

A Study on Dairy Cooperative and It's Impacts on Milk Production and Household Income: A Study on Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation

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ABSTRACT

Tamilnadu Milk Producers' Cooperative Federation Limited (TNMPCFL) has emerged as a pioneering cooperative organization in the country. Through its dairy development activities for the last three decades (TNMPCFL) has made a significant impact on the milk production and household income for the dairy cooperative members. Considering this fact, this paper explores the chronological development of (TNMPCFL) extension of its areas and activities towards dairy development in Tamilnadu and analyses some aspects of its performance in milk production and household income.

1. INTRODUCTION

Milk production is an important source of income for the rural poor; unfortunately the condition of dairy sector in Tamilnadu is not healthy. Most of the people in rural areas are poor and landless, and the raising of cows is done in a conventional way without any especial care. Common of the rural households keep cattle in order to cultivate their land and also produce milk for family consumption. Dairy cows in Tamilnadu are which generally are small in size and slow growers (Alam, 1995). They are light in weight and produce comparatively less milk. They are usually fed with residues of crops instead of the supplementary feed and fodder. Although, there is a general trend to maintain cows in Tamilnadu the rural people have not yet undertaken dairy industry on a commercial scale and as a means of income generation. Under this situation, policy could be made to upgrade the dairy cow breeds by the artificial insemination and supply the necessary inputs to the rural areas where most of the cows are found in Bangladesh. Although the Government extension department could have played an important role by providing available facilities and services, such as, artificial insemination, supplementary feed, medication, and fair pricing system to the poor milk producers, no provision has been done so far.

The Dairy Development Department was established in 1958 in Tamilnadu. The administrative and statutory control over all the milk co-operatives in the State was transferred to the Dairy Development Department on 1.8.1965. The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development was made as the functional Registrar under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983. With the adoption of 'Anand pattern' in the State of Tamilnadu, Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited was registered in the State on 1st February 1981. The commercial activities of the Department such as Milk Procurement, Processing, Chilling, Packing and Sale of milk to the consumers etc., hitherto dealt with by the Tamilnadu Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., were transferred to the newly registered Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited, popularly known as "Aavin"

2. FUNCTIONS OF FEDERATION

The Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited is an apex body of 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions. The Federation has four dairy plants in Chennai, one at Ambattur with a capacity of 4.00 lakh litres per day, another at Madhavaram with a capacity of 2.00 lakh litres per day and the third dairy at Sholinganallur with a capacity of 4.00 lakh litres per day. These dairies collect milk from District Unions process and pack in sachets and send for sale to the consumers in and around Chennai City. The fourth product dairy at Ambattur is engaged in the manufacture of milk products such as Yogurt, ice cream, Khova, Kulab jamoon, Buttermilk, Curd and Mysore.

GROW

The milk procurement during 2012–2013 has increased to 24.36 lakh litres per day on an average as against 20.67 lakh litres in 2010-2011. An all-time high of 27.15 lakh litres was achieved on 20.11.2012

MILK PROCUREMENT BY THE DISTRICT UNIONS

YEAR	AVERAGE MILK PROCUREMENT PER DAY (IN LAKH LITRES)
2015-2016	20.67
2016-2017	21.40
2017-2018	24.36

TABLE NO.1

The procurement price of cow milk was revised to Rs.20.00 per litre and buffalo milk price was revised to Rs.28.00 per litre with effect from 18.11.2011 to benefit the 4.25 milk producers in the state, supplying milk to the societies. Similarly, the selling price of toned milk was revised to Rs. 24.00 per litre for card holders, which is still lower than the prevailing price in the neighbouring states and of private brands.

