INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction:

India is predominantly an agrarian economy with mixed farming involving crop-livestock symbiosis, which has been a way of life since the dawn of civilization, and dairying is the most ancient occupation. More than 70 percent of the farmhouse holds (Marginal and small farmers) possessed a mere 21.5 percent of land holdings, while the rest 78.5 percent is possessed by large farmers (30%). The dairy, sub-sector in the agricultural economy of our country is important for several reasons. Dairying is an important source of income and employment in rural sector. It meets and helps to meet the equity objective of rural development through its contribution to the cash income of small and marginal farmers, also landless labourers as the animal husbandry is closely interwoven with agriculture since the time immemorial. Milk and milk products are second largest contributors to the gross national product, with a turnover of Rs.10,000/- crores per annum, next only to paddy.

At present, India is the largest producer of milk in the world pushing united states to second place. Annual production of milk in India is 91.5 million tonnes. In India, agriculture sector provides livelihood among the food products, demand for milk increases relatively at higher role as education makes people conscious of the value nutritious food milk constitutes the most important source of nourishment for both vegetarian and non vegetarian, for old and young alike. Its importance to the consumers is next only to that of their staple food, therein lies the economic potential of dairying. According to National Sample Survey, expenditure on milk and milk products constituted seven percent of total expenditure in urban area.

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the two main supports on which the entire structure of the village life rests in India. Apart from land and irrigation, livestock is the largest productive resource in the rural economy of India. It has been observed in the Food and Agriculture Organization Evaluation Report (1976), that dairy development in India offers a unique advantage over industrialization or agricultural development because dairy development has a large effect which is more evenly distributed as compared to industrialization or agricultural development and it benefits to the weaker section. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976), observed that, next to agriculture, animal husbandry has got the largest employment potential, in rural areas; it provides subsidiary occupation, offers gainful employment and helps in better utilization of women and child labour, to about 2/3rd of our population. Dairy development is a major component of strategies to expand agricultural output in India. The Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has estimated that milk production in India has reached above the target level which means India has emerged as one of the largest milk producing country in the world, accounting for 13.1% of world milk production and in terms of value it is about 80,000 crores. This has been endorsed by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

The cost of milk production in India is the lowest in the world at about 70 percent of USA. However the prices of dairy products are higher than any other in the world. Small and Marginal farmers collectively own 60 to 70 percent of the cattle population and the major share of milk is from buffaloes (52%), followed by cows (45%) and goat (3%) as on 1999-2000. The Indian dairy sector registered a spectacular growth rate of 5 percent per annum during the last three decades, presently growing at the rate of 6.5 per annum, and as a result, India emerged as the world’s largest producer of milk. In the year 2000-01 India is production of milk was 81 million tonnes,
but in the same period USA produced 76 million tonnes. The share of India’s milk in the world annual milk production of 540 million tonnes, works out to around 13.1 percent. The white revolution has indeed brought about a comprehensive development of the Industry in India.3

1.1 Significance of the Study:

Milk and milk products, being the second largest contributor next only to agricultural produce, play a vital role in the country’s economy. Keeping in view of the role of Co-Operatives in milk marketing it is quite essential to give serious thought in farming Co-Operatives for marketing of milk and milk products. Co-operatives play an important role in marketing of milk and milk products and give incentives to producers. Millions of farm families depend on the income from dairy for their livelihood. Dairying is an important sector that generate employment, with lower investment estimated that an investment of Rs.10 lakh in dairying generates 290 man years of employment, whereas the same investment can generate only 120 man years of employment in crop production.4

The traditional milk production has only been incidental to provision of drought power by cattle, but it is an important source of supplementary income and nutrition to the farm family. Availability of regular fluid cash from daily sale of milk not only helps in dairying production through purchase of feed and other inputs but also helps in improving crop production through purchase of farm inputs like improved seed, fertilizers and pesticides, cattle raising being a labour intensive activity which provides substantial direct as well as indirect employment.

Nearly 70-75 million farm families are engaged in dairy activity. In India there are about 57 million cows, 39 million buffaloes and the strength of the dairy economy rests in the livestock population of 270 million, the largest in the world. Milk and milk products provide substantial income to the dairy farmers, dairy industry and it is also a source of foreign exchange earnings.

