Abstract

“A STUDY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MILK PRODUCERS UNDER DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BEED DISTRICT”

INTRODUCTION:

Indian economy is agricultural and in agricultural India 65 to 70 percent people lives in rural area. Most off people are depend on agriculture and agricultural business. In supplementary business to farming is animal husbandry, dairy-farming, fishery and poultry-farming. In Indian industry dairy farming has important role. More than eight lack villages in India. 72 million villagers are involved in dairy farming. Indies Milk production is 88 metric tonnes, which is 14 present of the world. India is first rank holder in the World.

First military dairy at Alhabad established on 1886 in India. First animal counting was done in 1919. First co-operative dairy was founded at Khetra, Alahabad in Uttar Pradesh. Later another milk co-operative dairy established at Baroda, Belgon, Hubali, Calcutta, and Bagalkot. Government consciously made attempts to develop dairy-farming, like other sectors of humans other economic business, principle of co-operative also adopted in dairy-farming. So this business developed in three sectors like Government, private and co-operative. To develop co-operative dairy farming throughout India, "National Dairy Development Board" was founded on 1965. After foundation of 'National Dairy Development Board' 'Operation flood' scheme was started on 1970. So on Anand pattern stress was given on establishment of co-operative milk society. District milk producers federation on district level, Taluka milk
producers federation on taluka level and primary co-operative milk society on village level was established. Similarly state federation was established on state level.

India made big progress in milk production. In the year 1951 milk production was 17.4 million tonnes. Milk production increased in the year 2008-2009 and reached up to 673.6 million tonnes. In the year 1990-91, 63,415 milk producing co-operative societies were in India. In country now 96,000 co-operative milk producing societies are working, and near about 1.5 crore families are involved in milk production. Through dairy farming employment and production throughout year has become available to these families. To develop dairy-farming in state and to keep continuity in milk purchasing from producers, on 1961 having capacity of 2.5 lacs liter per day dairy-farm was established at Warali. In 1975 at 'Kurla' in Mumbai dairy-farm was established having capacity of 4.00 lacs liter per day to process on milk. In 1981 Maharashtra Government and milk federation with collaboration having capacity of 4.00 lacs liter per day milk processing plant was established. On processing on milk Homogenized and pasteurized milk packed in bags and distributed in throughout Maharashtra state.

Beed Districts is one of the Marathwada regions this is an economically and industrially backward district. All the population of district depends totally on the agriculture and agri related business, like cattle breeding, Dairy, Fishery, poultry etc. the rainfall is very less in the district. Hence people have no work in the farm through the year. Therefore majority of the people go to other district of Maharashtra for sugar-cane cutting. Hence the district is also known as a district of sugar-cane cutting labours, through Maharashtra. People are turned to agri related business. Dairy farming has the first rank in the economic development of the district. The district has a favorable atmosphere for dairy Farming.
IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Dairy farming is a supplementary business to agriculture. To develop this business and co-operative dairies net; I have given some remedies for general milk producers, small land owners, laborers, sugarcane cutters unemployed for developing their economic position.

India is Nation of villagers, maximum people live in rural areas. Rural people face different problems due to illiteracy, mismanagement etc. It resulted in poverty moreover, due to underutilization of available resources. Alleviation of the rural poverty has been prime consideration of Indian planning, for alleviation of the poverty of govt. India launched specific programmes and is trying to improve the quality of rural people. Rural development involves raising the social and economical status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilizing of local resources. Milk is a complete food hence it has a special importance in human diet. This provides a golden opportunity to rural dairy milk producers and farmers to do the supplementary business in their own villages. Because of the milk farms general milk producers have changed their lives and economic status. At the same time urban peoples have got pure milk because of co-operative dairies in their native places. In Beed district 82% population is living in rural area, they have very scarce opportunities of employments in their villages. They have to go somewhere else as sugarcane cutter in western region of Maharashtra. Because of the dairy farming, migrants have got the chances to live in their native villages ultimately this business reduces migration of people. Now a day this business is getting immense importance in this district. Although maximum numbers of farmers are doing this business, lack of complete knowledge, mismanagement, lack of facilities and lack of modern technology are some of major obstacles in front of this business.
Govt. of India has adopted operation flood programme. This includes the gross production of milk and milk contained products, to develop hybrid animal which will prove helpful to milk products and develop horticulture related projects, these are some of the aims behind operation flood programme. This programme is implemented only through co-operative societies.

