

CHAPTER –V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions and summary

5.2 Suggestions

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India is predominantly an agrarian economy with more than 70% of its population living in villages and depending on agriculture and other allied activities for their livelihood. Land and cattle are traditional basic income source of Indian Farmers. India dairy provides large scale of employment to the farmer's and landless and unemployed youth etc. Regularly this study some findings conclusion and suggestions are given below.

5.1 Conclusions and summary :

1. In Kagal Taluka so many dairy unit is worked in co-operative but Samruddhi milk and milk products unit is one private unit in dairy business.
2. The growth rate of the milk collection of the Samruddhi milk and milk product unit was 4.34% in 2002-03, after 2002-03 the growth rate declined to 2.08% in 2003-04. The growth rate of milk collection further declined i.e. (-) 13.91 in 2005-2006, that is negative growth rate in 2004-05 growth rate was 23.06 this is positive growth rate of milk collection.
3. Daily milk supply in co-operative dairy in per day for farmers in the 38% farmers are 1-5 litre milk supply in the dairy. In 6-10 litres milk supply in 20% farmers. In the 11-15 litres milk suppliers in 22% farmers and 16 litres and above milk supply in dairy is only 14 percent farmers.
4. In the study area quantity of animal in per family was in 64 percent farmers family only 1-3 animals and the 4-6 animals it was 28 percent farmers family. 5 percent farmers family 7 and above animals these farmers are main business was milk production.
5. Farmers ten days dairy bill is less than Rs.1000 of 50 per cent farmers. In the Rs.1001-2000 bill is 28 percent farmers and 12 percent farmers ten days dairy bill Rs. 2001-3000 only 10 percent

farmers ten days bill is Rs. 3001-4000.

6. Per year income of farmers initially 16 percent farmers income Rs. 10000-20000. Rs. 21000–40000 income was 50 percent farmers. Per year Rs. 41000-60000 income was 14 percent farmers and Rs. 61000-80000 per year income in 16 percent farmers. It was 4 percent farmers income was Rs. 81000-100000.
7. Farmers per year expenditure in the milk production 24 percent farmers per year expenditure was less than 10000. In the 11000-20000 expenditure per year from 40 percent farmers and 24 percent farmers per year expenditure in milk production was 21000-40000. And the 12 percent farmers per year expenditure was 41000-60000.
8. This business was start and some facilities are available to the farmers. Intertenment facilities were available to 24 percent farmer who start milk production. For Farmer's education facilities available in 26 percent farmers and 24 percent farmers available in health and residence 26 percent farmers these all facilities are available who start this business.
9. Gender vise participation in milk suppliers of co-operative dairies in the Kagal and Budargad taluka. It was 26 percent female and 74 percent male are participate the milk production and supply of milk in co-operative dairies.
10. Caste vise participation in the milk supply out of total milk supplier open category milk suppliers are 82 percent and OBC are 12 percent and very less 6 percent milk suppliers is reserve category.
11. In the educational data of the milk supplier was 12 percent milk supplier are illiterate, primary educated milk supplier are 30% it is highest 22 percent milk suppliers are completed their high school education. Higher secondary education completed milk supplier were 28 percent and 8 percent milk supplier were graduate.

12. Milk supplier daily milk consumption in their family was 54% milk suppliers per day milk consumption is 1 litre 38% milk supplier per day milk consumption 2 liter and only 8 percent milk suppliers 3 litre milk consumption in per day in their family.
13. Farmers milk production income in which percent use in their family is highlight. Farmers milk production income is used in their family they, not used all their income for family consumption. 22% farmers used 21-30 percent income far their family consumption. 56 percent farmers used their 31-40 percent income for family consumption. 14 percent farmers used 41-50 percent income for family consumption and only 8 percent farmers used 51-60 percent income for family consumption.
14. Farmers reinvestment in dairy business in 16 percent farmers reinvest 10-12 percent income in this business. 52 percent farmers reinvestment in 31-40 percent income in the milk production. And only 2 percent farmers are 41-50 percent and 2 percent 51-60 percent income was used in reinvestment.
15. Milk products production growth rate was in 2002-03 was 3.25% percent in 2003-04 it was 2.03% and in 2004-05 it was 14.02%. In the year 2005-06 growth rate decreased by 12.45%
16. Income in Samruddhi milk and milk products unit in 2001-02 their income was 96108. In year 2002-03 it was 24400603 in year 2003-04 income was 87059409 and 2004-05 i.e. 107876896 next year 2005-06 it was decline in 94193816
17. Samruddhi milk and products unit expenditure in the year 2001-02 was 43,924 in the year 2002-03 it was 26186926. In 2003-04 it was 8575379 and in 2004-05 it was 107760678. In the year 2005-06 expenditure was 93687544.
18. Saving of Samruddhi milk and milk product unit was in the year 2001-02 it was saving 20500 and 2002-03 was 300600. In the year 2003-04 saving decreased by 100000 and 2004-05, 2005-06 it was

no saving for Samruddhi unit.