The Government of India established the National Dairy Development Board in 1964 to replicate KDCMUPU's pattern of Co-operative dairying throughout the country on comprehensive basis and was referred to as "Operation Flood". This programme was designed to create a flood of milk by helping rural products to organize village dairy cooperatives the pattern of ANAND, there by gaining access to control over a network of milk processing facility and finally the urban market. The ANAND pattern of dairy of Co-operative is a three tier structure comprising of primary milk producer's societies at the village level which are affiliated of milk union at the district level and the federation at the State level.

The establishment of milk producers Co-operative Societies for collection of milk at the village level provided the impetus for the rapid growth in dairy farming. This will ensure the smooth disposal of milk to the demand center. The hallmark of Indian dairy farming is that it is built on a base of multitude of small dairy farmers with one or two dairy animals who pool their milk every day and received weekly payment for the same which helps them to eke out a living. Therefore it has strong welfare dimension attached to it. The living condition of the composition of landless and marginal farmers without dairy would have been worse with very few alternative enterprises. If the white revolution has become a reality in India, it is primarily due to the co-operative development in the sector. The importance of dairy farming is gaining widespread acceptability in India.
Operation flood, the largest dairy development project for the whole of Asia was launched during 1970 with a commodity aid from the European Economic Community (EEC) and World Flood Programme (WFP). The operation flood II was launched in 1979 and operation flood III in 1985. Today, there are about one lakh primary dairy cooperatives, 170 unions federations covering over 10 million farmer members. The per capital availability of milk during 1970's was only about 111 gm per day and is increased to 208 gm per day in 2001 and 225 gm in 2004.\(^5\)

In India, the green revolution has made the country self reliant in food grain production, while the white revolution has made the country self sufficient in milk production with merge investment.

The present study is aimed at in economic analysis of dairy farmers and the role of dairy co-operative unions in collecting milk by village co-operatives and marketing it in urban area.

1.2 **Statement of the Research Problem:**

Most of the research work done so far on dairy sector pertains to their theoretical/conceptual progress issues performance and development reforms, but there are very few studies carried out on the marketing of dairy products, particularly on Co-operative Milk Unions although, it is contributed enormously to dairy farming development of the country since independence directly or indirectly. Milk Marketing Co-operative Unions have not covered rural and semi rural area still in India. Till today thousands of milk producers are in the hands of goulis. Goulis collect milk at lower rate and sell it at higher rate in urban area and get more profit

due to non existence of effective Co-operatives in rural areas. The Milk Co-operatives which are working in some of the rural areas are not giving incentives to milk producers to set aside Goulis.

Dairy farming in India is still not so well developed as it is in countries like Denmark, Sweden, Canada, Australia, New-Zealand and U.S.A. The demand for milk and milk products is uniform in India throughout the year and the production is not only localized in certain area but it is also distinctly seasonal. Milk yield is very high during the period between August and November but low between March and July in a year.

Milk production and marketing needs considerable investment and risk taking. Unless producers are guaranteed a reasonable price on a long term basis, their economy is affected adversely. Due to the existence of multiplicity of agency and persons handling milk and milk products it is difficult to exercise an effective control over the supply of milk and milk products brought to the market. Quantity of milk sold is not increasing in urban area due to increased price of Dairy Products. This also indicates the need for an effective and efficient marketing strategy as well as marketing agency to protect the needs of both the producers and consumers. There is an urgent need to study the industry problems, problems existing at present in marketing of milk and milk products and suggest suitable measures to solving the said problems.

In this connection the present study has made an attempt to assess the problems of milk Marketing Co-operative Unions and evaluate the performance of dairy industry. In respect of it major theme for which it were established study made efforts in finding out the facts in which the real faults lie and also proposed many remedial measures for the problems.
1.3 Review of Literature:

In this study an attempt is made to review critically the past literature that is relevant to the present study. Such review would help the researchers to organize the research on proper lines and bring about refinement in the study. There is a need for making a detailed review of literature pertaining to the present study to know the existing status of the present research problem. So that the researcher would be able to make an improvement over the existing studies and also expand horizon of investigation on the subject matter. Next to field crops, dairying which has the largest employment potential, forms an important subsidiary occupation in agriculture, Milk and milk products gained the special importance in India after the introduction of Operation Flood Programmes in 1970. Then researchers started studying about the activities involved in milk productions, procurement, processing and marketing. Therefore, it is necessary to study the economics of dairy forming in general and development of marketing structure of milk and milk products in particular. The previous studies conducted on various problems are studied here, which have direct or indirect bearing on the objectives of the present study. The research work carried out by the various researchers are related to the problems of Milk production, procurement, Processing and marketing of milk studies on the performance evaluation of dairy cooperatives, studies on consumer preference for milk and milk products, studies on problems faced by the milk producers and studies on the dairy development. In this connection, some of the following important studies undertaken so far, are examined and reviewed as given below.

