

6th semester B.com (cooperation)

Calicut university

PG Department of commerce and management

International Co-operative Movement

PREPARED BY

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BC6B14 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Lecture Hours per week : 5

Credits

: 5 Internal : 20, External : 80 9

Objective: To enable the students to acquire knowledge about the evolution and development of co-operative movement in the world.

Module I Co-operative Movement in Foreign Countries: Great Britain (Consumer) - Germany (Agricultural Credit) - Denmark (Dairy) - China (Induscos) - Japan (Multi-purpose societies) - USA (Marketing) - USSR (Collective Farms).

15

Hours

Module II Co-operatives and Employment in Africa: Cocoa - Co-operatives in Sierra Leone - African Confederation of Co-operatives Savings and Credit Associations, (Nairobi) Kenya - Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (Tanzania) - Contribution of Robert Owen, Louis Blanc, Shri V. L. Mehta and D. R. Gadgil in the sphere of co-operation

15 Hours

Module III International Co-operative Alliance: Objectives – Role – Membership – Governing Bodies - Regional offices - Sectoral organizations and functioning of ICA - Leading specialized organizations of ICA - International Co-operative Agricultural Organization (ICAO) - International Co-operative Banking Association (ICBA) - International Health Co-operative

Organization (IHCO) - International Co-operative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) - Consumer Cooperative World-wide (CCW).

20 Hours

Module IV Role of International Organisations in the Development of Co-operative Movement : International Labour Organization - World Bank - World Assembly of Youth - Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization .

15 Hours

Module V Inter Co-operative Relations: Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operatives (IFFCO) - Anand Milk Producers Union Limited (AMUL) - National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) 10 Hours

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Module I

Cooperative movement in Great Britain

Great Britain is the birthplace of the cooperative store movement. It was the outcome of the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution had completely overhauled the entire social and economic life of Englishmen. Domestic industries were replaced by factory industries. The rural population started shifting its habitation from villages to towns and cities, industrial and mining

districts in the expectation of bettering their lot. Improved means of transport and communications broke down the isolation of many places. People started depending more and more on the outside world for employment and supply of goods and commodities.

The factory system created new problems for the government and the people, namely, low wages, unemployment, labor disputes, exploitation of child labor and slums. Moreover, the factories were ill-lit, ill-ventilated, over-crowded and insanitary. Safety precautions and devices were neglected. Children cleaned the running machines and suffered shocking accidents. This limits employees' ability to choose how to spend their earnings—generally to the benefit

Fenwick Weaver's Society

The earliest record of a co-operative comes from Fenwick, Scotland and where, on March 14, 1761, 16 weavers and apprentice weavers came together to sign. They also set up a fund that they lent back to members to purchase high cost items, and from which they gave charitable donations to the poor in the village. Later that decade, in 1769, they agreed to take funds from their society to purchase groceries which they sold from a central point in the village, the profits going back into their joint fund. They also joined together with the Freemasons and the Friendly Society to fund the building of a schoolhouse in 1812. They were active in other ways.

Dr. William King and The Cooperator.

Dr. King was an ardent follower of Owen. Like Owen, he argued that poverty, disease and crime were chiefly the result of existing economic and social condition. He believed that the remedy for the worker's plight was in their own hands. It was cooperation. The workers suffered because they worked for others. Unless they worked for themselves they would not enjoy the whole product of their labor. But this could be possible only if they had capital. For that he advocated cooperation to raise enough capital by accumulating small savings. The surplus capital could be used to employ more and more members to make shoes, clothes etc. By and by, all members would be self-employed and the society would develop into a community. In 1828, he started a paper, 'The Co-operator' to promote these ideas. 'The Co-operator' had a wide circulation and a great influence in the emerging movement.

The Rockdale Pioneers

In 1844, 28 flannel weavers join together to contribute 1 pound as share capital and form a society called ROCKDALE EQUITABLE SOCIETY. On 21 December 1844, they opened their

store with supplying bread, potato, butter and candles. The Pioneers decided it was time shoppers were treated with honesty, openness and respect, that they should be able to share in the profits that their custom contributed to and that they should have a democratic right to have a say in the business.

