve the quality and productivity of cows through breeding it was necessary to have 750,000 bulls of superior quality. Compared to this, however, the production from Government Cattle Farms in India was only one where 250 were required.[50]

Ambale (1965) suggested that "..... in order to meet the full requirements of all the stock and of milk production adequate to provide 201 g. of milk per head per day it will be necessary to divert about 8, 10 and 12.5 million hectares of additional irrigated land for fodder production.[51]

Mamoria (1969) stated that there were 125 Government cattle breeding farms at that time but the total production of bulls was about 5,000 which was a fraction of the numbers actually needed.[52]

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49. Second Five Year Plan, 1956, p. 282.

50. -----Report on the Committee on Key Villages, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India,1961, p.102

51. Ambale, V.N., "Food Requirements of Bovines and possibilities of Meeting Them, "Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. XX, 1,1965, Bombay Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, p. 73.

52. Mamoria, C.B., "Animal Husbandry, "The Agricultural Problems of India, 1969, p. 222

The same author has pointed out that "The diet of Indian cattle was defficient not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Hence efforts should be made to increase the available supplies of cattle feed rich in protein.[53]

He (1969) further added that "Over the greater part of India there was an acute shortage of fodder from December to July and the cattle were reduced to mere bags of bones. By this time the sufficient supplies of stored fodder becomes so much depleted that the ration of the cattle of the poor farmers undergoes serious diminution.[54]

Even now there are villages where no breeding bulls to be found and the result is that frequently the cultivators have to travel about six to eight miles to take the advantage of a good stud bull or a male buffalo.[55]

Nanavati and Anjaria (1970) stated that "the quantity of fodder available is about 78 per cent of the requirements while the available concentrates and feeds would suffice only for about 28 per cent of the cattle."[56]

PROBLEMS IN MARKETING MILK :

Sandhu (1960) has pointed that "to reduce the cost of marketing milk and milk products, the road building work in rural areas must be accorded top priority. Isolations

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53. Ibid; p. 222

54. Ibid; pp 216.217

55. Ibid; p. 220

56. M.D.Nanavati, and J.J.Anjaria, "Animal Husbandry" The Indian Rural Problem, 1970, p. 186

of villages from towns must be dispelled. Efficient means of transportation will follow automatically. Developing country will demand the set up of milk collecting centres fitted with modern chilling and storage facilities.[57]

Khuspe (1963) observed that the communication facilities in the block were poorly developed. There were very few small katcha roads which connect the villages with each other in the block. In fact these were very inadequate and as such are backward and under developed in all respects.[58]

Prabhakaran (1967) found that the co-operatives have, as yet, not made any significant impact on dairying and since the prices paid to producer were lower than prevailing market prices.[59]

Memoria (1969) stated that the multiplicity of weights and measures make supervision difficult and afford greater opportunities for cheating the producers, creates an element of uncertainty in trade, and renders fraud on the part of retailers as easy as it is possible.[60]

In the meeting of Zilla Co-operative Parishad at Poona, Milk Federation demanded that, "Milk rate should be

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57. Tarlok Singh Sandhu, "Marketing of Milk and Milk Products," Rural India, Vol. XXIII, No. 5 May and June 1960, p. 184.

58. T.S.Khuspe, op.cit., pp. 18-19

59. T.Prabhakaran, "Policies and Programs Development." A case study of A Deve... in Kerala. A thesis submitted to the University of Poona for the degree of Ph.D. 1967, p. 351

60. Memoria, C.B., op.cit., p. 732

increased." They reported that the milk producing area consists of Maval and hilly tract and there are so many problems of roads. It is very essential to build small bridges and good roads.[61]

Bhagwat Committee (1972) would like to reiterate the importance of ensuring that adequate arrangements are made for the marketing of the produce of supplimentary occupations as most of the products like milk, eggs and meat are perishable.[62]

Anonymous (1972) stated that "The Central Government is looking into the question of evolving a pricing policy for milk. The matter has assumed importance as it has been noticed that in many cases farmers have found themselves compelled to sell milk at below the cost price for lack of demand. This has killed the farmer's incentive to improve dairy products. It is considered necessary by the dairy experts that a pricing policy is framed especially as the Government intends to introduce schemes to boost milk production.[63]

The Professor of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, Poona, for "AGNESCO" reported that almost all farmers have expressed the low milk rate offered by the

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61. -----Poona District Co-operative Milk Federation Ltd; Poona-30. 12th Annual Report, 1970-71, pp.6-7

62. -----Bhagwat Committee Plan for More Rural Jobs. Kurukshetra March, 72, p. 4

63. More for a Milk Policy, Kurukshetra, Journal of C.D. & village democracy. April, 16, 1972, p. 15

consumers. The facilities of milk preservation are lacking was the another major difficulty, so also lack of market for additional milk produced during the season and lack of transport facilities were other difficulties expressed by farmers.[64]

PERSONAL AND OTHER PROBLEMS :

Mr. Priolkar was appointed to study the problems of Cattle Insurance in India. (1948) He recommended that the existing field agencies of the State Veterinary Departments are inadequate for providing necessary facilities in connection with a scheme of cattle insurance, therefore, additional facilities must be provided in the areas of operation of the scheme.[65]

Mamoria (1969) in his book stated that "due to lack of sufficient number of efficient and experienced veterinary doctors, cattle diseases are not properly diagnosed and treated resulting in heavy cattle mortality.[66]

He (1969) further added that "The cause for the deterioration of Indian cattle is the want of proper care on part of Indian cultivator."[67]

According to the report on the Third Five Year Plan (1961) the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were too few in number. There was one hospital for every 77,000 bovine population at the end of First Plan and one for about

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64. ------op.cit., p.25

65. Adapted from, A Note On Problems of Cattle Insurance Under Indian Conditions, 1946, p. 144.

66. Mamoria, C.B., op.cit., p. 220.

67. Ibid; p. 219

57,000 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries was expected to increase to 8000 during the Third Plan Period.[68]

Khuspe (1963) observed in Bhor-cum-Velhe Block that, many of the villagers of the block have not got even good drinking water facilities. They are confronted with scarcity of water and water used for drinking in several villages, that it is highly polluted with guinea worms. Many of the villagers in the Western part of the block were suffering from this malady.[69]

In 1967 an evaluation enquiry was undertaken by the programme evaluation organisation of the planning commission and they found out that "There was prejudice against artificial insemination amongst cattle owners, absence of enough propoganda about the results obtained was noticed," follow-up of artificial insemination service rendered was found to be poor.[70]

Manavati and Anjaria (1970) stated in his book that the animal management is deplorably unsystemic and unhygienic. Cattle sheds are generally insanitary, segregation of diseased animal is not observed in most of the cases. Above all the farmers neglect the healthy maintenance of animals because

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68. Report on the Third Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India, 1961, p. 349.

69. Khuspe, T.S., op.cit., pp. 17-18

70. -----"Cattle Improvement Scheme in Maharashtra," Kurukshetra, Vol. 15, June, 1967, p. 21

of the absence of readily available veterinary facilities. Fodder and chaff produced on the farms are not properly stacked and are liable to be wasted. Besides, the farmers hardly practice silage.[71]

The Professor of Agricultural Extension College, of Agriculture, Poona (1972) reported for "AGRESCO" that the lack of technical knowledge in preparation of silage was the major personal difficulty expressed by dairy farmers. Lack of technical knowledge regarding different feeds and fodder and their proportion of feeding was another personal difficulty expressed by farmers. So also lack of knowledge in respect of treating sick animals, cattle management and shortage of hands for looking after animals were the other difficulties. Besides these difficulties, non-availability of veterinary aids in village or nearby, lack of facilities of artificial insemination centres and scarcity of drinking water for animals.[72]

SUGGESTIONS :

He (1972) further reported to"AGRESCO", that increased rate of milk, adequate and timely loan, availability of technical knowledge in respect of dairy management through training, supply of breeding bulls through department or societies and availability of food milch animals were the major suggestions and expectations of the more than 80 per cent of the dairy farmers.[73]

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71. M.B.Manavati & J.J. Anjaria, op.cit., pp. 186-187
72. -----op.cit., p. 26
73. Ibid; p. 28.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER - III

M E T H O D O L O G Y

A methodology indicating 'where' and 'how' the study was carried out is presented in this chapter. The chapter contains information on :

1. Location of Research Area
   (a) Geographical Situation
   (b) Topography, Soil and Climate and Cropping Pattern.
2. Designing of Schedule.
3. Pre testing of Schedule.
4. Sampling Technique.
5. Procedure for collection of data.
6. Working of scores.
7. Statistical Analysis.
8. Terminology used.

1. LOCATION OF RESEARCH AREA :

The study was conducted in the Bhor, National Extension Service Block in Poona district of Maharashtra State. It covers an area of 885.8 square kilometers. In this block there are 186 villages and 79 Grampanchayats with one Municipality. According to the 1961 census the total population of this block was 95,376 and the literacy percentage was 23.37.

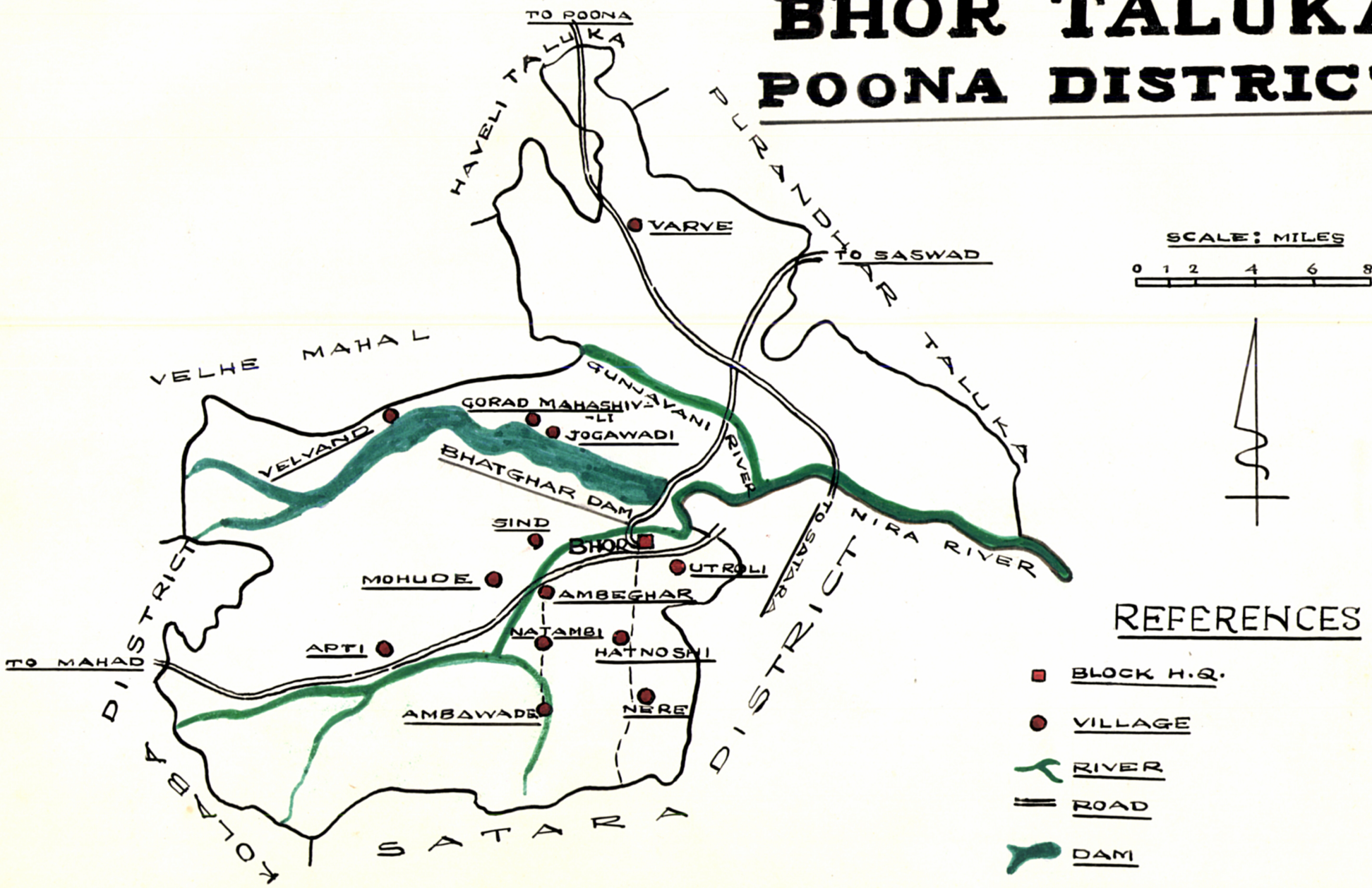
According to the 1972 live-stock census the total bovine (cows, buffaloes etc.) population is 52,070.

(a) Geographical Situation -

'Bhor' the taluka headquarter is situated about 48 kilometers away from the district place of Poona on the

FIG. 1

BHOR TALUKA
POONA DISTRICT



southern side of Poona city. A portion of the block is fed by Mira, Welawandi and Gunjawani rivers. The water of rivers mainly serve as water source for human and cattle population without a substantial use for irrigation purpose, mainly because of unfavourable geographical situation of the taluka and the seasonal nature of rivers.

There is only one National Highway (N.H.4) namely Poona-Bangalore passing through this block. This block is surrounded by following boundaries.

South East : Satara district

South West : Kolaba district

North West : Velhe-Mahal and Haveli Taluka

North East : Purandhar Taluka.

(b) Topography, Soil and Climate and Cropping Pattern -

Topography :

The western part of the block slopes towards east and consists of number of vallies separated by ranges of hills. The vallies are irregular and narrow and the country is undulating. The taluka can be divided into three strips running from west to east more or less parallel to the ridges of western ghats. Each of the strip has its own physical, climatic and agricultural features more or less distinct from one another. The western strip is known as 'Maval' which is largely hilly and the hills are covered with evergreen dwarf trees. The eastern strip is more or less like the 'Desh' tract of eastern Maharashtra. The portion sandwitched between Maval and Desh is known as 'Deshimaval.'

