

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH DAIRY
CO-OPERATIVES IN KARNATAKA: A CASE
STUDY OF MYSORE DISTRICT**

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Chapter VI

MAJOR FINDINGS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

People of rural India face a lot of hardships to earn livelihood. A majority of them are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and other ancillary activities. Income from agricultural activity has been as erratic as the monsoon. Hence, rural people are forced to think of generating additional revenues. Since these people are less literate and posses limited skills, the hunt for alternate source of income is constrained to a few occupations. A majority of them choose rearing of milch cattle and selling the milk as a source of secondary income. A cattle rearing is a diversification from existing agricultural activity. Largely, rural women are engaged in this activity. These rural women, besides doing hard household chores, also undertake the taxing job of cattle rearing. They supply the milk to the well-established district cooperative dairies working successfully on the Anand model. The present paper is an effort to study the role of district cooperative dairies in helping the women to be self-reliant, self-employed, self-diligent, and empowered.

This study provides an account of mid-term performance of the NDP-I on empowering women in terms of increasing women's participation and their role in decision making in dairying. Dairying has emerged as an important source of income for women, though it is still considered as a secondary source. In the cases, where a family doesn't own land and is dependent on labor work for its subsistence, dairying has become primary source of income for them. Women also see dairying as their responsibility as well as an opportunity for them. It has been observed that women are independent in taking day-to-day decisions regarding dairying. The econometric results indicate that NDP had a positive impact on women's participation in decisions related to selling milk. However, the program did not significantly influence women's participation in the use of dairy income as compared to women located in control village's areas. The most significant change was observed in the area of leadership. The program village women were found to be five per cent more likely to participate in village level infrastructure discussions. A typical woman in a program household is six per cent more likely to demand fair wages for public works and protest misbehavior by authorities and elected representatives. It is interesting to note that the program has the potential to indirectly influence the efficacy of rights based programs such as MGNREGS. The program has helped women gain access to at least one of the three extension services (AI, veterinary, and nutrition service). To be precise, the NDP women are eight per cent more likely to access one or the other

extension services. Results indicate that the program has significantly improved the breadth of coverage of extension services; however, the frequency of use of the extensions services by women members remains an area of improvement. The study also investigated the impact on gender parity at the household level. Impact estimates indicate that both VBMPS and RBP sub-components positively contributed to gender parity. Households with educated females, individual bank accounts were the largest beneficiaries, while Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are still lagging behind on various dimensions of women empowerment. The program has positively influenced the public speaking opportunities for women. They are more likely to use extension services, devote additional time to improve quality of poured milk, and participate in milk selling decisions.

The overall summary of the study is shown in the following section. The first chapter has introduced the concept of the dairy cooperatives and its importance in empowerment of women, objectives, hypotheses, methodology and importance of the study.

Review of literature presented in the second chapter which summarizes the existing literature relating to public investment in agriculture sector. In the first section and in the second part, all the reviews are classified into four categories on the basis of the concerned content and the result of the study. They are: Trend and quantum of investment on agricultural sector, Impact of investment on growth of agricultural sector and rural economy, Relationship between public and private investment and its problems in agricultural investment and the role of public investment in other countries

The third chapter dealt with theoretical dimension of dairy cooperative societies of general and women and its development along with that the production of milk in India and a view of the comparison of milk production in different nations.

The fourth chapter concerned with an overview of dairy cooperative societies and women empowerment in Karnataka and development of dairy cooperative of general and women as well as the production of milk in the state.

The fifth chapter focused on the impact of dairy cooperative societies and empowerment of women in the study area and how dairy cooperatives impact on

socio-economic status of women in the study area. This chapter comprised the testing of hypotheses which was obtained on the basis of the objectives of the study which has tested and final result of the entire hypotheses exhibit a positive impact on women empowerment in the study area.

The final chapter consists of summary and findings, policy recommendations and conclusion.