Every customer of the shop became a member and so had a true stake in the business. At first the co-op was open for only two nights a week, but within three months, the business had grown so much that it was open five days a week, and they expanded their selection to include tea and tobacco. They were soon known for providing high quality, unadulterated goods. Ten years later, the British co-operative movement had grown to nearly 1,000 co-operatives.

The Rockdale Society of Equitable Pioneers, was an early consumer co-operative, and one of the first to pay a patronage dividend, forming the basis for the modern co-operative movement. Although other co-operatives preceded them, the Rockdale Pioneers' co-operative became the prototype for societies in Great Britain. They are most famous for designing the Rockdale Principles, a set of principles of co-operation that provide the foundation for the principles on which co-ops around the world operate to this day. L

Co-operative Movement in Germany

Germany is the birthplace of co-operative credit movement in the World. In the middle of the 19th century the circumstances like-famine the introduction of a new idea in Germany. The poor farmers and laborers were heavily under debt and exploited by the moneylenders. Mostly the trade was also in the hands of the Jews and the farmers bought their requirements as well as sold their produce through this class. The result was an extreme poverty among the laborers and farmers..

When such condition was around, two pioneers, Herr F.W.Raiffeisen and Herr Franz Schulze (1808-1883),

He was a judge and the mayor of Delitzsch, started his efforts after studying the conditions of famine stricken people as a chairman of the "Famine Commission". With contributions from his friends he started a charitable bakery to distribute bread to the poor people. Co-operative efforts, however, started with a realization by him of the superiority of self- help and mutual-help over charity.

In 1849, he established his first friendly society of shoemakers with the object of making purchases of raw material in bulk and supplying it to the members.

In 1850, Schulze established his first credit society in his native town. Its function was to raise funds to be lent to its members. With the experience gained by his first cooperative society, Schulze formulated some principles and published them in book written in 1856. The number of his banks grew rapidly and in 1859, he called a congress of his banks which resolved to set-up

“The General Union of German Industrial Societies”.

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Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen

He was one person to whom the co-operative movement owes the maximum. As a Mayor of Wyerbusch, he came across with the poverty-stricken peasants and necessitated greedy moneylenders. There were near famine conditions, he got some grain on loan from the government, but he met the difficulties of transport and he motivated the people to harness the grain sledges to their villages. He constituted a poor people’s committee which distributed food on credit to the really deserving people.

Raiffeisen organized the “Heddesderf Beneficent Society”, this society joined by well to do persons and each of them deposited some money on interest.

In 1877, “The General Union of Rural Co-operative Societies” which was known as the “Raiffeisen Union” was also set up. Raiffeisen laid the maximum stress on the moral aspects of the working of societies and the concept of self-help, mutual-help, social equality, non-profit motive and joint liability.

Co-operatives have been formed on the pattern of collective farms as in Russia.

Later on, the co-operative movement developed in four distinct groups: 1. Rural Societies- the most important group of co-operative organization is the rural multipurpose societies, organized on Raiffeisen model. These societies combine in themselves the work of providing credit, supplying agricultural requirements, marketing of crops and processing of produce.

2. Urban Co-operative Societies formed in Both Raiffeisen and Schulze type societies provided all services offer to the members

3. Housing Co-operative Societies formed the third group in the movement. These societies constructed houses for their members with the finances collected from the members as well as from the government. A very large number of co-operative housing societies have been working in Berlin.

4. Consumer’s Co-operative Societies was the last group of consumer’s cooperatives. These societies were also running with a very large number of shops and have millions of members

Cooperative Movement in Denmark

Denmark is a very small kingdom having a good fertile soil. Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the country about 50% of the Danish export consists of agricultural products. However, agriculture occupies only one quarter of the population and remaining three fourth earns its overall structure of economy, the co-operative movement is playing an important role.

The problem of credit was solved by the credit associations under the supervision of the Government in 1850 by a special law. The main source of their funds is the money received by the sale of debentures. In 1925, a co-operative bank called “Andelsbanken” was established. The bulk of its share holders come from within the co-operative sector and in its voting system, it follows the principle of “one man-one vote”. It advances loans to co-operative societies, traders the bank for any purpose and there is no supervision on the application of loans, defaults in payments are negligible..

