CHAPTER-V
Profile of the Study Area

Kolar is the land of Gold, Silk and Milk. This Chapter is devoted to a brief presentation on the profile of Kolar and Chikkaballapura Districts on one hand and on the other A Glimpse on KOMUL also has been attempted by the researcher. It is hoped that such a Study provides the true perspective of both the land and the organization which is the focus of the Study.

PART-I PROFILE OF KOLAR-CHIKKABALLAPUR DISTRICTS

5.1. Location and Boundary

Among the 30 districts of Karnataka State, Kolar and Chikkaballapur Districts are situated in the Eastern Transitional Agro Climatic Zone in Karnataka. Both the districts put together there are 11 Taluks viz., Bagepalli, Bangarpet, Chikkaballapura, Chinthamani, Gouribidanur, Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Shidlagatta and Srinivasapura. The districts lies between the latitudinal parallels of 12°46' and 13°58' north and longitudinal parallels of 77°21’ and 78°35’ east. The length of districts from north to south is 186 Km. The total geographical area of the districts is 8,223 Sq. Kms of the land area when compared to the total geographical area of the State. Kolar district is not blessed with any perennial rivers or even with any sufficient water resources. Hilly and rocky terrain is the prominent feature of this district. It is only the river palar which flows at the border places of Kolar and it flow towards Ananthpur district of Andhra Pradesh. The climate of the district is almost dry throughout the year except in winter. The district is
composed of red soil which is used for dry land cultivation. Kolar gets the rainfall of 744mm a year on an average. The total geographical area is 7,79,497 hectares and out of which the cultivable land is 3,93,334 hectares. There are 9,300 tanks and 39,872 tube wells in the district as on 31st March 2009.

5.2. Administration

For the better governance, administration and control, Government in the year 2006 has sub divided Kolar into two districts viz., Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts. The erstwhile Kolar district consists of five taluks and the remaining 6 taluks were handed over to chikkaballapur district in the year 2006. Thus, there are two administration centers one at Kolar and the other at Chikkaballapur. There are 53 hoblies, 307 Gram Panchayats, 2919 in habited villages, 12 town municipalities and 5 municipalities put together in the districts. The developmental administration of the district has been under zilla parishad which came into effect from 1st April 1987 and now they are called zilla panchayat.

5.3. Growth of Population

According to the 2001 census the population of the district is 25,36,069. out of this the number of males are 12,86,193 and the females number was 12,49,876. When compared to 1901 census, the population of the district stood at 7,25,072 and in 1951 the population increased to 12,98,750. The density of population of the district is 308 persons per sq km and sex ratio is 972 females for 1000 male. The projected total population of the Kolar district for the 2011 census is 30,30,900. Bangarpet and Kolar are the two major populous towns of undivided Kolar district.
5.4. **Literacy Rate**

Literacy Rate is an indicator of qualitative aspect of population. In promoting economic development of a region, it is this qualitative aspect of people, which promotes economic development of both Rural and Urban areas. According to 2001 census, the Literacy rate stood 65.46 per cent of the population in the district. Comparatively all taluks of Kolar district are in a better position except Bagepalli which has the lowest literacy rate of 50.6 per cent against Bangarpet which has the highest literacy rate of 71.9 per cent.

5.5 **Occupational Pattern**

Occupation is closely related to the production structure. Changes in production have its influence on rapid economic development. **Collin Clark** is of the opinion that there is a close relationship between the economic development of a country and the occupational structure of population. According to 2001 census 10,14,667 workers, 20,20,361 marginal workers,4,53,233 cultivators, 3,37,971 agricultural labourers and 40,111 people are engaged in house hold activities. Thus a very significant number are involved in agriculture and allied occupations in the districts.

5.6 **Income Distribution**

Having explained the occupational pattern in the district, let us now turn our attention to the issue of income distribution of the district. The income of the district at current prices for 2003-2004 is Rs.4,25,363 lakhs. The contribution of agriculture and animal husbandry is Rs. 1,30,253 lakhs, forest produce contributes Rs.10,978 lakhs, fisheries contribute Rs.570 lakhs, mines contribute Rs.92 lakhs, the contribution of primary sector is
Rs.1,41,893 lakhs and Industry contributes Rs.76,409 lakhs. The per capita income of the district is Rs.16,299.