MILK PROCUREMENT IN NOVEMBER MONTH

YEAR	AVERAGE MILK PROCUREMENT PER DAY (IN LAKH LITRES)
November 2010	21.43
November 2012	26.31
November 2010	21.43

TABLE NO.2**3. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT****STATE SCHEMES- PART –II SCHEME - 2013-2014**

For the development of infrastructure at grass root level, a sum of Rs. 2.18 crore will be sanctioned for the year 2013-14 under Part II Scheme for the following :(a). For use in the Office of Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, 10 Computers and Accessories will be purchased at a total cost of Rs.5.00 lakh. (b.) A 571 meter long and 6' high protection wall will be

constructed around the orchard at Madhavaram Milk Colony at a financial outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh. (c.) For use in the Office of Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, a generator 50 KVA (including erection work) will be purchased at a total cost of Rs.5.00 lakh

TIRUVANNAMALAI DAIRY CUM POWDER PLANT

The establishment of a Dairy cum Powder Plant at Ammapalayam Village, Tiruvannamalai district with a handling capacity of 2 Lakh Litres of milk per day and drying capacity of 20 MT at a total cost of Rs. 60.18 Crore is in progress. 95% of the project cost Rs.56.93 Crore is met from NABARD loan and the remaining 5% Rs.3.25 Crore is from State Government. The State Government has so far released Rs. 57.25 Crore and the same has been transferred to NDDB, Anand. The Project is expected to be completed by Dec' 2013. As per the announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Collectors' Conference this plant is to function as a unit of the Federation after completion of the work and will be improvised with additional infrastructural facilities.

NEW DAIRY AT PERAMBALUR

As per the announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, a new dairy with a handling capacity of 4 lakh litres per day is to be commissioned to benefit the milk producers in the districts of Perambalur and Ariyalur.

The of Milk Procurement and Income

Making a great contribution to milk production during the last three decades, (TNMPCFL) also made a significant impact on rural milk procurement and income. The increased milk supply and milk price paid to an individual member. In 1988-89, a cooperative member, on an average used to supply only 92 liters of milk annually. However, annual supply of milk per cooperative member has steadily increased and arrived at 825 liters in 2001-2002. During past 13 years the milk supply per member has increased 9 times. More milk supply means more earning from dairy cows keeping. Data also reveal that in 1988-89, a dairy cow's keeper used to receive only 887 Taka from the sale of milk on an average. However, with the increase of milk supply a member receives 13,337 Taka annually in 2001-2002. Data indicate that the dairy has developed in Tamilnadu under cooperative system in which milk supply capacity of the members have greatly improved within last decade.

4. RESULT OF FIELD STUDY

Dairy development activities of (TNMPCFL) as a whole were discussed in previous section. (TNMPCFL) is the mother organization and its development activities and services reach through milk shed areas (regional level) to primary milk producing cooperative (village level) under the same area and finally to the respective cooperative members. Present section is dedicated to explore the development activities of a milk shed area named Tamilnadu and a primary milk producing cooperative named, aavin Primary Milk Producers' Cooperative under its command.

5. CONCLUSION

(TNMPCFL) is a steadily growing organization of the milk producers in the Bangladesh and the pace of its growth in the last three decades is noteworthy. The expansion of milk sheds, number of cooperatives and their members during the same period is remarkable. These organizational expansion augmented services, such as, AI, vaccination and other treatment facilities, and cross breed cows which contributed in raising the quality of dairy cows improved the dairy cows keeping in the cooperative area. Presently (TNMPCFL) became the dominant milk producing organization, marketing more than 60% of the total marketed milk in Tamilnadu. Within last 10 years, milk collection capacity of (TNMPCFL) has increased drastically. The level of adoption of improved dairy breeds was considerably superior in cooperative villages. At the same time, milk production per cooperative member also has greatly improved. Thus the milk producers of cooperative villages obtained significantly higher milk yields than those from non cooperative villages. There was significant improvement in the price received by the milk producers of cooperative villages. The dairy cow's keepers from cooperative villages have obtained significantly higher dairy income than their counterparts in the non-cooperative villages. Higher milk production and higher income from sale of milk led raise of income for the cooperative members. All these observations lead to the conclusion that the benefits accrued by milk producers are mainly due to the development of dairy cooperative.

6. REFERENCE

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