Soil and Climate :

There is a distinct variation as regards the nature and fertility of the soils that fall in the three zonal strips of the block mentioned earlier. In the western part of the block the soils are deep to sky red i.e. laterite, in the middle zonal strip the soils are brownish gray in colour and in the eastern tract they are medium to deep black in colour. The rainfall in Maval is very heavy and rapidly declines towards the east at Dhor situated on the eastern ring of Deshimaval tract while the Desh tract is frequently threatened by irrigular rains. The rainy period lasts for about four months from June to September. It is received from south west monsoon. The average rainfall of the block is 955.1 mm

Cropping Pattern :

The total area under cultivation is 140350 acres. The Maval tract with heavy rainfall, grows hill millets and coarse varieties of paddy. Deshmaval with normal rainfall grows millets and fine varieties of paddy and Desh tract generally grows Jowar and groundnut crops. Most of the forest and grass land area is used for grazing but systematic grazing is not followed by farmers.

Agriculture is the main occupation and dairying is the secondary occupation of most of the people in this block.

2. DESIGNING OF THE SCHEDULE :

By taking into consideration other research works on the topic, characteristics to be studied were selected and a questionnaire was constructed, to tap the information

regarding independent variables like, member's age, education caste, size of family, duration of membership, experience in dairy occupation, size of holding, annual income cosmopoliteness, rationality, social participation, socio-economic status and the general information of the members regarding the present condition of dairy occupation in Part-'A'. Part'B' was designed to derive information about the nature and extent of problems faced by members and suggestions made by them to overcome these problems. The schedule was prepared in 'Marathi' using simple questions.

3. PRETESTING OF SCHEDULE :

Before finalizing the questionnaire it was pretested by interviewing 15 members from three milk co-operative societies of the Bhor Block of Poona district. Pretesting was necessary to know whether :-

(1) The questions were properly understood or not by the members?

(2) Whether the sequence needed some alternations?

(3) Whether the language was simple and easy?

(4) Whether questions were pertaining to their locality or not?

(5) Whether there were some practical difficulties in filling the schedule?

By keeping the above points in mind certain changes were made and the schedule was finalised after pretesting.

4. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE :

All the 13 dairy co-operative societies under the Bhor Co-operative Dairy Union Limited, Nasarapur were selected for the study. The list of dairy co-operative societies is given in 'Appendix - 1'.

For selecting the members the list of all the members was arranged alphabetically and then they were selected by 'N'th method of random sampling by considering total members of that society. Thus 220 members were selected, from all the 13 dairy co-operative societies in Bhor Block representating typical members of dairy Co-operative Societies of Bhor Taluka.

5. PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION OF DATA :

For obtaining maximum accuracy in data collection the author established rapport with members and tried to win their confidence. The object of the study was explained to them and they were assured that the information furnished by them would be kept confidential and used strictly for the purpose of study.

The author personally interviewed 220 members with the help of an interview schedule prepared as mentioned above. The interviews were conducted for 2 hours each, during their leisure time by offering them 'Supari' or 'Bidi' in order to establish good rapport. The author had tried his level best to help the respondents to understand the questions.

The work of interviewing members required about two months from 5th December, 1972 to 1st February, 1973.

6. WORKING OF SCORES :

For calculating the extent of problems faced by the members, the following procedure was followed. For this purpose a score of one was assigned to each problem faced by a member, and the total score was thus calculated. The members were then classified into two broad categories, namely those having upto 18 problems and those having 19 and above problems.

The responses expressing particular type of problems faced by the members have been grouped into four broad categories namely economic problems, problems of supplies and short comings, problems in marketing milk, personal and other problems to know the nature of the problem frequencies of the members in each of these four categories of the problem were calculated and ranked.

Cosmopoliteness -

It was computed by giving scores to the items under the heading contact with outside world, as explained below. If answer was yes one score was given, if the answer was no, zero score was given. The total of all the points indicates the cosmopoliteness of the member. The following questions were asked to access the cosmopoliteness of the members.

1.	Do you go at taluka place ?	Yes/No
2.	Do you go at district place ?	Yes/No
3.	Do you go at other place?	Yes/No
4.	Do you read newspapers?	Yes/No

5. Do you read agricultural magazine? Yes/No

6. Do you listen to the radio? Yes/No

7. Do you go for movies? Yes/No

Rationality -

It was worked out by asking for reaction to five statements with a five point scale. Five points were given for the most rational answer and one score was given for a non rational answer. The sum of all the points gives the rationality of that particular individual.

Social Participation Score -

This score was computed by using Chapin's technique. One score was given for membership, two scores were given to office bearers and three scores were given for the guidance given by them. Total score was computed by making addition.

Socio-Economic Status -

The SES of the respondents was computed with the help of the socio-economic status scale developed by Trivedi and Pareek.[1] It is a standard scale which helps to categories different respondents into certain socio-economic status classes.

7. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS :

The data pertaining to personal, socio-economic characteristics and the extent of the problems were then

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1. Trivedi, G. and Pareek, U. - Analysis of Socio-economic Status of Rural Families (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) I.A.R.I., New Delhi, 1963.

processed by framing 12 primary tables and 12 secondary tables. The secondary tables were used for Chi-square test. The chi-square test was employed to find out the relationship between different attributes of the members and the extent of their problems.

The following chi-square formula was used for the purpose.

$$X^2 = \sum\left(\frac{o^2}{e}\right) - N$$

Where X^2 = Chi-square

O = Observed frequency

e = expected frequency

N = size of sample

$\sum$ = Summation of

On the basis of the values obtained for 'chi-square' the significance for association was tested at one and five per cent level of the probabilities.

8. TERMINOLOGY USED :

(a) Member :

A person who is duly admitted to membership of a dairy Co-operative Society.

(b) Social and personal characteristics -

These are the traits specially selected for the study namely those regarding member's age, education, caste, size of family, duration of membership, experience in dairy occupation, cosmopoliteness, rationality etc.

(c) Voluntary Organization -

It is a group of people coming together with a

common objective and having a differentiation of functions or roles for meeting these objectives.

(d) Cosmopoliteness :

It is the degree to which an individual's orientation is external to a particular social system.[2]

(e) Rationality -

It is the use of the most effective means to reach a given end.[3]

(f) Socio-Economic Status Score -

Chapin has defined socio-economic status as the position an individual or a family occupied with reference to the prevailing average standards of cultural possessions and participation in group activities of the community.[4]

The standard scale prepared by Trivedi and Pareek which helps to categories different respondents into certain socio-economic status classes was used in this study.

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2. Rogers E.M., "Diffusion of Innovation" New York, MaC Millar 1962 p.17

3. Ibid, p. 91

4. Chapin, P.Stuart "A Quantitative Scale for Rating of Home and Social Environment. A first Approximation of the measurement of SES, "Journal of Educational Philosophy, 19,1928, p. 99.

CHAPTER - IV

PRESENTATION OF DATA

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CHAPTER - IV

PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the data collected from 220 respondents from the National Extension Service Block Bhor, District Poona.

This chapter is divided in three parts for the presentation of data. Part-I deals with the distribution of various personal, social and economic characteristics of the members of dairy co-operative societies and the relationship of these characteristics with the nature and extent of their problems. Part-II deals with the information regarding present condition of dairy occupations of the members. Part-III deals with the nature of problems and their ranking according to their importance. It also deals with the suggestions made by the members to overcome these problems.

The data pertaining to the various personal, social and economic characteristics were statistically analysed to find out whether there was any association between these characteristics and the extent of problems faced by members of dairy co-operative societies. These are presented in the first part of this chapter.

P A R T - I

1. **AGE** :

Distribution of members by age is presented in Table - 1.

TABLE - 1

Distribution of Members by Age

Sr.No.	Age Group	No.of members	Per cent
1.	Upto 30 years	35	15.91
2.	31 to 45 years	87	39.55
3.	46 to 60 years	82	37.27
4.	61 and above years	16	7.27
Total		220	100.00

It can be observed from table 1, that the largest per cent of members (39.55 per cent) were from the age group of 31 to 45 years. 37.27 per cent were in the age group of 46 to 60 years. 15.91 per cent and 7.27 per cent were from the age group of upto 30 years and 61 years and above respectively.

TABLE - 2

Relationship Between the Member's Age and the Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Age in years		
	Upto 30 years (N = 35)	31 to 45 years (N = 87)	46 and above years (N = 98)
	Per cent		
Less	57.14	43.68	42.86
More	42.86	56.32	57.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 1.37 D.F. = 2

Not significant at 0.05 level.

The above table reveals that there is no significant relationship between the age of members and the extent of their problems.

2. EDUCATION :

The formal education of the members is presented in table 3.

TABLE - 3

Distribution of Members by Formal Education

Sr.No.	Formal Education	No.of members	Per cent
1.	No Formal Education	100	45.45
2.	Upto 4th standard	60	27.27
3.	5th to 7th standard	46	20.91
4.	8 and above standard	14	6.36
Total		220	100. 0

It can be seen from table 3 that a considerable number of members had no formal education, 27.27 per cent members had formal education upto 4th standard and 20.91 per cent members had formal education upto 5th to 7th standard. Only 6.36 per cent 8th and above standard.

TABLE - 4

Relationship Between the Member's Formal Education and the Extent of Their Problems.

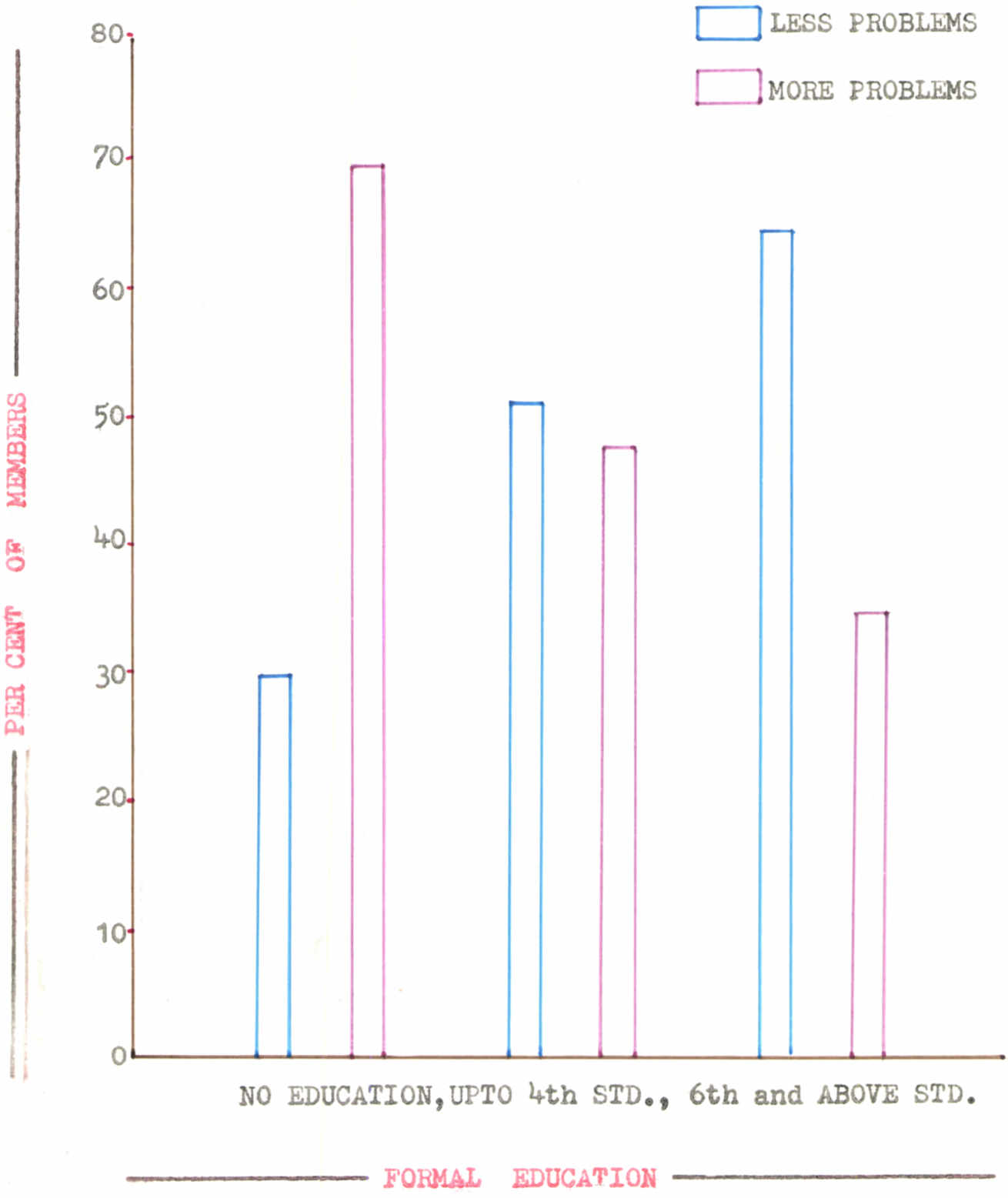
Problems	Formal Education		
	No Formal Education (N = 100)	Upto 4th Std. (N = 60)	7th and above std. (N = 60)
		Per cent	
Less	30.00	51.67	65.00
More	70.00	48.33	35.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 19.81 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.01 level.

There was a strong association between the formal education of members and the extent of their problems as evidenced by the fact that higher the formal education less are the problems of members, as can be seen from the respective percentages in the cells of the Table 4.

FIG.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S FORMAL EDUCATION AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



3. CASTE :

Distribution of members by caste is presented in Table 5.

TABLE - 5

Distribution of Members by Caste

Sr.No.	Caste Group	No. of members	Per cent
1.	Upper Caste	184	83.64
2.	Lower Caste	36	16.36
Total		220	100.00

It can be seen from the table 5 that the maximum number of members (83.64 per cent) were from the upper caste group, which includes the Marathas, Brahmins, etc. Only 16.36 per cent of members were from the lower caste group, including Harijans, Guravs, Telis and others.

TABLE - 6

Relationship Between the Member's Caste Group and The Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Caste Group		
	Upper Caste (N = 184)	Per cent	Lower Caste (N = 36)
Less	40.34		33.33
More	59.66		66.67
Total	100.00		100.00

Chi-square = 1.78 D.F. 1

Not significant at 0.05 level.

The data in table 6 shows that there is no statistically significant association between the caste of members and the extent of their problems.

4. SIZE OF FAMILY :

Members were categorized according to the total number of members in the family. Information has been given in Table 7.

TABLE - 7

Distribution of Members by Size of Family

Sr.No.	Size of family	No. of members	Per cent
1.	Upto 5 members	48	21.82
2.	6 to 10 members	107	48.63
3.	11 to 15 members	48	21.82
4.	16 and above members	17	7.73
Total		220	100.00

Analysis in table 7 indicates that the largest number (48.63 per cent) of members had family of 6 to 10 members. 21.82 per cent of members had family of upto 5 members and the same (21.82 per cent) of members had family of 11 to 15 members. Only 7.73 per cent of them had families of 16 members and above.

