

E-Milk Producers Co-Operative Society System

S.Athinarayanan¹ R.Ramya² J.Augusta³ R.Rajeshkumar⁴ V.Surender⁵

¹Assistant Professor ^{2,3,4,5}Students

^{1,2,3,4,5}Department of Information Technology

^{1,2,3,4,5}PSN College of Engineering and Technology, Melathediyoor, Tirunelveli Dt, Tamilnadu State, India

Abstract— In our paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the milk and dairy products industry in Milk Society Tamilnadu. The Software covers the total cow milk production, fluid milk consumption, segmentation on the basis of dairy products such as local sales, card sales, Aavin sales, stall sales and fermented products, salary of members, member bonus, member bank loan accounts, vendor accounts, day book accounts and ledger accounts of whole society. The software also includes information on the major macroeconomic indicators regressed for estimating the market for milk and dairy production. This project also performs analysis on the milk production dippo wise and member wise which will be helpful for improvement. Also it addresses padduvada ten days once. It performs various calculations including bonus etc..

Key words: Account, Purchase, Sales, Reports

I. INTRODUCTION

The Milk Producer Society major operations can be classified in two groups: milk trading and providing input services. Milk trading involves reception, testing, local and sample milk sale, dispatch of milk to milk union, payment and accounts keeping. Input services include animal health coverage, breeding, supply of cattle feed, fodder development, clean milk production and extension services to producer members.

A. Milk Trading

1) Reception of Milk:

Each society has milk collection centre either in an owned or hired premise. Each morning and evening, the milk producers bring milk in their own containers (stainless steel) to the society. A representative (vendor) sample of milk is drawn for testing the quality milk A printed slip is generated for each member giving details about the date, shift, type of milk, producer identification number, weight and fat% of milk, rate, price etc. The managing committee is authorized to fix the quantity and price of milk to be sold locally. The price varies from season to season. The general fat in the milk, local demand etc. determines the price of milk.

2) Payment for the Milk:

The milk union depending upon the policy it adopts on pricing decides the price of the milk. Quality and quantity form the basis for the payment. Normally a price chart or ready reckoned is prepared and supplied by the union to the societies. The society pays the pourers daily/weekly/after every ten days as per the decision of the managing committee. The relevant entries are made in the Card/Pass Book of the members and the registers of the society. Milk union generally pays the price of milk so procured from societies through bank advice on a regular interval i.e. weekly, every ten days as the case may be. This frequency is generally not changed and is same for all the societies.

3) Accounting:

There is a set of a standard registers, most of which are to be completed daily. The others are completed as and when any transaction takes place. It is the responsibility of the concerned staff of the society to complete the records on time and regular basis. All the records are to be countersigned by the Secretary/ Chairman as per the decisions of the society and as required under the provisions of bye-laws. The registers and formats are designed in such a way that they reflect the volume of business and financial standing of the society at any given time.

A society appoints a local person as an internal auditor who audits the transactions made by the society on regular basis. The society prepares its monthly accounts statement for the managing committee meeting and also other accounts statements on quarterly basis. The annual accounts are prepared for statutory audit.

4) Distribution of Profit (Bonus):

Besides regular payment of milk price, the society at the end of the year pays dividend on paid up share capital. The major portion of society's net profit is paid in the form of bonus to the producers proportionate to the value of milk supplied by them during the year. The extent of these benefits is decided in accordance with the provisions made in the bye-laws. The second important work of a society after milk trading is making available the technical inputs to the milk producers for production enhancement activities. Generally the basic facilities are owned by the milk unions and the services are provided to the members through the societies on cost / no profit no loss / grant basis as decided by the milk union.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

E-Government can be defined as the use of information and communications technologies by governments to enhance the range and quality of information and services provided to citizens, businesses, civil society organizations, and other government agencies in an efficient, cost-effective and convenient manner, making government processes more transparent and accountable and strengthening democracy[1]. Basically, e-Governance is generally understood as the use of Information and communications Technology (ICT) at all levels of the Government in order to provide services to the citizens, interaction with business enterprises and communication and exchange of information between different agencies of the Government in a speedy, convenient efficient and transparent manner. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, has visualized e-Governance in the Indian context to mean:

“A transparent smart e-Governance with seamless access, secure and authentic flow of information crossing the interdepartmental barrier and providing a fair and unbiased service to the citizen.”[2].

