

Performance of Milk Co-Operatives and its Impact on Milk Production, Marketing, Income and Employment in Vellore District - An Analytical Study

OPEN ACCESS

Manuscript ID:
COM-2024-12016908

Volume: 12

Issue: 1

Month: January

Year: 2024

E-ISSN: 2582-6190

Received: 29.11.2023

Accepted: 30.12.2023

Published: 01.01.2023

Citation:

Dharmaraj, R. "Performance of Milk Co-Operatives and Its Impact on Milk Production, Marketing, Income and Employment in Vellore District - An Analytical Study." *ComFin Research*, vol. 12, no. 1, 2024, pp. 11–15.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/commerce.v12i1.6908>




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Abstract

Milk co-specialists are an essential piece of the milk exhibiting and dairy improvement program in India, prominently known as the "Activity Flood," which was initiated in July 1970 by the Indian government in collaboration with the United Nations Food Program. The activity flood is one of the largest ever implemented rural development programs and focuses on the establishment of a cutting-edge dairy industry to meet India's rapidly expanding demand for milk and its products and prepare it for sustainable growth. Action flood helped dairy farmers to facilitate their own new development, putting control of the resources they make in their own hands. A public milk network joins milk creators generally through India with clients in more than 700 towns and metropolitan networks, diminishing periodic and common expense assortments while ensuring that the producer gets fair market costs in a clear manner reliably. The town milk producers, which obtain milk and provide sources of information and services while evaluating the accessibility of current administration and technology, have served as the foundation of the activity flood. Movement flood targets integrate (a) Addition milk creation ("A Food of Milk") (b) Extend common jobs (c) Reasonable expenses for customers. Movement flood has made a public milk structure associating milk creators generally through India with customers in excess of 700 towns and metropolitan networks, diminishing periodic and regional expense assortments while ensuring that the producer gets a critical part of the expense purchasers pay, by eliminating merchants. It has assisted dairy ranchers in coordinating their own events and taking control of the assets they produce by reducing misbehavior.

Keywords: Milk Co-Specialists, Publicists, Work and Pay.

Introduction

As per 2011 measurements, the Indian people stayed at 1,147, 995,040 in which 49% were women. It is essential for all individuals to participate in the monetary cycle for any nation's financial and social development to be manageable. In the end, there are 577 million small holders in India who are landless, small, and peripheral ranchers. 350 million of these small holders, or 70 million provincial families, keep dairy animals. 75% (52 million) of these families are small, minor, and landless milk producers, with an average population size of 2-8 animals. Over eighty percent of the country's milk is sold by these ranchers. About 25% of the country's gross domestic product is contributed by agribusiness, with animals accounting for about 6.5 percent (north of 25% of all farming). With a record-breaking 120 million tons produced in 2010, India has established itself as the world's largest milk producer.

The dairy farming region is an essential component of the economy. It provides a vast array of endless milk products to meet dietary supplement requirements, which are crucial from a health standpoint.

It is a business which can be spread out at nearly nothing, medium and tremendous extension according to the money related comfort or openness. By providing small ranchers with regular acquiring throughout the year, plan rank helps to reduce neediness. Dairy developing overhauls the free work for both male and female. They get the kind of money from it. Dairy developing is more proper to the uninformed or less showed common people which make them self ward.

Dairy developing has been filling rapidly in the state and public level. In Tamil nadu dairying, which includes handling and selling products, was done by 848 thousand people in 1999-2000, compared to 17787 thousand in India. However, more people are expected to handle dairy activities like bundling, transporting liquid milk, and other milk-related items as a result of the growth of dairy farming in milk production.

Because farming is sporadic in nature, a significant number of agriculturists must remain stationary during the off-season. The rancher can find work and ways to consistently get paid thanks to the expansion of the dairy farming area. In comparison to 69.8 percent in India in 2012-2013, 42.6 percent of labor force participated in dairy cultivation in Tamil nadu. The process of creating and promoting endless milk products has been helpful in providing employment to the agribusiness area's hidden jobless and other more vulnerable groups like the SC, ST, and OBC group. It was found that the SC, ST and OBC class people have significantly partaken in dairying than others. As a result, dairy farming has become the primary source of income for the less fortunate, more vulnerable, and smaller and medium-sized ranchers.

Importance of the Study

Co-employable can mean a lot of different things, but no two definitions are the same.

Over the course of time, various perceptions regarding the milk co-employable development have emerged in various nations, in various structures, and under various financial conditions. "As a general public which has, as its article, the advancement of financial interest of individuals as per co-employable standards," is how the Indian Co-employable Social

Orders Act of 1912 defines a co-usable. In this way, co-employable is a willful and popular relationship based on fairness and value standards for the advancement of their regular monetary government assistance. In some countries, milk co-agents are restricted by the state, and in others, milk co-agents are used as a tool for state planning. There are similarly state-grouped together milk co-specialists. In some countries with free enterprise, they are willful associations. The primary characteristics of milk that are co-employable are outlined in the previous assertions and definitions:

- Milk co-employable is a deliberate sort of affiliation
- It is a relationship of people
- It is composed in light of consistency
- It relies upon distributive value
- Its foremost goal is the financial interest of its people

Objectives of the Study

The general focuses of the survey are to assess the show of milk co-specialists and their impact on milk creation, advancing, pay and work in Vellore district. The specific goals are;

- To focus on the presentation of the milk co-specialists using both physical and money related pointers in Vellore district.
- To investigate the dairy ranchers' milk production cost-return structure in the review area in Vellore district.
- To investigate the impact of milk co-specialists on milk creation, displaying, pay and work of farmer beneficiaries in Vellore district.