TABLE - 8

Relationship Between the Member's Size of Family and the Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Size of Family		
	Upto 5 members (N = 48	6 to 10 members (N = 107)	11 and above members (N = 65)
		Per cent	
Less	45.83	41.86	46.15
More	54.17	55.14	53.85
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 0.04 D.F. 2

Not significant at 0.05 level.

The study indicates that there is no association between the size of family and the extent of problems faced by members.

5. DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP :

Data regarding duration of memberships in dairy co-operative societies is given below :

TABLE - 9

Distribution of Members by Duration of Their Membership

Sr.No.	Duration of Membership	No.of members	Per cent
1.	Upto 1 year	40	18.18
2.	1.1 to 3 years	40	18.18
3.	3.1 to 6 years	86	39.09
4.	More than 6 years	54	24.55
Total		220	100.00

The table 9 shows that the largest proportion of the members (about 39 per cent) had duration of membership between 3.1 to 6 years, followed by members having more than 6 years duration of membership (24.55 per cent). The members having duration of membership upto one year and 1.1 to 3 years both were 18.18 per cent.

TABLE - 10

Relationship Between the Members Duration of Membership and the Extent of Their Problems.

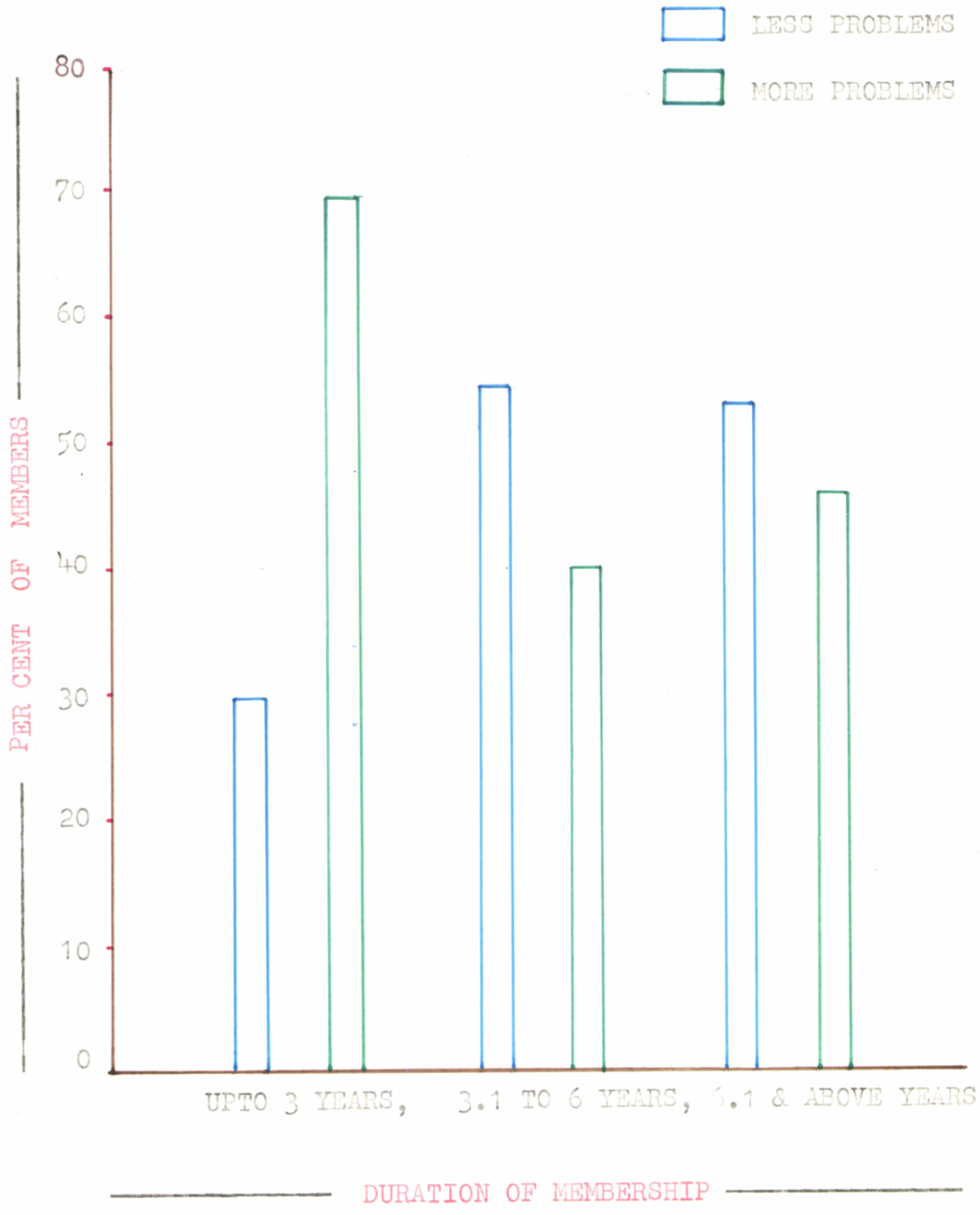
Problems	Duration of Membership		
	Upto 3 years (N = 80)	3.1 to 6 years (N = 86)	More than 6 years (N = 54)
		Per cent	
Less	30.00	54.65	53.70
More	70.00	45.35	46.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 12.11 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.01 level.

Table 10 shows that there is a strong association between the duration of membership and the extent of problems faced by the members, indicating thereby that members having longer duration of membership have lesser number of problems to face as compared to those having less duration of membership, as evidenced by the percentage in the respective cells of table 10.

FIG.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S DURATION OF MEMBERSHIP AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



6. EXPERIENCE IN DAIRY OCCUPATION :

Distribution of members by experience in dairy occupation is given in table 11.

TABLE - 11

Distribution of Members by Experience in Dairy Occupation.

Sr.No.	Experience in Dairy Occupation.	No. of members.	Per cent
1.	Upto 10 years	70	31.82
2.	11 to 20 years	66	30.00
3.	21 to 30 years	56	25.45
4.	31 and above years	28	12.73
Total		220	100.00

From the table No. 11 it appears that 31.82 per cent of the members were having experience in dairy occupation, upto 10 years. Only 12.73 per cent of of members were having experience 31 years and above. The members having experience between 11 to 20 years and 21 to 30 years were thirty per cent and 25.45 per cent respectively.

TABLE - 12

Relationship Between the Member's Experience in Dairy Occupation and the Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Experience in Dairy Occupation			
	Upto 10 years (N = 70)	11 to 20 years. (N = 66)	21 to 30 years. (N = 56)	31 and above years. (N = 28)
	Per cent			
Less	48.57	53.03	39.29	32.14
More	51.43	46.97	60.71	67.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 4.27 D.F. 3

Not significant at 0.05 level.

From the table 12 it appears that there is no relationship between the experience in dairy occupation and number of problems faced by members.

7. SIZE OF HOLDING :

Distribution of members by size of holding is presented in Table 13.

TABLE - 13

Distribution of Members by Size of Holding

Sr.No.	Size of Holding	No.of Members	Per cent
1.	Upto 5 acres	150	68;18
2.	5.1 to 10 acres	50	22.73
3.	10.1 to 15 acres	11	5.00
4.	15.1 and above acres	9	4.09
Total		220	100.00

From the above table it appears that, 68.18 per cent members were having size of holding upto 5 acres. 22.73 per cent of members having 5.1 to 10 acres size of holding, while only five per cent and 4.09 per cent of members having size of holding 10.1 to 15 acres and 15.1 acres and above respectively.

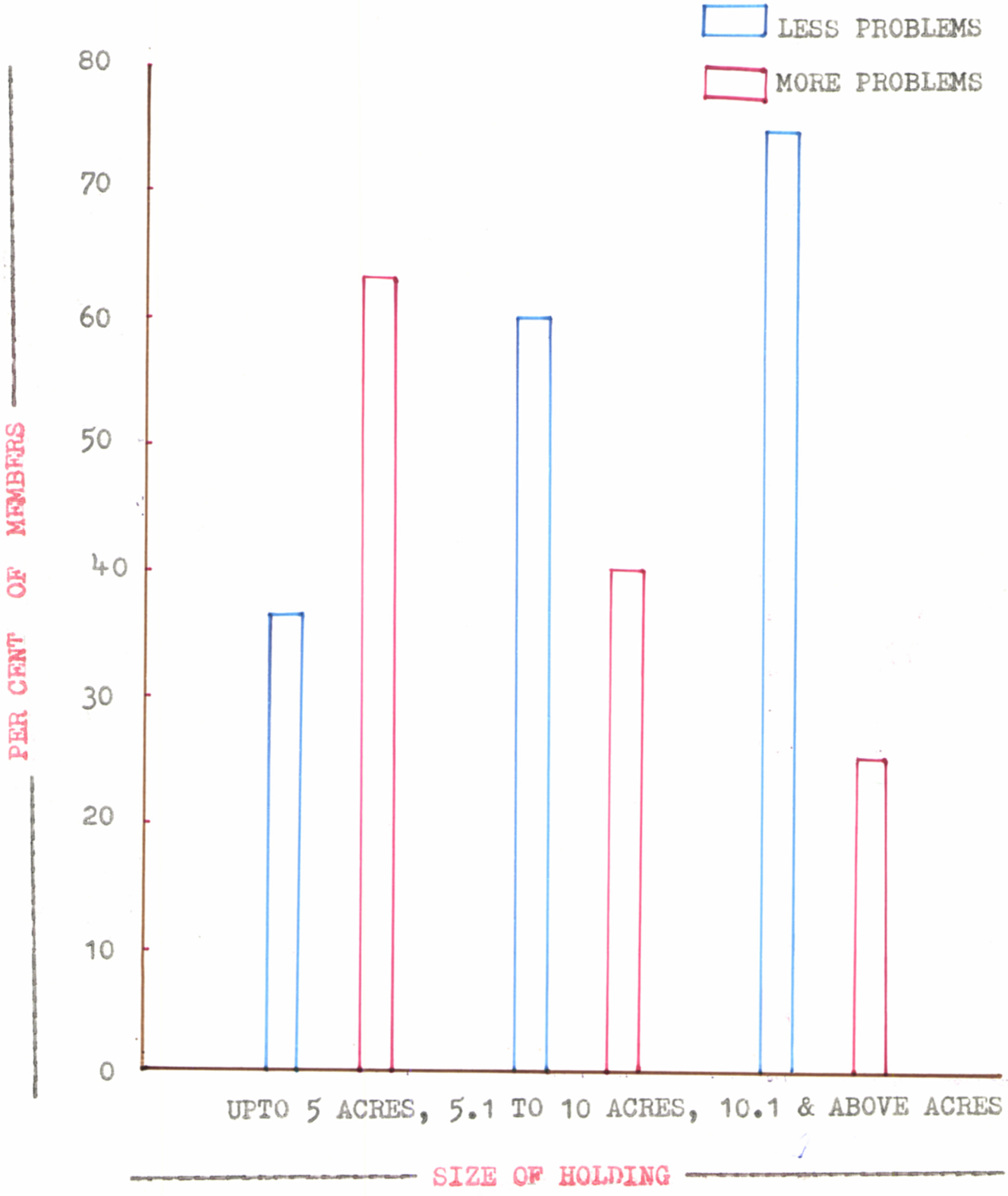
TABLE - 14

Relationship Between the Member's Size of Holding and the Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Size of Holding		
	Upto 5 acres (N = 150)	5.1 to 10 acres (N = 50)	10.1 acres & above (N = 20)
	Per cent		
Less	36.67	60.00	75.00
More	63.34	40.00	25.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 15.97 D.F. = 2
Significant at 0.01 level.

FIG.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S SIZE OF HOLDING AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



The data in table 14 shows that there is a strong association between the size of holding and the extent of problems of members, indicating by the statistical analysis that bigger the size of holding less were the problems and vice-versa.

8. ANNUAL INCOME :

Annual income of members from agriculture and all other sources including income from dairy occupation was taken into consideration for the purpose of the study.

Table 15 represents the distribution of members by annual income from all sources.

TABLE - 15

Distribution of Members by Annual Income

Sr.No.	Annual Income	No.of Members	Per cent
1.	Upto Rs.2500	64	29.09
2.	Rs.2501 to 5000	75	34.09
3.	Rs.5001 to 7500	39	17.73
4.	Rs.7501 to 10,000	28	12.73
5.	Rs.10,001 and above	14	6.36
Total		220	100.00

Members having income between Rs.2501 to 5,000 were 34.09 per cent, while there were 29.09 per cent members having less than Rs.2500 annual income. The members having annual income between Rs.5001 to 7500 were 17.73, while 12.73 per cent members were having annual income between Rs.7501 to

10,000. There were only 6.36 per cent members having annual income more than Rs.10,000.

TABLE - 16

Relationship Between the Member's Annual Income and The Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Annual Income		
	Upto Rs.2500 (N = 64)	Rs. 2501 to 5000 (N = 75)	Rs.5001 and above (N = 81)
	Per cent		
Less	28.13	42.67	61.73
More	71.87	57.33	38.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 16.64 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.01 level.

The above table reveals that there was a strong and significant association between the annual income and the extent of their problems.

This is proved by the fact that the members having more income had less problems and vice-versa.

