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Comparative analysis of dairy business models existing in Gujarat: Study of selected districts cooperative societies

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Abstract
The milk producers of a village, having surplus milk after own consumption, come together and form a Village Dairy Cooperative Society (VDCS). The Village Dairy Cooperative is the primary society under the three-tier structure. It has membership of milk producers of the village and is governed by an elected Management Committee consisting of 9 to 12 elected representatives of the milk producers based on the principle of one member, one vote. The village society further appoints a Secretary (a paid employee and member secretary of the Management Committee) for management of the day-to-day functions. It also employs various people for assisting the secretary in accomplishing his / her daily duties. The main functions of the VDCS are as follows: Collection of surplus milk from the milk producers of the village & payment based on quality & quantity, Providing support services to the members like Veterinary First Aid, Artificial Insemination services, cattle-feed sales, mineral mixture sales, fodder & fodder seed sales, conducting training on Animal Husbandry & Dairying, etc., Selling liquid milk for local consumers of the village, supplying milk to the District Milk Union etc. Thus, the VDCS in an independent entity managed locally by the milk producers and assisted by the District Milk Union.

Keywords: Cooperative dairies, chairman/secretary, problems, suggestion

Introduction
In Surat on 21-12-1939 first co-operative milk dairy of Gujarat was established but did not progress much. Then "Amul Dairy"-Anand was established in 1946. Amul is pioneer of the dairy Cooperative in Gujarat and in India also. Amul Dairy started with collection of just 250 liters of milk per day with the help of two co-operative societies of the union. Due to Amul Dairy, farmers were obtaining fair and sufficient reward on the basis of fat content of the milk. They were paid promptly also. So, more and more farmers joined the union, and the union got much strength. It turned today around 20,00,000 liters of milk per day, being collected from 1113 village co-operative societies with the help of 6,31,633 farmer members. Late Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. V.Kurien have given the name of "Amul" as excellence in Asia and have brought the 'White Revolution" in Gujarat as well as in India. And the milk producers also supported and co-operated their efforts nicely and realized the spirit of co-operation in a real sense. The prime minister, Shree Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Anand in 1964 and he announced the opening of cattle feed plant of the union. Another milk powder plant was commissioned in 1965. Shree Lal Bahadur Shastri wished that milk cooperatives based on "Amul Pattern" should be set- up in the other regions of the country also. And with this aim, National dairy Development Board (N.D.D.B.) was established in the year 1965, with it's headquarter in Anand. In 1970, N.D.D.B. introduced the Operation Flood (O.F.) programme for the replication of Amul pattern of dairy co-operative throughout in India. For the marketing of milk, Gujarat co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF) was established in 1971 in Anand. To develop dairy industry on cooperative lines, Gujarat Government established (G.D.D.C.) Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1972. Amul Dairy set-up the plant for high protein weaning food, chocolate etc. in 1974. Thus, the Dairy co-operative revolution is continuing year by year.

The Dairy co-operative has three tier structures: Under the Anand Pattern, a primary Co-operative society of milk producers is formed at the village level. These societies are federated in a milk union at the district level. Milk unions are further federated at the state level in a Federation.

Village Society: An Anand Pattern village dairy Co-operative society (DCS) is formed by milk producers. Any producer can become a DCS member by buying a share and committing to sell milk only to the society. Each DCS has a milk collection center where members take milk every day. Each member's milk is tested for quality with payments based on the percentage of fat and SNF. At the end of each year, a portion of the DCS profits is used to pay each member a patronage bonus based on the quantity of milk poured.

The District Union: A District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union is owned by dairy Co-operative societies. The Union buys all the societies' milk, then processes and markets fluid milk and products. Most Unions also provide a range of inputs and services to DCSs and their members: feed, veterinary care, artificial insemination to sustain the growth of milk production and the Co-operatives' business. Union staff train and provide consulting services to support DCS leaders and staff.

The State Federation: The Co-operative milk producers' unions in a state form, a State Federation, which is responsible for marketing the fluid milk and products of member unions. Some federations also manufacture feed and support other union activities.

Objectives

- To study the profile of dairy cooperative societies
- To seek expectations from respondents for increasing their income and make it double by 2021-22.
- To find out persisting issues (problems) of model.
- To suggest suitable policy interventions to be implemented for dairy industry of Gujarat to have long lasting impact for the future.