The goal of e-Government is not merely to computerize governmental records; to the contrary, the ultimate goal of e-Government is to transform government. Indeed, successful e-Government is at most 20% technology and at least 80% about people, processes, and organizations[3]. It is important, therefore, to recognize that e-Government is not an end; it is an enabler. “e-Government” should eventually disappear as a distinct concept, because “government” rather than technology is at the core of e-Government and technology will eventually pervade all governmental operations. The key question, therefore, is whether the integration of government and technology will serve the interests of the public[4].

The fundamental duty of any government is to reduce a society which is based on the principles of equality and justice. A society which is classless with no distinction between haves and have-nots, where nobody is marginalized from the main stream, and is committed to provide a respectful essence of life to its people without any discrimination of cast or race must be set up.

This is possible when people will be aware of their rights & duties on the one hand, and know about the governmental policies made for them on related issues on the other, hence a vigilant society can be evolved where they can raise their voices by questioning the governmental decisions. This would help in attaining the “e” of egalitarian society with thrust on equality[5].

III. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION & RESULTS DISCUSSION

The E-milk Cooperative Producer System majorly classified into six types of the modules. According to that the block diagram has shown in given below.

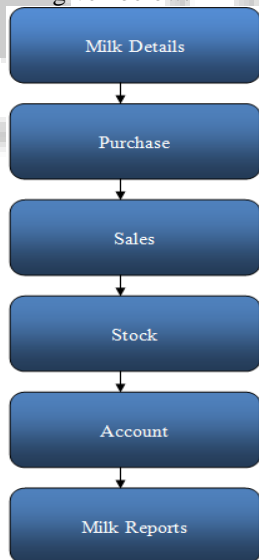


Fig. 1: System Block Diagram

A. Modules

Fig 3.1 represents the six types of the module of our system. The details of the modules are given below.

- Milk Details
- Purchase
- Sales
- Stock
- Account
- Reports

B. Milk Details:

1) Aim

This module describes the detail about overall milk production, sales and its relevance.

2) Description

Fig. 3.1 (a-f) shows the how much of milk will be the daily production and how much litres of milk has sold daily and how much of salary to be given for the milk production member and their payment transaction details.

a) Result



Fig. 3.1(a): Milk details



Fig. 3.1(b): Daily production.

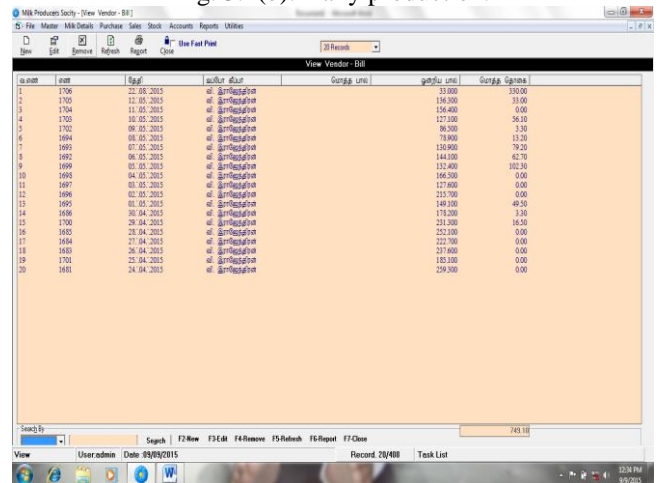


Fig. 3.1(c): Milk sales.

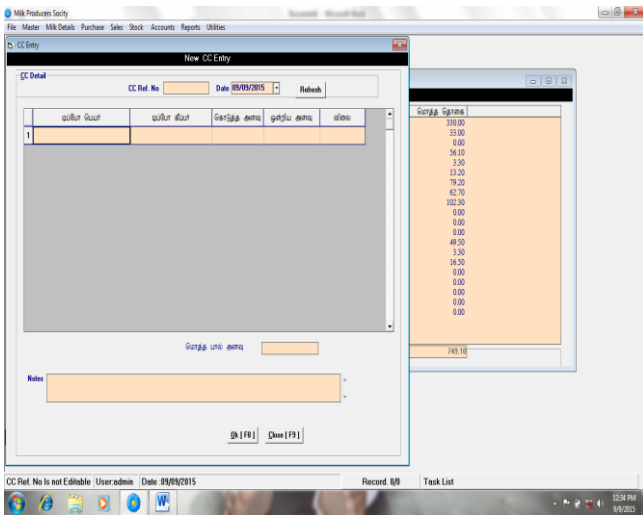


Fig. 3.1(d): CC Entry.

