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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSURU DISTRICT

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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSURU DISTRICT Abstract Dairying is one the most important activity in rural areas, with most employment opportunities and also plays a significant role in fulfillment of daily needs. This article deals with secondary data collected from Mymul. In this study

Abstract :-

Dairying is one the most important activity in rural areas, with most employment opportunities and also plays a significant role in fulfillment of daily needs. This article deals with secondary data collected from Mymul. In this study mainly concentrated on the spatial distribution and development of Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCSs) in Mysuru district from 2002 to 2012 and 2012 to 2018. For identify the Growth in Numbers and percentage (%) of DCSs for analyzing Purpose in two different period's data and used the Pie charts, Bar Diagrams for all seven taluks of Mysuru district.

Keywords:-

Dairying, Mymul, DCSs.

Introduction :-

In India dairying is a part of the agricultural system from pre-independence period. At present dairying has been very popular in rural parts of India and also urban areas. The national commission of agriculture has observed that "as cattle and buffalo rearing involves intensively part of the members of the family". It offers very significant employment and income opportunities to small, marginal formers and agricultural labourer's. Dairying is one of the important components of agricultural connected activity. The dairy sector plays significant role in rural economy and livelihood, through poverty alleviation, employment generation and regular steady income. It has provided

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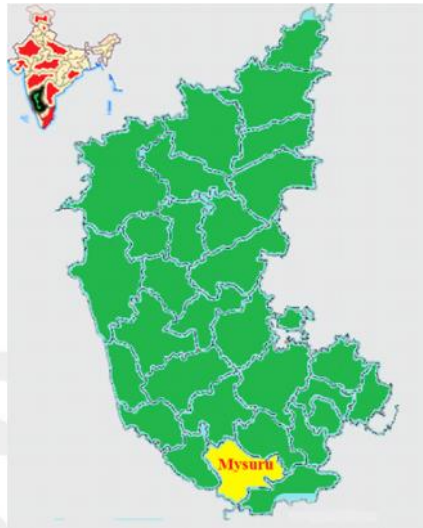
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supplementary job and regular income for lakhs of small, marginal and landless labourers in the country. Milk is the largest output from livestock sector, accounts for 68.97 % of the total value of its output.

India accounts for about 18.36 % of world milk production in 2017. Dairy farming has proved a powerful instrument to further economic progress and social change in rural areas of India. It also has tremendous potential for the creation of mass employment opportunities in these areas for those with limited education and can, therefore, be an important means for the alleviation of poverty Punjrath J S (1989), dairy cooperatives require both financial and technical assistance from central and state governments, state and national level cooperative organizations, and dairy research and training institutes Rani (2008), impact of dairy cooperatives on income, employment and creation of assets of marginal and small farmers Naidu (2006).

Study Area :-

The district lies between 11°30' N and 12°50' N Latitudes and 75°45' E and 77°45' E Longitudes. It is bounded on the north by Hassan, Mandya and Bangalore districts; and on the south by Chamarajanagar district (from 1997) and Kannur district of Kerala State. On the east also, it is bounded by Chamarajanagar district and on the west by Kodagu district, besides Wynad district of Kerala State. Physiographically, the region in which the district is located may be classified as partly maidan (plains) and partly semi-maidan of the Mysore plateau.



Mysore district is described as an undulating tableland, fertile and well watered by the perennial rivers, whose waters are dammed by anicuts enriching their banks by means of canals. Here and there, granite rocks rise from the plains, which is otherwise un-intermittent and wooded. Mysore district is divided into two sub-divisions, which are Hunsur and Mysore and the district has 1,216 villages, 11 statutory towns, 235 grama panchayats and 226 wards. The District Commissioner is responsible for managing the district administration and the Assistant Commissioners are responsible for managing the sub-divisions of the district.

Objective :-

- To find out spatial distribution and development of dairy cooperative in Mysuru district.

Methodology :-

This paper deals with secondary data collected from Mymul, for the Analysis purpose used DCSs data regarding 2002-2012 and 2012-2018 with Pie charts and Bar Diagrams.

Dairy cooperative societies in Mysuru District :-

S N.	TALUKS	YEARS AND GROWTH								
		2002	2012	Growth in Numbers (2002-2012)	Growth in (%)	2012	2018	Growth in Numbers	Growth in (%)	Difference over 2002 -2018
1	Mysuru	64	94	30	12.85	104	134	30	13.70	70
2	Hunsur	75	119	44	16.27	128	159	31	16.25	84
3	H.D.Kote	29	97	68	13.26	105	126	21	12.88	97
4	K.R.Nagar	63	108	45	14.80	117	138	21	14.21	76
5	Nanjangud	79	112	33	15.32	121	141	20	14.41	62
6	T.Narasipura	68	108	40	14.50	116	129	13	13.19	61
7	Periyapatna	65	83	18	11.35	94	151	57	15.43	86
	Total	443	731	288	100	785	978	193	100	536

Table : year and growth of DCSs in Mysuru District 2002-2012 and 2012-2018.

Source : Mymul 2018

These table, charts and diagrams clearly shows that DCSs are increased over the various years in all over the district in 2002 there were 443 dairy cooperative societies in the study area and this increased to 731 in 2012 and further increased to 785 and 978 in 2012 and 2018 respectively. Out of seven taluks 3 taluks shown highest growth of DCSs in the period 2002 to 2018, Namely H.D.Kote (97) Periyapatna (86) and Hunsur (84).