9. COSMOPOLITENESS :

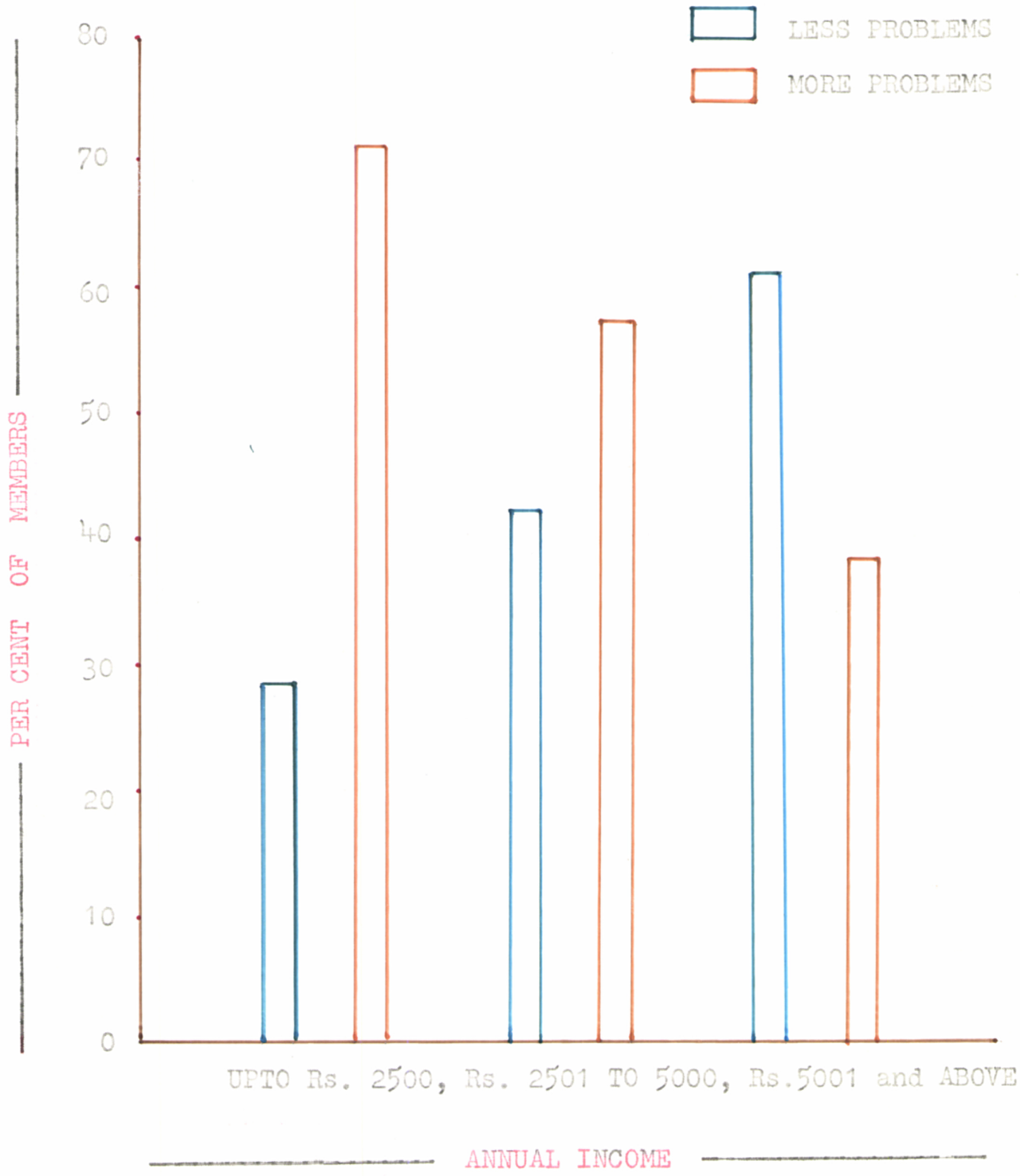
Data regarding cosmopoliteness of members is presented in table 17.

TABLE - 17

Distribution of Members by Cosmopoliteness

Sr.No.	Cosmopoliteness	No. of member	Per cent
1.	Low	116	52.73
2.	Medium	56	25.45
3.	High	48	21.82
Total		220	100.00

FIG.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S ANNUAL INCOME AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



The information in table 17 shows that 52.73 per cent of members had low cosmopoliteness, 25.45 per cent of them had the medium cosmopoliteness while 21.82 per cent of them secured high cosmopoliteness.

TABLE - 18

Relationship Between the Member's Cosmopoliteness and the Extent of Their Problems.

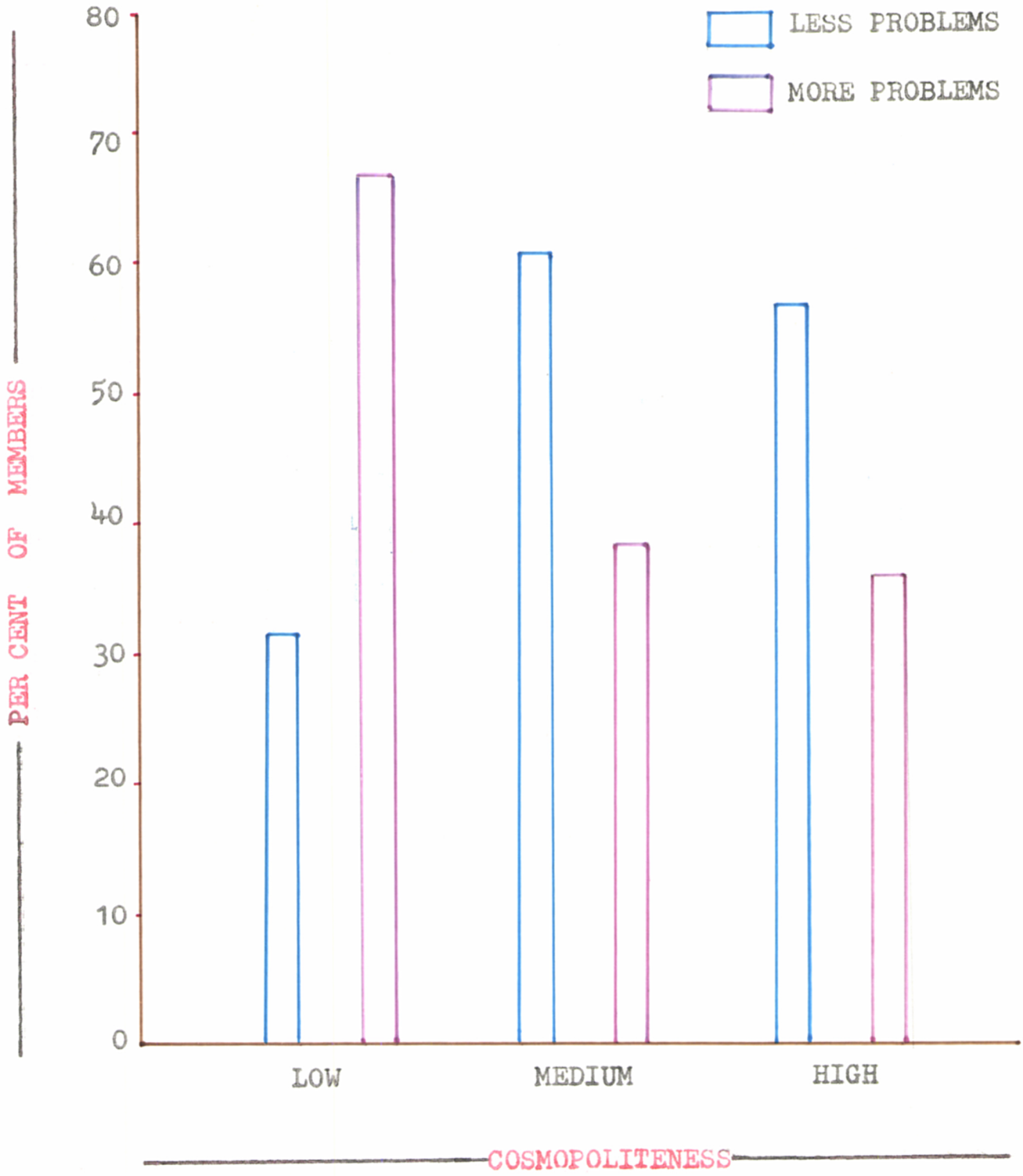
Problems	Cosmopoliteness		
	Low (N = 116)	Medium (N = 56)	High (N = 48)
	Per cent		
Less	32.76	60.71	58.33
More	67.24	39.29	41.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 16.00 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.01 level.

A statistically highly significant association was observed between the respondents' cosmopoliteness and the extent of problems encountered by them as proved by the fact that those having higher cosmopoliteness had less problems than those having lower cosmopoliteness and vice-versa.

FIG.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S COSMOPOLITENESS AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



10. RATIONALITY

The rationality of the members is presented in Table 19.

TABLE - 19

Distribution of Members by Rationality

Sr.No.	Rationality	No. of members	Per cent
1.	Low	86	39.09
2.	Medium	113	51.36
3.	High	21	9.55
Total		220	100.00

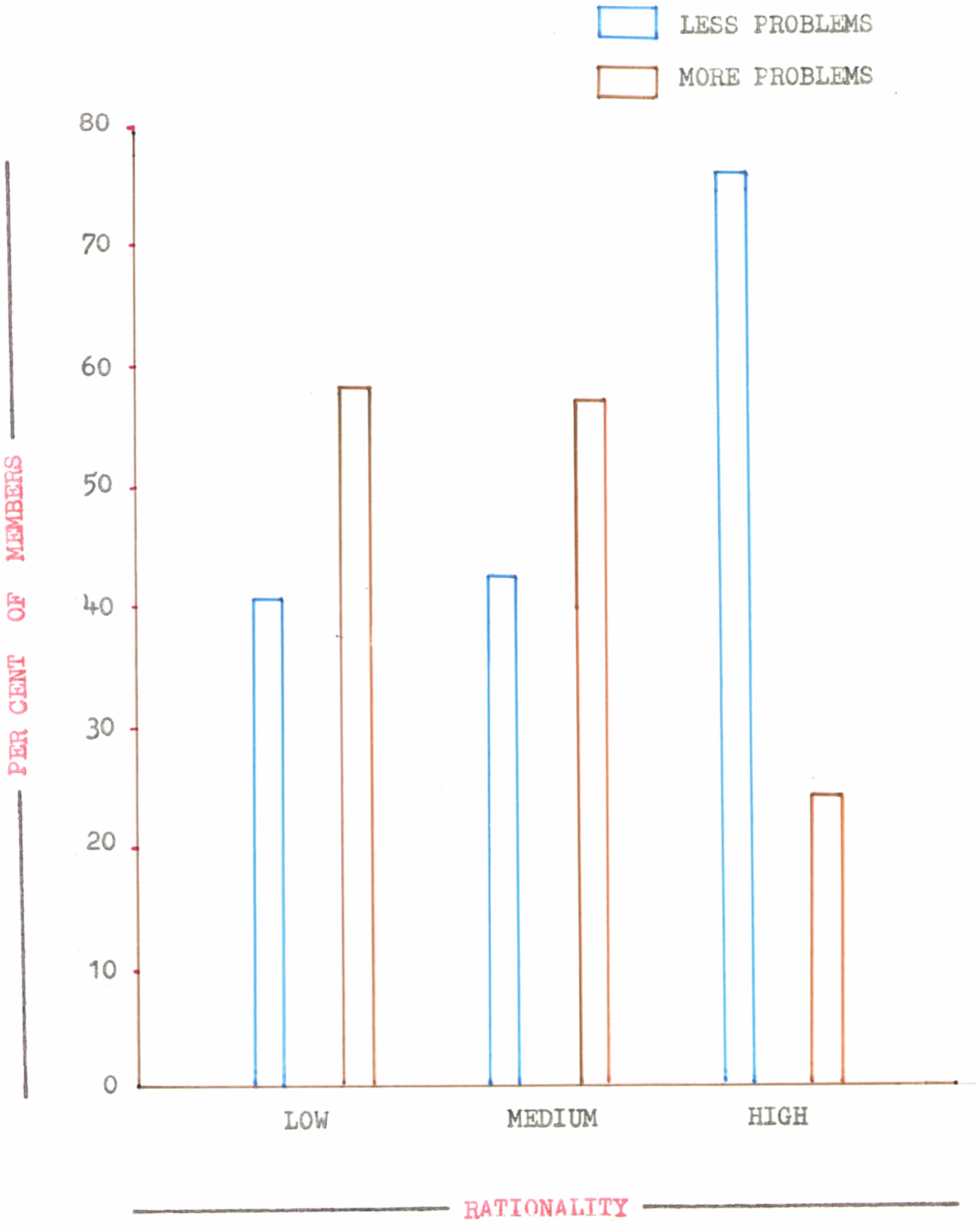
It can be seen from the above table that a considerable number of members (51.36 per cent) had rationality score medium, followed by thirty nine per cent of the respondents having low rationality. Only 9.55 per cent of members had high rationality.

TABLE - 20

Relationship Between the Member's Rationality and the Extent of Their Problems.

Problems	Rationality		
	Low (N = 86)	Medium (N = 113)	High (N = 21)
	Per cent		
Less	41.86	42.48	76.19
More	58.14	57.52	23.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

FIG.7 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEMBER'S RATIONALITY AND THE EXTENT OF THAIR PROBLEMS



Chi-square = 8.83 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.05 level.

The data in table 20 reveals that there was a statistically significant relationship between the rationality and the extent of members problems.

This is proved by the fact that the members having higher rationality had less problems and vice-versa.

11. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION :

An analysis of 220 members according to their social participation in voluntary organizations showed that all of them were members at least in one organization.

Table 21 presents the distribution of members by their social participation.

TABLE - 21

Distribution of Members by Their Level of Social Participation.

Sr. No.	Social Participation Level	No. of members	Per cent
1.	Low	141	64.09
2.	Medium	47	21.36
3.	High	32	14.55
Total		220	100.00

The information in table 21 shows that nearly 64 per cent of the members had low social participation level, 21.36 per cent of them had the medium level of social participation, while only 14.55 per cent of them secured high

level of social participation in voluntary organizations.

TABLE - 22

Relationship Between the Member's Level of Social Participation and the Extent of Their Problems.