The immense increase in the supply of cheap foreign grain made it profitable for the Danes to import corn. On the other hand, demand for Danish butter increased in England. Thus, the Danish farmers took to growing fodder and raising live-stock on an increasing scale, the production of milk, butter and cheese has played its important part in the economy

England being the major buyer, 70% of the dairy products including butter, cheese, cream and milk point 1964, “Dairy Society Denmark” was established. It is an overall federation to which co-operative dairies as well as export organization are affiliated, which co-ordinate the production and marketing activities in the whole co-operative dairy business in the country. The Danish farmers, who started with dairies, had soon to take to piggeries as an additional job. The milk produce was much above the local needs and after churning butter out of it, the separated milk went waste. As pigs are best fattened with this milk, farmers started rearing them. On 14 July 1887, 500 farmers from the Horses region joined forces to form Denmark’s first co-operative meat company. The first general meeting was held, land was purchased, building work commenced and the equipment installed.

In 1895, the Co-operative Egg Export Association was established. It introduced the system of grading and stamping of eggs to ensure that only eggs of good quality reached to British Market as most of the eggs were exported to England.

In Denmark, co-operation also spread in other spheres of economic activity in country. Some of the important types of societies developed in Denmark are

- Co-operative Poultry Killing Stations,
- Co-operative Cattle Sale Societies,
- Co-operative Seed Supply Societies,
- Fruit Growers Co-operative Associations
- Co-operative Feeding Stuff Societies and
- Cooperative Fertilizer Purchase Society

Co operatives and employment in Africa

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March Note

More than 40% of all households in Africa are members of a cooperative society. Taken as a whole, the cooperative movement is Africa's biggest non-governmental organization; cooperatives play a significant role in many national economies, and have created a great number of salaried jobs and self-employment opportunities in Africa

Cocoa Cooperatives in Sierra Leone Cocoa farmers in Sierra Leone are coming together to increase the value of their product. In three of the country's eastern districts—Kailahun, Kenema and Kono—farmers have formed three independent cooperatives that pool cocoa bean exports and help them compete with large companies. Total membership is nearly 13,000 people

African Confederation of Co-Operatives Savings and Credit Associations ACCOSCA is a Non-governmental, Pan-African confederation of national associations of savings and credit cooperatives societies. ACCOSCA opened its doors in 1968 and is currently being governed by domicile laws and the ACCOSCA constitution. It enjoys a goodwill gesture from its members and other stakeholders that are keen on making Africa a better place to live currently

ACCOSCA has developed programs aimed at improving socio-economic needs of Africa through saving and credit unions

Objectives of ACCOSCA

Promoting the establishment of an institutional framework for mobilizing personal saving and credit

- Capacity Building
- Technical Assistance
- Financial assistance and services to the African cooperatives saving and credit Associations
- Research· Information exchange (discussion of common experiences)

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (Tanzania)

KNCU has been in the coffee business for a long time. Its roots go back to 1933 when it was founded as a registered union under Tanzania's Cooperative Societies Ordinance. After the government dissolved the union in the 1970s (along with the rest of the Tanzania's unions/cooperatives), it took over a decade for KNCU to reestablish itself. Currently, the Union trades coffee with 67 Primary Cooperative Societies, representing 60,000 farmer members. The actual number of members is higher but because of the industry's trend towards liberalization, many of the members sell their coffee to private buyers as opposed to the association

ROBERT OWEN AND THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Robert Owen has been called the 'father of English Socialism'. He was the founder of the Co-operative movement and believed in worker control although he was a high capitalist himself. He was the product of self-help and a very practical man who concentrated on the 'means to the end'. He believed that if the working man ever was to achieve equality, then the man must change first - in attitude. Also, the working man had to know of, believe in and be equipped to fight for the cause

According to Owen. This is very much the self-help ethic. Owen became convinced that the advancement of humankind could be furthered by the improvement of every individual's personal environment. He reasoned that since character was moulded by circumstances, then improved circumstances would lead to goodness

VL MEHTA

Vaikunthbhai Mehta (26 October 1891 – 27 October 1964) was a pioneer leader of Indian Cooperative Movement. Vaikunthbhai was born at Bhavnagar in Gujarat. Vaikunthbhai served the Bombay State Cooperative Bank, now Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank as Chief Executive for an uninterrupted period of about 35 years. He was Minister of Finance and Cooperation of the then Bombay State and was first Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Contribution in co-operative movement The contribution of Vaikunthbhai Mehta to the cause of Cooperative Education and Training was pioneering and foundational. He said, "Cooperative Training is not merely a prerequisite but a permanent condition of cooperative activities". Many leaders were influenced by his work in Cooperative sector; Leaders such as, Yashwantrao Chavan- Pioneer of Maharashtra, Dr. Verghese Kurien-Chairman of Amul India, Gulabrao Patil-Cooperative Leader of Maharashtra and many such leaders took Cooperative Movement further in India.

