

Minor Research Project: Entitled **“A Study of Working and financial performance of milk Cooperative societies” (with reference to Wadhwan tehsil of Surendranagar District in Gujarat) by Mrs. H.R.Patel**

Executive Summary

With great pleasure I hereby present my Minor Research Project entitled, **“A Study of Working and financial performance of milk Cooperative societies” (with reference to Wadhwan tehsil of Surendranagar District in Gujarat)**. Profitability and liquidity are the basic requirements for the survival of an enterprise and for the prosperity of employees and for the welfare of the customers and the society at large and also for the development of the economy so I was encouraged to make research on profitability and liquidity of co-operative milk dairies. Research is not an existing bag of techniques. Research is not a fishing expedition or an encyclopedic gathering of assorted facts.

The dairy cooperatives of Gujarat have played an important role in the expansion of milk and dairy production in India. The expansion of the dairy cooperative network in India was by far the most important factor in the remarkable increase in milk production in India. Milk production increased from about 20 million tonnes in 1950s, when India was an importer of milk and milk products, to over 74 million tonnes in 1998-99, when India became the largest producer of milk in the world. In 1996, about nine million milk producers in India were affiliated to milk cooperatives and supplied milk through 70,000 village cooperatives (Kurien 1997). It is noteworthy that about 6000 village dairy cooperatives are cooperative societies in which only women are members. Over 300,000 women have been organized through these cooperatives (Candler and Kumar 1998). The establishment of dairy cooperatives in Gujarat and other parts of India involved organising cooperative action at a scale unprecedented in Indian history. The magnitude of this initiative and the change brought about by these cooperatives justifies the term “White Revolution” given to it.

The dairy cooperative movement in India started in Gujarat; it began with a modest attempt to organise twenty villages in Kheda district to produce and supply milk to the city of Bombay. This model of cooperatives was later expanded in Kheda district to form the Anand Milk Union, now famous by its brand name, Amul. The National Dairy Development Board

launched the first phase of Operation Flood in 1970 in order to try and replicate this model in other parts of the country; the third phase of Operation Flood came to an end in 1996.

Research is a purposeful investigation providing a structure for diagnosis of the problem. There are three parts involved in any investigation (1) The implicit question posed or the problem raised. (2) The explicit answer or the solution proposed. (3) Collection, analysis and interpretation of the information leading from the question (problem) to the answer (solution).

There are five chapters in this research.

The first chapter is about “An Overview of the milk Co-operative societies ” This chapter presents Since 1998, India has been recognized as the world’s largest producer of milk. In the year 2007, the world’s total production of milk was 67.8 cores ton and that of india was 10 crores metric ton which is about 15% of the world’s total production. Gujarat alone product about 7% of india’s total milk production. In Gujarat, the higher milk production is in Mehesana District cooperative milk producers union Ltd.(Dudhsagar Dairy) which is largest in Gujarat and its share in total milkproduction of India is 0.6% and in total milk production of Gujarat is 9%. Researcher selected milk cooperative societies of Wadhwan tehsil of Surendranagar District in Gujarat.

In the second chapter researcher discusses “Profile of Milk Cooperatives Societies” This chapter presents Introduction, Researcher selected milk cooperative societies of Wadhwan tehsil of Surendranagar District in Gujarat

In the third chapter , "Research Methodology" This chapter presents Introduction, The title of the study, Review of literatures, Relevance of the study, Scope of the study, Objectives of the study, Research Methodology, Hypothesis, Universe of the study, Nature of the study, Research Design, Sampling Design, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Chapter Plan, Limitation of the study.

Fourth Chapter divided into Three parts researcher discussed first part “ Analysis of profitability ration of Selected Milk Co-operative societies” This chapter is completely based on the secondary information collected through published annual reports of the selected banks. The collected data is analyzed by preparing tables and ratios has used to know financial ratio of the selected banks during the study period. Comparative analysis of different ratios related to Financial ratio of selected banks has been done with line chart. It covers the broader hypothesis testing and conclusions have been drawn on the basis of the analysis. It covers the broader

hypothesis testing and conclusions have been drawn on the basis of the analysis and Different Ratios related to profitability ratio, financial ratio, mean , ANOVA, Co- relation etc. have been used to analysis

In the last chapter researcher also try to give suggestions improvement technique of accounting system . Thus, the study would help the decision makers to understand the financial performance and growth of selected different Milk Cooperative Societies compared to the different ratio.

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