International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics
Volume 116 No. 17 2017, 11-14
ISSN: 1311-8080 (printed version); ISSN: 1314-3395 (on-line version)
url: http://www.ijpam.eu
Special Issue

ijpam.eu

GROWTH OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE AND ITS IMPACTS ON MILK MANUFACTURE AND FAMILY INCOME: A STUDY ON TAMILNADU

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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 [2]. 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. [23]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). The Strength of production is very low. [16]They are usually fed with residues of crops instead of the additional feed and fodder.[19] 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,[15] 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.[24-28] Although the Government extension department could have played an important role by providing available facilities and services,[20] such as, artificial insemination, supplementary feed, medication, and fair pricing system to the minimum milk producers, no provision has been given to these people [22]

The Dairy Development Department was established in 1958 in Tamilnadu. The management and constitutional control over all the milk cooperative in the State was transferred to the Dairy Development Department on 1.8.1965 [1].[24] 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. [25]The commercial activities of the Department such as Procurement, Packaging, Chilling and sales 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"

1.1 Functions of Federation

The Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited is an apex body of 17 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions. The unit has four dairy unit in Chennai they have capacity to produce 4.00 lakh per day [2]. These dairies collect milk from District Unions process and pack in sachets and send for sale to the consumers in and around Chennai City.

1.2 Growth 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 [2]. The increased milk supply and milk price paid to an individual member. In 1988-89, a milk society member, on an basic used to supply only 92 liters of milk annually. However, annual supply of milk per society member has constantly improved 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.[14] 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. [26]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 [1].

2. Result of Field Study

Dairy development activities of (TNMPCFL) as a whole were discussed in previous section. (TNMPCFL) is the mother[28] organization and its development activities and services reach through milk shed areas (regional level) to primary milk producing[29] cooperative (village level) under the same area and finally to the respective cooperative members. Present section is dedicated to[30] 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 [1].

3. 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 note worthy.[6] The expansion of milk sheds, number of cooperatives and their members during the same period is remarkable [1].[9] These organizational expansion augmented services, such as,[7] 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 Bangladesh [2]. Within last 10 years, [8]milk collection capacity of (TNMPCFL) has increased drastically [4]. 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 [2]. There was significant improvement in the price received by the milk producers of cooperative villages.[10] 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.[11] All these observations lead to the conclusion that the benefits accrued by milk producers are mainly due to the development of dairy cooperative. [2]

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