



A Study on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Participation in Co-operative Society in Mysuru District

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ABSTRACT

This Paper contains the development of cooperatives in Karnataka State and Mysuru District. It is tried to provide status of cooperative societies in conditions of growth of no. of societies, membership, share capital, working capital and also taluk-wise SC and STs Participation in Co-operative society of Mysuru District. Present study is undertaken to study the trends of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka and Mysuru District and to review the SC and STs Participation in Co-operatives of Mysuru district. The study is based on secondary source of data such as Sahakara Sindhu, Department of Co-operation, Government of Karnataka, Co-operation Department Reports and Articles. The study uses statistical tools such as CGR, Average, Standard Deviation tables, and graph.

KEYWORDS

co-operative society, Welfare Programmes for Scheduled Castes.

The first co-operative society of our country was recorded in 1905 at Kanaginahal village of Gadag district in Karnataka. Sri SiddanagoudaSannaramana Gouda Patil is considered while the institute in the co-operative movement as he is the founder president of the thought co-operative society in our country. The cooperative movement has passed through several stages of development in India. The National Cooperatives Policy, 2002 paved the way for systematic management of cooperatives in the country. The Indian cooperatives have played a significant role in the social and economic transformation of the country. The history of Karnataka dates back to the sandstone Age according to available historical monuments and documents. Karnataka is also well known in the country as the cradle of the Indian cooperative movement which has gained considerable momentum across the country. It is also one of the pioneers in the field of organization of farm and non-farm credit cooperatives. The Princely State of Mysuru had started a new generation agricultural banks under the governmental patronage and sponsorship in 1894. These banks were founded on the principles of cooperative management. There were certain cooperatives which were established by committed champions of social justice and economic equity in Karnataka. The Department of Cooperation has a secretariat and a five tier field department comprising of the state, region, district, sub-division and taluk levels. The Government of Karnataka also implemented Integrated Cooperative Development Programme in order to develop the infrastructural facilities and capital resources of cooperatives in Karnataka.

The Department of Co-operation abroad the administration and functioning of various Co-operative Institutions namely Textiles, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Sugar, Fisheries, Horticulture, Agriculture and Irrigation and also assist the societies financially as well providing technical guidance and input.

This Paper contains the development of cooperatives in Karnataka State and Mysuru District. It is tried to provide status of cooperative societies in conditions of growth of no. of societies, membership, share capital, working capital and also taluk-wise SC and STs Participation in Co-operative society of Mysuru District.

Objectives and Methodology

Present study is undertaken to study the trends of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka and Mysuru District and to review the SC and STs Participation in Co-operatives of Mysuru district. The study is based on secondary source of data such as Sahakara Sindhu, Department of Co-operation, Government of Karnataka, Co-operation Department Reports and Articles. The study uses statistical tools such as CGR, Average, Standard Deviation tables, and graph.

Cooperative Movement in Karnataka

The State has witnessed tremendous growth in the cooperative sector. Cooperative institutions have played a vital role in the socio-economic development of the State, particularly in the rural areas and in agriculture and allied sectors. It is our firm belief and conviction that the Co-operative Institutions will continue to play a key role in the economic development of the country and will become more relevant in the changing economic environment of liberalization and globalization.

Cooperative Movement is wide spread in all the developmental sectors like Credit, Marketing, Consumers, Silk Industry, Dairy, Fisheries, Horticulture, Sugar, House Building, Constructions of godowns etc.

The first co-operative society of our country was registered in 1905 at Kanaginahal village of Gadag district in Karnataka. Sri SiddanagoudaSannaramana Gouda Patil is considered as the pioneer in the co-operative movement as he is the founder president of the said co-operative society in our country. The Mysuru Co-operative Societies Act 1959 is the first legislation in our state pertaining to the co-operative societies and has come into being from 25-05-1960.

Karnataka occupies third position in the co-operative movement in India. It has been playing an important role in improving the economic condition of people involved in co-operative movement and has spread to almost all sectors of economic activities, both in rural and urban areas.