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MODULE 3

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) is a non-governmental co-operative federation worldwide. It was founded in 1895 to unite, represent and serve cooperatives worldwide. The Alliance maintains the internationally recognised definition of a co-operative in the Statement on the Co-operative Identity. The ICA represents 272 co-operative federations and organisations in 94 countries (January 2014).

The Alliance provides a global voice and forum for knowledge, expertise and co-ordinated action for and about co-operatives. The members of the Alliance are international and national co-operative organisations from all sectors of the economy, including agriculture, banking, consumer, fisheries, health, housing, insurance, and workers. The Alliance has members from 100 countries, representing close to one billion individuals worldwide. Around one hundred million people work for a co-operative globally. Co-operatives are values based businesses owned by their members. Whether they are customers, employees or residents, the members get an equal say in the business and a share of the profits.

International Co-operative Alliance

Objectives

The main objective of the Alliance is to promote and to strengthen independent co-operatives all over the world by means of international, regional and national activities. The Alliance also tries:

to encourage and defend the values and principles of the co-operative movement;

to stimulate mutually beneficial relations between its member organizations; to

favor the economy and social progress of people

To promote a worldwide cooperative movement based on mutual self-help and democracy.

to promote and defend co-operative values and principles.

to facilitate the development of economic relations and other mutual benefits among its member organizations..

to promote human sustained development and to encourage the economic and social progress of the individual.

to promote gender equity in all the activities within the cooperative movement and in decision making processes.

Role of international cooperative alliance

The role of the international cooperative alliance in development is to promote and strengthen cooperatives through the exchange of information and coordination of people and organizations and to assist organizations in creating an enabling environment for sustainable cooperative development and fight against poverty.

ICA – Membership

a) Members :- there are main types of organizations in membership with full participatory powers. Normally they are: National Union or Federation of Cooperative organization, national confederations of cooperative Unions, National Cooperative Business Organisation, with majority individuals ownership, and International Cooperative organizations. b) Associates: - these are organizations which support cooperatives or are owned and controlled cooperatives. c) Sectoral :- these are members of sectoral organizations, which are branches of ICA , and therefore all their members are affiliated to ICA as sectoral members. Normally they will also be full members of ICA.

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Governing bodies

The present authorities of the ICA are:-

- a) General assembly
- b) Regional assemblies
- c) Board
- d) Regional elected bodies
- e) Audit and control committee
- f) President and
- g) Vice president

General assembly

The general assembly is the highest authority of the ICA. It consists of representatives appointed by members for a four year term and one representative from each of the sectoral organisations and thematic committees. The board may establish targets for the representation of women at the general assembly.

Regional assemblies

With a view to promoting collaboration among ICA members at the regional level and providing a forum for discussion of regional issues, regional assemblies constitute an integral part of ICA governing structure.

Board

Article 18 provides for the constitution of the board, as follows:

- a) The board consists of the president, four vice presidents and 15 members elected by the general assembly for the four year term. Vacancies are filled through election at a subsequent general assembly.
- b) The board meets at least once a year.
- c) Members from one country can have not more than one representative on the board, excluding the president of ICA.
- d) No person is allowed to serve on the board whose organization ceases to be a member of ICA or is in arrears of subscriptions without a valid reason approved by the board or, who has ceased to be an accredited representative of the nominating member or in the case of vice presidents of the respective regional assembly.

Regional elected bodies

The regional elected body is elected by the regional assembly according to the rules of ICA. It consists of a president, vice president and other members elected by the regional assembly for a four year term. Vacancies are filled through election at a subsequent regional assembly or by co option subject to ratification at the subsequent regional assembly.

