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Socio Economic Transformation by Dairy Development in Bundi District

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ABSTRACT: India is a developing country, to evaluate the increasing prosperity and welfare work in a region, it is necessary to study the level of change in the socio-economic facilities of that region. In this research paper we tried to find out the changes in the development of social facilities in dairy development, regional distribution of social facilities from dairy development, levels of social and economic development. The research area Bundi district is located in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan. And it is a part of Hadouti plateau. In the study different variables of social economic changes have been analysed with mean deviation method and social economics facilities centrality is identified by composite centrality method on panchayat samiti level.

KEY WORDS: Socio-Economic facilities, Regional Distribution, Dairy development, Composite Centrality Method.

I. INTRODUCTION

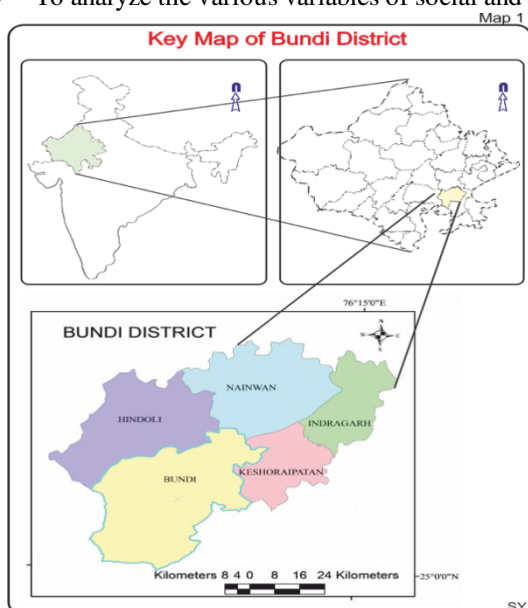
India is a developing country, to evaluate the increasing prosperity and welfare work in a region, it is necessary to study the level of change in the socio-economic facilities of that region. Bundi district is also an old and independent princely state of Rajputana region which has a long history. In independent Rajasthan, it got the status of an administrative district. After independence, things started changing in all the areas in the district. Emergence of new ideas, industrialization, and the spread of education with the influence of international institutions have changed the socio-economic structure of the district. An attempt has been made to study these changes in the present study.

II. OBJECTIVE

- To identify the changes in the development of social facilities in dairy development.
- To find out the regional distribution of social facilities from dairy development.
- To analyze the various variables of social and economic facilities from the deviation method.
- To find out the levels of social and economic development.

III. STUDY AREA

Bundi district is located in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan. And it is a part of Hadouti plateau. The shape of the district is a rhombic quadrilateral, its extension is between 23°49'11" to 25°53'11" North latitude and 75°19'30" to 76°19'30" East longitude. The total area of the district is 5820 sq. km. Which is only 1.63 percent of Rajasthan. The extension of the district from east to west is 121 km. And the extension from north to south is about 104 km. Bundi district is bounded on the North by Tonk district, Bhilwara district in the West and Chittorgarh district in the South West. Chambal river separates its' East and South boundary from Kota district.





IV. METHODOLOGY

Different variables of social economic changes have been analyzed with mean deviation method and social economics facilities centrality is identified by composite centrality method on panchayat samiti level.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dairy is an important aspect in the rural economic development of the present time, which occupies second place after agriculture, the rural economic system can be strengthened by dairy development. Several studies are conducted on various aspects of the dairy cooperatives. An in-depth review of the studies concerning the working of the dairy cooperatives, particularly at the village level, and the socio-economic impact of the dairy cooperatives on rural economy, particularly concerning production, marketing, and consumption of milk at the household level, costs and returns of dairying and employment generation is attempted in this study. Experts who have worked include L Ramachandran 1977 who studied pastoral milk production and animal foods.

NK Nair 1979 worked on Milk Produced from Dairy Animals and Artificial Insemination in Kerala. Gangwar and I.J. Singh 1979 studied the effect of feedstock difference on the value of milk production of cows found in Haryana. AH Somji 1980, worked in Kheda district of Gujarat state, on participation in milk business by lower classes and their milk cooperative unions. Buddhi Prakash Gautam 2005 did spatial analysis of dairy development in Hadouti region and studied its profit. Deshmukh 2012 studied the immense possibilities of employment in rural areas through livestock. Iqbal 2010 in his study revealed increasing urbanization and changing food habits of people. There is an increasing demand for dairy products in SAFI. In 2012 its study found that livestock is an important activity which can be important in alleviating the poverty of rural areas.

VI. ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE LEVELS FROM DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

For socio economic changes in the district, the following 10 variables have been included to analyze the nature of change-

1. Medical institutions per 10,000 rural population
2. Percentage of rural literacy
3. Per sq. km. Rural population density
4. Elementary school per 10,000 rural population
- 5 Upper primary school per 10,000 rural population
6. Percentage of entertainment facility for milk producing population
7. Percentage of transport facility for milk producing population
8. Percentage of communications facilities in milk producing population
9. New technology sources (computers) percentage in milk producers
10. Physical facility percentage in milk producing population

The level of socio-economic change was determined with the help of the following formula by the method "Deviation System Analysis".

$$\text{Formula: } D.I = \frac{(\sum x / \bar{x})}{N}$$

In this

x= Changed Value

\bar{x} =Mean of Changed Value

N= Number of Variables

D.I.=Deviation of Coefficient

Five variables were used to analyze the trend of social change in the district from 2004 to 2018, by finding the changed value of the variable (by subtracting the variable value of 2004 from the value of 2018) and from their average value deviation is calculated. From the deviation index shown in the table, it is found that there have been changes in the district in the last 15 years in various social elements, medicine, literacy, population density, education.

