

RESEARCH PAPER

Organisation of co-operative societies in respect of coverage and financial resources of Raigad district (M.S.)

A.R. DESHMUKH, D.K. DEOKAR, R.J. DESALE AND S.S. JADHAV

Accepted : April, 2010

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

A.R. DESHMUKH

Department of Animal Science and Dairy Science, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The results revealed that the average overall milk collection of the sample societies was 32,332.78 liters during 1999-2000. At the overall level, 60 per cent societies was started after the year 1996 and the average age was one to four years, which meant that majority of the societies were recently established, the overall average age of the societies was hardly 8-6 years. 55 per cent societies in B class, 25 per cent in C class and 10 per cent in A class of audit 10 per cent societies were not audited. Maximum societies were in B class and minimum were in A class. In large societies 95.27 per cent were cultivators and 4.72 per cent were landless Laborers. The average age of the management committee members worked out to be 32.55 years. Not a single member had received any special training in co-operation. All the 20 dairy societies had eight members each excluding the chairman.

Key words : Dairy co-operatives, Financial resources

Milk has now emerged as the second largest Agricultural commodity next to rice production. This shows the importance of dairy enterprise in Indian agriculture. Co-operative dairying enables the members to get the benefits of economics of scale. It includes the activities like arranging for milk collection, processing and marketing of milk and production of milk products Co-operatives arrange for loans and provide allied services to their members.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For present investigation the set of questionnaire was specially designed so as to get all information relevant to the objectives of the study. The data were collected by survey method and questionnaires were filled in by personal interviews with the secretaries/chairman and members of the societies. Out of 14 tahasils of Raigad district, 4 tahasils and from each tahasils five societies were selected randomly. The information was collected during February and March 2001 and Data were analysed

by tabular method and arithmetic tools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sample societies were classified in three major groups according to volume of business carried *i.e.* total milk collection during year 1999-2000.

Out of 20 societies studied, 70 per cent were of small group, 25 per cent were in medium group and 5 per cent in large group. Thus, the majority of the societies were in the small group followed by medium group. The average overall milk collection of sample societies was 32,332.78 liters.

Year of establishment:

Management experience is one of the factors contributing to the success of the organization. The management experience may help in making improvements from time to time.

Table 2 indicates that at the overall level, 60 per cent societies started after the year 1996 at an average age of

Table 1 : Classification of the dairy societies

| Group | Milk collection (Lts.) | Total milk collection (Lts.) | Average milk collection (Lts.) | No. of societies |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| I Small | Below 50,000 | 2,71,926.17 | 19,423.29 | 14 (70) |
| II Medium | 50,000 to 1,00,000 | 2,74,285.13 | 54,857.02 | 5 (25) |
| III Large | 1,00,000 and above | 1,00,444.4 | 1,00,444.4 | 1 (5) |
| Overall | | 6,46,655.7 | 32,332.78 | 20 (100) |

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total