

**SPEAKER:**

**Mr. Ravindra Apte,**  
**Chairman, Gokul, Kolhapur,**  
**Maharashtra**

**TOPIC:**

**Role of Dairy Co-operatives**  
**in Social Transformation**

After operation flood movement, there has been a thrust upon co-operative movement and now it has gained momentum drastically. In Kolhapur district of Maha-

rashtra, 3,500 Dairy Cooperatives movement are working at village level under which 1400 villages have been covered and more than two lakh farmers are working with co-operatives. It is the rural dairy co-operatives through which farmers have opted for doing milk business. Before rural dairy co-operative societies came into existence, the milk business was being done by private traders only and there was no money guarantee for the farmers. But after formation of co-operative societies, when District Milk federation has started the milk marketing in the cities like Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, the farmers got assured of this milk business and have opted it as a prime business.

Today at village level village, the milk business is flourishing through co-operatives. In Kolhapur district of Maharashtra, there are more than two or three dairy co-operatives.

In Gujarat there is one village-one society norm, which is not in Maharashtra. So there are many small societies have grown up in villages of Maharashtra.

Kolhapur Zila Dugdh Sangh collects more than seven lakh litres of milk daily through societies and its payment which is almost one crore, goes directly to the farmers' bank account. Now the farmers are earning their livelihood properly and their financial condition is improving day by day.

Apart from collection of milk there are other welfare activities being taken up by the co-operatives as farmers' training program, women's training, women's leadership training program, educational programme and cleanliness program, etc. We have named these programmes as *Gokul Gram Vikas*. In the villages where the women are doing mostly milk concerned job, be it from cattle rearing to milk-supply, it is our utmost effort that its payment should be got to women so that their family may meet their needs properly.

In Maharashtra, we have started *Mahila Bachat Gan yojna* in which the national bank gives them financial support for the cottage industry e.g. candle making, pickle making, papad making etc. Thus, *Gokul Gram Vikas* is performing the role of a facilitator for the social and economical changes at village level ♦

**SPEAKER:**

**Ms. Geeta Patel,**  
**Chairperson, Udaipur Milk**  
**Union, Rajasthan**

**TOPIC:**

**Role of Women in Dairy**  
**Co-operatives**

I would like to say that in real sense the real participation of women in dairy is very less. In this male dominated society, women's role is taken as for granted. Even

their expectations are not recognized fairly.

More than 16,000 dairy cooperatives are being managed by women and we are planning to increase more women cooperatives for the purpose of enhancing their confidence and financial independency as 85% of milk job is being done by women; from cattle-rearing to milk supply.

They might be empowered through their proper representations in the cooperatives. To say frankly, women cooperatives are more

punctual, efficiently managed, more fair and much hygienic in comparison to other cooperatives.

In cooperatives, the women are getting an opportunity of out door activities and thereby enhancing their inner strength successfully to be a part of the cooperatives.

When I became chairman, almost 3 Years back there were 86 women's dairy cooperatives and now it is 173. The number of women membership has crossed 9395 from 3700, three years back. We have decided to allot the parlors and the booth outlets to the women. In order to raise the women membership, no membership charges has been set for the women.

The cooperatives are determined to bring the social changes at village level. In order to put a curb on female feticide, we have started giving 2 kg of ghee free of cost for pregnant

ladies for the first two deliveries and for the girl child it is 3 kg of ghee. We are also striving to give educational support to the children as well. For the first time in the form of an encouragement, dividend has been given to cooperative societies against their share capital.

Lastly, I have to say that women have got innate trait of managing skills, so they should be given proper and due representations in this field and more women dairy cooperatives should be opened for the upliftment of the village women for the improvement of their social and financial status.

Thus the policies made by the government should be focused upon the deprived categories of our societies as small marginalized farmers and women because it is they who are to run up the dairy sector genuinely ♦

**SPEAKER:**

**Mr. Prashant Paricharak,  
 Chairman, Solapur Milk  
 Union, Maharashtra**

**TOPIC:**

**Dairying-An Instrument for  
 Providing Livelihood to  
 Draught Affected Areas**

In our country, more that 60% of total population are earning their livelihood through farming and at least 65% of employment, we get from agriculture and related activities.

the people who are selected for the policy making are themselves from the agriculture backgrounds, the electors are farmers but still the condition of farmer is miserable. Agriculture is in pity condition. I request that our effort should be for creation of a national policy for the farmers.

Now the favorable conditions for dairying are no more like it was earlier before. Today we can not take it up as a prime business because the investment and expenditure are more than the expected return. So, if the procurements rates can not be raised, it should be subsidized in such a way so that the farmers may get due return on the basis of their investment and labour.