Karnataka is the first state where in Agricultural loans through co-operatives are available at 3% which, is the lowest in the country. This facility is also extended to the loans borrowed by weavers and fishermen Loans are available, if borrowed through co-operatives, for self-help groups at 4%. Government of Karnataka is subsidizing the co-operatives by providing Interest- subsidy through budgetary provisions. Since the implementation of the recommendations of Prof. Vaidyanathan Committee through MOU with Government of India, NABARD and the state Government in March 2008, the role of the state Government in respect of Agricultural credit structure Institutions has metamorphosed from the role of regulator, supervisor to the role of being a Friend, Philosopher and Guide. All statutes, circulars, orders which were coming in the way of day to day internal affairs of the institutions have been withdrawn.

A new era of co-operative credit structure through self-governance and independent decision making has come in to being and it is hoped that the co-operatives will become

professionally efficient and financially viable in the years to come. The state has witnessed a tremendous growth in the Cooperative Sector.

Table-1: Co-operative Societies in Karnataka during 1905-06 to 2014-15

Year	No. of Societies	Membership (Actual)	Share Capital	Working Capital
1905-06	5	386	0.11	0.14
1925-26	1603	92,292	35.52	112.38
1950-51	5190	5,01,281	138.74	690.90
1975-76	22713	59,45,009	12,543.00	91,637.00
2000-01	29930	1,61,67,000	1,47,316.00	21,19,867.65
2005-06	32577	2,05,00,000	1,91,700.00	26,47,500.00
2007-08	33394	2,09,00,000	2,69,000.00	27,18,000.00
2008-09	34025	1,87,88,741	2,78,574.89	32,69,321.66
2009-10	34863	1,99,04,730	3,17,136.93	38,24,891.99
2010-11	35502	2,15,33,651	3,47,900.00	41,35,500.00
2011-12	36481	2,63,99,074	3,02,200.00	51,86,400.00
2012-13	37468	2,18,11,687	3,12,900.00	58,69,200.00
2013-14	38430	2,30,15,000	4,11,618.00	65,66,200.00
2014-15	39619	2,23,99,000	4,02,526.00	69,35,300.00

Source: Annual Reports of Co-operative department in Karnataka (sahakarasinghu)

Table 1 Indicates the performance of general cooperative societies in Karnataka relating to empowerment for the years between 1905-96 and 2014-15.

Cooperatives in Mysuru District

Mysuru district is also well known in Karnataka state for cooperative movement. The Princely State of Mysuru had the privilege of starting economically viable cooperatives under the dynamic leadership of Wodeyars. In the decade of 1950s and 60s cooperatives were promoted by the rulers as important sources of credit service to the rural people in the post-independence era. Consumer cooperatives, dairy cooperatives, urban cooperatives, multipurpose women cooperatives were established in the district owing to the initiative taken by the founders of cooperative movement in the district. In the decades of 1980 and 1990 women cooperatives, multipurpose women cooperatives, women cooperative banks and other cooperatives were established in order to provide financial support for the economic empowerment of women in the district.

The cooperative movement in Mysuru district has practically embraced all spheres of human life and entire district. The cooperatives have become very active and useful sources of credit service in urban and rural areas of the district. The Women Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies (WMPCS) were developed in Mysuru district on a priority basis by the administrators. 95 The above table presents the performance of cooperative society in Mysuru district. The data reveal that a majority of cooperatives in Mysuru district are managed under profit condition during 1991 - 2010. A majority of the cooperatives (71.26%) have gained profit while a minority of the cooperatives (22.86%) has experienced loss financially. However a meager minority of cooperatives (5.88%) have experienced neither profit nor loss financially and otherwise in Mysuru district. This factor motivated the researcher to select Mysuru district for an intensive empirical study.

Table-2: Growth of General Cooperative Societies in Mysuru District

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital
1993	1824	321264	18994	41532
1994	1831	35256	19162	41918
1995	1828	101011	19451	50368

1996	1885	102053	19873	51237
1997	1901	103617	20000	52543
1998	1440	184212	13146	26854
1999	1413	186316	12523	22985
2000	1416	198989	12697	23672
2001	1420	339763	12721	24332
2002	1528	388978	14416	28570
2003	1581	299040	15618	31523
2004	724	291830	10120	16971
2005	739	369047	10538	19069
2006	1046	405653	12183	22742
2007	1465	556441	13337	27449
2008	1681	540215	16958	35915
2009	1672	609160	16728	34931
2010	1718	638655	18062	39880
2011	1850	678222	20065	42946
2012	2127	718027	23524	44847
CGR	-0.59	12.14	-0.14	-0.95
Average	1554.45	353387.45	16005.80	34014.20
SD	371.20	210818.44	3778.93	11135.10

