CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After doing research on this topic, it is clear that Dairy farming is developing day by day. Dairy farming is in the direction of revolution but yet there is problem of milk production and selling. There is sustainable growth in the rate of milk while weak co-operative societies, corruption, increasing competition, reduction in quality of milk, faulty management and increasing loss are seen. Maximum number of district level milk co-operative societies and taluka co-operative societies are in loss in Maharashtra.

Milk producers are illiterate, superstitions, wrong management, lack of technical knowledge and more over the point of view to see this business as a supplementary business to farming Lack of health care of cattles. Lack of good facilities etc. is the important problems in dairy farming of Beed district's Co-operative dairy projects.

Being illiterate traditional milk producers, they handle milk and milk product defectively. Lack of technology occurs inferior quality and grade of milk. If Production cost increase then the same scale profit decrease hence this business (entrepreneurship) becomes disgusted and dis-interested. It needs vaste attempts to improve work ability, awareness in this business in India rural and country said area's products milk. This milk is sold in city's. Milk production business is related with efficiency, because of this business. Because production of milk is more in rural area of India. But profitable demand for milk is in urban area. Milk production is hard-work based business, so by this business, it may create employment on large scale in rural area.
6.1. 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 stats 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 day's 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 magazines and books, 23 percent get guidelines from conferences and seminars. (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)
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.

**6.2. 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 days 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 the 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 effect's 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 producer's have not insured their cattle. (Refer Table No.5.46)

Management of Fodder:

1) Attention is given towards the fodder of livestock, in dairy arming. 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 dry 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)

6.3. 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)
6.4. IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS:

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 times 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 teeing. 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 from of advance.

4) Buffalo rearing is neglected in Beed district. Maximum number 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.

**Concluding Remark:**

The literature on Economic Development of milk Producers under dairy co-operative Societies includes a number of scholarly works on different dimension. That is the studies examining the general problems and prospects of milk producers and dairy cooperative societies, evaluating dairy projects performance of rural area development, changing Economic status of milk producers, and studies analyzing the impact on the life style of milk producers with foundation of dairy co-operatives. In the studies of milk producers under dairy co-operative societies there are a number of research studies and a number of research papers but a detailed research work focusing specifically on the economic development of milk producers in Beed district is not done. In this context the present work is a humble attempt to explore the role Dairy Co-operative Societies played in Beed District. The methodology based on extensive database helps to bring out certain unique and interesting observations. The major finding and suggestions given in this study may help to the Dairy Co-operative societies and Economic development of milk producers in Beed District.

No research is complete in all respects, but serious works generates a large number of inferences and also help to identify a few research areas for future research. During the course of the study the researcher could identify certain research gaps, such as role of dairy co-operative societies in overall development of rural area, economic status of milk producers changed in the dairy co-operative Societies etc. where future research can be continued.