6.1 Major Findings

The study has found the major findings from the secondary and primary data which are mentioned in the following:

6.1.1 Findings from the Secondary Data

- The milk production has registered a growth rate of 6.28% during 2014-16, which is higher than last year's growth rate of about 4 per cent and three times more than the world average growth of 2.2%. Overall milk production of the country has increased to 1,65,404 thousand tonne in 2016-17 from 1,07,934 thousand tonne in 2007-08 which means 53.24 per cent of overall milk production of India has increased in 2016-17 compare to 2007-08. Uttar Pradesh registered the first rank in milk production as compare to other state as mentioned in the above table. The Mizoram is the lowest milk producing state in the country.
- There is a tremendous change in milk production after adoption of white revolution or flood in the country. There was less amount of milk production which says 97.1 million tonnes in 2005-06 and it was increased to 155.5 million tonnes in 2015-16. On the other hand the milk availability per head has also increased from 241 gms per day in 2005-06 to 337 gms per day in 2015-16. Even in the graph which explains the increasing trend of total milk production and per capita availability of milk per day in India.
- There is an increasing trend in per capita milk availability per day since 2006-07 to 2016-17 in all the state as well as in India where that has increased from 251 grams per day to 355 grams per day in respected years which shows in the graph 3.2. As per the table largest per capita milk availability per day is in Punjab which was 957 grams per day in 2006-07 and it was increased 1075

grams per day in 2016-17. Followed by Punjab some other states are having highest per capita milk availability per day like Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Khand, Jammu& Kashmir. The stake like Karnataka has also shown a positive trend in per capita milk availability per day which says 199 grm in 2006-07 to 291grm in 2016-17 but this is very less compare to other states of India. On the other hand all the Union Territories and some states like Mizoram, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura have less per capita milk availability per day.

- The total number of cooperatives was 122534 in 2006-07 and it was increased to 170992 in 2015-16 at all India level it is on an average of 71.66 per cent increase in a decade from 2006-07 to 2015-16 which has shown in the graph 3.3. On the other hand some states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Gujarat have large number of dairy cooperatives than other states of India. In the same way some states like Mizoram, Nagaland, Jharkhand and Meghalaya have less number of diary cooperatives in India. Even in Karnataka also the number of Dairy Cooperatives has increased in the same period.
- The women cooperative was 17230 during 2006-07 and it increased to 30223 in 2015-16 across the country which has shown in the graph 3.4. Whereas some states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra have large number of women dairy cooperatives such as 5494, 3867, 3766 and 3483 respectively in the country. In the same way, many states have less number of dairy cooperative societies in the country.
- The number of cattle population has increased from 155.3 million in 1951 to 190.9 million in 2016 and adult female cattle, buffalo and adult female buffalo have also increased in the same period. In the same way the total bovine population has increased from 198.7 million in 1951 to 299.6 million in 2012.
- The production of milk across the world in which Germany and France were producing large amount of milk in world during 1970 and India comes in the next position. This trend has been continued in the same way in all countries especially India stands biggest milk producer in the world during 2015. Its production has increased from 20.80 million tonnes in 1970 to 155.49 million tonnes in 2015 whereas at the world level the production level has increased

from 391.95 million tonnes to 806.70 million tonnes during the same period time.

- The government of Karnataka has been supporting financially to the people who engaged in the animal husbandry activity which has showed in the above table. In the planned allocation of resources in 2014-15 was Rs. 139215.02 lakh in 2014-15 and non-planned expenditure has also increased in the same way during forthcoming years.
- The total number of cattle availability in Karnataka in which the number of cattle has increased from 0.95 crore in 2014-15 to 1.05 crore in 2015-16 and further declined to the same level. In the same way the buffalo population has been declined to 0.35 crore from 0.40 crore in the same period of time in Karnataka.
- The number of veterinary institutions has increased from 4112 in 2013-14 to 4215 in 2016-17 and in the same way other factors like livestock forms are being a constant, artificial insemination done, number of cases treated, fodder production and milk production have increased continuously during the same period of time.
- The performance under artificial insemination programme from 2014-15 to 2016-17 in Karnataka where 23.42 lakhs cows including cross breed and indigenous have involved in this programme in 2014-15, out of it 5.04 lakhs cows calves born during the same year and it was declined after a couple of year. In the same way, 5.03 lakhs buffalos have come under this programme and only 1.26 lakhs of them have calves born in the same period of time and it was declined for the next years.
- The division-wise progress of artificial insemination with target and achievements in Karnataka where the target level in all the divisions like Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga have increased between the period of 2014-15 and 2015-16 but declined in the year of 2016-17. In the same way the percentage of target achievement ratio has showed the decreasing trend in the divisions.