Table 1: Index of Social Change in Bundi District between 2004 and 2018

Year	Medical	Literacy	Population density	Primary school	Upper primary school	District average
2004	26.20	116.19	9.56	2.52	2.72	31.18
2018	51.28	138.71	15.30	3.87	3.50	42.53
D.I	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.05

To analyze the nature of social development in the district at present, the deviation from the arithmetic mean of 10 variable values was found. The social development index of Hindoli and KeshoraiPatan panchayat samitis in the district is the highest (+0.27) and the lowest social development level (+0.20) of Nainwan panchayat samiti. Average index of social development in the district is (+0.24)

Table 2: Mean deviation of variables for social changes in rural area of Bundi district

Panchayat samiti	M	L	PD	PS	UPS	E	T	Co	Cu	Eq	Average
Hindoli	+0.26	+0.22	+0.25	+0.27	+0.20	+0.25	+0.27	+0.27	+0.35	+0.36	0.27
K patan	+0.37	+0.27	+0.25	+0.41	+0.26	+0.26	+0.26	+0.25	+0.24	+0.16	0.27
Talera (Bundi)	+0.19	+0.25	+0.24	+0.16	+0.28	+0.23	+0.25	+0.26	+0.28	+0.29	0.27
Nainwa	+0.17	+0.24	+0.24	+0.18	+0.24	+0.24	+0.20	+0.21	+0.12	+0.17	0.20
Mean	3.50	51.28	138.71	15.30	3.87	59.71	51.11	59.37	5.07	7.30	

Here, M = Medical facilities, L= Literacy, PD = Population density, PS = Primary school, UPS = Upper primary school, E = Entertainment facilities, T = Transport facilities, Co = Communication facilities, Cu = Computers, Eq = Electronics equipment

Composite centrality value of social facilities in Bundi district is identified using formula of

$$CCV = \frac{1000 \times C}{PP}$$

CCV = composite centrality value

C = centrality of facilities

PP = rural population of panchayat samiti

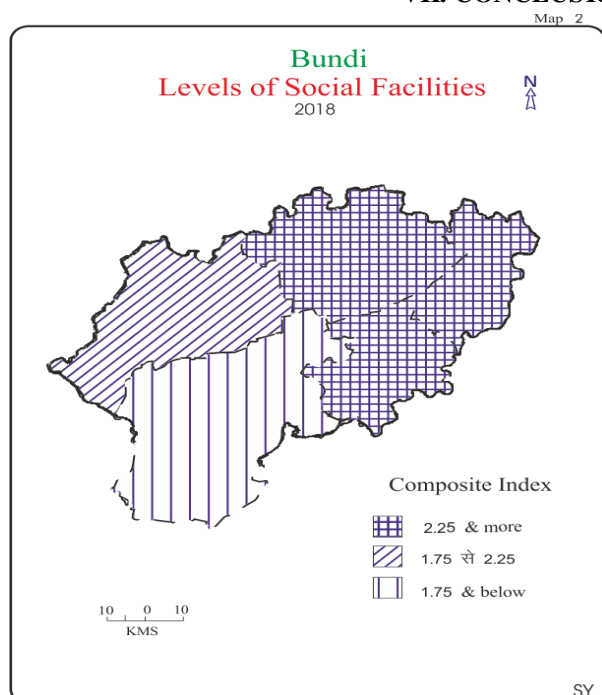
Table 3: Composite centrality value of social facilities in Bundi district

Panchayat samiti	M	L	PD	PS	UPS	E	T	Co	Cu	Eq	C	CCV
Hindoli	3.64	46.81	141.47	17.12	3.22	60.71	57.14	64.28	7.14	10.7	41.22	2.17
K patan	5.24	55.8	138.49	25.55	4.14	63.50	53.4	60.35	4.94	4.94	41.63	2.33
Talera (Bundi)	2.66	51.98	137.57	10.35	4.34	57.14	51.42	62.85	5.71	8.57	39.25	1.51
Nainwan	2.49	50.56	137.04	11.20	3.30	57.5	42.5	50.00	2.5	5.00	36.25	2.32
Average district coefficient											158.35	2.02

Here, M = Medical facilities, L = Literacy, PD = Population density, PS = Primary school, UPS = Upper primary school, E = Entertainment facilities, T = Transport facilities, Co = Communication facilities, Cu = Computers, Eq = Electronics equipment

The highest number of social development facilities in the district is 2.33 in KeshoraiPatan panchayat samiti, followed by Nainwan with 2.32, in Hindoli 2.17 and 1.51 in Taleda. The level of social development is the lowest in Nainwan and the reason for the high composite centrality value is the low rural population. The average value of these social development facilities in Bundi district is 2.02.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS



After studying the socio-economic changes occurring by dairy development in Bundi district, it has been found that the dairy business can become the basis of socio-economic progress of the rural population of the district from the point of view of the geographical location of the district. This can be understood from the data of dairy progress made so far. The interest of rural population is also found in dairy business. It can be made a progressive business by providing modern technology and facilities. The following suggestions can be important in supplementing the intensive socio-economic progress of dairy business in the district.

- To improve the dairy industry in the district, it needs to be made in line with the modern dairy development of western countries,
- Intensive program should be adopted for the improvement of the breed of milch animals, improving the breed of the indigenous milch animals in the district according to the climate,
- Milk production and productivity should be enhanced by ensuring the availability of veterinary services, artificial insemination (AI), feed and farmer education.



- The functioning of milk cooperative societies should be satisfactorily done. It is necessary to get them checked from time to time, maintenance of milking equipment and timely audit of payment records be done.
- Government should create policies and activities geared towards enhancing dairy farming activity by increasing, production, productivity and ensuring fair farmer price of milk.
- Government should establish enabling policy environment to enhance investment. Encourage private sector to increase investment in dairying.

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