"Mangat and Gill (1974)"(1) examined the extent of seasonal variation in milk production and prices. They found, when production was high,

the prices were low and vice versa. Milk producers sold high volume of milk at low prices. They reported that Co-operative sector units paid the highest prices for milk. The researchers calculated the parity price ratios between the prices of milk and feed ingredient. The ratio ruled low for, oil cake, cotton seed and maize.

**P.H. Bhatt (1975)** observed that seasonal fluctuation in milk production was reality in public sector dairies. Therefore, to overcome the seasonal variation, he suggested that milk should be converted into products so as to avoid the glut in the milk market.

**Kulkarni M.B. (1979)** opined in his study of "Collection of Milk : Some Lacunae and Remedies" that the insufficient milk collection centres in rural areas is the main cause of malpractices in weighment and quality testing. Inconvenient timing of milk collection, spoilage during the rainy and warm seasons and inadequate extension services were some of the reasons in milk collection from the milk producers.

**Bhanja and Dubey V.K. (1987)** revealed in their study of “Critical Factors in Organization of Dairy Co-operatives” that private sector has strong hold in the dairy industry and it is very difficult to capture the market completely from them. They observed that during flush season the disposal of excess milk created problem, high overhead expenses, high transportation cost and the dispersed nature of production come in the way of milk procurement.

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(2) Bhat P.H. 1975, Problem Facing Dairy Product Manufacturers and Effective and Economic Utilization of Supply of Milk Production India Dairy Man, 27(7), P 257-261.


Natarajan, K.V. (1990)\(^{(5)}\) in his study, "Marketing of Milk and Milk Products; A case study of Mumbai Urban Area"; has observed that the major cost in milk production was a cattle feed (20\%). He suggested that Agricultural Prices and Costs Commission in consultation with Economic Ministries and Planning Commission should recommend from time to time the procurement and support prices for milk and milk products like other agricultural commodities. He reported that for better performance of dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) four factors were important viz. high milk utilization, better milk marketing, distribution of cattle feed and credit for buying cattle and technical assistance to milk through cooperatives.

Bhogal, T.S. and Arora V.P.S (1996)\(^{(6)}\): In their study of Marketable and Marketed Surplus of Milk in North West Uttar Pradesh has suggested that average price of milk may be used as policy instrument to increase the marketed surplus of milk. They reported that quality of milk production, size of dairy enterprise, number of young stack in the heard are the important determinants of marketed surplus.

Chenna Reddy : D (1981)\(^{(7)}\) studied the cooperative milk societies in Anantpur District of Tamil Nadu by selecting one functional and one definite society. The study period was five years. He found the flush to lean ratio as 2:1. The problem of functioning society were milk loss (2.64\% of milk handled) and high establishment charges, milk loss and dishonesty of officials. The author suggested to pay high price for milk to compete with private trader and minimize handling losses.


\(^{(6)}\) Bhogal T.S. and Arora, V.P.S 1996 Marketable and Marketed Surplus of Milk in North west Uttar Pradesh. The Bihar Journal of Agricultural Marketing, 4(2) P177-188.

Patel, R.K and Prabharan R.(1980): In their study "Consumer Awareness and Preference for Milk in Madras City", they studied, by selecting 300 households by classifying them into five classes based on income level. The analysis revealed that only 21 percent respondents had complete knowledge of pasteurization and 28 percent has never heard about the term. Only 18 percent had full knowledge, awareness about standardized milk, whereas 15 percent did not even know about the term. The study indicated that 99 percent were using standardized milk. The seventy seven percent were satisfied with existing fat level (4.5%). 15 percent responded to raise the fat content and 8 percent were indifferent about the fat level in milk. Eleven percent of household purchased toned milk and 66 percent were satisfied with existing level of fat at 3 percent. Preference for size of package for milk indicated that 61 percent liked 1000ml sachets, 20 percent wanted 500 ml bottles, 10 percent desired for 500 ml sachets, 7 percent were inclined towards 250 ml bottle and 2 percent of household were interested in 200ml sachet.