- The total number of DCS registered was 14826 in 2015-16 and it was increased to 1586 in the year of 2017-18 whereas women DCS registered also increased from 3949 to 4122 during the same period of time. Likewise, other factors like DCS functioning, women DCS functioning, STEP registered and functioning have also increased continuously with same period of time. There is a drastic change in membership of DCS in Karnataka which was 23.50 lakhs in 2015-16 and increased to 2.60 lakhs in 2917-18. In the same way other factors like milk production, procurement, milk sales, curd sales and ect have increased during the same period of time in Karnataka.
- The number of milk cooperatives increasing every year and finally reached to 12320 (2013-14) from 8266 (2004-05). Along with the increase in total number of milk cooperatives the women milk cooperatives also increased from 1245 (2004-05) to 3007 (2013-14). Even though the total of women milk cooperatives increased over a period, the annual growth rate of it is decreased. It means that it is reduced to 2% in the year 2013-14 from 4.17% in 2012-13. But the percentage of women cooperatives increased to 24.40% in 2013-14 from 15% in 2004-05.
- The numbers of organization of WDCSs were 400 in Phases-I and it decreased to 200 further it also increased trend in Phases-VIII. In the Phases-I the number of functioning of WDCSs was 320 but it decreased to 250 in Karnataka. The mean for organization of WDCSs is 240.5; functioning of WDCSs is 220.39; the standard deviation for the organization of WDCSs is 68.09; functioning of WDCSs is 47.08; and the co-efficient of variation for the organization of WDCSs is 28.31; functioning of WDCSs is 21.39 per cent.
- The total number of women DCS in Karnataka has increased from 1589 in year of 2007 to 3550 in 2016. Only few districts like Hassan, Mandya and Mysore have the large number of Women DCS namely 547, 504 and 449 respectively as compare to other districts in Karnataka. Remaining all the districts has come in the next of these three districts which are contributing as much as possible to the total women DCS in Karnataka.
- The highest registered WDCSs are 251(13.05 percent) under Hassan Milk Union; lowest registered WDCSs are 57 (2.96 per cent) under

Chamarajanagara Milk Union. In terms of the highest functioning of WDCSs are 243(13.86 per cent) under Hassan Milk Union and lowest functioning of WDCSs are 55 (3.13 per cent) under Chamarajanagara milk union in Karnataka.

- The milk production has increased from 5797000 tonne in 2001-02 to 6562000 tonne in 2016-17 but only in few years there was a fluctuation in the production of milk in 2003-03, after this year the milk production has increased continuously in Karnataka. The per capita milk availability per day has also increased from 249 gms in 2001-02 to 291 gms in 2016-17 in Karnataka.

6.1.2 Findings from the Primary Data

- The majority of women respondents like 31.8 per cent come under the age group of 31-40 where 6.4 percent of respondents in Mysore which is very high than compare to others and 3.6 per cent in both Piriyapatna and Nanjanagud which is low in the same age group. Only 10 per cent of respondents come under the age group of 20-30 which is very less compare to other age group where no respondents come under this group in H. D. Kote. Aggregately 26.1 per cent respondents under the age group of 41-50 and 16.1 per cent of respondents come under the both age group of 51-60 and more than 61 years.
- The majority of the respondents about 97.5 per cent including all taluks belong to the Hindu religion and only few respondents like 2.5 per cent belong to the Christian religion. These Christians do not come under this religion originally but they have converted from Hindu to Christian religion.
- The majority of the respondents come under the OBC community which is about 37.5 per cent and next comes GM community which is 31.1 per cent. And only few respondents are coming under the SC and ST community which is about 20.7 per cent and 10.7 per cent respectively. The OBC community respondents trusted the animal husbandry as a main source of income to the family.
- The large number of the respondents about 40.7 per cent is illiterate including all taluks. As per the information only illiterate respondents are showing more

interest in the animal husbandry activity. Apart from this 22.5 per cent of respondents are known to read and write and 11.8 per cent of them are studied at primary level. And 22.9 per cent of respondents have studied at secondary level of education but only 2.1 per cent of respondents studied at graduate level which is included all the taluks.