Through this study, my attempt is to avoid maximum number of drawbacks and how maximum number of farmers will turn towards this business. Because of this the producers will improve their economical status and it will help to develop our nation.

There numbers schemes of govt. of India which are unknown to maximum number of farmers and milk producers. Therefore, I recommend to those formers and milk producers to avail the opportunity which is on their door step. It will help to develop our nation.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1) To Study the Progress and Background of Dairy Co-operative in Maharashtra State.

2) To Study the Development of Dairy Co-operatives in Beed District.

3) To Study the Economic Status of Milk Producers in Beed District.

4) To Study The Problems of Milk Producers Under Dairy Co-Operative Societies and to Suggest the Suitable Remedies to Overcome Them.

**Hypothesis of the study:**

1) The Economic Position of Milk Producers is Increased Due to Co-Operative Societies.

2) There is Continuous Progress in Milk Production of Beed District.
SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1) Geographical Scope:

Beed district is selected for this research. Beed district is situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Rainfall is less compared to other district in Maharashtra, due to minimum rainfall Beed district is considered as a dry district. Most of the people of this district are migrated to other districts for work as a labor for sugar factory. But in milk production and dairy business the Beed district has better scope in Maharashtra.

The proposed research studies the primary dairy co-operative under Taluka dairy co-operative and its member in district. There are 11 Taluka dairy co-operatives therefore the proposed research studies primary dairy co-operatives under these 7 Taluka and its member for this research sample are random selected based on sampling method from Beed district.

2) Temporal scope:

The period of ten years from 1999-2009 is considered for the research. This project was studied the economic position of milk producers in primary dairy co-operatives.

3) Operational Scope:

To select sample, probability sampling method is used. There are 11 Taluka in Beed district; out of them 7 Taluka have milk co-operative societies (Taluka level). In 7 Taluka there are 43 Zilla Parishad Circles, out of them 17% Zilla Parishad Circles are selected for study. Selected circles consist of 137 villages; out of them 5% villages are selected. In the selected villages there are 49 primary milk co-operative societies. Out of them 15% primary milk co-operative societies have been selected. In the selected primary milk co-operative societies, there are 2002 milk producers found. Out of them 10 % i.e. 200 milk producers are selected for sample selection of this study.
The necessary information about milk producers is their name, age, main occupation, the information about their own land, its type, type of irrigation facility, the number of milky animals, the loan, its utilization, loan repayment, average milk production, sales, types of shelter for animals, types of fodder provided to the animals, rate of milk, benefits of being a member of primary milk co-operative society, guidance about beginning of milk production business, the income and expenses, financial situation such as saving, progress in the milk production etc.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:
1) The present study is confined to Beed district only.
2) Survey is totally based on belief of responded beneficiaries.
3) Difficulties are increased in getting objective information, as the milk producers in Beed district are found to be illiterate, uneducated.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Collection of Data:

For the present study the data is collected by primary and secondary methods. During the survey questionnaire was used as a primary source for the data collection. The questionnaires are distributed to 200 milk producers.

Primary Data:

The milk producers' questionnaire includes 68 questions. The general information about name of primary dairy co-operatives, main occupation of the milk producers, types of land, irrigation facilities, number of milky livestock, taken a loan and its utilization, loan repayment, average daily milk production, how much milk is sold, rate of milk per liter, benefits of being a member of milk co-operative society, Financial situation such as income, expenses and saving, is also included in the questionnaire. The milk producer was also asked about their opinions regarding various topics such as milk production business, problems about milk production etc.
Selection of Samples:

Multistage sampling method from probability sampling selection methods is used in the present study. There are 11 talukas in Beed district, out of them 7 talukas have milk co-operative societies (Taluka level). In 7 talukas there are 43 Zilla Parishad Circles, out of them 17% Zilla Parishad Circles are selected for study. Selected circles consist of 137 villages out of them 5% villages, are selected. In the selected villages there are 49 primary milk co-operative societies. Out of them 15% primary milk co-operative societies have been selected. In the selected primary milk co-operative societies, there are 2002 milk producers found. Out of them 10 % i.e. 200 milk producers are selected for sample selection of this study.