Audit and control committee

The general assembly elects from amongst its member representatives an audit and control committee consisting of not less than three and not more than five members.

President

The president is the chief representative of ICA and presides over the general assembly and board of ICA. He provides leadership in collaboration with director general in all matters pertaining to the policy and organization.

Vice president

The vice president assists and supports the president and serves as link between the regional assemblies and board.

Regional offices

According to article 27 the regional offices are responsible for

- a) Promotion and defense of cooperative values and principles.
- b) Coordination and implementation of ICA cooperative development programmes with the region.
- c) Representation on request of members' policy concerns to governmental bodies and the public
- d) Organization of the regional assemblies and support to elected bodies
- e) Carrying out the nay other activities as may be requested by the director general.

Sectoral organisation

Sectoral organization have been given the following responsibilities under article 28:-

- a) Draw up their rules which shall be approved by ICA board.
- b) Report regularly on their activities to ICA board and general assembly.
- c) Nominate one representative on the general assembly.
- d) Propose to ICA board themes for discussion at the meetings of ICA authorizes. e) Be responsible to their member and seek to establish a working collaboration with each other where practicable and desirable
- f) Collaborate with the ICA head office and regional offices
- g) Ensure that their regional organization are established and operate in conformity with policies of the ICA and regional assemblies with regional chairs represented on global sectoral organization , and
- h) Create funds for their activities

Functioning of ICA

The ICA had a total membership of 226 organizations from 82 countries. These member organizations comprised total individual membership or approximately 800 million. The strength

of ICA is in its member organizations which not only provides the alliance with financial resources, but also supply human resources in term so technical expertise, supply for projects in developing countries.

Leading specialized organization of ICA

International Co-operative Agricultural Organization (ICAO)

The International Co-operative Agricultural Organization (ICAO) is a specialized organization of the International Co-operative Alliance founded in 1951. This organization represents 43 agricultural co-operatives from over 36 countries. :

- * To exchange experience on specific activity fields by hosting international seminars; * To promote the establishment of agricultural co-operatives in developing countries in order to increase food security;
- * To improve the distribution of agricultural products;
- * To take concrete action for preserving the environment;

The International Co-operative Banking Association was set up in 1922 by national co-operative banks and financial organizations:

- * To exchange information;
- * To promote co-operation among co-operative banks;
- * To promote the development of new co-operative banks through advice and assistance; * To research and study subjects of common interest, i.e. capital formation, co-operative values as applied to banking, etc.

Membership is open to all banks and central thrift and credit organisations through one of the six Regional Committees or by direct membership of the Central Executive. The ICBA had 68 member organisations from 40 countries in 1997.

The ICBA Central Executive maintains close contact with the Association of European Co operative Banks in Brussels, and the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU). ICA is an independent, non-governmental association which unites, represents and serves co operatives worldwide. Founded in 1895, it now has 232 national members in 93 countries, plus four international members.

International Health Co-operative Organisation

The International Health Co-operative Organisation (IHCO) is a sectoral organisation of the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) which brings together co-operatives within the ICA

membership that provide health care to their members or the provide self-employment for health professionals (doctors, nurses, etc.) or integrate consumers' and producers' co-operatives. It was founded in 1996.

Objectives

Its objectives are to : provide a forum for the discussion and exchange of issues of relevant to its member organisation's; provide information to United Nations organisations, national governments, the media and the public about the nature and role of health co-operatives; promote the development of health co-operatives; collaborate with other sectoral organisations and thematic committees of the ICA

Structure;

IHCO has two regional entities for Asia and the Pacific (Asia-Pacific Health Co-operative Organisation - APHCO) and the Europe (IHCO Europe). These two regional sectoral organizations organise meetings and activities in their respective regions. International Cooperative fisheries organisation

It had 26 member organizations from 21 countries. It has been organizing seminars/ workshops on fisheries cooperatives in developing countries on themes like: management of cooperatives: business development and cooperation between the government and the cooperative sector, etc. it has conducted two studies to provide essential information for cooperative leaders concerned to help devise ideas on institutional support systems for fisheries cooperative development.