In order to check the rising milk adulteration, the set SNF formula should be changed, to minimize the adulteration at farmer's level ♦

In this region, irrigation is possible only for 32% to 40% of agricultural field, while rest almost 60% of land is completely dependent on monsoon rains. In this situation, farmer is directly dependent on dairy activity, getting no other option left to earn.

The most unfortunate part of farming is that

**SPEAKER:**

**Mr. Girish Chitale, Chitale  
Dairy, Bhilawadi, Sangli  
District, Maharashtra**

**TOPIC:**

**Value Addition and  
Diversification for Growth  
of Dairy Industry**

emphatic breeding policy, if it is so, its execution is not so effective to meet even its basic goal. In reference of the value addition at farmers' level, my suggestion is that the farmers, the base of any farming, should be first taken into consideration.

With the help of the functional bodies like NDDDB, ICAR and Veterinary Colleges the farmers should be trained widely for their profession. For this there should be training modules at district level.

In our country, productivity of the animal is very less. In this respect, we are lagging behind even from the country like Pakistan.

In our country there is not any

In wake of the high price of fodder, there is the need of analyzing and enhancing the local fodder nutrients such as by pass technology etc for the good health, productivity and lactation of the animals.

The value addition from scientists and technologists might be supported through their efforts to minimize the dry period among animals for increasing the milk production. In our country, the success rate of the Artificial Insemination (AI) is just 40% with the 50% chances of male and female equally. So the need is to increase the probability of female cattle.

In processing and manufacturing, value addition is about to provide the quality products to consumers and this can be achieved through computerization and traceability in the dairy system at each and every level.

At last, I would like to say that we need such conglomerations and collective efforts with the farmers from the root levels to grow and develop in dairy sector technologically ♦

**SPEAKER:**

**Mr. Sanjeeb Patjoshi,  
Managing Director, Kerala  
Cooperative Milk Marketing  
Federation Ltd.,  
Thiruvananthpuram**

**TOPIC:**

**Dairy Development  
in Kerala**

For the welfare of the farmer, there is the need of a balance at Federation, Union and Society level. In order to sustain the

Kerala stands at 13th place in production of milk in the country. In south the climatic conditions are quite different from the north while all policies are made keeping in view of the northern conditions.

Co-operatives' democratic status, electoral process should be maintained.

There is the contradiction in above poverty level (APL) and below poverty level (BPL) policies of government. If a person has a cow, comes under APL, so, in order to get the benefits of the different BPL schemes, the cow is sold off. So there is a need to bridge the difference in such schemes at the government level. There is 2% of interest subsidy in agriculture sector but no subsidy is being given for dairy sector by the government so far.

Under our welfare activities, we have recently launched pension scheme for farmers' secured future in which they do not have to pay anything. Such beneficial schemes are being implemented to enhance the dairy farming activities in the state ♦

**SPEAKER:**

**Mr. Rajendra Prasad Singh,**  
**Chairman, Vishal Patliputra**  
**Milk Union, Patna, Bihar**

**TOPIC:**

**Management of Dairy**  
**Cooperatives**

Everybody is accepting that there is the need of continuous and collective efforts for the welfare of the farmers of our country.

In Bihar, existing six unions are

collecting almost 6 lakh litres of milk everyday. But, stricken with draught and flood equally, the state of Bihar is undergoing numerous dairy

concerned problems. We have lost a number of cattle in flood, moreover, high price of dry fodder is posing a threat upon marginalized farmers' livelihood.

So I want to appeal to the state and central government through Indian Dairy Association that like the other commodities, the dairy sector should also be subsidized in the form of milk subsidy. The given subsidy will reach directly to the farmers with the procurement rates.

Further, the innovations, new technologies to be implemented in dairy farming, should, somehow, reach to the farmers through proper planning at the central and the state level ♦

**SPEAKER:**

**Mrs. Chandravati Devi,**  
**former Lt. Governer**

I am a daughter of a farmer. A farmer assumes his cattle as his affluence. But now the farming can not be

termed in that sense.

The price of fodder is high, nutrition in animal fodder is lacking, even the basic

supplement; clean drinking water for the cattle is not easily available. So, I think, our emphasis should be mainly upon fodder's nutrition for the quality milk production.

The most important issue, to be given a serious thought in much practical sense, is about cross-bred animal's compatibility. Moreover, we are also in want of proper hygienic milking-conditions because through this supportive factor only we can be able to face the challenges being put by quality products of other countries ♦