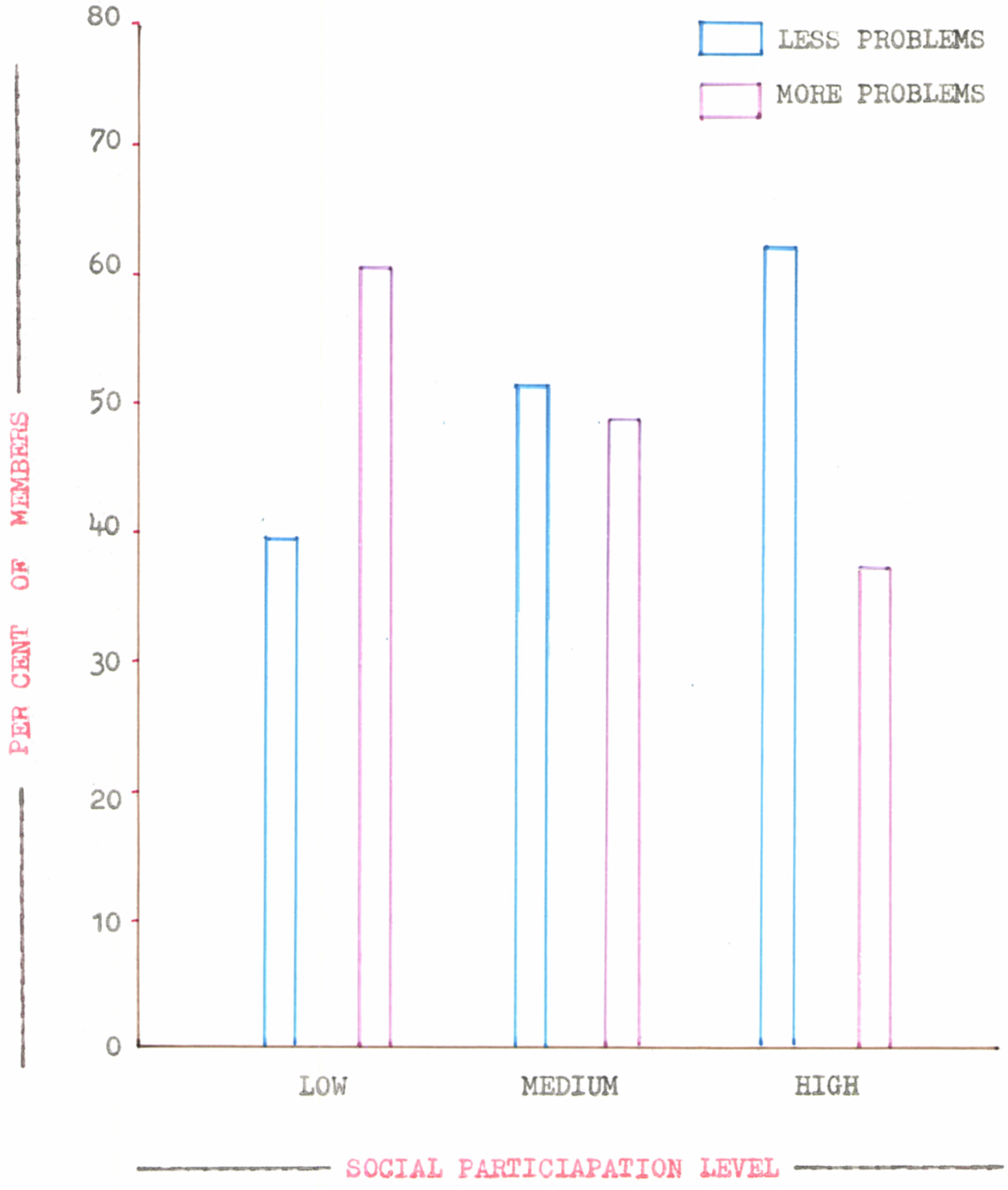
Problems	Social Participation Level		
	Low (N = 141)	Medium (N = 47)	High (N = 32)
	Per cent		
Less	39.72	51.06	62.50
More	60.28	48.94	37.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 6.21 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.05 level.

A statistically significant association was observed between the respondents' level of social participation and the extent of problems faced by them in dairy development, as proved by the fact that those having higher level of social participation in volunary organizations had lesser problems than those having lesser level of social participation in voluntary organization and vice-versa.

FIG.8 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S LEVEL OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



12. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS :

The information regarding socio-economic status of members has been given in Table - 23.

Table - 23.

Distribution of Members by Their Socio-Economic Status.

Sr. No.	Socio-economic Status	No. of member	Per cent
1.	Low	120	54.55
2.	Medium	70	31.82
3.	High	30	13.63
Total		220	100.00

There were 54.55 per cent of members in the low socio-economic status class while 31.82 per cent and 13.63 per cent were in the medium socio-economic status and high socio-economic status class respectively.

The members were distributed according to their level of socio-economic status and the number of problems faced by them. The information has been given in Table 24.

TABLE - 24

Relationship Between the Member's Socio-Economic Status and the Extent of Their Problems.

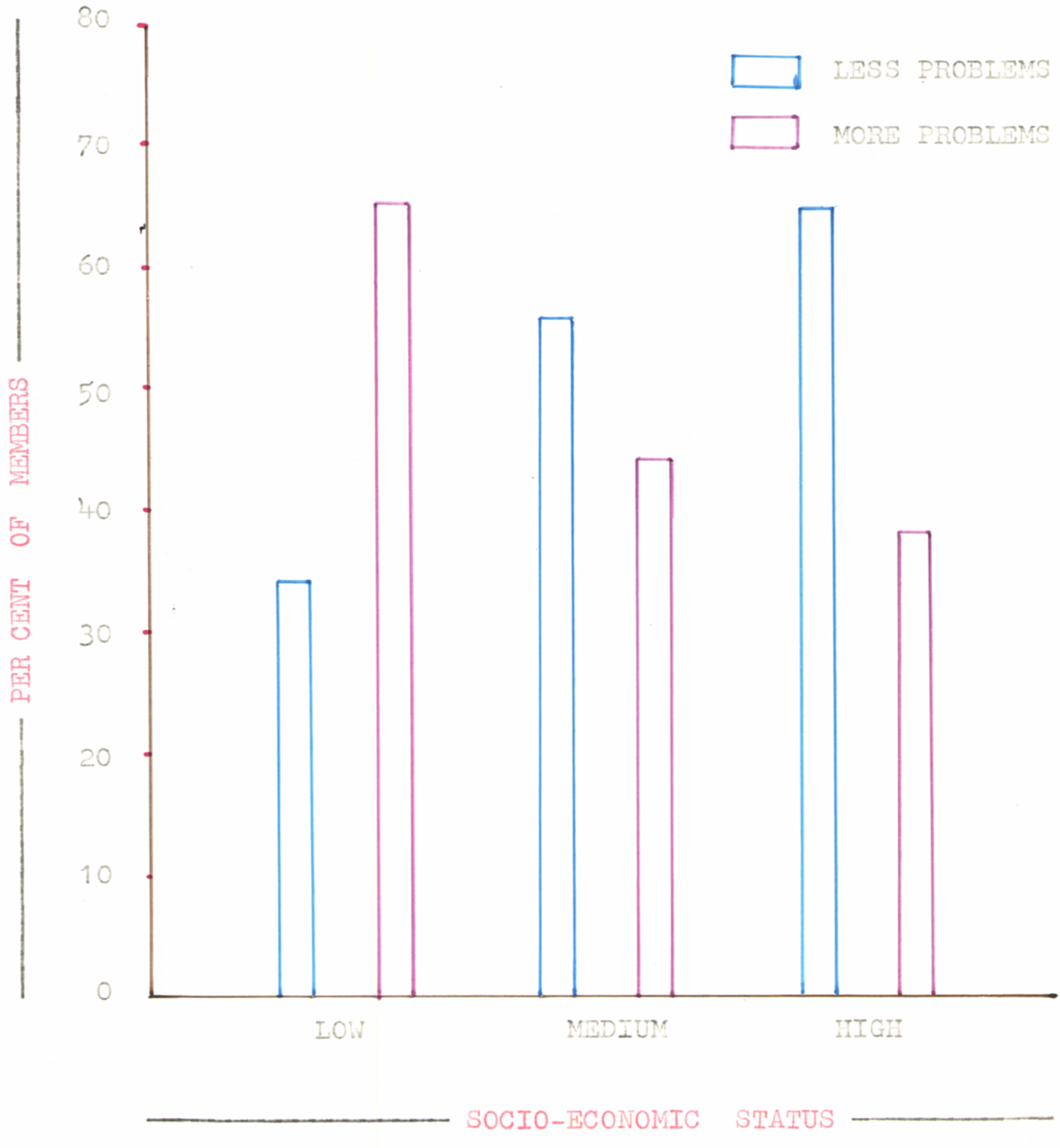
Problems	Socio-Economic Status		
	Low (N = 120)	Medium (N = 70)	High (N = 30)
	Per cent		
Less	34.45	55.71	64.52
More	65.55	44.29	35.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chi-square = 13.33 D.F. 2

Significant at 0.01 level.

The distribution when tested statistically gave strong relationship between the socio-economic status and the number of problems faced by the members indicating higher the socio-economic status lesser will be the problems and vice-versa.

FIG.9 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBER'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR PROBLEMS



P A R T - II

INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRESENT CONDITION OF DAIRY OCCUPATION OF THE MEMBERS

This part deals with the information regarding number of milch animals maintained by the members, daily quantity of milk produced, quantity of milk they sell and milk utilization and marketing. Information has also been given in respect of the assistance rendered by milk co-operative societies.

The information in respect of the number of milk animals maintained by members has been given in Table 25.

TABLE - 25

Distribution of Members by Number of Milch Animals they Possessed.

Sr.No.	No. of Milch Animals	No. of Members	Per cent
1.	1 to 2 animals	92	41.82
2.	3 to 4 animals	69	31.36
3.	5 to 6 animals	30	13.64
4.	7 animals and above	29	13.18
Total		220	100.00

It can be seen from table that a considerable number of members (41.82 per cent) had only 1 to 2 animals, while 31.36 per cent were maintaining 3 to 4 animals. 13.64 per cent and 13.18 per cent of members maintaining 5 to 6 animals and 7 and above animals respectively.

The data was also collected regarding the pure and local breeds of milch cows and buffaloes maintained by the members. Information has been given in Table 26.

TABLE - 26

Milch Animals Maintained by the Members.

Sr. No.	Milch Animals			No.of animals	Percent (N=852)	Milch animals per member
1.	Cows	Pure	Milking	46	5.40	Cows 1.65
			Other	23	2.70	
		Local	Milking	161	18.90	
			Other	134	15.73	
2.	Buffalo	Pure	Milking	76	8.92	Buffalo 2.22
			Other	27	3.17	
		Local	Milking	250	29.33	
			Other	135	15.85	
Total				852	100.00	3.87

The data reveals that members were maintaining milch animals of both the classes (cow and buffalo). They were also maintaining pure and local breeds of cows and buffaloes. The ratio of milch animals maintained by the members comes to 1.65 : 2.22 cows and buffaloes respectively. It also indicates that for every two members there are three cows and four buffaloes approximately.

The information in respect of quantity of milk produced daily by the members has been given in Table 27.

TABLE - 27

Distribution of Members by Dairy Milk Produced.

Sr.No.	Dairy Milk Produced	No.of members	Per cent
1.	Upto 5 litres	126	57.27
2.	5.1 to 10 litres	64	29.09
3.	Above 10 litres	30	13.64
Total		220	100.00

The table indicates that, 57.27 per cent members were producing upto 5 litres of milk daily, while 29.09 per cent were producing 5.1 to 10 litres of milk daily. It is also seen that only 13.64 per cent of the members were producing milk more than 10 litres per day.

The information in respect of quantity of milk sold per day by members is given in Table 28.

TABLE - 28

Distribution of Members by Dairy Milk Sold

Sr.No.	Dairy Milk Sold	No. of members	Per cent
1.	Upto 4 litres	129	58.63
2.	4.1 to 6 litres	44	20.00
3.	6.1 to 8 litres	15	6.82
4.	8.1 to 10 litres	15	6.82
5.	Above 10 litres	17	7.73
Total		220	100.00

From the table 28 it is observed that 38.63 per cent of members were selling milk upto 4 litres. 20.00 per cent were selling between 4.1 to 6 litres, while 6.82 per cent were selling between 6.1 to 8 and 8.1 to 10 litres of milk per day. Only 7.73 per cent of members were selling milk more than 10 litres per day.

The information in respect of utilisation and marketing of milk has been given in Table 29.

TABLE - 29

Milk Utilisation and Marketing

Sr. No.	Item	No.of members	Per cent	Milk in litres	Average litres milk per member
1.	Supplies milk to society	118	94.55	1100	9.32
2.	Supplies milk to private agency.	12	5.45	25	2.08
3.	Utilised for home consumption.	220	100.00	232	1.06
Total				1357	6.17

The above table shows that 94.55 per cent of members were selling milk to co-operative societies and only 5.45 per cent to private agency. All the members were utilizing a small quantity of milk for home consumption. The daily milk sold to co-operative society and to private agency by the members works out to 9.32 litres and 2.08 litres of milk respectively, while 1.06 litres is maintained for home consumption. The average milk produced and utilised

in different ways by each member per day comes about 6.17 litres.

Information in respect of assistance rendered by milk co-operative societies to members is presented in Table 30.

TABLE - 30

Distribution of Members by the Supply from Milk Co-operative Society.

Sr.No.	Item	No. of Members (N = 220)	Per cent
1.	Cows	48	21.82
2.	Buffaloes	72	32.73
3.	Loan	120	54.55
4.	Feeds	145	65.91

It is observed that cows were supplied through co-operative societies to 21.82 per cent of members and buffaloes to 32.73 per cent of members. While 54.55 per cent and 65.91 per cent of members were supplied with loan and feeds respectively through the co-operative societies.

TABLE - 31

Distribution of Members by the Awareness and Adoption of Improved Dairy Practices.

Sr. No.	Name of the improved practice.	No. of members knowing the improved practice (N = 220)	Per cent	No.of members adopting the practice (N = 220)	Per-cent.
1.	Improved breeds of cow	216	98.18	120	54.55
2.	Improved breeds of buffalo	213	96.82	113	51.36
3.	Artificial insemination	211	95.91	92	41.82
4.	Compost preparation	209	95.00	79	35.91
5.	Cross bred animals	167	75.91	47	21.36
6.	Silage preparation	90	40.91	-	00.00
7.	Improved grasses	73	33.18	-	00.00
8.	Improved byres	32	14.55	-	00.00

It is observed from the above table that 98.18, 96.82, 95.91 and 95.00 per cent of the members are knowing the "improved breeds of cow," "improved breeds of buffalo" "artificial insemination," and "compost preparation" respectively. While only 54.55, 51.36, 41.82 and 35.91 per cent of these are adopting these practices respectively. It is further found that 75.91, 40.91, 33.18 and 14.55 per cent of members were knowing the "cross bred animals," "silage preparation," "improved grasses" and "improved byres" respectively. Only 21.36 per cent of the members were adopting cross bred animals. However none of them adopted silage preparation, improved grasses and improved byres.

P A R T - III

NATURE OF PROBLEMS OF MEMBER'S AND THEIR RANKING

The author had interviewed members to find out the nature of problems faced by them in dairy development. Data were, therefore, collected to get an idea of problems of the members in undertaking and promoting dairy occupation. The problems were classified as, economic, regarding supplies and short comings, marketing milk, personal and other problems. The nature of problems thus categorised are presented as per their intensity in the localised area of this study. The information regarding the views and expectations of the members for promoting this occupation has been also presented in this part.