Consumer cooperative world wide

It has 17 member organizations from 16 countries. It has been active in discussing consumer issues of particular interest to cooperative at its annual meetings. Since the subject of environment is the most important it has been involved in monitoring and promoting environmental awareness amongst its members

Functions of ICA

1. Fellowship programme

Researchers selected from South East Asian countries are given this fellowship. The duration of fellowship is for 6 months.

2. Teachers Exchange Programme

Teachers working in the cooperative training institutions are selected and provided training in teaching practices.

3. Conducting Seminar and conferences

Seminars are conducted by experts in the respective fields

4. Consultancy Services

Experts in different subjects of cooperation are maintained by ICA to provide consultancy services.

5. Publication of Cooperative literature

Besides reports of seminars and conferences, books on cooperation are published by ICA

6. Promotion of International trade

ICA acts as a connecting link between cooperative trade organisations of the world for export or import of goods,

7. Research

Research in Cooperative problems is conducted by ICA

MODULE IV

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

ILO

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations (UN) which deals with the world of work. It was founded in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, at the same time as the League of Nations, which was a weaker, earlier version of the UN. It became the first UN specialised agency in 1946 and is based in Geneva, with a network of offices in more than 40 countries.

Tripartism

In the ILO, governments, trade unions and employers are all represented at the International Labour Conference and on the ILO Governing Body. The concepts of tripartism and social dialogue are at the very heart of the ILO.

Objectives

1. To set standards, principles and rights of work
2. To find out more opportunities for men and women to decent employment and income
3. Promote social protection in work and increase the importance of social justice. 4.

Tripartism and social justice enhancement

Activities of ILO

1. Formulation of policies and programmes to promote human rights, good working conditions.

2. Setting up of International labour standards to promote humanitarian concepts 3. It provides technical assistance in social policy and administration and in work force training 4. It fosters co-operative organisations and rural industries.

5. It conduct research programme

6. It helps to protect the right of International migrants and organised labour

Constitution

ILO is the only Tripartite organisations to discuss matters of labour and for fixing standards consisting of representatives of employers, workers and government to formulate policies regarding labour. ILO has 185 member countries.

WORLD BANK

World Bank is an International financial institution for assisting the development of member nations financial sector, by promoting investments in private and foreign sector and to promote long range balanced growth in International Trade. It started its business in June 1946 to help its member countries..

It comprises two institutions : The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA)

Constitution and Management

There is a Board of Governors, Board of Executive Directors and the Advisory Committee, and the President and other staff members. Supreme power vests with the Board of Governors for formulating policies. Board of Executive Directors consists of 21 members. 6 of them are appointed by the six largest share holders such as USA, UK West Germany, France, Japan and India. The rest of 15 members are elected by the remaining countries.

Functions

1. The bank established “The Economic Development Institute and a staff college” in Washington to provide various technical service.

2. Provide loans to member states upto 20% of share capital.

3. Banks determining the quantity of loan, rate of interest and term of repayment

4. Loans are granted for the project, submitted by the member countries

5. The loans are to be repaid in currency of the country

6. It also provides loans to private parties of the member countries with the prior permission from the government.

7. It provides learning opportunities for the matters relating to reduction of poverty and sustainable development to the staff and clients.

World Assembly of Youth (WAY)

It is an international coordinating body of youth councils and National Youth Organisations. The members are national youth councils. Currently it has 120 member organisations from all continents. WAY promotes the work of youth organisations in the areas of democracy, environment, human right, population, health, drugs, community development and leadership training.

Members

1. Full time members are national Youth councils which are generally representing as voluntary and democratic organizations
2. Associate members
3. Regional youth organization with national youth council as members
4. International organizations

Constitutions

1. General assembly
2. Bureau
3. Executive committee
4. Secretariat

Objectives

1. Increase inter ethnic respect and to foster intercultural and international understanding and cooperation
2. Facilitate the collection of information about the needs and problems of youth
3. Disseminate information about the methods, techniques and activities of youth organization
4. Promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries
5. Assist in the development of youth activities
6. Co operate in the development of national youth council
7. Establish and maintain relations with the international organizations
8. Promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and co operation among men and women irrespective of race sex language and religion
9. Encourage full participation of young men and women in the development processes of other countries

10. Improve equality between young men and women
11. Promote democratic participation of young people

African asian rural development organization (AARDO)