Source: Office of the Joint Registrar of Co-operatives, Mysuru and Taluk Head Co-operative Office (1993-2012)

Table- 2 Shows the performance of General cooperative societies in Mysuru. Relating to the No. of societies, Compound Growth Rate was found to be -0.59. Average and Standard Deviation values were 1554.45 and 371.20 respectively. For the membership, Compound Growth Rate was found to be 12.14. Average and Standard Deviation values were 353387.45 and 210818.44 respectively. The Share Capital has the Compound Growth Rate - 0.14. Average and Standard Deviation values were 16005.80 and 3778.93 respectively. For the Working Capital, Compound Growth Rate was found to be -0.95. Average and Standard Deviation values were 34014.20 and 11135.10 respectively.

SC and STs Participation in Co-operatives of Mysuru District

Co-operative society is a voluntary association of persons united to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled organization. In Mysuru District also cooperative activities are popular at grass root level and SC and STs are actively participating in the cooperative activities. Table 3 and figure 1 show the total number of SC and ST members in co-operative societies.

Table -3: SC and ST Members in Co-operative Societies of Mysuru District 2011-12

Taluk	Total Members	SC members	ST Members
H. D Kote	69159	12650 (18.29)	6118 (8.85)
Hunsur	101739	18670 (18.35)	7253 (7.13)
K R Nagara	92039	17050 (18.52)	7550 (8.20)
Mysuru	234751	37985 (16.18)	18140 (7.73)
Nanjangud	108945	20100 (18.45)	9050 (8.31)
Periyapatna	86098	15450 (17.94)	6540 (7.60)
T. Narasipura	117984	21150 (17.64)	8960 (7.59)
District	8,10,715	1,43,055(17.95)	63611 (7.84)

Source: Mysuru District Human Development Report 2014

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

Figure -1 : SC and ST Members in Co-operative Societies 2011-12

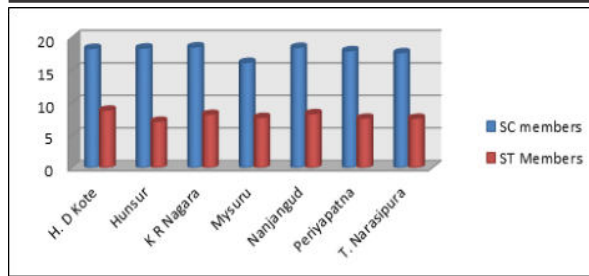


Table 3 and Figure 1 explain the total membership of co-operative societies in the District, SC members' represents 18 per cent. In all the taluks the percentage of their representation is more or less equal. Among all the taluks, in K R Nagara it is the highest i.e., 18.52 percent and the least are in Mysuru taluk that is 16.18 per cent. This implies that SC people are aware of co-operatives and the benefits of the same and the extent participation of ST population in co-operative societies. The total membership in the District is 8, 10,715 and ST members are 63611 representing 7.84 of total members. Here also we can notice taluk-wise variations which has varied between 8.85 percent (H.D. Kote taluk) and 7.13 percent (Hunsur taluk).

Conclusion

The Indian cooperatives have played a significant role in the social and economic transformation of the country. The history of Karnataka dates back to the Stone Age according to available historical monuments and documents. Karnataka is also well known in the country as the cradle of the Indian cooperative movement which has gained considerable momentum across the country. It is also one of the pioneers in the field of organization of farm and non-farm credit cooperatives. The Princely State of Mysuru had started a new generation agricultural banks under the governmental patronage and sponsorship in 1894. The performance of General cooperative societies in Mysuru. Relating to the No. of societies, Compound Growth Rate was found to be -0.59. Average and Standard Deviation values were 1554.45 and 371.20 respectively. It has found that, in all the taluks the percentage of their representation is more or less equal. Among all the taluks, in K R Nagara it is the highest i.e., 18.52 percent and the least are in Mysuru taluk that is 16.18 per cent. This implies that SC people are aware of co-operatives and the benefits of the same and the extent participation of ST population in co-operative societies. The total membership in the District is 8, 10,715 and ST members are 63611 representing 7.84 of total members. Here also we can notice taluk-wise variations which has varied between 8.85 percent (H.D. Kote taluk) and 7.13 percent (Hunsur taluk).

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