- The joint family is natural in most of the villages in India but in recent days this trend has declined and converted into nucleous family. According to the data 51.4 per cent of the respondents are coming under the joint family where more than two generation people are living in one house. Apart from this 48.6 per cent of the respondents are living in nucleous family including all the taluks in the study area.
- Out of the total respondents 20.4 per cent of them are holding the within 1 acre of land including all the taluks but none of the respondent in H D Kote is having this size of the land. 27.1 per cent of the respondents are holding from 1 to 2 acre of land and majority like 33.2 per cent of them are holding agriculture land from 2 to 5 acre but more number of respondents in Hunsur taluk come under this group compare to other taluks in the study area.
- If land is well irrigated the respondents would like to rear more numbers of cow and buffalo in their houses. On the basis of that 55.7 per cent of the respondents are holding land of well irrigated and they are producing fodder to the animals themselves in their own land. But remaining 44.3 per cent of the respondents do not have the irrigated land but also they wanted grow some fodder themselves during the rainy season.
- The card holding of the respondents who engaged in the animal husbandry in the study area where Out of the total respondents only 3.9 per cent of the respondents are holding the Anthyodaya card but maximum respondents like 75.7 per cent are holding the BPL card including all taluks as per the researcher's information.
- Main intention of the searcher is to enquire the member of the dairy cooperative where out of the total respondents 92.9 per cent of the them are the member of the dairy cooperatives these members are getting the benefits

from this society but remaining 7.1 per cent of them are the non member the of the dairy cooperative.

- The involvement of respondents in the dairy farming as a main business or complementary business where only 38.2 per cent of respondents have believed this activity as a main business and remaining 61.8 per cent of them have engaged as complementary activity in the study area.
- Usually people used to rear cattle like cow and buffalo than other cattle because they are generating sufficient income facility to maintain the household in the rural area. Out of the total respondents 91.4 per cent of them are rearing cow under the animal husbandry which can be classified into desi and breed. But remaining 6.4 per cent of them are rearing the buffalo in the study area including all the taluks.
- The total milk production per day which is including morning and evening in a day where 22.5 per cent of the respondents are producing between 5 to 10 liters per day and 21.3, 15.7, 26.8 and 13.6 per cent of the respondents are producing 10 to 20 liters, 20 to 30 liters, 30 to 50 liters and more than 50 liters per day respectively. Some of the respondents in the study area are engaged in animal husbandry as main business they are producing more than 90 liters per day also.
- The milk usage for the consumption of the respondents per day in the study area is where 1.4 per cent of the respondents do not want to retain the milk for the consumption. 3.6 per cent of them wanted to keep half liter milk for the regular use. Maximum respondents like 53.6 per cent would like retain one liter milk per day for the regular consumption. And remaining respondents like 33.2 per cent and 8.2 per cent of them would keep 2 and 3 liter milk for the regular consumption which is including all the taluks in the study area.
- The income of the respondents from the milk production where 35 per cent of the respondents are earning the income of less than Rs. 5000 and 21.1 per cent of respondents earn from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000. In the same way 26.8 per cent of them earn from 10000 to 20000 and 26.8 per cent of them earn from

20000 to 50000 but remaining 4.6 per cent of respondents earn more than 50000 by the production of milk in the study area.

- The respondents who have the certain area of agriculture land they produce fodder to the animals themselves and if do not have the land they wanted to punted to purchase from the neighbors or the people who have more than sufficient fodder. As per above table 93.9 per cent of the respondents are growing the fodder themselves and remaining of them are not producing where all the data which is an average of all taluks in the study area.
- The people in the rural area are not interested to sale the fodder to anyone else due to difficulty during summer season. As per the data only 36.8 per cent of the respondents are willing to sale excess fodder to the other people which is as average of all the taluks. Remaining majority of the respondents 63.2 per cent of them are not willing to sale the fodder to anybody because they will preserve all the fodder to their animals during the difficulty situation like summer season.
- Many villages do not have this hospital facility like 45.4 per cent respondents have given the opinion as not having such hospital where the respondents are taking the animal to neighbor villages during the unhealthy situation only 54.6 per cent of them are satisfied with the veterinary hospital facility in the study area.
- As per the opinion of the respondents 20.7 per cent of them are getting treatment to the animals through dairy cooperatives and 21.1 per cent are getting from the private hospital and remaining large number of respondents 57.5 per cent are getting form the government hospital in the study area. But only few of them are getting from other sources like ayurved or homemade medicine.
- Only 12.9 per cent of respondents are obtained the loan from the society but remaining 87.1 per cent of them have not got loan facility. The majority of them have not benefited any loan because according to them the dairy cooperatives won't get the loan from the financial institutions to the lending for the dairy members.