Mattigatti, R., Khan, H.S.S And Suligavi, B.S, (1992): Analysing in their study the marketing of milk in Dharwad district of Karnataka have found three channels of milk marketing by milk producers. The most effective channels were through co-operative where producer received highest share in consumer rupee. The study also revealed that cooperative paid higher price.


Raman, M.D, and Naidu M.R (1992): In their study of “Marketing of Milk in East Godavari district of Andra Pradesh States found two channels of milk marketing in the region, one through cooperative societies, another through milk vendors. The result revealed that two percent of producers sold though first channel but procedures share was low in this channel even though producers preferred cooperative channel because of technical services provided by it.

Reddy C.S. and Sharfuddin (1984): In their study of “Dairy cooperatives, and their mills procurement in rural area of Anantpur district, found that capacity utilization of out was high during flash season and low during lean season. They also reported that 50 percent of plant capacity was fed by the neighboring district Karnool.

Koli P.A (1979) revealed some important points in his study of “Dairy cooperative; progress and problems in Maharashtra” identified certain reasons responsible for the weakness of the dairy cooperatives in Maharashtra viz., cut throat completion resorted to by private vendors, poor managerial ability of the dairy vendors, poor managerial ability of the dairy cooperatives, lack of adequate transportation facility and the low level of capital employed were some of the reasons to put forth.


(12) Koli P.A.1979 Dairy Cooperative; Progress and Problems Cooperative News District, 30(4)pp 74-78.
It was found that 75.55 percent of the customers of milk producers co-operative society felt that the price of concentrates supplied by MPCS was very high whereas only 7.27 percent felt that the quality was poor. About 18.18 percent of the respondents informed that the supply of concentrates by Milk Producers Co-operative Society was irregular.

Anil C And Sharma, A.K (1992) (14): In their research study “Production Consumption and Marketed Surplus of Milk in Rural Areas of Bareilly District” of Uttar Pradesh pointed out the factors influencing the marketed surplus. They found positive relation with total milk production; whereas negative relationship with income and family size. All three factors were statistically significant, whereas education score and investment on milch animals were statistically not significant but indicated negatively related. The fitted education explained 94.4% variation in marketed surplus was due to factors taken into consideration.

Rao, Sathyanarayan, B.S., (1993) (15) : In his study “Performance Evaluation of Malnad Arecanut Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., of Shimoga (Karnataka)” indicated that, the ratio analysis technique had been heavily relied upon to test solvency, liquidity, profitability, efficiency and other dimensions of the society.

Vijaylaxmi, S., Sitaram Swami, J., And Deboer, A.J (1995) (16): In their study of “Rationalization of Milk Procurement, Processing and Marketing in Southern India: A case study of Bangalore dairy plant”; calculated the cost of processing milk in plant and reported that separate costs were not

(14) Anil C. And Sharma, A.K. 1992, Production, Consumption and Marketed Surplus of Milk in Rural Areas of Bareilly District (UP) Agricultural Marketing 34(4) PP 38-44.
available to products. Therefore, cost of processing mulk was apportioned as per the volume of milk processed for manufacturing of different products. They reported that the capacity utilization was 57.65 percent for pasteurised.

Milk which can be raised to 83.6 percent, if optimum quantity of milk was procured and processed. The cost reduced from Rs.0.42/kg to Rs.0.32/KG of milk. The study revealed that 77 percent of milk collected was sold as liquid milk, therefore they opined that the scope of cost reduction was just by high procurement of milk.

Dibakar, N. And Niranjan R., (1995) (17), in their attempts of "Marketing of Milk in Khurda District of Orrissa" revealed 7 channels of milk distribution of which four were operating through Orissa milk federation. In these channels middlemen vary from one to three. They concluded that producers set high share if there are no middlemen in channels and it decreases as number of middlemen increased.

From the reviewed literature, it is clear that there is a greater need to make a comprehensive assessment of marketing structure of milk and milk products, in respect of working of dairy cooperative society toward promoting farming and milk producing community in rural area. Present study is concerned to the role played by milk Federation/Union and Dairy Cooperative Societies, in benefiting milk producers improvement of Socio Economic status, and upliftment of rural household in rural India. The previous study carried out by various researchers concentrated their efforts mainly on milk production, seasonal variation, defect with cooperatives cost involved in milk production, consumer awareness about brand loyalty, and highlighted on issues of some weaknesses amongst dairy cooperatives,

considering only cooperatives dairy plants and consumers but neglected to impress on marketing strategies involved in milk & milk products market, and failed to found appropriate measures to come out from inaudibly. Further past studies left with consumers, without revealing benefiting ways to milk producers.