TABLE - 32

Distribution of Members by Economic Problems.

Sr.No.	Economic Problems	No.of members (N = 220)	Per cent
1.	No adequate amount for purchase of milch animals.	158	71.82
2.	Animal fodder and feeds are costly.	155	70.45
3.	Loan is not sanctioned by cooperative society for construction of byres.	149	67.72
4.	Milch animals are costly.	117	53.18
5.	Loan is not sanctioned by co-operative society for purchasing milch animals.	105	47.72
6.	Loan is not sanctioned by co-operative society for purchase of animal feeds.	100	45.45
7.	No adequate amount for construction of byre.	61	27.72

(Contd. on next page)

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Sr.No.	Economic Problems	No.of members (N = 220)	Per cent
8.	Loan sanctioned by co-operative society is not adequate and timely.	57	25.91
9.	The construction material of byre is costly.	39	17.73
10.	No adequate amount for purchase of animal feed.	35	15.91

Among the economic problems it was observed that, most of the members (71.82 per cent) faced the problems regarding "No adequate amount for purchase of milch animals." 70.45 per cent of them faced the problem about "animal fodder and feeds are costly." 67.72 per cent of them faced the problem regarding,"Loan is not sanctioned by society for construction of byres." 53.18 per cent of them faced the problem about "milch animals are costly." "Loan is not sanctioned by co-operative society for purchasing milch animals," was faced by 47.72 per cent of members and 45.45 per cent of members came across the problem of "Loan is not sanctioned by co-operative society for purchase of animal feeds." "No adequate amount for construction of byre" was faced by 27.72 per cent of members. 25.91 per cent of members felt the problem about "loan sanctioned by co-operative society is not adequate and timely," and 17.73 per cent faced the problem of "the construction material of byre is costly." While 15.91 per cent faced the problem regarding "no adequate amount for purchase of animal feeds."

TABLE - 33

Distribution of Members by Problems Regarding Supplies and Short Comings.

Sr. No.	Problems regarding supplies and short comings.	No.of members (N = 22)	Per cent
1.	Societies do not supply breeding bulls	200	90.91
2.	Non availability of pure breeds in local market.	180	81.82
3.	Societies do not supply pure breeds of cows.	128	58.18
4.	Non availability of grazing land for animals.	96	43.64
5.	Non availability of animal feeds in local market.	85	38.64
6.	Societies do not supply pure breeds of buffaloes.	84	38.18
7.	No storage facilities for stocking feeds and fodder.	74	33.64
8.	No adequate space for construction of byre.	70	31.82
9.	Non availability of building material for construction of byre.	55	25.00
10.	Societies do not supply animal feeds.	33	15.00

The above table indicates that almost all members (90.91 per cent) have expressed the problem regarding "societies do not supply breeding bull," 81.82 per cent members felt the problem about "non availability of pure breeds in local market. "Societies do not supply pure breeds of cows" was faced by 58.18 per cent. 43.64 per cent

had expressed the problem of "non availability of grazing land for animals". Similarly 38.64 per cent had reported that 'non availability of animal feeds in local market.' 'societies do not supply pure breeds of buffaloes, 'no storage facilities for stocking feeds and fodder' and 'no adequate space for construction of byre, 'were the probloms faced by 38.18 per cent, 33.64 per cent and 31.82 per cent of the members respectively. Only 25.00 per cent and 15.00 per cent had the problems regarding the 'non availability of building material for construction of byre' and ' societies do not supply animal feeds' respectively.

TABLE - 34

Distribution of Members by Problems in Marketing Milk

Sr. No.	Problems in marketing milk	No.of members (N = 220)	Per cent
1.	No proper rate for milk	188	85.45
2.	Facilities of milk preservatio are not available.	173	78.64
3.	No adequate transport facilities for milk such as cans.	135	61.36
4.	No transport facilities for selling milk in neighbouring villages.	128	58.18
5.	No market for milk in village and in neighbouring villages.	110	50.00
6.	Milk products are not sold in local market	69	31.36
7.	Milk society does not supply amount of	55	25.00
8.	It goes difficult to disburse increased quantity of milk produced in flush season	45	20.45
9.	Milk society does not collect milk in time	33	15.00
10.	Milk society does not take milk by proper measuring.	23	10.45

The problem pertaining to the marketing of milk viz., "no proper rate for milk" was experienced by 85.45 per cent of members. 78.64 per cent and 61.36 per cent members have faced the problem of non availability of facilities for milk preservation and inadequacy of transport facilities for milk respectively. It was observed that 58.18 per cent had the problem about " no transport facilities for selling milk in neighbouring villages." Similarly no market for milk in village and in nearby villages was reported by 50.00 per cent of members. 31.36 per cent of members faced the problem about " milk products are not sold in local market" and 25.00 per cent faced the problem "milk society do not supply amount of milk in time." Similarly 20.45 per cent had reported that ' it goes difficult to disburse increased amount of milk produced in flush season.' Milk society do not collect milk in time' and 'milk society do not take milk by proper measuring' were the problems faced by 15.00 per cent and 10.45 per cent of the members respectively.

TABLE - 35

Distribution of Members by Personal and Other Problems.

Sr. No.	Personal and Other Problems	No.of members (N = 220)	Per cent
1.	No knowledge of silage preparation	198	90.00
2.	No knowledge about milk preservation	195	88.64
3.	No adequate knowledge about feeding of animals	192	87.27
4.	No veterinery aid in the village	131	59.54
5.	Scarcity of drinking water for animals	94	42.73
6.	No knowledge about management of animals	87	39.54
7.	No knowledge about first aid treatment to animals	84	38.18
8.	No facilities for artificial insemination.	38	17.27
9.	Livestock supervisors do not take complete care of diseased animals.	28	12.73
10.	No knowledge about compost manure preparation.	22	10.00

From the personal and other problems mentioned in the above table, it was observed that, majority (90.00 per cent) members have stated "no knowledge about silage preparation." Similarly 88.64 per cent had reported that they had no knowledge about milk preservation. ' No adequate knowledge about feeding of animals' and ' no veterinery aid in the village' were the problems faced by 87.27 per cent and 59.54 per cent of members respectively. It was noticed that 42.73 per cent members faced the problem about "scarcity of drinking water for animals" and 39.54 per cent encountered the problem" no knowledge about management of animals." 'No knowledge about first aid treatments to animal' and ' no facilities for artificial insemination' were the problems expressed by 38.18 per cent and 17.27 per cent of members

respectively. While only 12.73 per cent and 10.00 per cent of them faced the problems about "livestock supervisors do not take care of diseased animal" and " no knowledge about preparation of compost manure" respectively.

SUGGESTIONS

In order to promote the dairy industry and to make it a successful enterprise, the views and expectations of the members were obtained and has been given in order of their importance in table 36.

TABLE - 36

Distribution of Members by Suggestions for Making Dairying a Successful Occupation.

Sr. No.	Suggestions	No.of members (N = 220)	Per cent
1.	Milk rate should be increased	198	90.00
2.	Breeding bull should be provided by society or department.	187	85.00
3.	Training should be given about dairy management.	169	76.82
4.	There should be adequate supply of feeds and fodder.	164	74.55
5.	There should be adequate supply of grazing land.	137	62.27
6.	Adequate facilities of veterinary aids	135	61.36
7.	Adequate supply of construction material for byres.	124	56.36
8.	Facilities for preservation of milk	121	55.00
9.	Adequate supply of milch animals	106	48.18
10.	Timely and adequate supply of loan	83	37.73
11.	Subsidy should be given for the loan.	83	37.73
12.	Facilities for artificial insemination centres	70	31.82

The above table indicates that most of the members (90-00 per cent) expressed that the "milk rate should be increased." 85.00 per cent and 76.82 per cent members suggested about 'breeding bull should be provided by society or department' and 'training should be given about dairy management.' While 74.55 per cent and 62.72 per cent members suggested to have adequate supply of feeds and fodder' and 'there should be adequate supply of grazing land.' respectively.

Similarly 'adequate facilities of veterinary aids' and 'adequate supply of construction material for byres' were the suggestions made by 61.36 per cent and 56.36 per cent of members respectively. 55.00 per cent of members suggested about "facilities for preservation of milk." "Adequate supply of milch animals' and 'timely and adequate supply of loan' were the views and expectations made by 48.18 per cent and 37.73 per cent of members, respectively. While 37.73 per cent and 31.82 per cent of members suggested about 'subsidy should be given for the loan' and 'facilities for artificial insemination centres' respectively.

The statistical abstraction of the quantified data of the study is presented in Table - 37.

TABLE - 37

Relationship Between the Selected Characteristics of Members and the Extent of Their Problems.

Sr.No.	Characteristics	Chi-square	D.F.	Remark
1.	Age	1.37	2	-
2.	Education	19.81	2	**
3.	Caste	1.78	1	-
4.	Size of Family	0.04	2	-
5.	Duration of Membership	12.11	2	**
6.	Experience in Dairy occupation	4.27	3	-
7.	Size of Holding	15.97	2	**
8.	Annual Income	16.64	2	**
9.	Cosmopoliteness	16.00	2	**
10.	Rationality	8.83	2	*
11.	Social Participation	6.21	2	*
12.	Socio-economic Status	13.33	2	**

NOTE :

\- Not significant.

* Significant at 0.05 level.

** Significant at 0.01 level.

CHAPTER - V

DISCUSSION

CHAPTER - V

D I S C U S S I O N

The results presented in previous chapter are discussed below :-

P A R T - I

PERSONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE EXTENT OF PROBLEMS OF MEMBERS.

It was revealed that a considerable proportion of members (39.55 per cent) belonged to the age group of 31 to 45 years and 37.27 per cent were from the age group of 46 to 60 years. In other words it can be stated that 76.82 per cent of the members were between the age group of 31 to 60 years It can further be stated that membership was more in the middle age group. This might be due to the fact that they might have gained sufficient experience and maturity. In the 31 to 45 years age group there might be the maximum creativeness in individuals so quite a large number of members belonged to this age group. On the contrary members were very less in the age group below 30 years and above 60 years. This might be due to the fact that young men are enthusiastic, energetic and creative but are immature, therefore, their membership might not be accepted or generally the members are the heads of the family who are elder than those of younger ones, and as the persons of above 60 years are very old, they might want to keep away from such affairs at old age or due to their traditional mind they have less interest in co-operative activities.

It was observed that 54.55 per cent of members were literate and 45.45 per cent of them were illiterate. Among the literate 27.27 per cent had received formal education upto 4th standard, and 20.91 per cent were educated between 5th to 7th standard. This means that out of 54.55 per cent literate members 48.18 per cent were educated upto 7th standard and very few of the literate members (6.36 per cent) had formal education above 7th standard. The reason for this might be that generally the higher educational facilities namely high school and college education, are many times not available at village level and that is why most of them were educated upto the 7th standard. The educational level and the extent of problems of members was found to be statistically significant. It is said that education brings change in their knowledge, attitude and skill faster. Educated persons can grasps the modern techniques earlier. Educated persons can read more literature, have broad modern outlook of the world. Educated persons can establish better relationship and contact with change agents. The composite effect of all these might help them to face less problems. It was revealed that higher the formal education a member had less the problems and vice-versa.

It was found that majority of members (83.84 per cent) belonged to upper caste group, which includes Maratha as a dominant caste group and Brahmins, in small percentages. Only 16.36 per cent came from lower caste group which

includes, New Buddhist, Kolis, Guruvs, Sonars etc. It is seen that members were mostly confined to only one caste that is Maratha. This caste is dominant in the population of this area. It can be concluded that majority of members spring up from dominant caste. The study has not established any association between the caste of members and the extent of their problems. However, this can be accepted as an established fact. As the percentage belonging to lower caste group was very small, it is rather difficult to get a correct picture of association between the extent of their problems and caste. It would be necessary to study large number of members from each caste to study the associationship between these two variables before drawing any valid conclusion in this connection.

It was observed that 48.63 per cent of members had family size of 6 to 10 members, while 21.82 per cent of members had family size less than 5 members and the same per cent of members had family size between 11 to 15 members. It can be seen that only 7.73 per cent of members had family size more than 15 members. In another words it can be said that about fifty per cent of members had family size between 6 to 10 members which is considered as medium size of family and remaining fifty per cent of members had family size upto 5 members and more than 10 members. The association between the size of family of the members and the extent of their problems was found to be not significant.

It was observed that about 39 per cent of the members had 3-6 years of duration of membership, followed by 36.36 per cent had upto 3 years of duration of membership. It was observed that only 25 per cent of them had above 6 years of duration of membership. It was expected that the more duration of membership i.e. experienced members would have less problems than the less experienced ones. The extent of problems of members had shown strong association with duration of membership.

When the factor experience in dairy occupation was studied, it was observed that 61.82 per cent of members had experience upto 20 years while 38.18 per cent of them had more than 20 years of experience in dairy occupation. The study has not shown any relationship between the experience in dairy occupation and the extent of their problems.

It is a well established fact that size of holding is related to the level of income and it also determines the social status of an individual. The statistical analysis revealed that there is a highly significant relationship between the size of holding and the extent of the problems of members. It can be said that with the increase in size of holding the problems of members were decreased.

Nearly twenty nine per cent of members have their annual total income less than Rs.2500/- and thirty four per cent of members have income of Rs.2501 to 5000/-. It

can be, therefore, said that a majority of members have bad financial position. The income level influences to degree of prestige in the society and contacts with the outside world. The statistical relationship between annual income and the extent of the problems of members was found to be highly significant. This might be due to the fact that members having high annual income, they have less problems particularly economic problems. They can purchase costly milch animals and feeds. Similarly they have no problems regarding getting of the loans and subsidies. Due to high income, they received prestige in a society and develops better contacts which help them to lessen the problems, whereas the members having low annual income, have more economic problems which creates other problems subsequently. So more the annual income less were the problems and vice-versa.

Cosmopoliteness is the degree to which an individuals orientation is external to a particular social system. An individual is a product of the society and environment. An individual acquires knowledge of the modern world through various sources. It is said that cosmopoliteness is an important factor for increasing level of social participation in different activities. The association between the cosmopoliteness of members and extent of their problems was statistically highly significant. It shows that when a members cosmopoliteness increases there is a decrease in

the extent of problems encountered by them. Cosmopoliteness increases the information seeking ability of person. They receive information from many sources and thus get many exposures for learning a particular skill.