5.7. Cropping Pattern

The crops of the district can be broadly divided into food and commercial crops. Paddy, jowar, maize, ragi, cereals and pulses are the major food crops while silk and coconut are the important commercial crops. The net area sown in the district stood at 3,72,889 hectares in 2000-01. The popular horticulture crops of the district are Pomegranate, Mango, Grapes, Guava, Cashew, Tamarind, Beetal leaves, Sapota and Water melon. The important vegetables grown in the district are onion, brinjal, carrot, chilles, potato, tomato and beans.

5.8. Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is the important occupation of kolar district. There are 21 veterinary hospitals, 81 dispensaries, 226 primary veterinary centers, 11 mobile dispensaries, 3 artificial insemination centers in the district. It is found that there are 4,66,864 cattles, 1,23,918 buffaloes and 6,23,683 sheep’s, according to the livestock census 2002.

5.9. Industrial Development

*Industrialize are perish*, so said Bharath Ratna Sir. M. Vishvewaraya. Kolar district has been in the path of industrial development from earlier times. There are 5 textile factories, 18 chemical and 26 Engineering concerns are found in the district as on 31-3-2006. There are 15 automobile industries, 9 ferrous and non ferrous, 34 food processing, 32 glass and ceramics, 111 job works and repairs, 7 leather, 4 paper and printing units in the district.
5.10. Education

Education undoubtedly helps to improve the quality of life of the people and thereby contributes to economic development of any country. Literacy rate and the number of educational institutions and enrolment of the students are the prime indicators of development as far as education is concerned. Data relating to the educational institutions providing primary, secondary, pre-university and graduation and technical education and others to the people of the district are given in Table 5.1 which is self explanatory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>High Schools</th>
<th>Pre-University</th>
<th>DE.d College</th>
<th>Degree College</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Dental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>415455</td>
<td>128101</td>
<td>478882</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>13331</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Besides, there are 196 libraries, one medical college, 9 polytechnics are helping the student community in the field of Education. There are 72 vocational Education Centres functioning in the district, related to Teachers Training, Village Artisan’s training and Music training etc., under the auspices of National Literacy Mission, New Delhi. People’s Education Centres with the motto of enhancing the general knowledge of illiterate adults, are also working in the district.
5.11. Health

Health is as important as education in improving the quality of life of people and thereby contributes to economic development. There are 10 Allopathy hospitals in the district with 930 beds. In the district 10 Indian system of medicine hospitals with 359 beds are also providing health service to the needy. In Kolar 37 private nursing homes with 1669 beds are also taking care of the health of the patients. In 77 primary health units there are 345 beds to treat ailment. The district has got 5 community health centers, 2 family welfare centers and 413 family sub centers as on 31-03-2006. There are 590 drug shops and 2 blood banks in the district.

5.12. Mineral Resources

The district is endowed with fairly rich minerals. Manganese ore deposits are located in the taluks of Gudibande, in other districts Quartz, Silica, Sand, Granite and moulding stone and the like are the other mineral resources found in the district. However, commercial exploitation of these available resources is not properly undertaken, so far.

5.13. Transport

The district has 122.44 kms of railway lane with 19 railway stations. As on 31-3-2006, 1,54,362 LCV & HCV vehicles are registered in the district. The district has got 129 kms of national highway, 731 kms of State highway and 1692 kms of major district roads.
5.14. Tourism

The district has several attractive spots of tourist interest. A fort at Bagepalli, Kotilingeshwara temple at Bangarpet, Vishveswaraiah Museum at Chikkaballapur, Kaivara Murugamalli temple at Chintamani, Viduraswatha at Gouribidanur, Ahobala Narasimha cave temple at Gudibande, Kolar antaragange seeti at Kolar, Prasanna Venkataramana Swamy temple at Malur, Kurudumali Vinayaka temple at Mulabagal, Kodandaramaswami temple at Srinivasapura are some of the famous pilgrimage spots.

