

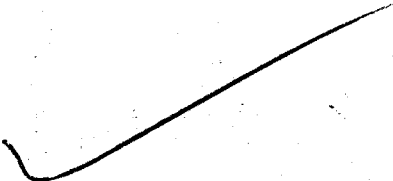
CHAPTER - V

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITE FROM

COOPERATIVE DAIRY SOCIETIES.

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CHAPTER - VSocial and economic benefits from cooperative dairy societies.

The previous two chapters have been devoted to the discussion on the progress of taluka milk federation and progress of cooperative dairy societies in Walwa Taluka. It is clear, from the discussion and data presented that the development of dairy industry in Walwa Taluka has achieved a considerable amount of success. The object of the study is to determine the social & economic changes brought about by the cooperative dairy societies in Walwa taluka.

It is clear that in Walwa Taluka the dairy business has developed due to the primary dairy cooperative societies, thereby conferring some benefits on the individuals and the society through development of dairy business. The following are the possible social and economic benefits from cooperative dairy societies.

Social & economic benefits -

- 1) Proper price of milk
- 2) Certainty of milk sale
- 3) No problem of transportation
- 4) Regular fortnightly milk payments
- 5) Economic help (Advance)
- 6) Suggestion & advice to members

- 7) More employment opportunities
- 8) Retail sale of milk
- 9) More income
- 10) More agricultural production
- 11) Gobargas
- 12) Credit increase

1) Proper price of milk -

Economic law says that when production is increased the supply also increases and it results in low prices. With the increase in milk production, the supply of milk is bound to increase and the prices are expected to decline. It is ~~ess~~ essential that the milk producers receive proper price for their product. If the milk producers are to depend on private milk merchants for the sale of milk, they will have to accept the prices offered by them. private milk merchants would take undue advantage of the local market condition and offer lower price. Hence, the cooperative dairy societies give certainty of proper price for milk. These dairy societies are working on cooperative principles, there is no change for exploitation as the rates are fixed by State Government.

2) Certainty of milk sale -

Milk is a perishable commodity. It has, therefore, to be sold soon after its production. A permanent arrangement for sale helps in production and collection of milk. If there is no such

arrangement for disposal of milk the producers would have to depend on other sources with the probability of less earnings or incurring high losses. It will impose limitations on production of milk. Today, primary dairy cooperative societies are collecting milk from their members and supplying the collected milk to the Govt. milk scheme through taluka milk federation. This arrangement assures the milk producers of a ready market to their product. So logically, the production of milk increases.

3) No problem of transportation-

Generally, every village in the Walwa Taluka has a co-operative dairy society. These cooperative societies are collecting milk from their members at the village level and selling it to the taluka milk federation. The transport facility is provided by Taluka milk federation. It is, therefore, very convenient for the milk producers to supply milk to society in the village and not to worry about transportation<sup>ta</sup> problem.

4) Regular milk payments-

Primary dairy cooperative societies make payments regularly for milk purchased from the members. Such payments are made every 15 days. The milk producers are convinced of their payments 2 times in a month. Such <sup>a</sup> guarantee is not given by milkmen, private milk merchants, hotel owners, private consumers to whom the milk is sold. The milk producers receive full payments from the society. Regular and full payment to the milk

producers reduces the problems and encourages them to produce more milk.

5) Economic help (Advances)-

Capital is one of the factors of production. Dairy business also requires capital for the purchase of milch cattle, cattle feed, fodder, medicines etc. Financial institutions are providing loans for purchasing milch cattle only. In case of poor farmers the question of day to day expenses is unavoidable. The primary dairy cooperative societies are giving advances for purchasing fodder, cattle feed, medicines etc. and are collecting it from the milk payments. So, poor members can meet their needs. These cooperative societies assist their members in getting loans from banks. These cooperative societies provide security for the repayments of the loan. This protects the members from exploitation by money lenders and private milk merchants.

6) Suggestions and advise to members -

For dairy development guidance is necessary. The members of primary dairy cooperative societies do not have technical knowledge of dairy business. For giving guidance on various problems relating to dairy business and the possible solutions to the problems, discussions by experts from various field are arranged. Most of these societies consider such seminars very useful and educative.

7) More employment opportunities -

The unemployment problem in India is very severe. The government has adopted different measures to solve the problems of unemployment. But still, unemployment is on the increase. The cooperative dairy societies create employment opportunities in the rural areas. Every dairy cooperative society needs one secretary, a few clerks and helpers to run the society. In rural areas, there is disguised and seasonal unemployment. Dairy business helps to reduce such type of unemployment by providing job in dairy business.

8) Retail sale of milk -

Some cooperative dairy societies distribute milk in their villages on retail scale. People from the villages can get good quality of milk at reasonable rates. The villagers, would otherwise, have to purchase their milk from private milk sellers paying higher prices and getting inferior quality of milk.

9) More income -

Not a single milk producer has depended purely on dairy business. Milk producers get income regularly from the milk sale. This is a supplementary business. The landless milk producers work on farms or elsewhere. Dairy business is side business for them.

Agriculture is the main business of farmers. They carry on dairy business as a supplementary business to get an additional income. Farmers receive income from this business through

the sale of milk..Another source of income from dairying is in the form of manure derived from the cowdung. The landless milk producers or those having dry land, sell off this manure and get some money. Milk producers having land and availability of water use the manure for agricultural development.

✓ 10) More agricultural production -

Today the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture has increased tremendously. Fertilizers contribute to more agricultural production. But in the long run constant use of fertilizers reduces the fertility of soil. But, manure from cowdung increases the agricultural production and maintains the productivity of soil. The number of milch cattle has also increased and the availability of cowdung has also increased. So the use of manure for farming is also increasing and it results in more agricultural production.

11) Gobargas -

There is a need of firewood for cooking in urban as well as in rural areas. In rural areas firewood is the main source of fuel. As a result, the falling of forest caused a great loss which effected rainfall etc. Gobargas is the best means for cooking. Government has started schemes for gobargas plants and it gives subsidies. Many farmers have set up gobargas plants and solved the fuel problem.

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12) Credit increases -

It is not possible for farmers to purchase all necessary commodities on cash. Credit is very important in practical life. Milk producers receive income regularly. It has created credit ~~income~~ the society. Poor farmers can purchase necessary commodities on credit, as merchants have <sup>a</sup> guarantee of repayment. In this way the dairy business has created or increased credit for poor farmers. Aforesaid factors show that dairy business is not only the source of income but it is a great way of social change.