And also previous studies have not concentrated on the study of the development of dairy farming, studying the some factors found different results. Totally previous studies limited to milk production aspect. Therefore, this work has aimed at filling the research gap by analysing marketing structure, of milk and milk products, growth/evaluation of dairy farming in the study area, with concerned to milk producers and cooperative societies. In this connection, present study is a modest one and has examined the multi dimensions of milk unions and dairy cooperative over the period of time in study area.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

The following are the objectives of the study:

1) To analyze the economic feasibilities of dairy farming.

2) To examine the role of Milk Marketing Unions in collecting and marketing of milk and milk products.

3) To study the development of dairy industry.

4) To examine the contribution of dairy cooperatives towards the development of milk producers.

5) To examine the income and expenditure pattern of dairy (cooperative unions) farmers.
6) To study the impact of the KMF on dairy development in the state.

7) To study the problems and prospects of dairy farming in the study area, and to suggest appropriate measures to overcome from the problems.

8) To identify the constraints in the working of the KMF, unions and dairy cooperatives and to suggest appropriate strategies for improving the performance and impact of the KMF Unions and dairy co-operative societies.

9) To study profit and loss in dairy farming.

10) To suggest the measures for solving problems of the dairy sector.

1.5 Hypotheses:

The present study has tested / verified the following hypotheses.

1) Dairy Farmers are benefited by village Dairy cooperative societies and are getting good facilities from district union.

2) Milk marketing unions have been reducing the Gouls in rural area by establishing village Dairy cooperative societies.

3) Landless, marginal and small farmers supplement their income by selling milk to meet day to day expenditure.

4) Belgaum milk union is heading towards profits.

5) The Gross and net returns from milk were high in small farmers than medium and large farmers.
1.6 Research Design and Methodology

a) Research Design:

The present study is an analytical research based on quantitative data using statistical methods. It has verified hypotheses. It has concentrated on analysing role in depth and examining activities from various angles by bringing in as many relevant variables as possible in the analysis plan. In addition, diagnostic approach is also used wherever necessary. The sample was drawn from each of the 10 talukas selected, wherein, from each taluka two villages (one village less developed, one village well developed) were selected based on the discussions held with the officials of the Department of Animal Husbandry. From each village 15 farmers (large farmers (> 10 hectares) medium (4-10 hectares), small (1-2 hectares), were randomly selected based on the proportions of operational holdings in the taluka, in such way atleast there are five farmers from each category of small farmers, medium farmers and large farmers respectively on the whole 100 small farmers, 100 medium farmers and 100 large farmers were selected randomly. The primary data were collected from sample respondents with help of Pre-tested schedule through personal interview method, which covered all most of all the aspects of dairy farming as well as cropping activities of the sample respondents. The data were collected during 2004-05 from selected villages and selected farmers. In addition, discussions were held with the dairy farmers in the study area with regard to the constraints faced by the farmers in dairy farming.
b) Source of Data:

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data. Primary data pertaining to the year 2004-05 from 300 sample respondents collected on variables catering to socio-economic features of dairy farmers' milk productivity levels, production and utilization of milk, constraints in production marketing and processing of milk on the other hand. Secondary data are collected from published materials by the National Dairy Development Board, Indian dairy corporation, National dairy research institutes, the govt. of India and also data obtained by the officials from milk marketing cooperative unions Boards etc and also it is obtained from various reports of various government department, both published and unpublished.

c) Tools of Analysis Used:

For analyzing data, simple statistical techniques like arithmetic mean, ratio, annual growth rates, mean growth date, five yearly and decade wise growth rates, percentage methods are adopted. In addition, graphic and tabular methods are also adopted wherever necessary.