- The subsidy on purchasing animals and difficulty while getting animals from the dairy cooperative society where only 16.8 per cent of them have got the subsidy from the dairy cooperative but remaining of them have not taken the subsidy.
- The dairy cooperatives have been taken the initiative to provide training facility to the members of the society. Out of the total respondents 53.2 per cent of them have obtained the training facility but remaining 46.8 per cent of them have not taken this benefit.
- The 49.3 per cent of the respondents have taken insurance on their cattle but remaining 50.7 per cent of them have not taken the insurance. This explains that the half of the respondents do not aware about the taking insurance on the animals.
- As per the information given by the respondents 37.9 per cent of the respondents are getting payment per week and more number of respondents like 55.7 per cent is getting payment once in two week. But remaining 5.4 per cent of them are getting once in a month. People in rural area are trusted the animal husbandry for day to day expenses if once the diary cooperative makes delay for the payment they will suffer lot.
- If the respondents want to get more milk they have to give more quantity of fodder to the cattle. 92.5 per cent of respondents are proving fodder to the cattle which can generate more quantity of milk to pour at dairy cooperative societies.
- The diary cooperative plays an important role in organizing veterinary camps at the centre of dairy where people can access the benefit very easily and which can train the people about how to rare animals. According to the 72.5 per cent of respondents societies are organizing the veterinary camps at the dairy and 80.4 per cent of them are participating in this camp as well as getting benefits in the study area.
- The 63.2 per cent of respondents have got the benefit this programme which can make the people to get the idea of rearing animals in a proper direction. And remaining respondents of 36.8 per cent of them did not get this benefit

due to unaware of this programme and neglect to get this opportunity in the study area including all taluks.

- The organizing committee meet and general body meeting conducted by the dairy cooperative societies in the study area. On the basis of that 91.1 per cent of respondents have given the opinion that the diary cooperative societies have been conducting committee meeting once in every month and 96.8 per cent of respondents said as yes as conducting general body meeting once in a year in the area which is an average of all taluks.
- On the basis of the opinion given by the respondents, 21.1 per cent of respondents' opinion Desi cow can give higher quantity of milk and 77.5 per cent of respondents have given the opinion that the cross breed can give higher quantity of milk.
- Quantity of feeds to the milking cow per day in which 27.1 per cent of respondents are giving one kg per day and 41.8 per cent of them are proving two kg per day and remaining 26.8 and 4.3 per cent of them are proving three kg and more than three kg per day to the milking cow. According to the opinion of the respondents, when they would provide more quantity of feeds to the milking cow definitely that gives larger quantity of milk per day.
- The respondents are providing fodder to the animals especially the pregnant cow or buffalos. Maximum of the respondents have given opinion that when they provide the fodder to the animals which can make to grow very faster and that generates more protein to the animals. On that basis 16.9 per cent of them are providing one kg per day and 54.3 per cent of them as well as 28.9 per cent of respondents are providing two kg and three kg per day which is an average of all taluks.
- The quantity of feeds given to the heifer cow per day in the study area in which all the respondents are providing feeds to the heifer cow or buffalo which can give more protein and make faster growth of animals. 48.6 per cent of respondents would provide one kg per day and 43.2 per cent of them provide two kg per day and remaining respondents provide more than 3 kg per day which is an average of all taluks of Mysore.

- According to the respondents the worms will be identified during rainy season especially in the area of animals' legs or in animals' lair. If respondents inform to the dairy cooperative employees, they come and apply this de-worming to the animals and lair. As per the table 90 per cent of respondents are using this de-worming to the animals during the rainy season.
- The respondents are applying the de-worming to the animals and lair whenever they required or when the worms will be appeared in the area. That deals with how many times the respondents are applying this de-worming. On the basis of that 4.3 per cent them in once in a year, 83.2 per cent of them twice in a year and remaining 12.5 per cent of them trice in a year applying this de-worming to the animals which is including all the taluks of Mysore district.
- The vaccination to the cattle in the study area 93.6 per cent of them are providing vaccinations to the animals every year. This is very essential practice made by them for the protection of the cattle during the rainy season. As their opinion the cattle will suffer some diseases during rainy and summer season. Therefore the vaccination is needed to the all animals which are milking and non milking cow or buffalo or any other animals.
- As per researcher's information majority of the respondents would like to take the animals to outside for the green grassing in all the taluks of Mysore district. On the basis of that 96.8 per cent of them are doing the same as mentioned previously. As the respondents think 'they can get more quantity of milk once we take outside for the green grassing' certainly that give more result.
- Usually all the respondents would like to concentrate on the well maintenance of the lair which can control the diseases of the animals in order to sustain the health status of the animals. Related to that, 98.6 per cent of respondents have well maintained the lair of animals. The pure air is also very essential for all the animals regarding this 99.3 per cent of them are well maintained air at the lair.