Table No. 1

Application of the probability sampling selection method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
<th>Selected Z.P. circles</th>
<th>Selected villages</th>
<th>Selected Primary dairy Co-operative societies</th>
<th>Total No. of milk producers</th>
<th>10% Selected milk producers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ashti</td>
<td>Kada</td>
<td>Kada</td>
<td>Shivshankar P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Patoda</td>
<td>Patoda</td>
<td>Patoda</td>
<td>Pragati P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>kaij</td>
<td>Adas</td>
<td>Bansarola</td>
<td>Jaykisan P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beed</td>
<td>Malapuri</td>
<td>Pendgaon</td>
<td>Gajanan P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Georai</td>
<td>Talawada</td>
<td>Anandwadi</td>
<td>Kamdhenu P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ambajogai</td>
<td>Bardapur</td>
<td>Waghala</td>
<td>Shrikrushna P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shirur</td>
<td>Shirur</td>
<td>Gomalwada</td>
<td>Kranti P.D.Cop. Societies</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2002</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey 2010-2011
It is expected that these 200 milk producers represent the milk producers in Beed district. An in-depth study would help to understand various aspects of the milk producers, which in turn, would throw some light which can be used for improving the milk production and improve economic status.

Secondary Data:

The secondary data used for the study included various type of record available books, animal husbandry and statistical, departments, N.D.D.B. reports, Dairy farming development office, Zillaparishad annual reports, Taluka dairy co-operatives annual report.

These all official records proved to be useful to make the study realistic and meaningful reference books, periodicals, Magazines, articles, Government circulars, Internet use proved helpful for secondary data.

PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY:

Chapter I : ‘Introduction’

The chapter deals with an introduction to the subject of the research study. Evolution of dairy farming, development of cooperative dairy farming, It also mentions about Research Methodology used, objectives of the study, hypothesis tested data collection, scope and limitations of study and sampling methods.

Chapter II : ‘Review Of Literature’

The chapter covers a review of the available materials and includes a survey of literature, it consists of study of relevant books, Journals and abstracts of different doctoral research dissertations of the related topic.
Chapter III : ‘Progress Of Dairy Co-Operatives In Maharashtra State’

This chapter covers the background and progress of dairy farming livestock in Maharashtra, state wise milk production, veterinary facilities, division wise primary co-operative dairies, development of dairy farming in five tears planning, milk products, operation flood programme, fodder, white revolution in Maharashtra.

Chapter IV : ‘Development of Dairy Co-Operatives In Beed District’

This chapter covers the Social, economic and geographical situation of Beed district, it also includes, male female population, irrigation, education facilities, medicinal and health services, veterinary facilities, development of dairy farming in the district, the background of dairy co-operatives in the district, Taluka wise primary dairy co-operatives in district, milk collection, average dairy milk collection and income from milk sale in Taluka dairy co-operatives, present condition of Taluka dairy co-operatives.

Chapter V : ‘Data Interpretation And Analysis’

This chapter analysis the data collected through the questionnaires and heights economic profile of selected samples benefited are dairy co-operatives. It present the various graphical and diagrammatical approaches are used to present the analyzed findings.

Chapter VI : ‘Conclusions And Suggestions’

This chapter includes finding of the research study in detailed, the conclusions drawn by the researcher which are based on the dairy co-operatives benefits of selected samples from Beed district.

It also consists of important suggestions to solve the problems of milk producers and dairy co-operative in India.
TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis: 1

The economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies.

The researcher has interest in observation in milk producers and their co-operative societies have proved beneficial of milk producers and farmers. Hence they have improved their economic and social status from the above study it is clear that because of milk co-operative societies, farmers and milk producers benefited economically and sociality

1. Milk producer of Beed district gives more importance to dairy farming. So they keep milky foreign species cows or hybrid cows instead of buffaloes and goats. It is also clear that milk producers Beed district handle more milky foreign cows instead of buffalos and goats. For beneficial dairy business milk producers need more than 4 cow's or buffalos hence milk producers keep 3 to 4 milky cows and other's pregnant in rotation. (Refer Table No.5.8)

2. In Beed district milk producers sale their milk to primary co-operative societies. In Beed district the societies pay bill to the milk producers after 15 to 30 days it is very easy. (Refer Table No.5.24)

3. Milk producers in Beed district get their milk amount by Cheque or net. The percentage of net amount received is more 66 percent. (Refer Table No.5.26)

4. Because of membership in co-operative societies milk producer's get surety about their milk sale these co-operative societies provided different types of milky animals as well as fodder and veterinary services are available. (Refer Table No.5.27 & 5.28)

5. 9 percent milk producers get guidelines from agri universities, 16 percent from co-operative societies, while 52 percent get guidelines from
milk producers. (Refer Table No.5.31)

6. Milk producers in Beed district seems inclined to saving. Who do not do saving are very few in number. (Refer Table No.5.33.)