Materials and Methods

The study covered 13 Districts of Gujarat state. The primary data was collected by way of a Questionnaire. Multistage sampling technique was followed for selection of district, talukas, villages and respondents (table-1). Convenience sampling method was adopted. Consent of each respondents was taken before the interview, and nature and purpose of study were explained to them. Data collection was carried out by preformed, pre-structured, and pretested online Google form questionnaire by interview method. Data were compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get proper answers for objectives of the study. The statistical tools used were frequency and percentage and rank.

Table 1: Selection of District, Taluka, Village and Respondents

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	No. of Respondents	Total no. of respondent
1	Ahmedabad	Viramgam	Dumana	2	2
2	Amreli	Lathi	Kanchardi	2	2
3	Anand	Anand	Lotiya bhagol	1	5
			Gana	1	
			Chikhodhara	1	
			Vaghasi	1	
		Umreth	Umreth	1	
4	Arvalli	Modasa	Kambhisar	1	3
		Bayad	Ramos	1	
		Bhiloda	Bhavanpur	1	
5	Banaskantha	Dhanera	Dhanpur	1	1
6	Baruch	Hansot	Shera	1	1
7	Junagadh	Kesod	Kesod	1	1
8	Kheda	Kapadwanj	Kapadwanj	1	1
9	Mahesana	Visnagar	Kansarakui	1	5
		Kheralu	Dalisana	1	
		Kadi	Kalyanpur	1	
		Satalasana	Nava sudasana	1	
		Unja	Kamli	1	
10	Patan	Radhanpur	Nanapura	1	1
11	Rajkot	Jetpur	Mandalipur	1	2
		Vinchhiya	Asalpur	1	
12	surendranagar	Thangadh	Sarsana	1	3
		dhrangdhra	Rajsitapur	1	
		Muli	Digasar	1	
13	Tapi	Dholvan	Pati	3	3
Total					**30**

Result and Discussion

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according their age **(n=30)**

Sr. No	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	18 To 30 Years	1	03.33
2	31 To 50 Years	18	60.00
3	Above 51 Years	11	36.67
Total		30	100.00

Majority (60.00 percent) of the respondents were found in the age group of 31 to 50 years and followed by 36.67 percent above 51 years age group, and rest 03.33 percent of respondents in 18 to 30 years group.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according their gender (n=30)

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	29	96.67
2	Female	1	03.33
Total		30	100.00

Majority (96.67 percent) of the respondents were found in male category and followed by 03.33 percent of the respondents in female category.

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according their education (n=30)

Sr. No	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	0	0.00
2	Primary Education	3	10.00
3	Secondary Education	10	33.33
4	Higher Secondary Education	8	26.67
5	Graduation And Above	9	30.00
Total		30	100.00

Slightly more than one third (33.33 percent) of the respondents had secondary level education, followed by 30.00, 26.67 and 10.00 percent of them had graduation and above, higher secondary, secondary and level of education respectively. None of the respondent was found illiterate.

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according their post held since as chairman in village milk cooperative society (n=30)

Sr. No	Post held since	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 5 Years	15	50.00
2	6 to 10 Years	5	16.67
3	11 to 15 Years	3	10.00
4	16 to 20 Years	4	13.33
5	Above 21 Years	3	10.00
Total		30	100.00

Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondents had post held as chairman in village milk cooperative society up to 5 Years, followed by 16.67, 13.33 and 10.00 percent of them had 6 to 10 Years, 16 to 20 Years, and 16 to 20 Years respectively. Rest 10.00 percent of respondents had post held as chairman in village milk cooperative society Above 21 Years.

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents according to their Number of term as Chairman / Secretary **(n=30)**

Sr. No	Number of term as Chairman/Secretary	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Term	13	43.33
2	2 Term	7	23.33
3	3 Term	3	10.00
4	4 Term	4	13.33
5	Above 5 Term	3	10.00
Total		30	100.00

Majority (43.33 percent) of the respondents were selected as chairman/secretary for 1st term, followed by 23.33, 13.33 and 10.00 percent of them had 2nd term, 4th term, and 3rd term respectively. Rest 10.00 percent of respondents had number of term as chairman /secretary above 5 term.

Table 7: Distribution of the dairy according their Date / Year of Establishment (n=30)

Sr. No	Date / Year of Establishment of Dairy	Frequency	Percentage
1	1949 to 1969	7	23.33
2	1970 to 1990	12	40.00
3	Above 1991	11	36.67
Total		30	100.00

Majority (40.00 percent) of the dairy establishment between 1970 to 1990, followed by 36.67 and 23.33 percent of dairy establishment above 1991 and 1949 to 1969 respectively.