5.15. Others

During 2005-06, the district had 422 post offices, 13 telegraphic offices and 144 Telephone Exchange Offices, 96513 telephone connections. As on 31st March 2006 there were 273 commercial banks, 274 Grameena banks, 57 RRBs, 17 Urban Co-operative Banks and 11 Primary Land Development Banks. Added to this, there are 8 main and 12 Sub Regulated Markets functioning in the district.
PART II- KOMUL- A Glimpse
The presentation of the profile of both the districts is followed now by the discussion on KOMUL.

5.16. Status
Kolar-Chikkaballapura District Co-operative Milk Producers Union is registered under Co-operative Societies Act after bifurcation from Bangalore District Co-operative Milk Producers Union on 23rd March 1987. The area of operation is restricted to Kolar and Chikkaballapur Districts having 2919 villages of 11 revenue Taluks. Kolar-Chikkaballapura District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., (KOMUL) is Karnataka’s second highest Milk Producing District organisation. It is a District level apex body of milk co-operatives in Karnataka, which aims to provide remunerative returns to the farmers by eliminating the middlemen and also serve the interest of consumers by providing quality Milk & milk products, which are good value for money. It is KOMUL first installed “Bulk Milk Coolers & Community Milking Machines” at Society level in the state of Karnataka to get the quality milk required for UHT milk packed at Kolar Dairy under the brand name of Nandini ‘Good-Life’.

Presently Union has full pledged dairy at Kolar with an installed capacity of two Lakh liters per day, and three chilling centers at Chinthamani, Sadli, & Gowribidnur with one lakh liters per day, capacity each respectively. KOMUL started marketing of liquid milk in polythene sachets in entire Kolar District and parts of Bangalore City since 1994. The Mnemonic Symbol of NDDB was adopted by the Union from April’ 2002 to market the liquid milk. The custom packing of Set Curds production was undertaken for GCMMF under the brand name of Amul Masti-Dahi during Aug’2001.
5.17. Mission
Kolar-Chikkaballapura Milk Union continuously procure good quality milk by providing remunerative price & technical inputs to producers and supply good quality of Milk & Milk Products to the consumers. It also strives to achieve top position in the dairy industry by improving the financial position of the union.

5.18. Values
The functioning of KOMUL is based upon the following:
• Honesty
• Discipline
• Quality
• Hard Work
• Mutual Trust & Belief
• Transparency
• Co-Operation & Team Work

5.19. Achievements
The major achievements of KOMUL since its establishment are as follows:
1. Community Milking Machines first time in India.
2. Highest number of BMCS in the village after Gujarat.
3. UHT Tetrapak plant first in Karnataka with variants “Good Life”, “Smart”, & “Slim”.
4. Union has implemented ‘Rain-Water’ Harvesting System.
5. Union has implemented “Total Energy Management” at Dairy.

7. Farmers Health Insurance.-"Yashaswini"

5.20. Membership

As on Apr-2009 the Total Members enrolled was 3,15,454 out of which 1,08,146 are small farmers, 1,07,203 are marginal farmers, 56,829 are landless labourers and others are 43,276 Out of Total Membership 77,979 are women members, 46,682 schedule caste, 31,960 are the schedule tribe and OBC 577 Members.

5.21. Share Capital

Union started with a Share Capital of Rs.8.56 Lakhs, which was transferred from Bangalore District Milk Union. The Share Capital of the Union stood by 31st March 2010 at Rs.1175.63 Lakhs.

5.22. Profit and Loss Account of KOMUL

The financial health of the milk unions is measured through profit and loss account. The profit and loss account is a financial statement showing the net profit or loss or otherwise for a specified period of time. It shows the gross profit of the business less the total costs incurred during the period of the account. The profitability of the unions more depends upon their practices of the principles of management. Data relating to the profit and loss of milk unions of Karnataka is presented in the following table 6.9.
### Table 5.2
**Profit and Loss Account of KOMUL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profit &amp; Loss A/c</th>
<th>Percentage of relative change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2005</td>
<td>-28262506.83</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2006</td>
<td>10014642.34</td>
<td>135.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2007</td>
<td>14811963.23</td>
<td>47.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2008</td>
<td>15775357.91</td>
<td>6.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2009</td>
<td>24133191.76</td>
<td>52.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2010</td>
<td>32841988.46</td>
<td>36.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Balance sheets of Kolar – Chikkaballapura Milk Union Ltd.,

The above information emphasize that the loss in 2005, however, the loss has recovered in the subsequent year by the milk union. The percentage change in profit is momentum during 2006 but it was pale during 2008. The overall glimpse of the profit trend shows the positive movement during the
said time period. The linear trend line with the positive slope reveals that an average change of 9966900.554 Rs per annum during the same period. This witnesses the economic strength and performance of the milk union.