7. From comparative study of milk producers profit and expenditure we come to conclusion that this business is beneficial. (Refer Table No.5.34 & 5.35)

8. Out of total milk producers, 75 percent get 7 to 8 trolleys cattle dung. Milk producers who have 4 to 5 milky cattle are more in number. 25 percent milk producers opine that they get 5 to 6 trolleys cattle dung. 34 percent milk producer's says that they get a good amount for their cattle dung awarding to milk producers 1300 to 2100 rupees is a good sources of income. (Refer Table No.5.37)

9. Dung and cattle urine is used as compost fertilizer it's percentage is 95 and dang and urine is used for garages are very little  i.e. 5 percent. (Refer Table No.5.38)

10. 26 percent milk producer says that there is no so far impact on economic condition due to dairy farming. But only the problem of livelihood is solved. (Refer Table No.5.50)

11. Out of total milk producers in Beed district 95 percent uses bicycle and motor cycles for milk transportation. 5 percent milk producer's do not use any vehicles to milk transportation cooperative societies are increased in all villages of Maharashtra. (Refer Table No.5.51)

12. Out of total milk producers 47 percent milk producers have their houses of tin shelter. 27 percent milk producers have houses of concrete slab. 20 percent have their own latrine facilities. More than 5 years dairy business manes are grater in number in the above list. Dairy business has changed their economic conditions. (Refer Table No.5.52 & 5.53)
13. Using chi-square test of independence of attribute, here I have check whether the economic position increased due to milk co-operative Societies or not. In this study our hypothesis is rejected that means the economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies.

**The economic position of milk producers is increased due to co-operative societies.** Thus this hypothesis is proved.

**Hypothesis: 2**

**There is Continuous progress in milk production of Beed District.**

1. According to total milk collection in Beed district during 1999-2000, average 239278 liter milk is collected per day. This collection was 2,14,594 liter during 2008-2009. It implies 24684 liters of milk collection was reduced in comparison with base year. (Refer Table No.4.12)

2. The study shows that in Beed district Taluka wise milk collection of Ashti Taluka milk co-operative Society collects average of 82799 liter milk per day in 1999-2000. In comparison with other Taluka Co-operative Societies Ashti Taluka co-operative society stood first and in 2008-2009 Ashti Taluka co-operative milk societies milk collection reduced to 52530 liter and with the loss of 30269 liters milk Ashti Taluka co-operative milk society stands second. (Refer Table No.4.12)

3. The study of growth of Taluka wise milk collection in Beed district during the ten years period of 1999 to 2009 shows that the participation of growth of total milk collection in Shirur (1.30), Kaij (2.68) is very less. The rate of milk production growth of Ashti Taluka is observed highest with 35%. The Study specifies the milk collection is reduced due to the milk production growth is low hence there is no considerable progress in milk production in Beed district. (Refer Table No.4.13)
4. Using Trend analysis I have show that the second hypothesis is rejected that means the progress in milk production of Beed district is continuously decreased.

**There is Continuous progress in milk production of Beed District.** Thus this hypothesis is not proved.

**MAJOR CONCLUSIONS:**

To fulfill the research in this subject, primary and secondary information is collected some important factors came in observation. Considering their importance some following conclusion are set in order.

1. In 2009 total milk production of world become 673.6 million tones. Share of India was 16.51 percent. The share of America was 11.48 percent. Share of European Union was 21.37 percent. In 2001 World's total milk production was 586.1 million tones. While share of India was 14.32 percent. Total milk production of India increased and share of India increased by 5.2 percent in World. (Refer Table No.3.1.)