1.7 Area and Scope of The Study:

The present study has covered the activities of the Milk Marketing Cooperative Societies and Union and its operations all over the districts in Karnataka to examine the development of dairy sector, growth of milk production, collection and marketing by cooperatives union. For fulfillment of our study objectives sample farmers' opinion are considered by selecting randomly. 300 farmers from twenty villages of ten talukas taken into our study area. Further other activities the data of different periods are used for evaluation according to their availability.
1.8 Limitations of the study:

The present study relates to the marketing of milk and milk products, concentrating mainly on milk producers, cooperatives and union so far. In spite of the fact that plenty of data is available about the various private dairy firms performance in dairy sector, the researcher has experienced the problem of lack of full information about functions of other private firms. The results of the present study cannot be applied to the areas other than the area of the study, as such, the results can not be generalized except in similar situations prevailing in other regions/areas. Simple statistical techniques are adapted for clear understanding since the study has been conducted by the student researcher who has limitation of time. Financial indicators were used at current prices for five years. The effect of inflation is not taken into account by studying the indicators at constant prices. However, there is a good scope for the future researchers to continue the study about problems with dairy farming prevailed in the country.

1.9 Chapter Scheme and Brief outline of the study.

The entire study has been organised in to seven chapters as mentioned below.

Chapter-I: Introduction:

The introductory part of the study covers the brief history of dairy industry/farming, significance of the study- statement of the research problem, review of literature, objectives and hypotheses of the study, Research Design and methodology, limitations of the study and chapter scheme and brief outline of the study.
Chapter-II : Dairy Industry in India: An overview:

Chapter-III : Dairy Farming in Karnataka: A critical analysis

Chapter-IV : Functional analysis of Belgaum Milk Union.

Chapter-V : Marketing of milk and milk products in Belgaum District; An economic analysis.

Chapter-VI: Problems and prospects of Dairy Farming in Belgaum District.

Chapter -VII: Summary, conclusion and suggestions.

The first chapter covers the significance of the study, statement of the problem, review of literature, objectives and hypotheses of the study. In addition Research Design and methodology, limitations of the study etc. are also highlighted along with the chapter scheme.

The second chapter deals with the scenario of dairy industry, features of dairy industry, development of dairy industry in rural India, competitiveness against privatization, uncertainty and probability in dairy farming problems, brief history of dairy farming in India, growth of dairy cooperative movement, role of cooperative in benefiting milk producers, contribution of dairy industry to the rural households, exports, orientation programmes and its significance role in the economy.

The third chapter highlights the growth of dairy farming in Karnataka, socio-economic condition of dairy farmers. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to study the dairy farming in a critical term, costs and returns of dairy farming, feed and fodder utilization pattern, milk production, milk marketing channels, performance of unions since its inceptions. Present and future demand and supply of milk in Karnataka after modernization of dairy farming are evaluated.
Chapter fourth has made an attempt to analyze the function of Belgaum Milk Union, background, Unions development, its performance, milk collection rates, milk collection areas, its share in total milk procurement, unions functions of village dairy cooperative societies. Feed fodder programmes made by the union are evaluated. Union that worked away dairy development projects with regard to cooperative institution building programmes training camp programmes, social development programmes and social security programmes and union's day today functions achievements and its plans towards upliftment of milk producing farming community and its role in cooperative sector in the district rural economy.

In the fifth chapter, marketing of milk and milk products in Belgaum district, structure of market in urban town area by the milk union, and its private counter part, quality of milk availability, marketing quantity, milk products manufactured by milk union farm community problems and prospects in dairy farming in district area, feed fodder availability, milk yield, price paid to producers discussed besides. The capital required to cattle keepers, evaluated benefits in the dairy farming through cooperative union, society are analyzed. Along with co-operative union, major private dairy plants functions their milkshed area milk collection and marketing share in the district have been examined. Belgaum milk union is a member of KMF. Its functions with milk products limits dairy cooperative registration role, and its financial performance since a decade we discussed on the other hand the issue of dairy scenario in district dairy development projects implementation are highlighted.

Chapter sixth throws a light on the problems and prospects of dairy farming in Belgaum district after globalization. Impact of globalization on dairy farming by entrance of private firms to establish plants, grievances of milk producer by private firms, incentive measures by private plants, and
weakness of cooperative sector impacted by globalization. Socio-Economic status of dairy farmers, cost and returns among various categories of farmers, problems faced by the dairy farmers in study area are covered. Certain measures to overcome problems of entrance by private firms are discussed. Impact and effects of globalization on dairy farming in district, decking trends of milk availability under co-operative outlets, are discussed.

Chapter seventh gives brief summary and major findings of the study and also proposes some remedial measures for development of dairy farming. Appropriate suggestions for benefits of milk producers to engage in dairy farming throughout the year and set maximum profit by its commercialized trend are highlighted in this chapter.