Table 8: Distribution of the dairy according to their registration (n=30)

Sr. No	Registered	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	27	90.00
2	No	3	10.00
Total		30	100.00

Majority (90.00 percent) of the dairy cooperative were found registered, followed by 10.00 percent of dairy cooperative found as not registered.

Table 9: Distribution of the dairy according to their ISO Certification (n=30)

Sr. No	ISO Certified	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	20	51.28
2	No	10	25.64
Total		30	76.92

Majority (51.28 percent) of the dairy cooperative were found ISO certified followed by 25.64 percent of the dairy cooperative as not ISO certified.

Table 10: Distribution of the dairy according to numbers of the village under the VDCS (n=30)

Sr. No	Number of villages under the VDCS	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 3 Villages	23	76.67
2	4 to 6 Villages	6	20.00
3	Above 7 Villages	1	03.33
Total		30	100.00

Majority (76.67 percent) of the dairy cooperative covered up to 3 village followed by 20.00 and 03.33 percent of dairy cooperative covered 4 to 6 village and above 7 villages under VDCS respectively.

Table 11: Distribution of the respondents according to their milk producer members in dairy (n=30)

Sr. No	Number of milk producer members	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	8997	72.28
2	Female	3450	27.72
Total		12447	100.00

Majority (72.28 percent) of the milk producer members were found as male categories in dairy cooperative followed by (27.72 percent) of the members were found female categories in dairy.

Table 12: Distribution of the respondents according to their status as committee members in dairy (n=30)

Sr. No	Number of Committee Members	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nominated	284	52.30
2	Elected	259	47.70
Total		543	100.00

Majority (52.30 percent) of the members were found nominated categories in dairy cooperative followed by (47.70 percent) of the members as elected categories in dairy.

Table 13: Distribution of the respondents according to type of staff in dairy (n=30)

Sr. No	Type of Staff	Frequency	Percentage
1	Salaried	124	57.67
2	Honorary	91	42.33
Total		215	100.00

Majority (57.67 percent) of the dairy staff members were found salaried in dairy cooperative followed by 42.33 percent of the dairy staff members in honorary categories in dairy.

Table 14: Distribution of the dairy according VDCS connected by SAP with milk union (n=30)

Sr. No	Is your VDCS connected by SAP with milk union	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	17	56.67
2	No	13	43.33
Total		30	100.00

Majority (56.67 percent) of the VDCS connected by SAP with milk union followed by 43.33 percent of the VDCS not connected by SAP with milk union.

Table 15: Major problems in operation of SAP

Sr. No	Major problems in operation of SAP	Frequency	Percentage
1	Network issue	12	40.00
2	Sour milk Price of milk	1	03.33
3	no problem	17	56.67
Total		30	100.00

Major problems in operation of SAP were: majority (56.67 percent) had no problem with operation of SAP, followed by 40.00 and 03.33 percent as network issue and sour milk price of milk respectively.

Table 16: Do you give incentive for quality of milk to milk producers (n=30)

Sr. No	Incentive for quality of milk to milk producers	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	17	56.67
2	No	13	43.33
		30	100.00

Majority (56.67 percent) of the respondent VDCS give incentive for quality of milk followed by 43.33 percent of the respondent VDCS do not give any incentive for quality of milk.

Table 17: Incentive for quality of milk to milk producers

Sr. No	If Yes. Please give details
1	8% of their salary
2	Gifts given on the basis of quality and pricing of milk.

Dairy cooperative provide 8 % of their salary and gifts given on the basis of quality and pricing of milk.

Table 18: what is the action taken against the adulteration by members?

Sr. No	What is the action taken against the adulteration by members?
1	Cancellation of bonus & some fine also.
2	Adulterated milk not accepted
3	Give advice
4	Reject membership in milk society

Action taken by DCS against the adulteration by members were: Cancellation of bonus & some fine also, adulterated milk not accepted, give advice and reject membership in milk society

Problems

Table 19: Lack of availability of loan or capital (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack of availability of loan or capital	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	4	13.33
2	Low Severity	5	16.67
3	Moderate	7	23.33
4	High	14	46.67
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (46.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of availability of loan or capital, followed by 23.33 and 16.67 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem, respectively. Rest 13.33 percent respondent had no problem with lack of availability of loan or capital.