2. In the year 2009 per day per head availability of milk was maximum in 'New eland' 2032 milligram and the least was in 'Vietnam' 05 milligram and least milk production was in India it was only 261 kilogram per cow. It means that Indian cow's are less productive. In India number of less milk giving cow is more, Hence in India share of cow's is maximum. (Refer Table No.3.2)

3. It comparing the state wise milk production in India, in the year 2008-2009 more milk production was in Uttar Pradesh, It was 17.56 percent. Very less milk production was in Mizoram it was 0.01 percent. (Refer Table No.3.4)

4. As per availability of milk per head per day in Indian state wise is more number is in 'Punjab' 794 milligram while the least number is in 'Mizoram' that is 41 milligram per hade per day. (Refer Table No.3.5)
5. From total milk production of India, 45 percent consumption of milk is in liquid from i.e. drinking milk, eating, tea and coffee etc. (Refer Table No.3.8)

6. Comparing the district wise milk production in Maharashtra, the most milk production 5411.20 lack kilos in the year 2000-2001 was of Ahmednagar district. And very lowest milk production 195.54 lack kilo of Gadchiroli District. (Refer Table No.3.12)

7. Comparing the division wise per day average milk production in Maharashtra, Highest milk production is in Pune division 25.14 lack liters. Lowest milk production 0.43 lacs liters in Mumbai Konkan division, In Nasik division 13.97, In Aurangabad 7.28, Amravati 0.60 and in Nagpur division 3.22 lacks liters, Now a day’s number of hybrid cows, number of milk producers and the number of milk collecting centers increased so the milk production is also increased. (Refer Table No.3.13)

8. In Marathwada division in the year 1999-00 per day average milk collection was 302000 liter. In 2008-09 it becomes 638721 liters, it means in 10 years growth was 111.49 percent. Yearly growth average is 1.48 percent. Although this rate is satisfactory in this division. it is not satisfactory with comparing marathwada. (Refer Table No.3.15)

9. In Marathwada division in 2008-09 Beed district is the higher in milk production it is 8,45,39000 liter and the lowest district is Hingoli 491000 liter. Aurangabad 4,17,45,000 liter, Osmanabad, 5,01,25,000, Jalna 38,41,000, Parbhani 2711000, Nanded 97,89,000, Latur 95,27,000 liters. (Refer Table No.3.16)
Age:
1) Milk producers in Beed district are higher in number between age group 18 to 40 years i.e. 61 percent and above 40 years are 39 percent. (Refer Table No.5.1)

Education:
1) Illiterate and little education milk producers are 68 percent in Beed district. Because of it they are unable to get employee in higher technical knowledge. Although milk producers in Beed district have changed their situation and made white revolution. (Refer Table No.5.2)

Motivating:
1) It seems that in irrigated area maximum number of wells and bore wells are in use i.e. 59 percent. (Refer Table No.5.6)

Milk Production:
1) Milk producers in Beed district have produce milk from a cow or buffalo per day 10 to 40 liter their average is 86 percent. Who produce less than 10 liter per day per cattle is 5 percent and who produce more than 40 liters per cattle per day are 9 percent. (Refer Table No.5.11)

2) Milk producers in Beed district use 1 to 4 liter milk for their family. It depends upon the size of family. Small scale land owners and non irrigated land owners use only 2 liter milk for their family. It seems that they are using less milk because of their economical condition milk products are made in 12 percent at milk producers houses. (Refer Table No.5.12)

Health care of Livestock:
1) In dairy farming health care of cattles is important in changing seasons there are different effects on cattles. Animal needs shelter in rainy season 49 percent milk producers have made tin shade for their animals. Roof
shelter makers are 36 percent tiled shade makers are 9 percent and having slab shelters makers 6 percent. (Refer Table No.5.14)

2) 38 percent milk producers have insured (LIC) their cattle. Different banks providing loans for milky cattle's make it compulsory to insure cattle. Milk producer's insure their cattle to avoid death loss of their cattle economic problems lack of information and critical process because of this 62 percent milk producers have not insured their cattle. (Refer Table No.5.46)

Management of Fodder:
1) Attention is given towards the fodder of livestock, in dairy farming. Cattles are given Green fodder as well as dry fodder market fodder is also given to cattles because water in milk of cattle remains in balanced also the balance pro protein and sugar remain constant from due to dray fodder. It also helps in increasment in milk production. But in Beed district amount of dry fodder is less used then green fodder. (Refer Table No.5.15)