5.23. Depreciation and Investment of KOMUL

Depreciation is quite common in business and to counter investment will be the strategy deployed by business entities. Depreciation is the method of assigning costs to the wear and tear of tangible fixed assets over its estimated useful life. Depreciation is an accounting system where accountants decrease the value of the asset over the years based on its usefulness. Investment is the utilization of resources in order to increase income or production output in the future. The data relating to depreciation incurred and the investment made by the milk unions of Karnataka are presented in table 6.10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Percentage of Relative change of Depreciation</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Percentage of Relative change of Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2005</td>
<td>278145124.26</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>33323210.39</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2006</td>
<td>304217507.26</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>47315415.00</td>
<td>41.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2007</td>
<td>33149779.13</td>
<td>8.97</td>
<td>54348374.00</td>
<td>14.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2008</td>
<td>366505269.13</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>101420065.00</td>
<td>86.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2009</td>
<td>408153304.13</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>72795065.00</td>
<td>-28.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2010</td>
<td>457259357.37</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>47876000.00</td>
<td>-34.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Balance sheets of Kolar – Chikkaballapura Milk Union Ltd.,

The correlation between the depreciation and investment in the milk union is positive correlation of 0.3396 during the period of 2005 to 2010; however, the relative changes in the two major components of the working capital showing drastic volatility. Except 2007, the relative change in the
depreciation is increasing whereas the inflow of capital in the form of investment has shown negative change in 2009 and 2010. The average amount of depreciation is more than the average amount of investment during reference period of the study reveals that the lack of investment and the inconsistency in investment is high due to larger variance and coefficient of variation which is evident through the calculations presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Depreciation</th>
<th>Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>357629223.5</td>
<td>59513021.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>4482234626142390.00</td>
<td>585878927588765.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std Dev</td>
<td>66949493.1</td>
<td>24204936.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>18.72036419</td>
<td>40.67166375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation</td>
<td>0.339619102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-5.4
Transaction of KOMUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</th>
<th>Loans &amp; Advances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2005</td>
<td>74469200.38</td>
<td>73110395.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2006</td>
<td>80017049.75</td>
<td>77027065.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2007</td>
<td>55341613.48</td>
<td>76263712.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2008</td>
<td>55934405.17</td>
<td>144770620.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2009</td>
<td>55022909.71</td>
<td>131337426.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2010</td>
<td>98604854.4</td>
<td>131773046.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Balance sheets of Kolar – Chikkaballapura Milk Union Ltd.,

The above table of Bank Transaction of Milk Union shows that the initial two period of reported year the net transactions is favorable to the union; whereas in the coming time period amount of loans and advances of the union is exceeding the bank balance of the union. The same is pictures in the following multiple bar diagram-
5.24. Net working capital of KOMUL

With the expansion of activities the requirement of the net working capital enhances for the milk unions. Net working capital is the excess of current assets over current liability and they can be positive or negative. Due to diversified activities of milk unions in recent times the net working capital is on the increasing trend. Establishment of UHT plant, bulk sale of milk etc., the net working capital of KOMUL is comparatively higher. Following table 6.12 shows the Net Working Capital position of KOMUL from 2005 to 2010.
Table-5.5
Net Working Capital of KOMUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Working Capital</th>
<th>Percentage of Relative change of Net Working Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2005</td>
<td>244709528.23</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2006</td>
<td>145991564.37</td>
<td>-40.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2007</td>
<td>152101268.31</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2008</td>
<td>162102092.68</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2009</td>
<td>236435246.93</td>
<td>45.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2010</td>
<td>253750784.55</td>
<td>7.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Balance sheets of Kolar – Chikkaballapura Milk Union Ltd.

The net working capital of KOMUL is not uniform during the reference period 2005 to 2010. In 2006 relative change of net working capital is negative. But the sudden turn can be seen in 2009 which is 45.86 percent.