An attempt was made to ascertain the rationality of thinking of the respondents as related to some statements of dairy farming. Rationality in thinking always compels the individual to make use of the most effective means to reach a given end on the scientific basis. An educated individual generally thinks and behaves rationality. Nearly thirty nine per cent of members have low rationality and 51.36 per cent of members have medium rationality, while only 9.55 per cent of members have high rationality. In other words nearly fifty per cent (of members have medium rationality and 50 per cent) have low and high rationality. The relationship between the rationality and the extent of problems faced by members was found to be significant. Therefore, lower the rationality more the problems faced by members and vice-versa.

The association between social participation and the extent of their problems was found to be statistically significant. Participation in voluntery organisations enables a member to establish wider and personal contacts with different people. It gives opportunities to discuss certain problems and to spend more time in a composite gathering thus exposing them to different views and informati on. Thus social participation helps to change the outlook of members

and also provides group atmosphere which many times exerts pressure on the members regarding the solution of certain problems of the dairy occupation. Thus social participation helps in solving the problems. Results of the present study confirms that the proportion of members having less problems is more among the members participating in three or more voluntary organisations. So, higher the social participation lesser are the problems to the members and vice-versa.

The review of work done in explorating the relationship of socio-economic status with the extent of problems faced by members, indicate that there exists a positive association between the two factors. The material and cultural possessions of an individual contribute in deciding the socio-economic status level of an individual. The data revealed that 54.55 per cent of the members were belonging to lower socio-economic status class. Members belonging to the higher socio-economic status class can get opportunities in the educational field which might help them in lowering the problems. They also develop high contacts with various persons within and outside the social system which helps them to lessen the problems. SES class relates somewhat to the annual income and as such higher the annual income higher the SES class which enables to them in reduction of problems. Therefore, higher the SES class the problems faced by them are less and vice-versa.

PART - II

PRESENT CONDITION OF DAIRY OCCUPATION OF THE MEMBERS.

In this part the information regarding number of milch animals maintained, daily quantity of milk produced, quantity of milk they sell, milk utilization and marketing of milk etc. is discussed.

It is observed that a considerable number of members (41.82 per cent) had only 1 to 2 animals while 31.36 per cent were maintain 3 to 4 animals. In other words approximately three fourth of members maintaining upto 4 milch animals and one fourth of them maintaining more than four milch animals. Therefore most of the members maintaining milch animals upto four and approximately for every two members there are three cows and four Buffaloes. It is also observed that majority of the members are maintaining local breeds of cow and buffalo than the pure breeds.

It is also seen that 57.27 per cent of the members were producing upto 5 litres of milk per day and 42.73 per cent of members producing more than five litres of milk per day. It is also calculated that the average milk production per member per day is about 6.17 litres.

It is noticed that 78.63 per cent of members were selling milk upto 6 litres per day and 13.64 per cent selling milk between 6 to 10 litres per day. Only 7.73 per cent of members were selling more than 10 litres of

milk per day. It is also observed that 94.55 per cent of members were selling milk to co-operative societies. It is due to the fact that there is no market for milk in village or in nearby village or they might be getting lower rate in a village therefore, they consider it is profitable to supply the milk to co-operative society. On an average one litre of milk is utilised for home consumption per member per day.

Majority of the members (65.91 per cent) had got advantage of feeds and 54.55 per cent had got advantage of loan through co-operative societies. It is also observed that 32.73 per cent of members had buffaloes and only 21.82 per cent had cows which are supplied through co-operative societies. It is due to the fact that the financial position of the societies was poor or it may be possible that not all the members are able to keep the more milch animals due to limited number of resources.

It is observed that almost all the members are knowing the improved breeds of cow and buffalo but approximately fifty per cent of them adopting improved breeds of cow. About 95.00 per cent of members are knowing about artificial insemination and preparation of compost but nearly fourty per cent of them are adopting. It is observed that 40.91 33.18 and 14.55 per cent of members are knowing about preparation of silage, improved grasses and improved byres respectively, but nobody had adopted these improved practices.

This may be due to the number of reasons such as, lack of finance, less contact with extension agents, etc. It is also seen that in case of improved dairy practices generally the awareness is more as compared to its adoption.

P A R T - III

NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY MEMBERS

The members have certain problems regarding their dairy occupation in dairy development. The nature of problems differ in some respect from individual to individual depending on local situation. In this study it is observed that members had problems, so far as their dairy development was concerned, regarding economic, supplies and short comings, marketing, personal and others. On an average they had more problems regarding personal and other, as compared to economic, supplies and shortcoming and marketing problems.

Regarding the economic problems, a majority of the members (71.82 per cent) expressed that "no adequate amount for purchase of milch animals" 70.45 per cent of them expressed "animal feeds and fodder are costly." This problem is severe during summer season. A considerable number of members are facing the problems such as "loan is not sanctioned by the co-operative society for construction of byre and milch animals are costly." Many of them are facing the problems such as "loan is not sanctioned by co-operative society for purchasing milch animals and feeds." Some of the members are facing the problems such as "loan sanctioned by co-operative society is not adequate and timely, no adequate

amount for construction of byre and purchase of animal feeds." All these economic problems might arose through their poor economy and lack of credit facilities. The members particularly in Bhor block are poor and they cannot make their progress in dairy (development) occupation without the adequate and timely financial help from the Government or co-operative societies.

The members had various problems pertaining to supplies and short comings. The most severe problems are "societies do not supply breeding bull," " non availability of pure breeds in local market," societies do not supply pure breeds of cow and buffalo. Non availability of grazing land for animals and non availability of animal feeds in local market are being the important problems faced by the members. No storage facilities for stocking feeds and fodder and no adequate space for construction of byre are the problems faced by some of the members. There were many problems regarding supplies and shortcomings however, these are most severe to the members and therefore, a constructive approach either by Government or by co-operative societies is needed in order to develop dairy industry in this block.

Among the problems in marketing of milk, the most severe problems are " no proper rate for milk" facilities of milk preservation are not available and no adequate transport facilities for milk such as cans. This might be due to lack of market for milk and milk products as they stay interiorly on hill sides. Therefore in such areas, the villages are suffered for want of good roads and as such there was no

transport facilities available for selling milk in neighbouring villages. Also as the economy of the villages is poor the villager receive very poor rates for milk. These are the reasons why there was no market. for milk in village and in neighbouring villages. Due to the poor economy of such tract the member faces many problems such as milk products are not sold in local market. These are the major problems of members in marketing milk.

When study of their personal problems was made it is observed that ninety per cent of members were not knowing about "silage preparation" and "milk preservation." Most of them expressed the problems such as "no knowledge about feeding of animals and first aid treatment to animals." This might be due to their ignorance regarding scientific knowledge and due to less extension contact.

Among the other problems "scarcity of drinking water for animals" was severe. It is due to low rainfall and seasonal nature or rivers causes scarcity of water in summer season. " No veterinery aid in the village and no facility for artifical insemination" are the important problems faced by the members. This might be due to negligence on the part of veterinary stockmen or officers. This is also due to lack of veterinary hospitals in small villages. Now it is not possible to supply the facilities of artificial insemination centres to all the small and scattered villages.

To promote the dairy industry and to make it a substantial source of income, most of the members expressed that, "the milk rate should be increased," breeding bull should be provided and training should be given about dairy management. These are the major suggestions made by most of the members. They had also suggested that "there should be adequate supply of feeds and fodder, and 'grazing land; similarly, adequate facilities of veterinary aids and adequate supply of improved breeds of milch animals. These suggestions are made by the members to solve their important problems in dary development.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Milk is an important food especially in a country like India where most of the people are vegetarians. Unfortunately, however, dairy farming is under developed in India and still facing several problems for its development. Now-adays dairy co-operatives are playing an important role in developing dairy industry. However, the problems can not be solved by Government or other institutions alone. The work should be taken up jointly by the states, the municiple committees and producer's societies. The members of dairy co-operative societies are being important persons engaged in milk production, while their problems in dairy development are innumerate. For successful dairy development the problems of members must not be ignored but an effective strategy should be developed to solve their problems which will help in speedy dairy development.

The research problem entitled "A Study of some Characteristics of the Members of Dairy Co-operative Societies and problems faced by them in Dairy Development," was undertaken with a view of studying member's personal, social and economic characteristics such as age, education, caste, size of family, duration of membership, experience in dairy occupation, size of holding, annual income, cosmopoliteness, rationality, social participation, socio-economic status and relationship of these characteristics with the extent of problems of members of dairy co-operative societies.

The study was conducted in Bhor National Extension Service Block, district Poona of Maharashtra State. Thirteen dairy co-operative societies are there in thirteen villages. The members from all these societies were selected by (random sampling) 'N'th number and 220 members were located by contextual interview with the chairmans and secretaries from these societies.

The work of interviewing members required two months viz., 5th December 1972 to 1st February, 1973.

The interview schedule was designed and finalised after pretesting which includes information pertaining to various personal, social and economic attributes and the nature and extent of problems faced by the members in dairy development.

The data thus obtained after interviewing were processed and statistically analysed by employing the Chi-square test to find out the association between the characteristics of members and the extent of their problems.

For calculating the extent of problems faced by the members the following procedure was followed.

A score of one was assigned to each problem faced by a member and the total score was thus calculated. The members were then classified into two broad categories, namely, those having upto 18 problems and those having 19 and above problems, indicating thereby the less problems and more problems encountered by members respectively.

The responses expressing particular type of problem faced by members have been grouped into four broad categories namely economic, supplies and short comings, marketing personal and other problems, to decide the nature of problems.

The study has observed that there are statistically significant associations between the member's education, duration of membership, size of holding, annual income cosmopoliteness, rationality, social participation, socio-economic status and the extent of their problems of members while the association, between member's age, caste size of family, experience in dairy occupation and extent of their problems was not statistically significant.

C O N C L U S S I O N S

1. The majority of members were in the age group of 31 to 45 years. Further it can be seen that three fourth of the members belonged to the age group of 31 to 60 years. This relationship between the age and the extent of problems of members was statistically not significant.

2. It is observed that 45.45 per cent of members were illiterate and 54.55 per cent were literate. It was found that with the increase in formal education level, their level of encountering problems decreased.

3. A majority of members belonged to the upper caste group, that is Maratha, while a very small percentage belonged to lower caste group including New Buddhist, Guravs, Kolis and others. Caste group did not show any relationship with the

extent of problems faced by the members.

4. Nearly fifty per cent of members belonged to the family size of six to ten members. The association between the size of family of the members and the extent of their problems was not found to be statistically significant.

5. Duration of membership was found to be highly significant for association with the extent of problems of members. From the findings it can be said that more the duration of membership less were the problems and vice-versa.

6. It is observed that nearly sixty per cent of members had upto twenty years experience in dairy occupation. Experience in dairy occupation did not show any relation with the extent of problems of members.

7. Size of holding was found to be highly significant for association with the extent of problems of members. From the findings it can be said that bigger the size of holding less were the problems and vice-versa.

8. A considerable proportion of the members (63.18 per cent) had annual income upto Rs.5,000. More the income less were the problems and vice-versa.

9. It is found that 52.73 per cent of members had low cosmopoliteness. The association between the cosmopoliteness and the extent of problems of members was found to be statistically highly significant.

10. A significant association between the rationality and the extent of problems of members was noticed, indicating thereby that higher the rationality lesser were the problems.

11. Every member was having membership in dairy co-operative society. A significant association between the social participation and the extent of their problems was noticed, indicating thereby that higher the level of social participation of the members lesser were the problems for them.

12. Socio-economic status was found to be statistically significant for association with the extent of the problems. A considerable proportion of the members (54.55 per cent) had low socio-economic status. It was observed that higher the socio-economic status less were the problems faced by members and vice-versa.

13. Most of the members were maintaining milch animals upto four and approximately for every two members there were three cows and four buffaloes.

14. Majority of the members (57.27 per cent) were producing upto 5 litres of milk per day. The average milk production per member per day was about 6.17 litres.

15. Most of the members (78.63 per cent) were selling milk upto 6 litres per day. 94.55 per cent of members were selling milk to co-operative societies and all the members utilising approximately one litre of milk per day for home consumption.

16. It is observed that cows and buffaloes were supplied to 53.55 per cent of members through co-operative societies. While 54.55 per cent and 65.91 per cent of members had got advantage of loan and feeds through co-operative societies respectively.

17. Almost all the members were knowing the improved breeds of cow and buffalo but nearly fifty per cent of them were adopting improved breeds of cow and buffalo. Nobody had adopted improved grasses, byres and silage making.

The members had a number of problems pertaining to economic, supplies and short comings, marketing milk, personal and others. The important being among the economic problems were "no adequate amount for purchase of milch animals," and "animal feeds and fodder are costly" Societies do not supply breeding bull" and "non availability of pure breeds in local markets" were the important problems among the problems regarding supplies and short comings. "No proper rate for milk" and facilities of milk preservation are not available were the important problems among the problems in marketing milk. Among the personal and other problems "no knowledge of silage preparation" and (" no knowledge about milk preservation" were the important problems faced by members.

To promote the dairy industry all the members complained, low rate of milk as the major obstacle in the occupation. Majority of the members suggested about "breeding bull should be provided by society or by the department and "training should be given about dairy management.

IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this study will have great practical implications in developing the dairying through dairy co-operatives. The characteristics of members studied in

relation with the extent of problems faced by them give some important indications recommending some lines of action for the development of dairy farming. The implications are suggested for twin purposes namely for action and for research as below :

FOR ACTION :

The study will be useful to planners, social workers, extension personnel, dairy development officers, live-stock supervisors and others who are working in the rural areas.

(1) It is observed that the formal education of the members of dairy co-operatives is very low. Therefore government agency should take the steps to conduct 'adult training classes. The syllabus must be of job oriented nature.

(2) It is found that majority of the members are coming from the higher caste groups. It is therefore, essential to give equal opportunities for lower caste members by extending a hand of co-operation and uplift.

(3) Since the cosmopoliteness showed statistically strong relation with the extent of problems, the members should be exposed to wide field of knowledgeability for avoiding their localitie nature. This can be achieved by arranging study tours, field trips; visits to various places, group discussions etc.

(4) The results have pointed out that majority of the members lack in social participation. This needs of social workers and government agency in developing effective social organisations by arranging meetings and other social functions.

(5) Timely and adequate supply of credit to the members for allround development of dairy farming.