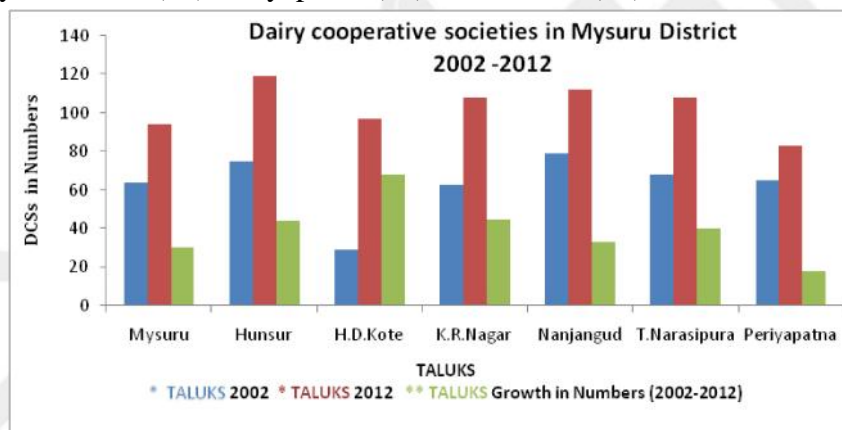


Fig.1 : DCSs in Mysuru District 2002-2012.

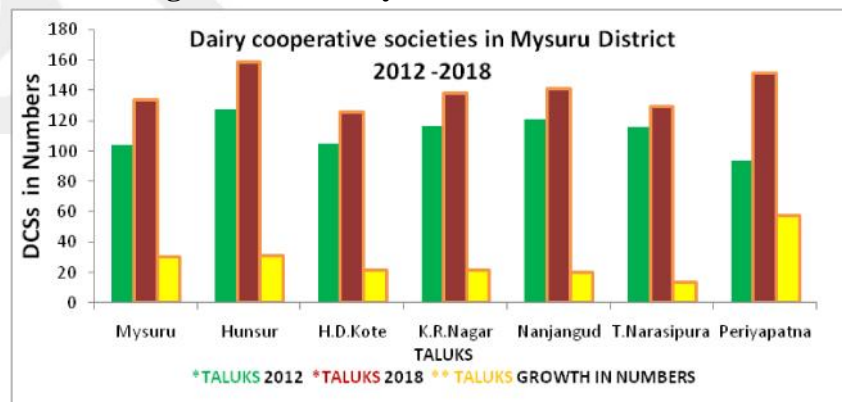


Fig. 2 : DCSs in Mysuru District 2012-2018.

Where the area under canal irrigation is comparatively less than the other taluks of the district. It is observed from the above table around 12 to 13% of DCSs are found in H.D.Kote taluk, 13 to 14 % of DCSs found in Mysuru and T.Narasipura Taluks, 14 to 15% of DCSs are found in K.R.Nagar and Nanjangud Taluks and above 15 % of DCSs are found in Periyapatna and Hunsur Taluks in Mysuru District at the end of the December 2018.

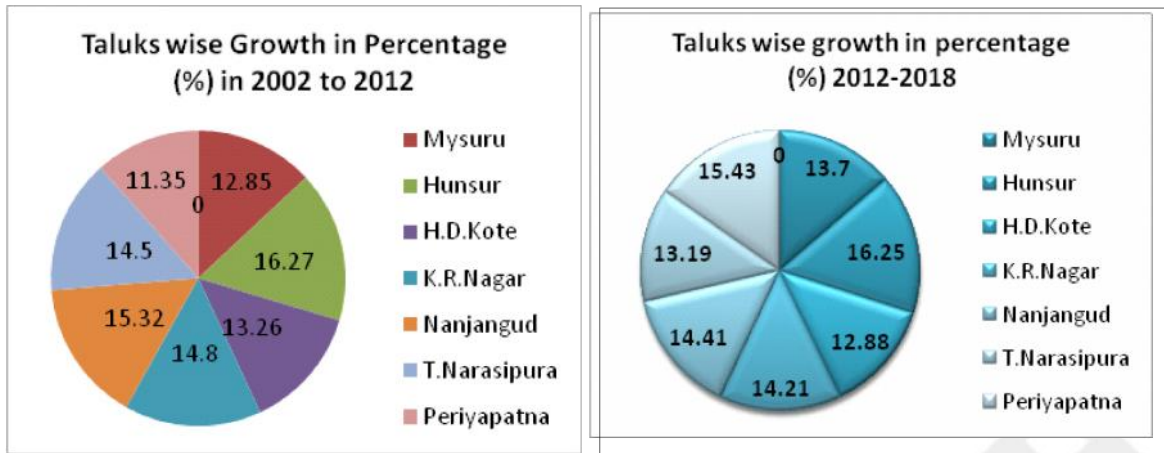


Fig.3 : Taluk wise growth in percentage from 2002-2012 and 2012-2018

Conclusion :-

The present study is enlightening the situation already mentioned and it shows the better opportunities to dairy formers of the study area. As a result the numbers of unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas are enabled to gainful employ themselves through various activities connected with dairying. The central and state governments should take necessary steps to introduce the different supportive fruitful schemes and financial assistance to encourage the dairy farmers to adopt dairying is one of their subsidiary occupation .in this context I hope that India has bright future in coming decades in the field of dairy forming.

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