5.25. Financial Statement of KOMUL

Table-5.6
Financial Statements of KOMUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Profit/Loss at the end of the each year (Rs. In Lakhs)</td>
<td>-353.32 100.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Debt/Equity Ratio</td>
<td>2.85:1 1.55:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Share holding every year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) No. of Shares</td>
<td>911560 913280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)</td>
<td>911.56 913.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Balance sheets of Kolar – Chikkaballapura Milk Union Ltd.

The above Financial statement depicts the strengthening economic performance of the KOMUL in terms of profit during the reference period. The rate of growth of profit has shown negative during 2004-05 and 2006-07, however, the growth rate has gained its momentum in the following period. The Debt-Equity ratio of the union has decelerated in the reference period also has shown a positive, optimistic and aspiring performance of the union. The number of share holders and share amount has also shown
the similar trend, but the relative change in it is not as much as aspiring level of Debt-Equity ratio and Profit-Loss ratio.

5.26. Organization of MPCSU
By the end of April-2009 Union have registered 1743 MPCSU out of which 1580 MPCS are functioning. The Functional DCS includes 127 exclusive Women Dairy Co-operative Societies.

5.27. Support to Training Employment Programme for Women
The program of STEP advocates the objectives of extending training for upgradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action-oriented projects, which employ women in large number. The scheme covers 8 traditional sectors of employment. Dairying and Animal Husbandry is one such sector, which gives sustainable employment and income.

The program of STEP aims to make a significant impact on women in traditional sectors (dairying & animal husbandry) by upgrading skills and providing employment to women on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for productive assets (milch animals), creating forward and backward linkages, improving or arranging support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitization, nutrition education, sensitization of project functionaries. As at the end of Apr-2009 Union have 127 exclusive Women Dairy Co-operative Societies. Out of which 101 DCS are covered under STEP program.
5.28. Milk Procurement

During the Month of Apr-2009 Union has procured an Average of 6.29 Lakh Kgs of Milk per day and 7.38 Lakhs Kgs of Milk per day is the highest procured since inception of Union.

5.29. Emergency Service

Union is providing Emergency Visit Service from the sub center to each Taluk level. Presently it is operating about 30 Emergency Visit route vehicles (which include Animal Health Camp routes too) in the entire district.

5.30. Animal Health Camps

In order to improve and maintain the health of Cattle Union is conducting health camps. Health camps are conducted at every Artificial Insemination center once in 3 Months and at non Artificial Insemination centers once in 6 months. In this camps general cases, Repeat breeder cases and infertility cases are attended.

5.31. Artificial Insemination Centers

Union is operating two kinds of Artificial Insemination (AI) centers namely, the Single Artificial Insemination centers and Cluster Artificial Insemination centers. In single Artificial Insemination center concept the trained staff of the DCS - usually the resident of same village, is carrying out this service so that the facility is made available round the clock as and when the animal reported to be in heat. The cluster Artificial Insemination center is the concept where in which a string of Non- Artificial Insemination centers
will be attached to one Artificial Insemination center and a trained Inseminator with a mobile (Moped) facility, discharges his service at the doorsteps of member producers.

5.32. First - Aid Centers

Union is supplying few selected drugs related to First-Aid therapy to majority of its DCS. Suitably trained First-Aid worker, usually the resident of same village where DCS is located will be appointed to take up initial treatment till such time, the emergency service of a qualified Veterinarian is made available.

5.33. Vaccination Programme

It is also rewarding that the Union has taken up mass vaccination Programme against Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Theileriosis to prevent its periodical outbreaks. Every year these vaccination programmes are being carried out at regular intervals during the months of October and November against FMD and during December against Theileriosis. Under the project BBPCP, the Union is also undertaking vaccination Programme against Brucellosis, in Dairy Co-operative Societies, which are found positive for Brucellosis.

5.34. Mastitis Control Programme

The Union has taken up Mastitis Control Programme in which each member producer has to buy one bottle of Dipal solution and a Dip-cup specially designed for dipping teats. The member producers are also being
supplied with booklets containing strips of pH paper called Mastect with the help of which one can detect Mastitis at an early stage of infection.