19. Investment growth rate of Samruddhi milk and milk products unit was (-) 63.80% in the year 2002-03. In the year 2003-04 the growth rate was (-) 45.38% in 2004-05 it was (-) 7.46% the year 2005-06 it was (-) 87-40%
20. Employment generation during 2001 to 2005 workers growth rate was 37-5%. In 2003-04 it was 23.63% and 2004-05 it was 25.00%. In the year 2005-06 workers growth rate was 17.64%. In the year 2002-03 the workers growth rate was highest.
21. All milk producers distributed milk income among the housewives.
22. Dairy has helped to reduce the poverty in rural areas. Dairy provides subsidiary occupation for the rural people.

5.2 Suggestions :

India has emerged as the highest milk producing country in the world with an annual production of more than 84 million tones. We have reached to this milestone by our countless efforts. Incorporating new techniques, artificial insemination. Improving management practices after introduction of the WTO we have got a fair chance to grow our dominance in this sector. However, the globalization has given added benefit to the customers for choosing the best with regards to quality, service, availability, price and brand image, so clean milk production is necessary.

1. It has necessary that the milk producers should have a pacca shade for animals. In the study area of Kolhapur district, Kagal and Budargad taluka. We found that mostly milk producers do not have shade, pucca flooring shade is necessary for the dairy activity. A clean shade is important to healthy animal, to produce clean milk. In some area the study found animal were kept in open space. This is also very dangerous to the animals as well as to the human beings.

2. The milk producers should maintain properly animal health. The milk producers should keep clean and dry shade. Wash the shade every day. Spray antivirus drug in the dung pit and fly repellent such as phenyl inside the shade and premises. Remove dung more than three times in a day. In the study area it is found that very less milk producers have Goober gas plant. So it is necessary for ideal investment to set up Goober gas plant for each and every milk producers.
3. Milk producers should clean feed utensils and manger every day with clean water. Dirty water should not be given to animals clean fresh water should be provided always.
4. Animals health: While milk producers accept sangh as well as government and private doctor's service. All milk producers should check all animal in month and get animal examined for infections diseases twice a year. All vaccinations against diseases should be done every year. They should not use milk from animal affected by any disease and does not supply milk to the primary milk co-operative societies, when the milk animal is affected by any disease. Because disease of animal not treated with antibiotics affect the quality of milk and the health of consumer.
5. Personal Hygienic : The milk producer or milk should not have any disease. Milk producer are expected to clean teats (breast) before and after milking. But they do not dry teats and odder after cleaning. It is necessary for him/her to clean the hair cut the nails regularly, cleaning hands with soap and dry it with clean towel before milking milk producer should avoid smoking, chewing pan avoid, alcohol drinking, avoid coughing and sneezing at milking time.
6. In a milking period:
 - 6.1 Treat the animal without calf because sometime calf bites to the teat and it may be injured.
 - 6.2 Clean the udder before and after milking and dry with clean towel.

- 6.3 Use clean stainless steel vessels. In the study area we found that major milk producers use iron cattle or plastic cattle.
- 6.4 Milk producers should adopt correct milking practices other as fast as possible and always keep the milk under cover.
- 6.5 Finish milking as fast as possible and always keep the milk under cover.
- 6.6 Do not use paper and tree lives etc as lid of the milk cattle tight.
7. Milk collections and transportation
 - 7.1 In the operation area of the sangh, sangh supplies milk cans, but these cans are very dirty. So, primary milk co-operative societies should ensure adequate provisions for cleaning and sanitizing the cans and vessels used for milk collection.
 - 7.2 Wash of milk collection place every time after milk collection sanitized by using bleaching powder.
 - 7.3 We found in the study area most of the milk vans are transported passengers and food grains. They should not transport any other materials and passengers along with the milk cans.
 - 7.4 The milk producers should be aware of changing pattern of Indian dairy industry and also world's dairy industry.
 - 7.5 In Maharashtra, all milk unions are selling milk in separate brand names but it is necessary that all milk unions should sell their milk in one brand name like "ANAND".
 - 7.6 Progressive approach of Chairman and also board of directors of milk unions as well as primary milk societies, are necessary to make the dairy business profitable.
8. Milk Producers :
 - 8.1 Milk producers are attend training camp. The organization of the training camps should cover all milk producers.
 - 8.2 It is necessary to arrange training for milk producers on technical subject in simple like calf rearing mastitis control, scientific feeding practice etc.

9. To increase the participation of women in dairy business activities they should be properly trained and they should be given more liberty in the dairy activities. For this purpose in each milk co-operative society, at least one woman member should be appointed in managing committee.
10. The milk society should prepare the plan of disbursement of loans for the purchase of milk animals with a view to bring the members above the poverty line for this purpose at least 2-3 milk animals should be given, so that it will give a regular income flow to the members.
11. In dry and irrigated areas there is a problem of perennial grass. Therefore, in such areas the fodder trees shrubs, acacia etc. can be planted to provide added fodder. In this respect government social forestry policy should be made applicable on large scale.
If the above few suggestion are implemented then it will be helpful for the development of dairying; as it will open a number of job opportunities through its backward and forward linkages.