Methodology of the Study

The approach consists of the research configuration that was used, the methods that were used to determine and develop the research question, the ways that the necessary information was gathered, the classification examination, and understanding and presentation of the research report. The exploration work's entire course has been broken down piece by piece in the following sections. The qualities of the methodology are reflecting upon the idea of the assessment. This study is undeniable and smart survey. It is contingent on

both mandatory and optional information. Co-usable is when like-minded people work together as if they were friendly creatures. The advanced type of co-usable was introduced by the government of India to prevent individuals from suffering as a result of disasters and the carelessness of merchants, commission specialists, and cash loan specialists. A stunning bigger piece of Indian people lives in common districts and depends upon agribusiness and joined practices for their dairy food. Milk marketing assumes an urgent role in addressing their concerns, similar to credit.

As a result, marketing is probably one of the most fundamental aspects of dairy operations and food executives. If there aren't ways to move milk products from the producers to the consumers at a cost that covers a fair compensation to the manufacturer while remaining within the buyer's ability to pay, there will be no point in expanding the result of food, and it will be pointless to establish ideal dietary guidelines. In order to ensure that the benefits of milk production and distribution are equally distributed among all segments of the community, India has developed effective strategies and developers in recent years. The essential place of milk co-usable elevating social orders is to enable the milk creators to get a profitable expense for their produce either by buying from them at all around reason of by selling them at the best market to serve the milk producers.

Pilot Study

Prior to the main data collection, a pilot study was conducted to obtain essential information about the field and the field's pattern information. The specialist examined the examination during the pilot study. From the conversation with the creation and use of milk in Tamil Nadu, the researcher arrives at the goal that the focus on a relationship of dairy progression in Vellore locale of Tamil Nadu.

Sample Design

The arrangement is a not firmly established before any data are truly assembled for getting a model from a given people.

Statistical Tools

Percentage Analysis

Different rates are identified in this investigation, and in order to improve quality, they are occasionally presented without the use of bar graphs or pie outlines.

Percentage = No. of Respondents/Total no. of Respondents x 100

Chi-Square Test

The X^2 test is one of the least demanding and most by and large used non-probability test in genuine work. The magnitude of hypothesis and perception error is exemplified by the quality X^2 .

Formula:

$$E = \sum (O-E)^2 / X^2$$

O – Observed frequency, E – Expected frequency

With (c-1) (r-1) degrees of freedom.

Data Analysis

The information gathered from the poll is organized in a series of requests, which must be broken down after it has been gathered. Then a professional duplicate with an organization strategy is being prepared. Coordinated is a piece of the particular method when in gathered data are put as tables consequently got were bankrupt down with such quantifiable gadget like Rate, Visual chart and Pie graph.

Table 1 Impact on Milk Production in Vellore District

Attributes	No. of Respondents	%
Yes	89	89%
No	11	11%
Total	100	100%

Inference

According to table 1, 89% of respondents are aware of SBI's net banking program, and 11% of respondents have no influence on the production of milk in the Vellore region.



Chart 1 Impact on Milk Production in Vellore District

Findings

- The run of the millage of the farmers of the area - I Vellore North was 46.17 years and district - II Vellore South was 42.77 years. In the example region of Vellore North, it was found that 20.0%, 26.67%, 36.67%, and 16.67% of respondents had schooling levels of essential, auxiliary, and separate from school. Additionally, respondents in the nearby Vellore South area represented 26.67 percent, 33.33 percent, 30.00 percent, and 10.00 percent, respectively, of the total sample.
- The typical family size in the example region, I Vellore North, was 9.37 people, and the average family size in the nearby region, II Vellore South, was 7.40 people. The average size of the respondents' land holdings in the vicinity of I Vellore North was 5.07 ha. besides, locale - II Vellore South was 4.07 ha. From the 120 example respondent families, 54 individuals and 6 non-individuals were selected from region I Vellore North, and 54 non-individuals and 6 non-individuals were selected separately from region II Vellore South.
- "Nearby - I Vellore North, the selected members of the public had 40 bison and 42 cows, or 48.78 percent and 51.22 percent, respectively." While non-individuals had 32 cows and 33 bison, which together represented 49.23 percent and 50.77 percent, respectively. Yes, 147 milching creatures were taken into consideration for information collection near Vellore North. Close by - II Vellore South, the picked person from the overall population had 32 buffalo and 39 cows, which addressed 45.07 percent and 54.93 percent independently. However, the non-individuals had 19 cows and 20 bison. Yes, the review included 257 milking animals from both regions, with 125 bison and 132 cows representing 48.64 percent & 51.36 percent, respectively, as respondents. All

things considered the cows were more in number (132) than the buffalo (125) in the audit district.

Conclusion

Dairy farming is an important development that provides both business and milk to meet the nutritional needs of many people in India and around the world. As a fundamental industry, each and every through Indium, it has a lot of potential and room for growth. Despite the challenges and shifts in the financial scene, co-specialists continue to be important. They are an additional institutional framework for involving individuals in financial patterns that are directly important to them and ensuring an equitable distribution of benefits. In spite of the way that crop creation pays simply occasionally, dairying gives a dependable, the entire year pay, which is a critical money related inspiration for the little rancher to participate in dairying.

No matter what the huge number of issues it faces, the dairy region holds high responsibility as a dependable wellspring of occupation for by a wide margin a large portion of the nation poor. The dairy industry now faces new challenges and has access to new commodity opportunities as a result of the WTO's new exchange system for dairy products. India's dairy industry must improve its serious financial advantage in dairy products in terms of quality & cost, as well as its credibility in international business sectors. The government ought to be in charge of overseeing, directing, and coordinating the activities of various associations involved in dairy improvement; to spread out and save a level landmark for all accomplices; furthermore, to make and keep a reasonable monetary, institutional, and universe of governmental issues for small holder dairy improvement.

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