Problems at the initial stage of milk production:
1) There are some problems at the beginning of dairy farming to milk producers of Beed district. The more money to purchase milky cattles for dairy farming to milk producers. They have to spend money for shelter of cattles. So 45% milk producer face these problems at the beginning. Then rate for milk, production expenditure and the problems related to price. Atmosphere changes up to getting milk and send to co-operative dairies. These are much more problems. (Refer Table No.5.20)

Types of collecting milk:
1) Milk producers who are firm that milk is taken after its checking tests are 82 percent but who says there is no any checking test are very few in numbers. (Refer Table No.5.21)
Saving:

1) 82 percent milk producers in Beed district are getting per month 10,000 rupees. They are more in number. 18 percent milk producers are getting more than 10,000 rupees income per month they are very few in number. (Refer Table No.5.34)

2) Milk producers in Beed districts opine that they are spending 2000 rupees per cow / buffalo per month are 49 percent. On the other hand who spend 4000 rupees per month per cow/ buffalo are 41 percent. Who spend 6000 rupees per month are 10 percent. (Refer Table No.5.35)

IMPORTANCE FINDING:

1. Modern technology is adopted by milk producers in Beed district i.e. 71 percent on the other hand traditional milk producers are 29 percent. (Refer Table No.5.13)

2. Out of total milk producers 67 percent milk producers think that they can't get proper rate for milk, present rates are very less. According to producers milk rate may be 20 to 25 rupees. Reason is that, growth in rates of fodder, hey, grass, labour and expenditure of livestock management. So rates of milk may be increased. 38 percent milk producers have taken loan for this business, to purchase milky cattles. To pay credit, interest of banks, and increased management expenditure, rates of milk may be increased. There is political enrolment, so they can't get good rates, according to 89 percent milk producers. (Refer Table No.5.25)

3. 71 percent milk producers do not get veterinary services in their own villages veterinary Hospitals available in their own villages are 29 percent milk producers. Milk producers who have veterinary services available are not satisfied with services. Milk producers have to call visiting doctor's for treatment for veterinary services. 23 percent milk producers spend 1000 rupees. 47 percent milk producers spend 2000 rupees per year
and 25 percent milk producers spend 3000 rupees per year. 5 percent milk producers spend more than 3000 rupees for their cattle's on veterinary services. (Refer Table No.5.41 &5.36)

4. Out of total milk producers in Beed district 64 percent females are active in Dairy farming. Cleaning, giving fodder, providing water and milking these are the things done by women. (Refer Table No.5.49)

5. Milk producers in Beed district are not only have milky animals but also other pets i.e. dog. Dog is useful animals because milk producers are living in rural area and country side. Bullocks are useful for cultivating land and do hard work of agriculture. Horse was used in ancient period. Modern age is age of sciences has traditional sources are replaced by modern scientific resources for i.e. tractors, motor car etc. (Refer Table No.5.54)

6. Maximum numbers of milk producers are illiterate hence they have to face abandurnt challenges. (Refer Table No.5.2)

7. Maximum milk producers are middle aged (61%).(Refer Table No.5.1)

8. 74% milk producers says Yes they have improved their economy because of milk production while 26% says No, they have not improved their economy by this business but have made their both ends meet. (Refer Table No.5.50)

9. Milk producers who do not keep balance sheet are 68 percent and who keep profit, debit, lager are 32 percent. (Refer Table No.5.32)

**IMPORTANT SUGGETIONS:**

From this research work the conclusions are came out these are discussed there are some drawbacks in this business. If this can be avoided this business could be developed in Beed district and economic circumstances of milk producers improved. Peoples in this district have not other depend lifelong business. There is scope for development of dairy in this district. The
Suggestions are suggested to avoid problems of milk producers and to implement the work of taluka milk co-operative dairy.

**Suggestion to Milk Producers:**

1) Milk production must be done scientifically with modern system rather than old and traditional ways more milk giving Milky animals should be cultivated. There should be complete cleanliness in and around live stock. Milk production should be done separately and not supporting to agriculture.

2) Quality of milk is most important in the business of dairy. Quality of milk is not only depends upon green grass but it needs dry grass. For that purpose milk producers must grow different types of dry grass and preserves it. Dry fodder is necessary to increase the fats and other continents in milk.

3) In dairy business fodder is very important factor. If its provided to milky animals, it will helps to increase maximum capacity hence milk producers must provide 2 ½ kilogramme fodder in morning and in evening.