- The respondents are washing animals regularly to maintain the lair cleanliness and they have an intension of concentrating the health of the animals where they used maintain the lair. On the basis of that 37.5 per cent them are washing their cows or buffalo regularly and 32.9 per cent of them would like to wash once in a two days which is very good practice of doing all these for the better health of animals. And 26.4 per cent of respondents used wash the animals once in a week but remaining 3.2 per cent of them wash once in 15 days.
- Large numbers of respondents have increased their knowledge of dairy farming in the study area. The dairy cooperative is providing the training facilities to the respondents like animal rearing method, conserving method, feeding method, providing the fodder the animal, maintenance of lair and so on. Therefore 97.1 per cent of the respondents have benefited these training facilities which are organized by the dairy cooperative society.
- The opinion on well improvement of socio-economic status of the respondents in the study area is where 88.2 per cent of the respondents have given the opinion as well improvement of standard living of the respondents. When the respondents involved automatically income level will increase in a positive way which can improve the socio-economic status of the respondents in the study area.
- Every person would like to create certain assets from the income earned by the business activity like animal husbandry. Except 13.2 per cent of the respondents, remaining all of them has created the small amount of the assets by the income of animal husbandry in the study area. According to the researcher, many respondents have more than 4 or 5 milking cows in their family as an assts where they can earn income through selling them to the other people.
- The availability of employment opportunity after joining to the animal husbandry activity in which 71.4 per cent of the respondents were getting employment in the animal husbandry which is very less proportion after joining that is an equivalent to 74.7 per cent in the study area including all the taluks.

- According to the responses of the respondents, 54.6 per cent of them were migrated to the city for finding the job. The respondents when they get involved in the animal husbandry they would not go for any other places to find the job. The migrating level has reduced from 54.6 per cent before joining to the dairy farming to 23.2 per cent after joining to the dairy farming.
- The availability of employment after joining to the dairy cooperative society has well improved where 48.6 per cent of the respondents are getting employment opportunity after the in the animal husbandry. But majority of them like 51.4 per cent did not get the full time employment because they engaged as part time employment.
- As per the opinion given by the respondents, 53.9 per cent of them have provided the well education to their children from the income earned by the dairy cooperative. But remaining of them did not provide the good education the children. Another important factor is health, 93.2 per cent of the respondents' health status has improved even in the involvement of the animal husbandry activities in the study area which is considered all the taluks.
- Majority of the people do not want go for the hospital in rural area where they show an active participation in this activity which can enhance the health condition of the respondents. Out of the total respondents 24.3 per cent of them have given the opinion as moderately satisfactory about their health. Large numbers of respondents like 60.1 per cent of them have accepted as good status of their health and remaining 14.6 per cent of them have strongly satisfied with this activity which can support to maintain good health by this activity in the rural area.
- The majority of them can earn worth of animals from 20000 to 30000 amount of money because they feel animals as an assets in the rural area. But remaining respondents can earn more than Rs. 30000 upto more than Rs. 200000.
- According to the respondents 93.6 per cent of them have given the opinion as well improvement of fertility of soil due to applying the manure to the agriculture land in the study area including all the taluks. But remaining of

them has not accepted about the well improvement of the agriculture land because they do not have land. Usually all the farmers would like to add the organic fertilizer like manure to agriculture.

- Only 6.4 per cent respondents are earning income of Rs. 1000 to 2500 but remaining of them is earning more than 2500 of money and few of them earn more than 35000 of money from the animal manure in the study area.
- According to the data collected by the researcher, 70.7 per cent of the respondents' consumption of milk has increased after joining to the dairy cooperative in the study area. And remaining 29.4 per cent of them would like to pour into the dairy so that these respondents' milk consumption has not increased.
- The 85.4 per cent of the respondents have become economically independent since joining to the dairy cooperative in study area but except the respondents in T Narasipur in all the taluks the majority of the respondents are economically strong. Remaining 14.6 per cent of respondents are not yet economically strong because they do not have the sufficient land to grow fodder to the animals and they have only one milking cow or buffalo where these respondents are depending on the income earning through only this source in the study area including all taluks.
- The availability of loan to the respondents to promote the people to involve in the animal husbandry activity where only 12.5 per cent of respondents have obtained the loan facility from the financial institution through the dairy cooperative societies but majority of them have not taken the loan which is including all taluks of Mysore.