Table 20: Reduction in number of active members (n=30)

Sr. No.	Reeducation in number of active members	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	9	30.00
2	Low Severity	3	10.00
3	Moderate	7	23.33
4	High	11	36.67
Total		**30**	**100**

More than one third (36.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with reduction in number of active members, followed by 30.00 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had no problem to moderate problem, respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had low severity problem with reduction in number of active members.

Table 21: Reduction in milk collection (n=30)

Sr. No.	Reduction in milk collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	6	20.00
3	Moderate	10	33.33
4	High	11	36.67
Total		**30**	**100**

More than one third (36.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with reduction in milk collection, followed by 3.33 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had no problem with reduction in milk collection.

Table 22: Adulteration of milk by members (n=30)

Sr. No.	Adulteration of milk by members	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	00	00
2	Low Severity	11	36.67
3	Moderate	6	20.00
4	High	13	43.33
Total		**30**	**100**

More than two fifth (43.33 percent) of the respondent had high problem with adulteration of milk by members, followed

by 36.67 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had low severity to moderate problem with adulteration of milk by members, respectively.

Table 23: FAT difference with member (n=30)

Sr. No.	FAT difference with member	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	4	13.33
2	Low Severity	11	36.67
3	Moderate	10	33.33
4	High	5	16.67
Total		**30**	**100**

More than one third (36.67 percent) of the respondent had low problem with FAT difference with member, followed by 33.33 and 16.67 percent of the respondent had moderate to high problem respectively. Rest 13.33 percent respondent had no problem with FAT difference with member.

Table 24: FAT difference with union (n=30)

Sr. No.	FAT difference with union	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	7	23.33
3	Moderate	7	23.33
4	High	13	43.33
Total		**30**	**100**

More than two fifth (43.33 percent) of the respondent had high problem with FAT difference with union, followed by 23.33 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had no problem with FAT difference with union.

Table 25: Lack of supply of veterinary services from union (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack of supply of veterinary services from union	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	5	16.67
3	Moderate	7	23.33
4	High	15	50.00
Total		30	100

Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of supply of veterinary services from union, followed by 23.33 and 16.67 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had no problem with lack of supply of veterinary services from union.

Table 26: Lack in supply of AI from union (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack in supply of AI from union	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	02	06.67
2	Low Severity	07	23.33
3	Moderate	08	26.67
4	High	13	43.33
Total		30	100

More than two fifth (43.33 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack in supply of AI from union, followed by 26.67 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with lack in supply of AI from union.

Table 27: Lack of support by union with respect to vocational training/guidance/ technology adoption (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack of support by union with respect to vocational training/ guidance/ technology adoption	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	2	06.67
2	Low Severity	6	20.00
3	Moderate	7	23.33
4	High	15	50.00
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of support by union with respect to vocational training/guidance/technology adoption, followed by 23.33 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with lack of support by union with respect to vocational training/guidance/technology adoption.

Table 28: Coordination of milk supply due to transportation timings (n=30)

Sr. No.	Coordination of milk supply due to transportation timings	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	7	23.33
3	Moderate	9	30.00
4	High	11	36.67
Total		30	100

More than one third (36.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with coordination of milk supply due to transportation timings, followed by 30.00 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had no problem with coordination of milk supply due to transportation timings.

Table 29: Problem of frauds by committee members (n=30)

Sr. No.	Frauds by committee members	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	0	0.00
2	Low Severity	4	13.33
3	Moderate	6	20.00
4	High	20	66.67
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (66.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with frauds by committee members followed by 20.00 and 13.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. None of the respondent had no problem with frauds by committee members.

Table 30: Lack of electric power supply (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack of electric power supply	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	02	06.67
2	Low Severity	06	20.00
3	Moderate	07	23.33
4	High	15	50.00
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of electric power supply followed by 23.33 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity

problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with lack of electric power supply.

Table 31: Disinterest of ordinary members in functioning of society (n=30)

Sr. No.	Disinterest of ordinary members in functioning of society	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	2	06.67
2	Low Severity	8	26.67
3	Moderate	9	30.00
4	High	11	36.66
Total		30	100

More than one fifth (36.66 percent) of the respondent had high problem with disinterest of ordinary members in functioning of society, followed by 30.00 and 26.67 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with disinterest of ordinary members in functioning of society.

Table 32: Lack of attitude in members in adopting clean milk production (n=30)

Sr. No.	Lack of attitude in members in adopting clean milk production	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	02	06.67
2	Low Severity	06	20.00
3	Moderate	10	33.33
4	High	12	40.00
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (40.00 percent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of attitude in members in adopting clean milk production followed by 33.33 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with lack of attitude in members in adopting clean milk production.

