
EXPERIMENT 3 STUDY OF WORKING OF A COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

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3.1 INTRODUCTION

Village level dairy cooperative societies are formed, operated and managed by farmers or milk producers. Students need to learn various aspects of these societies, so that they become well versed with the existing status of operations in the light of number of related factors.

Knowledge of proper management of dairy cooperative society is required to run these primary institutions in efficient way. Through skills of identifying various factors, having bearing on the functions and viability of dairy cooperative society, help in smooth operations towards fulfilling its objectives.

3.2 OBJECTIVE

- 1 to understand the history of selected dairy cooperative society, mode of milk collection, sampling, weighing, testing and recording practices, financial and village development status.

3.3 EXPERIMENT

i. Principle

Dairy cooperative societies are formed and run on certain principles under the prevailing cooperative legislation. The major dairy cooperative societies in the country are formed and run on the very famous “Anand Pattern” in which a paid secretary looks after the daily operations and, overall management is under the control of chairman and members of elected management committee. The societies are formed by the collective efforts of villagers or persuaded by developmental agencies like milk union / milk federations / dairy development governmental

agencies or NGO etc. A well accepted Bye-Laws are laid down for the business of the society. These are then registered under suitable authority to get a legal identity. The Bye-laws of the society need to comply the Act and Rules of the state under which it is registered.

ii. Requirements

- i) Experimental requirement: Selecting a cooperative society of good standing in the region.
- ii) Machinery / Instrument /document requirements.
 - 1) Testing facilities
 - a) Milko-tester or Gerber test facilities for testing Fat content.
 - b) Lactometer and thermometer Milk Pipette etc.
 - c) Measuring vessel / litre.
 - d) Sample bottles.
 - 2) Documents, Records and stationery requirements
 - a) Society Bye-laws and registration certificate (if registered).
 - b) Membership register.
 - c) Daily and cash book.
 - d) Milk collection and milk dispatch records.
 - e) Society's audit report.
 - 3) Village Profile records including details about animals, agriculture and other prevailing institutions.
- iii) Chemicals /Materials requirements.
 - 1) Milk samples.
 - 2) Fat testing lab chemicals like Gerber acid, amyl alcohol.
 - 3) Cleaning agents like washing soda or teepol.

iii) Procedure

The present experiment is basically a study of a dairy cooperative society with respect to its history, present operational and financial status and its role in the development of village and village community. Therefore, the study procedure should include pre-planned questionnaire to record relevant information's through observations, records and verbal reply from the concern people. Therefore study the milk production aspects including village sociology / psychology, farming practices and dairy development activities of the state and area concern and prepare a questionnaire before reaching to the site.

iv) Observations

Record your observation against each of the study parameters as detailed below:

- 1 History of DCS:
 - a) Name and address of DCS, Year of formation, initial membership, initial milk collection quantity, initial facilities available.
 - b) Details of secretary, chairman and management committee members.
 - c) Registered or unregistered, details about registering authority, DCS Bye-Laws.
 - d) Status of management committee proceedings.
 - e) Status of village at the time of formation of DCS. Prevailing milk business status with respect to milk production, sale and milk prices. Prevailing circumstances that persuaded formation of DCS in the village. Support and resistance during formation of DCS etc.
 - f) Progressive milk business of DCS over the years.
- 1 Mode of collection:
 - a) Quantity of milk produced in the village, number of milch animals, other collection agencies operating in the village or nearby area.
 - b) Number of times milk is collected in the DCS.
 - c) Milk dispatch, cooling and storage facilities available to the DCS.
 - d) Milk vessel used by the milk producer members and relevant practices adopted by them to prevent quality deterioration.
 - e) Method of milk collection with respect to measurement of milk. Milk is measured in volume or by weight. What is the status of profit/loss on account of these modes of measurement?
 - f) Status of clean milk production practices.
 - g) Status of hygiene inside the DCS.
- 1 Sampling of Milk: a) Sampling measure used, b) quantity of milk taken as samples, c) Utilization of the milk left after testing, d) whether duplicate samples are preserved? If yes, how and for what period?, e) How does representative sample is ensured?
- 1 Weighing and recording:
 - a) Volume/weight of milk collected
- 1 Testing procedures:
 - a) How milk fat is tested? By Gerber test or milko-tester?

- b) Is Milk SNF assessed through lactometer / corrected lactometer reading and considering fat content in the sample?
 - c) Is microbial quality assessed in terms of MBR test by using methylene blue dye?
 - d) Are quick test kits with suitable procedures also available and used for detection of adulterants like urea, salt, formalin, starch and pond water?
- 1 Financial status and factors affecting its viability: Observe the financial status with respect to following criteria, which affect its viability:
- a) Quantity of milk collected and composite milk fat and SNF content.
 - b) Payment frequency to members and DCS.
 - c) Milk commission and other facilities given to DCS.
 - d) Status of payment difference between payment to DCS from milk union and payment by DCS to members.
 - e) Audit status of DCS.
 - f) Status of financing for enhancing milk business.
 - g) Technical aids provided to DCS and its members.
 - h) Subsidies available to DCS and its members.
- 1 Role of DCS in village development: Observe the role of DCS in the development of village. Observe the status of communication and road conditions and impact of milk business over the other business of villagers including income generation. Observe the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the village including education and health facilities available. Observe the role of DCS in providing above development activities.

v. Results

Based on the detailed observations you can arrive at the followings findings:

- a) Average per day milk collection and payment of DCS.
- b) Average daily milk supplied by members and payment received.
- c) Number of milk producer members? And average per day per member milk collection.
- d) Average milk fat and solids content (lactometer reading) of DCS.
- e) Status of technical inputs facilities.
- f) Financial status and audit grade of DCS and bonus distribution status.
- g) Hygiene, testing, milk preservation and storage status of DCS.

- h) Specify whether the DCS is serving the purpose for which it was formed by its founder members or some break through is required.

3.4 PRECAUTIONS

1. To reach in time, one should either select approachable DCS or choose effective mode of conveyance.
2. Since village may not be well developed to have facilities for eatables to the outsiders. Therefore, proper arrangement may be considered accordingly.