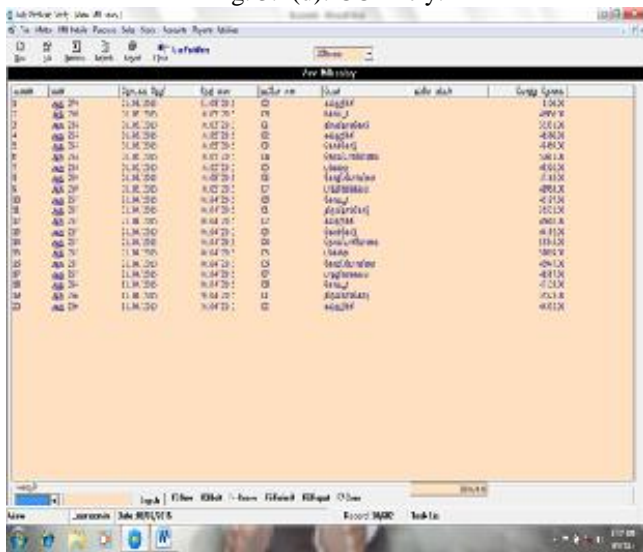


Fig. 3.1(e): Milk salary

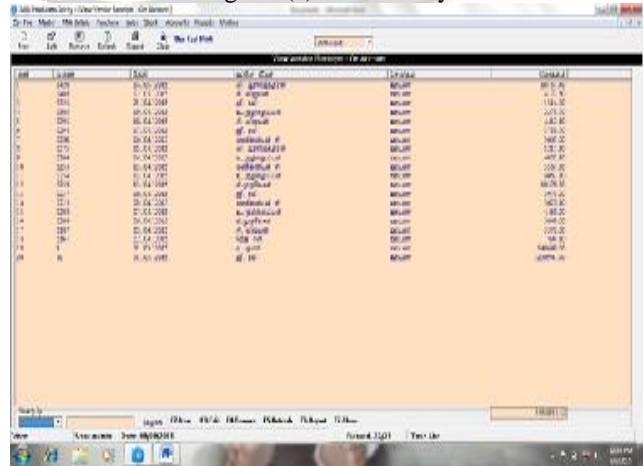


Fig. 3.1(f): Vendor Payments

C. Purchase

1) Aim

In this module describes the details about purchase details of milk.

2) Description

Fig.3.2.& 3.2(a) shows the details of how much amount of milk have been received from the customer daily and details of sales to the users and then how much of litres will be returned to the milk producers.

a) Result:

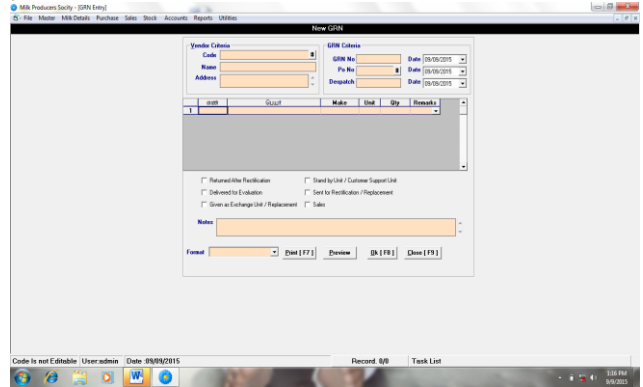


Fig. 3.2: New goods receive note

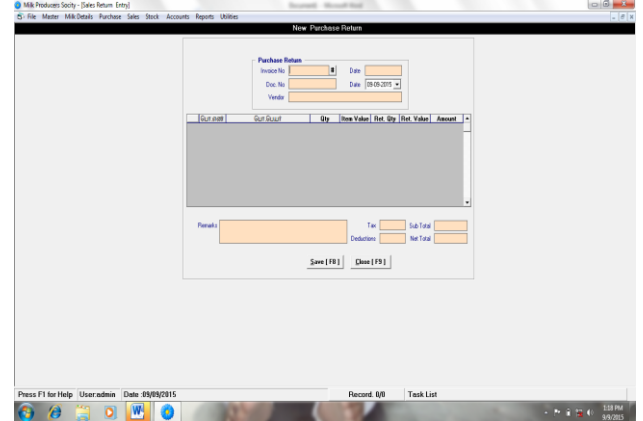


Fig. 3.2(a): New purchase return.