4) If cattles expenditure increase ultimately profit reduces, same time’s milk producers have to meet to loss. Care should be taken of not to have livestock diseases. Shelter must be appropriate and good. There should be changed in places in rearing. Washing cows every day are important thinking in rearing.

**Suggestions to primary milk co-operative societies:**

1) Milk producers should get money as per fat and degree. Milk should not be returned back. Milk producers should not mix any other elements in milk. Maximum good and fine type of milk should be sent to dairies. Milk rate are to be fixed with the inflation in market.
2) Co-operative milk societies should keep advance amount of extra for milk payment. Because maximum number of milk producers do not get their payment in time. Milk producers unable to buy other sources or instruments because of lack of money.

3) Primary co-operative milk societies accumulate milk from milk producers for that purpose taluka co-operative milk societies should increase number of primary co-operative dairies. All the milk producers should be given open membership that will provide maximum benefits to them.

**Suggestions to taluka co-operative dairies:**

1) Taluka co-operative dairies should to perform tests as per platform i.e. depending upon colour, smell, sourness as well as other tests of mixer. Customers well get supply of clean and sterilized milk in time and clear.

2) In taluka level co-operative societies, milk must be went through carefully different milk tests i.e. sugar, sodium by carbonate, starch, Urriya etc. because of this milk well be nutrices without mixers in it.

3) Taluka co-operative societies should provided money to primary co-operative societies in the form of advance.

4) Buffalo rearing is neglected in Beed district. Maximum numbers of co-operative institutes do not buy buffalo milk hence taluka co-operative societies have to purchase buffalo milk with higher rate. Warna, milk co-operative societies of Kolhapur and Amul milk products from Gujrat have captured market place because of buffalo milk.

5) Taluka co-operative societies have to make different milk products and not to sale only milk.

6) Taluka co-operative dairies should improve live stock and have to stress on milky animals production.

7) Taluka dairies and primary dairies should come together to provide modern knowledge and training to their staff.
8) District milk societies have to make attempt to sale homogenized and pasteurized milk bags in our district. Thorat milk, Rajhans milk, Krushna milk etc. are sold. If our milk societies create its own tread marks, they will get maximum profit. Attempt should be done to manufacture fodder in our own district so as to provide it to milk producers in chief rate. All other peoples must use milk and milk products in their daily meal so that ultimately milk demand will increase.

**Suggestions to Banks:**

1) In Beed district milk producers are middle class and little very few income peoples. This business required maximum capital. Nationalized banks should come forward and provide loan on less interest rate and there should be Separate division in every bank to provide loan for dairy business it will help to reduce the rate of employability in rural area.

**Suggestions to Government:**

1) There should be increase in milk rate hey, fodder grass labour charges, management expenditure veterinary expenditure etc. should be taken into consideration the rates must be suitable to consumers too.

2) Milk producers must have the information about government projects and dairy business. This information should go to them by exhibitions, seminars, conferences as well as veterinary doctor's and officers of Z.P. and Panchayat Samitti etc.

3) The governments of Maharashtra have to increase amount of commission to co-operative societies as well as do it regular. This well increase work abilities and administration of co-operative societies the well provide to milk producers fodder green grass, dry grass and veterinary services in compensable rate.

4) As per the increasing rate of milky animals, there is need of veterinary doctors in every village. Artificial insemination centers must be increased
5) If irrigation systems and water supply systems increased, milk producers in Beed district will ultimately turn to this business.

6) For selling milk producers have to go to different market places. During this transportation milk has to go in different phases and losses. Primary co-operative societies also collect milk from places to places it also meets to some loss that bad condition of the roads and no roads to some villages are same of the basic difficulties. To avoid this losses Z.P. should create new, concrete roads. In other cases co-operative societies gram panchayat, and taluka milk co-operative societies come together and create new concrete roads to different villages so that milk producers can easy transport milk in time.

7) There is sufficient number of milky hybrid animals in Beed district. Government should take some strong stapes to develop this business. Because of state government attempts Beed district will come first in milk production in Maharashtra and it will change living standard of natives and ultimately national income will grow up.

In short to do economic development of our Beed district, places of co-operative milk societies are very important. If the drawbacks in this sector removed and proper and sustainable projects under taken, the economic condition of the peoples in this district will definitely improve.