5.35. Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

This laboratory has facilities to undertake routine Hematological, Parasitological, Bacteriological, Screening of animals in addition to examination of Dung samples for Parasitic ova, Skin scraping for external parasites and Anti-Biotic Sensitivity Test against infectious agents causing Mastitis, Metritis etc.,

5.36. Feed & Fodder Activities

In order to improve milk production, the Union is also paying maximum attention towards the management and feeding conditions of dairy animals. The balanced Cattle feed procured from Federation’s Rajanakunte Feed Plant is being sold to DCS on credit basis and the amount is being recovered from milk bills on monthly basis.

For cultivation of fodder, the Union is also supplying Legume seeds and Non-Legume root slips to its member producers at 100% & 75% subsidy respectively. Seeds related to seasonal crops such as Maize, African tall grass and Sorghum Sudan multicast variety are also being supplied for fodder cultivation purpose.

5.37. Mile Stones

The major epoch making events in the history of KOMUL are presented below:

1987 - Bifurcation of the district from Bangalore Milk Union Ltd., (BAMUL) to form a separate milk union.
1987 - Establishment of first Women Dairy Co-operative Society in the Union.
1989 - Inauguration of Sadali chilling center.
1990 - Initiation of milk marketing at Inter-dairy rate.
1991 - Inauguration of Gowribidnur chilling center.
1991 - KMF handed over chilling centers at Kolar, Sadali, Chintamani and Gowribidnur to Kolar Milk Union Ltd.,
1994 - Inauguration of full-fledged dairy at Kolar with a processing capacity of one Lakh Liter per day.
1994 - Union started liquid milk marketing under the brand name of Nandini in Polythene Packets.
1995 - Inauguration of Administrative Building in the Dairy campus.
1998 - Inauguration of Cheese Plant.
1999 - Union started marketing Nandini Good life Milk.
1999 - Expansion of processing capacity of Chintamani chilling center.
2000 - Outside the state, entry into the Chennai for Milk marketing.
2001 - Inauguration of Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Chintamani chilling center campus.
2001 - Installation of AMC Units at DCS level.
2001 - For the first-time in the history of Karnataka, inauguration of BMC centers in the jurisdiction of KOMUL
2001 - Kolar-Chikkaballapura Dairy certified for ISO-9002 Quality Management System
2001 - Union started marketing Masti Dahi.
2001 - Expansion of Tetrapak Unit.
2001 - Inauguration of Community Machine Milking Parlors (centers).
2002 - Started implementation of TIFAC Project.
2003 - Union bagged National Productivity Council Award – 2nd Place.
2004 - Union bagged National Productivity Council Award again – 2nd Place.
2004 - So far the day maximum milk procurement in the history is 3rd December 2004 (7,38,838 Kgs)
2005 - Inauguration of 100th BMC centers in the jurisdiction of KOMUL.
2006 - Union bagged Best Co-operative Union Award in the state.
2006 - Establishment of Producers Welfare Trust.
2007 - Expanded UHT Processing Capacity from 0.40 to 1.5 LLPD.
2007 - UHT packing Machine installed and commissioned.
2008 - Union started to export Good life milk with a shelf life of 1 year to Singapore
2008 - Union started to supply Good life milk to Indian army
2008 - Union received Energy Conservation Award both from Central and State Governments.
2008 - Union was renamed to “KOLAR CHIKKABALLAPURA CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS SOCIETIES UNION LTD”
2009 - Installed and commissioned Fino Packing machine

5.38. Dairy Activities

Under Co-operative sector, Kolar-Chikkaballapura Milk Union Limited (KOMUL) is totally autonomous organization. It functions through elected management committee. Operational area of union is restricted only to Kolar district comprising of 11 Taluks. In order to give more importance to dairy farming activities in rural areas in turn to bring overall improvement in production and development, the Union is functioning with the following set of objectives they are:

- To improve Dairy farming activities in rural area by establishing Milk producers co-operative societies (MPCS) under co-operative principles.

- To provide assured and remunerative market round the year for the Milk produced by the producer members.

- To provide package of technical inputs to its Milk producers for the enhancement of milk production. This includes facilities such as emergency visit service, Infertility camps, First Aid centers, Artificial insemination, Mass Vaccination programme against Foot and Mouth Disease, Vaccination against Thelarias, Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, supply of balanced cattle feed at subsidies rate, Fodder development programmes, besides extension of education.