Table 33: Low bonus payment (n=30)

Sr. No.	Low bonus payment	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	6	20.00
3	Moderate	10	33.33
4	High	11	36.67
Total		30	100

Nearly two fifth (36.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with low bonus payment followed by 33.33 and 20.00 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 10.00 percent respondent had no problem with low bonus payment.

Table 34: Problem in supply of cattle feed from union (n=30)

Sr. No.	Problem in supply of cattle feed from union	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	2	06.67
2	Low Severity	7	23.33
3	Moderate	9	30.00
4	High	12	40.00
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (40.00 percent) of the respondent had high problem with problem in supply of cattle feed from union followed by 30.00 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with problem in supply of cattle feed from union.

Table 35: Annual price difference with union (n=30)

Sr. No.	Annual price difference with union	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	3	10.00
2	Low Severity	7	23.33
3	Moderate	9	30.00
4	High	11	36.67
Total		**30**	**100**

Nearly (36.67 percent) of the respondent had high problem with annual price difference with union followed by 30.00 and 23.33 percent of the respondent had moderate to low severity problem respectively. Rest 06.67 percent respondent had no problem with annual price difference with union.

Table 36: Payment to members through bank (n=30)

Sr. No.	Payment to members through bank	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Problem	15	50.00
2	Low Severity	5	16.67
3	Moderate	4	13.33
4	High	6	20.00
Total		**30**	**100**

Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondent had no problem with payment to members through bank followed by 20.00 and 16.67 percent of the respondent had high to low severity problem respectively. Rest 13.33 percent respondent had moderate problem with payment to members through bank.

Table 37: Give your expectations/suggestions to overcome the problems you face (n=30)

Sr. No	Expectations/suggestions to overcome the problems you face?
1	Clean milk production
2	Give us more salary
3	Increase price of the milk or kg fat
4	Link members account to bank
5	No problem because AMUL Provide all Support to need
6	Some festival time very less milk collection
7	Supply of veterinary services from union
8	Training for members to encourage animal husbandry.
9	Unions should cooperate with us by providing services

The major Expectations/suggestions to overcome the problems were: Clean milk production, give us more salary, increase price of the milk or kg fat, link members account to bank, no problem because AMUL provide all support to need, some festival time very less milk collection, supply of veterinary services from union, training for members to encourage animal husbandry and unions should cooperate with us by providing services.

Table 38: Should India allow import of cheap milk and milk products (n=30)

Sr. No	Should India allow import of cheap milk and milk products	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	2	6.67
2	No	28	93.33
Total		30	100.00

Majority (93.33) of the respondent say no for question 'Should India allow import of cheap milk and milk products'

Table 39: Reason for 'Should India allow import of cheap milk and milk products'

Sr. No	Give specific reasons for your above answer
1	Animal husbandry collapsed, farmer get low profit
2	Farmers will not get enough price due to that import from foreign country
3	Milk quantity of India is very high
4	India is largest milk producing country. Instead of import we should think about export of our surplus milk and milk products.
5	We are producing high amount of milk, so we want to sell our milk in other countries
6	Possible to clean milk production

The major reason for India not allowed import of cheap milk and milk products were: Animal husbandry collapsed, farmer get low profit, farmers will not get enough price if import from foreign country, milk quantity of India is very high, India is largest milk producing country, instead of import we should think about export of our surplus milk and milk products, we are producing high amount of milk, so we want to sell our milk in other countries and possible to clean milk production.

Table 40: Please give expectations / suggestions for increasing income of milk producers and make it double by the year 2021-22?

Sr. No	Expectations/suggestions for increasing income of milk producers and make it double by the year 2021-22?
1	Create scientific awareness about all dairy farming sector
2	Government should give loan to milk producers thus they can purchase more milch animals.
3	High marketing and milk production selling by abroad
4	New products development
5	Milk producers should keep clean animals, provide 24 hour clean water, dry fodder of animal should be cut in 2 inches, regularly vaccination of animal and also provide mineral mixture.

The major expectations / suggestions for increasing income of milk producers and make it double by the year 2021-22 were: Create scientific awareness about all dairy farming sector, Government should give loan to milk producers thus they can purchase more milch animals, High marketing and milk production selling by abroad, New products development and Milk producers should keep clean animals, provide 24 hour clean water, dry fodder of animal should be cut in 2 inches, regularly vaccination of animal and also provide mineral mixture.

Table 41: Please suggest suitable policy interventions to be implemented by Government with respect to dairy industry?