D. Sales

1) Aim

This module describes the details about overall sales of the milk and mode of the sales.

2) Description

Fig.3.3and 3.3(a) represents the details about delivery challan, tax invoice and day book entry details of the milk sales.

a) Result

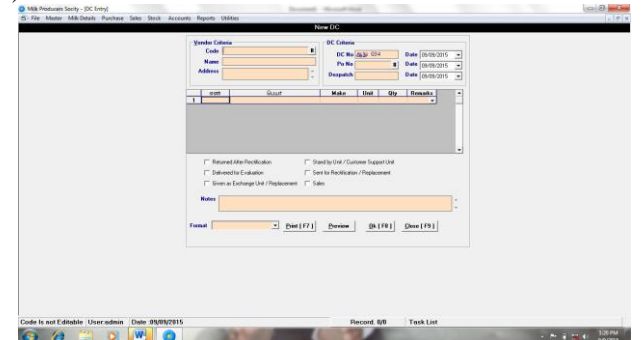


Fig. 3.3: New DC

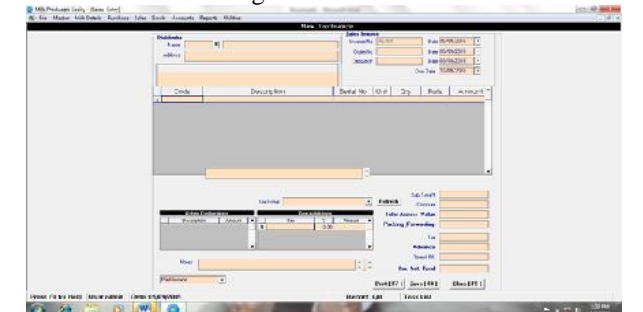


Fig. 3.3(a): New tax invoice

E. Stock

1) Aim

This module describes the details about overall details of the milk that was calculated daily.

2) Description

Fig.3.4 shows the details about daily calculation for how much of stock we have already. Then how much of stock will be use for daily purchase purpose and there are provided as brief report.

a) Result

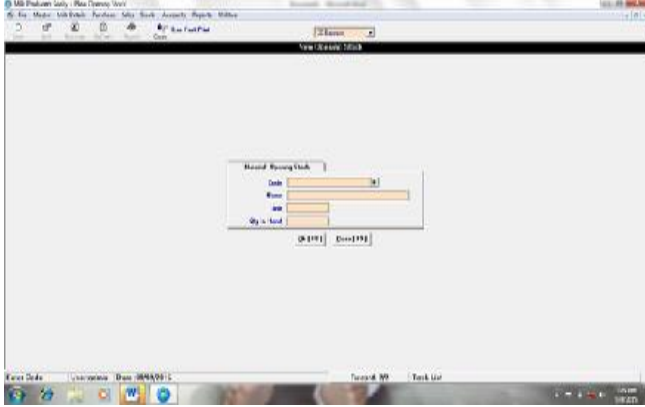


Fig. 3.4: New opening stock



Fig. 3.4(a): New stock adjustment

F. Accounts

1) Aim

This module describes the details about overall account details of the customer and supplier.

2) Description

Fig.3.5 shows the details about customer account, customer billing, transaction details and account balance. Based on these report the concerned society staff member can provide business dealing with the customer.

a) Result

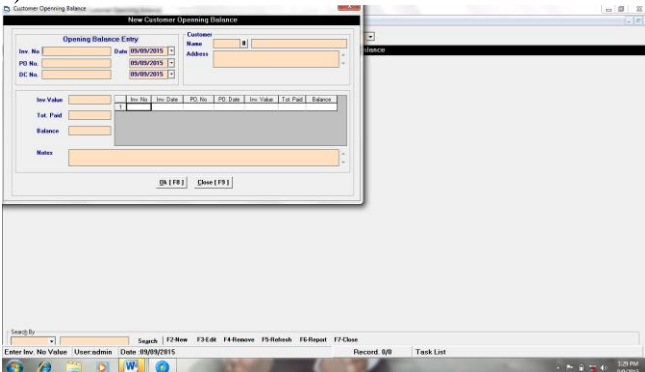


Fig. 3.5(a): New customer opening balance.