- To provide necessary training for Dairy co-operative Society (DCS) staff and members of management committee.

- To facilitate rural development by providing self-employment opportunities for unemployed youths at village level. In other words
to prevent migration of unemployed youths from rural area they're by providing an opportunity for steady income.

- To eliminate middleman by organising DSC owned and managed by producers themselves.

- To provide quality milk and milk products to urban consumers at reasonable price.

- Finally, to provide contact between producers in the village and consumers in the town, this acts as a bridge to bring society economics and changes in the society.

5.39. Quality policy at KOMUL

“KOMUL continuously strive to improve its internal quality and operating systems by educating Milk Producers' and motivating work force to achieve customer satisfaction.”

1. Quality prerequisite for growth and competitive edge.

2. Need of High Quality Raw Milk for the production of “Good Life” brand UHT Milk.

3. Need to produce Value Added Products like Cheese, Fruit based Drinking Yogurt and Set Curds etc.

4. India being a signatory of WTO has to adhere to the standards laid down by the World Trade Body.

5. The future of India’s dairy industry will have to be built on Quality.
5.40. Clean Milk Production

Under Clean Milk Production Programme KOMUL has commissioned 128 Bulk Milk Coolers at identified primary MPCS through which we are procuring 2.22 Lakh Kgs of Milk Every Day who’s MBRT is 4 to 5 Hours, Coli form count is 30,000 and SPC is 6 to 10 Lakhs. Apart from this at present KOMUL have 94 functioning Milking Machines and 439 Automatic Milk Collections Units to procure good quality milk.

5.41. Community Milking Programme

This Programme of KOMUL has installed Community Machine Milking Centers on experimental basis at Shillangere and Hospet Dairy Co-operative Societies. This has improved the bacterial quality of the milk supplied by the society with an increased yield of milk of the cow.

5.42. Automatic Milk Collection Unit

Under this program Union has taken up computerization of DCS activities, where in the producers’ milk is weighed in the Electronic weigh balance, testing of milk with Electronic Milk - tester and transfer of data to the computer automatically to avoid human error in the milk collection.
5.43. Bulk Milk Cooler System (BMCS)

Bulk Milk Cooler System was the concept to chill the milk at the producer level there by arrest the growth of bacteria to get high quality raw milk required for value added milk products. It is first of its kind in the state of Karnataka that the Kolar Milk Union Ltd., has installed 10 each at selected DCS of Mulbagal, Bangarpet and Kolar Taluks. 20 BMC Units among these have been installed under the financial assistantship with Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Government of India. Union incurred an total expenditure of Rs. 281 Lakh towards the purchase of 30 BMC Units.

5.44. Management Effort for Productivity Improvement

Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council [TIFAC], Govt. of India organization given financial assistance for developing Clean Milk Production and Procurement to be organized with new technological introversion at the village level to improve the quality of milk production to International Standards and collection was launched in the December 2002 with the financial participation of Swedish based organization D-Level company and Kolar-Chikkaballapura Milk Union. Under this programme 20 Dairy Co-operative Societies were provided with Bulk Milk Coolers, Community Milking Machine, Computerized Milk Collection centers & Training to the farmers.

In 2 years of implementation of project 18,000 liters/day milk was procured with a quality of 5 ½ Hr MBR time & SPC count of < 5,00,000 cfu/ml. It is used for the production of Ultra High Temperature [UHT] milk under the brand name of "Good life & Slim", which are the premium products of Nandini. The movie on the success story of TIFAC project is enclosed in
the soft copy. [CD enclosed] The success of this technological up-
gradation at the village level and the response of the DCS & their farmers
has led the Union to seek the financial assistance from Zilla Panchayat
under the SGSY programme 5 more BMC centers were added. Further
with the success a separate SGSY Dairy Development Project for Clean
Milk Production under the Rural Development Department Govt. of India a
project of 12.83 crores was prepared at the district level by Kolar-
Chikkaballapura Milk Union and NABARD officers was submitted. On
seeing successful implementation and results obtained at village level
project was sanctioned first time in India Under this programme 50 Bulk
Milk Coolers and Community Milking Machine Parlors are being installed.