KEY OF OBSERVATION

1. **Gram panchayat**: Local self-government at the village level.
2. **Panchayatsamiti**: Representative body of Gram panchayat in taluka.
3. **Khrip**: One of the two agricultural seasons during which crop dependent on the monsoon rains (usually June-July to September-october) are grown and harvested. The main crops during this season are Jawar, bajra, rice etc.
4. **Rabi**: It is another agricultural season (usually October-November to February-March) for growing and harvesting crops. The main crops during this season are Wheat oilseed etc.
5. **Monsoon**: The season for rain in the region as well as most of the rest of India. It is normally for about three months from the middle of June to the middle of September.
6. **Jowar/Jowari**: A kind of millets grown during the rainy season.
7. **Moong**: A kind of legume, used as dal in various parts of India.
8. **Toor/Tur**: A kind of legume, widely use as dal throughout India.
9. **Bajara/Bajri**: A kind of millets grown During the rainy season
10. **Cattle**: Domesticated animals. The word is plural.
11. **Milk Product**: Milk Products are food made from milk, for example butter, cheese, yoghurt etc.
12. **Livestock**: Animals Such as cattle Buffaloes Sheep and Goat which are kept on a farm are referred to as livestock.
13. **Poultry**: You can refer to chickens, ducks, and other birds that are kept for their eggs and meat as poultry.
14. **Dairy**: A dairy is a shop or company that sells milk and food made from milk.
15. **Farming**: Farming is the activity or growing crops or keeping animals on a farm.
16. **Pasteurized**: Pasteurized milk, cream or cheese has had bacteria removed from it by a special heating process to make it safer to eat or drink.
17. **Homogenized**: Homogenized milk is milk where the fat has been broken up so that it is evenly distributed.


19. **Milk**: The white liquid produced by cows, goats and some other animals as food for their young and used as a drink by humans.

20. **Milky**: Made of milk, containing a lot of milk.

21. **Million**: A population of half a million.

22. **Cow**: A large animal kept on farms to produce milk or beef.

23. **Bullock**: A young bull, a male cow that has been castrated—had part of its sex organs removed.

24. **Sheep**: An animal with a thick coat, kept on farms for its meat or its wool.

25. **Buffalo**: A large animal of the cow family. There are two types of buffalo, the African and the Asian.

26. **MilchCow**: A person or organization or a product from which it is easy to make money.

27. **Dairy Farming**: Business related to milk and milk products.

28. **Dung**: Solid waste from animals, especially from large ones.

29. **Veterinary**: Connected with caring for the health of animals.

30. **B.C.**: Before Christ, Used in the Christian calendar to show a particular number of years before the year when Christ is believed to have been born.

31. **Domesticate**: To make a wild animal used to living with or working for humans.

32. **Animal Husbandry**: Farming that involves keeping animals to produce food.

33. **Society**: People in general, living together in communities.

34. **Earth-quake**: A sudden, violent shaking of the earth’s surface.

35. **Famine**: A lack of food during a long period of time in a region.

36. **Fodder**: Food for horses and farm animals.

37. **Co-operative**: Involving together with others towards a shared aim; owned and run by the people involved, with the profits shared by them.
38. **Modernize**: To make a system, methods, etc. more modern and more suitable for use at the present time, to start using modern equipment.

39. **Federation**: A country consisting of a group of individual states that have control over their own affairs but are controlled by a central government for national decisions, etc.

40. **Society**: A group of people who joined together for a particular purpose.

41. **Taluka**: A smaller division of a district that governs itself.

42. **Organization**: A group of people who form a business, club, etc. together in order to achieve a particular aim.

43. **Crossbreed**: To make an animal or plant breed with a different breed.

44. **Littre**: A unit for measuring volume.

45. **Collection**: A group of objects, often of the same sort, that have been collected.

46. **Milk Collection**: To bring together milk, especially in large quantities.

47. **Milk Production**: The process of growing or making milk in large quantities.

48. **Member**: A person that belongs to a particular group.

49. **Hybrid cow**: A cow that has parents of different species or varieties.

50. **Fertilizer**: A substance added to soil to make plant grow more successfully.

51. **Plant**: A living thing that grows in the earth and usually has a stem, leaves and roots, especially one that is smaller than a tree or bush.

52. **Fat**: A solid or liquid substance from animal or plants.

53. **Thatch**: Dried straw, reeds etc. used for making a roof, a roof made of this material.

54. **Tin**: A chemical element, it is a soft silver white metal that is often mixed with other metals.

55. **Shade**: An area that is dark, and cool under or behind something.

56. **Grass**: A common wild plant with narrow green leaves and stems that are eaten by cows, horses, sheep, etc.
57. **Hay**: Grass that has been cut and dried and is used as food for animals.
58. **Compost**: mixture of decayed plants, food, etc. that can be added to soil to help plants grow.
59. **Manure Dung**: The waste matter from animals that is spread over or mixed with the soil to help plant & crop grow.
60. **Temple**: A building used for worship of a god or gods, especially in religions other than Christianity.
61. **River**: A nature flow of water that continues in a long line across land to the sea / ocean.
62. **Lalater – fall**: A place where a stream or river falls from a high place.
63. **Masjid (Mosque)**: A building in which Muslims worship.
64. **Tomb**: A large grave, especially one built of stone above or below the ground.
65. **Golden land / fertile land**: The land that plants grow well in.
66. **Barren land**: The land not good enough for plants to grow on it.
67. **Ghee**: A type of butter used in Asian cooking.
68. **Curd**: A thick soft substance that is formed when milk turns sour.
69. **Butter**: A soft yellow food made from cream or milk, used in cooking and for spreading on bread.
70. **Cheese**: A type of food made from milk that can be either soft or hard and usually white or yellow in colour.
71. **Cream**: The thick pale yellowish-white fatty liquid that rises to the top of milk, used in cooking or as a type of sauce to put on fruit, etc.
72. **Globalization**: The fact that different cultures and economic systems around the world are becoming connected and similar to each other because of large multinational companies and of improved communication.
73. **Privatization**: To sell a business or an industry so that it is no longer owned by the government.
74. **Liberalization**: To make something such as a law or a political or religious system less strict.
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 dissertation 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 years 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, Talukawise 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 analyses the data collected through the questionnaires and height socio and economic profile of selected samples benefited are dairy co-operatives. It presents 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.