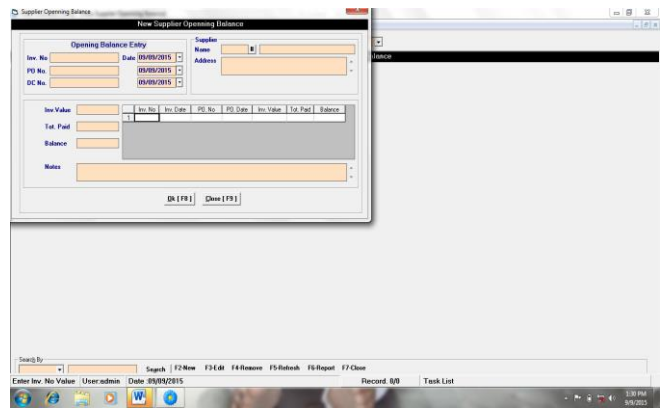


Fig. 3.5(b): New supplier opening balance.

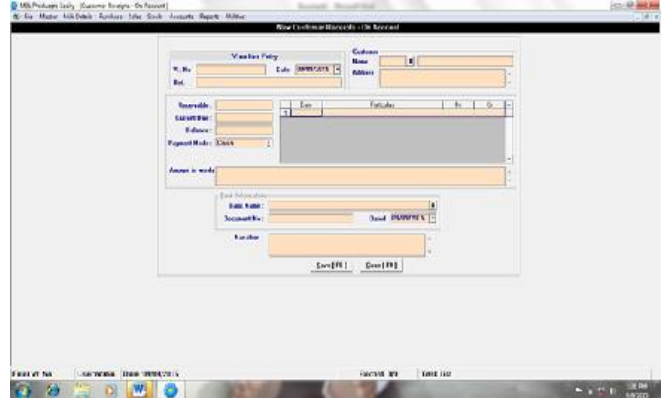


Fig. 3.5(c): New customer receipts-on account

G. Reports

1) Aim

This module provides a brief report of Milk production, Purchase, Transaction, Sales and Stock details.

2) Description

Figure 3.6 shows the reports that our system is capable of producing.

a) Results



Fig. 3.6: Invoice summary report

IV. CONCLUSION

In this software we fully automated the milk society systems. Our software can maintain the entire data of a diplo. Our system covers all the aspects of the diplo such as milk production, sales, customer details, supplier details etc. This software performs all calculations and can provide a summary on daily, weekly as well as monthly basis. It covers all the ledgers that are managed manually in electronic form making the work much more simple and easy. It also covers the income and expenditure aspects too. Our project is much more practical with better user

interfaces which are an added advantage. If our project is implemented in real world it will help a large group of people. In future we have planned to provide better customer service by sending the user information via SMS which can save time and money at large.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We glad to thank our head of the department Mrs.R.Lakshmi Priya for providing Valuable comment throughout the project. And also to thank Our Guide Mr.S.Athinarayanan for moral support and great guidance to us towards the successful of this project. Then we have very special thank to our brother Mr.Rajaram for giving the technical implementation ideas to this project. Then finally based on the support of all of them, we had been got “Chief minister Excellence in E-Learning 3rd Prize Award for this project” at District Level.

REFERENCES

- [1] <http://business.mapsofindia.com/milk-co-operatives/tamilnadu.html>
- [2] <http://www.netexpress.co.in/yellowpages/display-l-case/milk--companies/tamil-nadu/thirunelveli/1/display.aspx>.
- [3] <http://www.lemonhunt.com/company/sankarankoil-co-op-milk-supply-society-ltd-399713.html>.
- [4] http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/banking/crbank_tcmpf.html.
- [5] <http://www.dairyknowledge.in/article/dairy-co-operative-society-milk-union-milk-federation-relations-and-functions>.