6.2 Policy Recommendations

People in the rural area have trusted the dairy farming as a main source of income which can sustain the family in India. Suggestions to improve the growth of dairy farming in India, Some of the suggestions to improve the situation and solve various problems faced by farmers and dairy societies are given as below:-

- The nature of commodity and its marketing demand heavily depends upon the managerial skills of the farmers. Therefore, suggested that it is training and

education of farmers in handling, selling and pricing, herd management, knowledge about qualitative aspects of milk and its products should be given.

- A very few educated people practice this activity. For increasing the milk production and lowering the cost of milk production educated and well trained people should enter into dairy activity.
- The milk producers do not maintain the records of income and expenditure of dairy and related operations. It is suggested that the record should be maintained for their own better performance.
- The price of milk does not increase as the expenditure increases. Therefore it is suggested that, the price of milk should be increased in relation to the price of fodder and concentrate feeds, which has a major impact on the production cost of milk.
- It is suggested that more varieties of crossbreed cows and she buffaloes should be made available to the milk producers as per the climatic conditions of the region.
- The extension education and training programmes related to maintenance and health care of milk animals be extended to all the villages in the Mysore district.
- Government should develop small milk processing units which help to increase the income of milk producers. By considering the suggestions given above, the dairy activities in the region should be strengthened for the economic development of the region
- Dairy Farming in India Cooperative banks and other national banks should come forward to extend liberal credit facilities to the farmers particularly small and marginal farmers for the development of dairy enterprise.
- Establishing a veterinary service center to improve the efficiency of the artificial insemination scheme, veterinary services must be provided to the farmer door on all bases at a reasonable cost.

- The changing cropping pattern should aim to produce sufficient green and dry fodder to livestock population in the village and encourage the farmer to take up fodder cultivation on a commercial basis.
- Attempts should also be made to improve the quality and increase the quality of manufactures feed in the cooperative sector so that quality feed can be supplier at reasonable prices. The dairy farmer especially weaker sections of society will be supported with subsidized credit for calf rearing and feeding the cattle during dry seasons.
- The organizational support for milk producers through the cooperative sector should streamlined and expanded organization for primary cooperatives for milk procurement should be extended to areas where the local market is unable to absorb the milk production steps should be taken to reorganize and develop rural market for milk.
- Take essential steps for reducing the effect of middleman because middleman exploited the dairy farmers so our governments have taken any measure to reduce their interference.
- The governments have to give more support to the dairy farmers by providing subsidies, proper prices and market facilities.
- Main problem in the unorganized dairy sector is quality, which creates a serious threat to the health of consumers. Unsanitary local conditions, unhygienic containers, substandard processing equipment, poor handling methods etc. contribute to poor quality and at times unsafe milk in the unorganized dairy sector. To bring about structural changes in this sector, measures like processing at village level, process and market pasteurized milk in a cost effective manner, quality up-gradation of traditional technology to commercial sale using modern equipment and management skills are needed.

6.3 Conclusion

WDCs not only play a core role in empowering rural women but also form a hub of platform to the weaker sections of them to put forth their genuine problems. More emphasis has to be given on economic empowerment by training them on other income generating activities like value addition for sustaining the WDCs. The role

played by WDC is much appreciated which can also be replicated in other parts of the country. The performance of the dairy cooperatives plays an important role on empowering women in terms of increasing women's participation and their role in decision making in dairying.

This study has key effects of women's empowerment through cooperative membership. Since the 1980s, over 3000 women only dairy cooperative societies have been founded in Karnataka, India, with the objective of economically and socially empowering women. In a context of rural poverty in which women-only cooperatives are promoted without offering additional development opportunities for men, the empowering effects remain limited to increased leadership abilities. Cooperative membership as such does not automatically enhance women's control over income or their intra-household decision-making power. In fact, members of women only cooperatives perceive themselves as having even less control over dairy income[e and productive decisions compared with unorganized female dairy producers.

The present study dealt exclusively with the performance of the dairy cooperatives in the empowerment of women in Mysore district including all the taluks. As per the result of the statistical tools the dairy cooperatives are made the women with a strong decision maker in economically and other aspects to strengthen the quality of life of the rural people in Mysore district. The overall analysis of the study dealt with empowerment of women through dairy cooperatives in rural area.