Sr. No	Suggest suitable policy interventions to be implemented by Government with respect to dairy industry?
1	Government should provide subsidy for animal husbandry.
2	To provide milking machine and other instrument regarding milk producing to milk producers free of cost or subsidy based
3	Arrangement of awareness program for farmers relate to animal farming
4	Import shouldn't be allowed.
5	Make policy for small dairy farmers.
6	Government should pay special fund for dairy
7	Not use kg fat bases price
8	Milk price give on liter bases
9	Subsidy on interest up to 40 % (female) & 25 % (male) which is given earlier.
10	Stop privatization

The major suggestion for suitable policy interventions to be implemented by Government with respect to dairy industry were: Government should provide subsidy for animal husbandry, to provide milking machine and other instrument regarding milk producing to milk producers free of cost or subsidy based, arrangement of awareness program for farmers related to animal farming, import shouldn't be allowed, make policy for small dairy farmers, government should pay special fund for dairy, not use kg fat bases price, milk price give on liter bases, subsidy on interest up to 40 % female & 25 % male which is given earlier and stop privatization.

Conclusions

Profile

Majority (60.00 per cent) of the respondents were found in the 31 to 50 years, 96.67 percent of the respondents were found in male category, 33.33 percent of the respondents had secondary level education, 50.00 percent of the respondents had post held as chairman in village milk cooperative society up to 5 years, 43.33 percent of the respondents were selected as chairman/secretary for 1st term, 40.00 percent of the DCS were established between 1970 to 1990, 90.00 percent of the dairy cooperative were found registered, 51.28 percent of the

dairy cooperative were found ISO certified, 76.67 percent of the dairy cooperative covered up to 3 village, 72.28 percent of the members were found male categories in dairy cooperative, 52.30 percent of the members were found nominated categories, 57.67 percent of the dairy staff members were found salaried in dairy cooperative, 56.67 percent of the VDCS connected by SAP with milk union and they have no problem with operation of SAP, 56.67 percent of the respondent VDCS give incentive for quality of milk.

Problems

Majority (46.67 per cent) of the respondent had high problem with lack of availability of loan or capital, 36.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with reduction in number of active members, 36.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with reduction in milk collection, 43.33 percent of the respondent had high problem with adulteration of milk by members, 36.67 percent of the respondent had low problem with FAT difference with member, 43.33 percent of the respondent had high problem with FAT difference with union, 50.00 percent of the respondent had high problem with lack of supply of veterinary services from union, 43.33 percent of the respondent had high problem with lack in supply of AI from union, 50.00 percent of the respondent had high problem with lack of support by union with respect to vocational training/guidance/technology adoption, 36.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with coordination of milk supply due to transportation timings, 66.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with frauds by committee members, 50.00 percent of the respondent had high problem with lack of electric power supply, 36.66 percent of the respondent had high problem with disinterest of ordinary members in functioning of society, 40.00 percent of the respondent had high problem with lack of attitude in members in adopting clean milk production, 36.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with low bonus payment, 40.00 percent of the respondent had high problem with problem in supply of cattle feed from union, 36.67 percent of the respondent had high problem with annual price difference with union and 50.00 percent of the respondent had no problem with payment to members through bank.

The major reasons for 'India should not be allowed import of cheap milk and milk products were: Animal husbandry collapsed, farmer get low profit, farmers will not get enough price as import from foreign country, milk quantity of India is very high, India is largest milk producing country, instead of import we should think about export of our surplus milk and milk products, we are producing high amount of milk, so we want to sell our milk in other countries and possible to clean milk production.

The major expectations/suggestions for increasing income of milk producers and make it double by the year 2021-22 were: Create scientific awareness about all dairy farming sector, Government should give loan to milk producers thus they can purchase more milch animals, High marketing and milk production selling abroad, New products development and Milk producers should keep clean animals, provide 24 hour clean water, dry fodder of animal should be cut in 2 inches, regularly vaccination of animal and also provide mineral mixture.

The major suggestion for suitable policy interventions to be implemented by Government with respect to dairy industry were: Government should provide subsidy for animal husbandry, to provide milking machine and other instrument regarding milk producing to milk producers free of cost or subsidy based, arrangement of the awareness program for farmers related to animal farming, import shouldn't be allowed, make policy for small dairy farmers, government should pay special fund for dairy, not use kg fat bases price, milk price give on liter bases, subsidy on interest up to 40 % female & 25 % male which is given earlier and stop privatization.

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