(6) It is necessary to provide the pure breeds of milch animals to the members and facility of artificial insemination or breeding bull.

(7) Government should fix the price policy of milk in different seasons to give the incentives to the members for increasing the milk production.

(8) Rapid extension of communication facilities in the form of link roads and approach roads to the villages not often reached by extension agencies.

(9) Setting up of marketing centre in local areas to ensure fair deal for the milk products.

(10) The training facilities should be arrnaged for the members about different aspects of dairy management.

(11) The extension efforts should be concentrated on the most improved dairy practices rather than on persuading the members for a package use of such practices.

(12) Comprehensive incentives should be given to members who had done some outstanding and spectacular progress in dairy development. This will imbibe in them a spirit of dairy development and welfeeling for the village

The author has put forth here a 12 point programme, which may be called as 'Dairy Development Programme' which if implemented by those concerned will still improved the present condition and will be good contribution in the field of dairy development in solving the problems of dairy

farmers to a great extent if not fully.

FOR RESEARCH :

The present study has been basically a new approach to research in problems of the members of dairy co-operative societies. Therefore it should be regarded as an exploratory, tentative and suggestive for future research, since extension feeds on cumulative research which is a continuous process.

It is assumed that replication or additional research will be done using this frame work of problems of members, the following propositions can be suggested.

(1) Even though universe studied was fairly representative of large cultural area of which it was a part, still for more comprehensive and accute estimation of the problems of members, the findings of this study should be tested both within and between the areas also for wide application.

(2) Further development of measuring instruments like the problem score and nature of problem used in this study is needed for most reliable and valid estimation.

(3) The study will also be useful as a 'bench-mark' for further probe into the study of similar type.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX - I

Information about the Number of Members actually interviewed from the Dairy Co-operative Societies.

Sr. No.	Name of the Dairy Cooperative Societies.	Total No. of members	No.of members actually interviewed
1.	Nere Vibhag Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Nere.	272	27
2.	Shri. Datta Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Varve	176	25
3.	Utroli Vibhag Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Utroli.	170	24
4.	Welwand Khore Dairy Cooperative Society Limited. Welwand.	140	23
5.	Shri. Nageshwar Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Ambawade.	136	18
6.	Shri. Hanuman Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Natambi	117	18
7.	Shri. Shivaji Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Apti.	115	16
8.	Navbharat Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Jogawadi	111	15
9.	Shidheshwar Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Ambeghar.	72	14
10.	Sind Dairy Co-operative Society Limited, Sind.	63	12
11.	Shri. Jananidevi Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Natnoshi.	52	11
12.	Shri. Jananidevi Dairy Cooperative Society Limited, Mahude Khurd.	47	9
13.	Jalnath Dairy Co-operative Society Limited, Gorad-Mhashivali.	44	8
		1515	220

APPENDIX -II

" दुग्ध सहकारी सोसायटीच्या सभासदांच्या काही गुणांचा आणि त्यांना दुग्ध व्यवसाय विकासाकरिता आलेल्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी प्रश्नावली.

भाग - अ

(१) दुग्ध सोसायटीचे नांव : -

(२) सभासदाचे नांव : -

(३) गांव : - तालुका : - जिल्हा : -

(४) सभासदाचे वय :- ( ) वर्षे, (५) शिक्षण : -

(६) जात : - (७) कुटुंबियांची मोजून संख्या : -

(८) दुग्ध व्यवसायातील अनुभव : - ( ) वर्षे.

(९) सभासद किती वर्षांपासून आहात : : - ( ) वर्षे.

(१०) जमीन धारणा : -

जमिनीचा प्रकार	जेवर	कोरडे
बागायत		
जिरायत		
खिलार (कोयती)		
मोजून		

.. २ ..

(११) वार्षिक उत्पन्न : -

व्यवसाय (जातो)	उत्पन्न (रुपये)
शेतीपासून	
दुग्ध व्यवसायापासून	
इतर (कोणत्या)	

(१२) जनावरांसंबंधी तपशील : -

जनावरांचा प्रकार		जातिवंत	गावठी
गाई -	दुभत्या		
	इतर		
म्हशी -	दुभत्या		
	इतर		
बैल			

(१३) दररोजचे दुध उत्पादन व विनियोग : -

विनियोग	दुध (लिटर्स)
दुध सोसायटीला विक्री	
खाजगी विक्री	
घरी वापरतो.	
इतर	
बैल	

(११) दुध सोसायटीने तुम्हाला जातीव्यतिरिक्त कोणत्या गोष्टी पुरविल्या ते सांगा . -

(१) जातिवंत गाई	होय । नाही
(२) जातिवंत म्हैशी	होय । नाही
(३) जातिवंत जनावरे खरीदण्यासाठी कर्ज	होय । नाही
(४) जनावरांचा गोठा बांधण्यासाठी कर्ज	होय । नाही
(५) जनावरांच्या खाद्यासाठी कर्ज	होय । नाही
(६) जनावरांचे खाद्य	होय । नाही
(७) खिल्लार	होय । नाही

(१२) तुमचे ग्रामीण संस्थेतील सहभागीत्व सांगा .

ग्रामीण सेवा	सभासद	पदाधिकारी	मार्गदर्शन करतो
ग्रामपंचायत			
सेवा सहकारी			
शेतकरी मंडळ			
खिल्लार (कोणती)			

(१३)

(१) तुम्ही तालुक्याच्या गोवंशी जाता काय ।	होय । नाही
(२) तुम्ही खिल्लाऱ्याच्या ठिकाणी जाता काय ।	होय । नाही
(३) तुम्ही खिल्लार ठिकाणी जाता काय ।	होय । नाही
(४) तुम्ही वर्तमानपत्र वाचता काय ।	होय । नाही
(५) तुम्ही शेतीविषयक मासिके वाचता काय ।	होय । नाही
(६) तुम्ही रेडीओ ऐकता काय ।	होय । नाही
(७) तुम्ही सिनेमा पहाता काय ।	होय । नाही

(१७) खालील विधानाबद्दल तुम्हाला काय वाटते ते सांगा.

अ.नं.	विधाने	अगदी बरोबर	बरोबर	सांगता येत नाही	चूक	एकदम चूक
१	तुमच्या जनावरांस दृष्ट लागल्याने त्याचे दूध आटले.					
२	जनावरांना देवीच्या कोपाने रोगराई होते.					
३	गाय म्हातारी झाल्यामुळे तिला विकू नये.					
४	शेतीची व इतर कामे मुहूर्त पाहून करावी.					
५	दूध व्यवसायासाठी कर्ज घेणे ही वाईट गोष्ट आहे					

(१८) सामाजिक व आर्थिक दर्जा :-

(अ) जमिन :-	गुण	(ब) घर		गुण
जमिन नाही	०		(१) संख्या-	
एक एकर पर्यंत	१		एक	१
पाच एकरापर्यंत	२		दोन	२
दहा एकरापर्यंत	३		(२) प्रकार -	
पंधरा एकरापर्यंत	४		कच्चे	१
वीस एकरापर्यंत	५		दगडमातीचे	२
वीस एकरापेक्षा जास्त	६		पक्के	३

.. ५

(क) जवळ असलेले साहित्य :-	गुण
बैलगाडी	१
सायकल	१
रेडिओ	१
खुर्ची	१
सुधारलेली अवजारे	२

(ख) धंदा	
मजूर	१
बलुतेदार	२
व्यापार	३
स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय	४
शेती	५
नोकरी	६

(ग) शिक्षण	
अशिक्षित	०
वाचू शकतो	१
लिहू व वाचू शकतो	२
इ. ७ वी पर्यंत	३
इ. ८ वी ते १० वी पर्यंत	४
इ. ११ वी पर्यंत	५
पदवीधर	६

(घ) जात	
महार, मांग, चांभार, भंगी	१
बलुतेदार	२
वैश्य, जैन	३
ब्राह्मण	४
मराठा	५

(ड) शेतावर वापरल्या जाणा-या शक्ती,	गुण
बैल नाही	०
एक ते दोन बैल	१
तीन ते चार बैल	२
पाच ते सहा बैल	३
ट्रॅक्टर	३

(च) सामाजिक कार्यात भाग	
एका संस्थेचे सभासद	१
एकापेक्षा जास्त	२
कार्यालयाशी संबंधित	३
इतर वैशिष्ठ्ये	-
(आमदार, नामदार वगैरे)	४

(छ) कुटुंब (१) प्रकार

एकत्र	१
विभक्त	२

(२) आकार

पाच पर्यंत माणसे	१
पाच पेक्षा जास्त माणसे	२

(३) कुटुंबातील वैशिष्ठ्ये

नोकरीस असलेले	१
इतर धंद्यापासून उत्पन्न	२

भाग - ब

(१९) आपणास जातीसमोरी कोणकोणत्या समस्या आल्या ते तीन : -

(अ) आर्थिक समस्या

१) दुसरी जनावरे खरेदी करण्यास पुरेसा पैसा नाही. ( )
२) जनावरांचे खाद्य खरेदी करण्यास पुरेसा पैसा नाही. ( )
३) जनावरांचा गोठा बांधण्यास पुरेसा पैसा नाही. ( )
४) दुसरी जनावरे खरीदण्यास सोसायटीकडून कर्ज मिळत नाही. ( )
५) जनावरांचे खाद्य खरीदण्यास सोसायटीकडून कर्ज मिळत नाही. ( )
६) जनावरांचा गोठा बांधण्यास सोसायटीकडून कर्ज मिळत नाही. ( )
७) दुसरी जनावरे फार महाग आहेत. ( )
८) जनावरांचे खाद्य व चारा महाग आहेत. ( )
९) गोठा बांधण्यासाठी बांधकामाचे साहित्य महाग आहे. ( )
१०) सोसायटी कर्ज पुरेसे व वेळेवर देत नाही. ( )
११) विशद- ( )

(ब) पुरवठा विषयक समस्या

१) सोसायटीमार्फत जातिवंत गाभी पुरवल्या जात नाहीत. ( )
२) सोसायटीमार्फत जातिवंत म्हशी पुरविल्या जात नाहीत. ( )
३) सोसायटीमार्फत जातिवंत वळू पुरविले जात नाहीत. ( )
४) जातिवंत जनावरे स्थानिक बाजारात मिळत नाहीत. ( )
५) जनावरांचे खाद्य स्थानिक बाजारात मिळत नाही . ( )
६) गोठा बांधण्यासाठी लागणारे साहित्य मिळत नाही. ( )
७) जनावरांचे खाद्य सोसायटीकडून पुरविले जात नाही. ( )
८) जनावरांसाठी पाणवठे उपलब्ध होत नाहीत. ( )
९) जनावरांचा गोठा बांधण्यासाठी पुरेशी जागा नाही. ( )
१०) जनावरांचे खाद्य व चारा साठवण्यासाठी कोठार नाही. ( )
११) विशद -

(क) दूध विक्रीसंबंधी समस्या

१) दुधाला योग्य भाव दिला जात नाही. ( )
२) दूध सोसायटी दुधाचे पैसे वेळेवर देत नाही. ( )
३) दूध सोसायटी वेळेवर दूध घेत नाही. ( )
४) गावात व आसपास दुधासाठी पि-हाजिक नाही. ( )
५) दूध विक्रीसाठी डोंगरच्या गावात जाण्यासाठी वाहतुकीची सोय नाही. ( )
६) दूध विक्रीसाठी लागणा-या वाहतुकीच्या साधनांची सोय नाही. ( )
७) दूध जास्त वेळ टिकविण्यासाठी लागणारे साहित्य उपलब्ध नाही. ( )
८) डोंगरात विक्रय-या नादा दुधाचा विनियोग योग्य त्या प्रकारे होत नाही. ( )
९) सोसायटी दूध व्यवस्थित मोजून वा मापून घेत नाही. ( )
१०) दुधापासून तयार केलेले पदार्थ आमारात विक्रे जात नाहीत ( )
११) विशेष - ( )

(ड) वैयक्तिक व विशेष समस्या

१) पुरुषास कसा तयार करावा हे माहित नाही. ( )
२) वेळेवर जेवण तयार करण्याचे ज्ञान नाही. ( )
३) जनावरांचा आहार व चारा किती प्रमाणात द्यावा याचे शास्त्रीय ज्ञान कमी आहे. ( )
४) जनावरांची जोपासना व निगा कशी ठेवावी त्या बद्दलचे ज्ञान कमी आहे. ( )
५) दूध प्रक्रियेबद्दल ज्ञान नाही. ( )
६) जनावरांच्या रोगावर प्रथमोपचार कसे करावेत ते माहित नाही ( )

७) गावामध्ये जनावरांचा दवाखाना नाही ( )

८) जनावरांच्या वृध्दि गर्भधारणेची सोय नाही ( )

९) गावामध्ये जनावरांना पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय नाही ( )

१०) डॉक्टर आजारी जनावरांची पूर्णपणे काळजी घेत नाहीत ( )

११) दिसत -

(२०) सूचना : -

१) दुधाचा माल वाढवून मिळावा. ( )

२) जातिवंत दुभत्या जनावरांचा पुरवठा व्हावा. ( )

३) जनावरांच्या साथीचा व चा-याचा पुरवठा व्हावा. ( )

४) चराऊ गायरानें उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत. ( )

५) जनावरांच्या गोठ्यासाठी लागणारे साहित्य मिळावे. ( )

६) दुधाच्या प्रक्रियेची सोय व्हावी. ( )

७) सोसायटीने किंवा सरकारने जातिवंत वळू पुरवावा. ( )

८) जनावरांना पुरेशी वैद्यकीय मदत मिळावी. ( )

९) वृध्दि गर्भधारणेची सोय व्हावी. ( )

१०) दुग्ध व्यवसायाची शास्त्रोक्त माहिती प्रशिक्षणाद्वारे व्हावी ( )

११) दुग्ध व्यवसायासाठी कर्ज पुरेसे व वेळेवर मिळावे ( )

१२) सोसायटीकडून किंवा सरकारकडून कर्जाकरिता सूट मिळावी. ( )

१३) दिसत ( )

(२१)

अ.नं.	बाबी	माहिती आहे काय		अमलात केला आहे काय	
		होय	नाही	होय	नाही
१	जातीवंत गाई				
२	जातीवंत म्हैशी				
३	सकस्ति जनावरे				
४	वृध्दि गर्भधारणा				
५	पुरघास तयार करणे				
६	कंपोस्ट खत तयार करणे				
७	सुधारलेली पक्षी				
८	सुधारलेले गोठे				