It is organized to promote coordinated efforts exchange of experience and co operative action for the development of rural areas

Goal

Its goal is determined as “ Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development’ of its member countries

Vision

‘To improve the quality of life’ of the rural people in the member countries

Mission

‘Restructure, their rural societies and to reconstruct the economy of their rural people’

Area of concern

1. Poverty of alleviation
2. Sustainable agricultural development
3. Integrated rural development
4. Women's empowerment
5. Decentralization and community empowerment
6. Environment and climatic changes in the context of rural development

Function

1. To develop understanding among members for better understanding of each other problems
2. To conduct international and regional conferences, seminars, workshop and meetings to promote exchange of ideas and experiences among member countries
3. To collaborate with international and regional organizations including UN agencies and non governmental agencies
4. To conduct international regional and country wise training programmes to strengthen the institutional capacities of member countries
5. Conduct research and studies

6. Provide technical and financial support to member countries
7. Act as a clearing house for dissemination of information through multimedia approach
8. Pursue environmental and climatic change in the context of rural development

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Module 5 Jan note

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

INTER CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS

AMUL (Anand Milk Union Ltd)

The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Anand in the state of Gujarat, popularly known as "Amul Dairy" is a Dairy Cooperative with a turnover of more than Rs. 4825/- crore. This Co-operative organization is created and owned by farmers and managed by professionals. It began its journey in 1946 and has inspired the nation in the Dairy Co-operative Movement to put India as the largest milk producing nation in the world. The word "Amul" is derived from Sanskrit word 'Amulya' which means 'priceless' or 'precious'. AMUL is a brand managed by a cooperative body, the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF). It aims to provide remunerative returns to the farmers and also serve the interest of consumers by providing quality products which are good value for money. GCMMF is India's largest food products marketing organization. It is a state level apex body of milk cooperatives in Gujarat which aims to provide remunerative returns to the farmers and also serve the interest of consumers by providing quality products which are good value for money.

The Amul Model of dairy development is a three-tiered structure with the dairy cooperative societies at the village level federated under a milk union at the district level and a federation of member unions at the state level. Amul-cooperative registered on 14 December 1946 as a response to the exploitation of marginal milk producers by traders or agents of the only existing dairy, the Polson dairy. The pricing government had given monopoly rights to Polson to collect milk and supply it to Bombay city. Angered by the unfair trade practices, the farmers of Kaira approached Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel under the leadership of local farmer leader Tribhuvandas K. Patel. He advised them to form a cooperative and supply milk directly to the Bombay Milk Scheme instead of Polson. He sent Morarji Desai to organise the farmers. In 1946, the milk farmers of the area went on a strike which led to the setting up of the cooperative to collect and process milk. Milk

collection was decentralized, as most producers were marginal farmers who could deliver, at most, 1–2 litres of milk per day.

Reason for success of AMUL

1. Robust Supply Chain
2. Low Cost Strategy
3. Diverse Product Mix
4. Strong Distribution Network
5. Technology and e-initiatives

INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS COOPERATIVES (IFFCO)

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited also known as IFFCO .Established in 1967 as multistate cooperative society. It is the world's largest fertilizer cooperative federation based in India. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited produces and distributes fertilizers for farmers and member co-operatives in India. In addition, it provides general insurance services. The company distributes its products through a network of co-operative societies. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited is based in New Delhi. There was a need of setting up production facility.IFFCO was established as the farmers' own initiative in Cooperative Sector on 3rd Nov, 1967 with proposed plants at Kandla in Gujarat. With the enactment of Multi State Co-operative Societies Act 2002, IFFCO is registered as a Multi State Co-operative Society. The marketing of IFFCO's products is channeled through cooperative societies and institutional agencies in over 29 states and union territories of India. The Marketing Division of IFFCO has the herculean task of providing fertilizers to the corners of India, reaching farmers who live in some of the most challenging terrains and locations in the world.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide to farmers high quality fertilizers in right time and in adequate quantities with an objective to increase crop productivity. Commitment to health, safety, environment and forestry development to enrich the quality of community life
2. Commitment to social responsibilities for a strong social fabric
3. To ensure growth in core and non-core sectors

4. Foster a culture of trust, openness and mutual concern to make working a stimulating and challenging experience for stake holders
5. Building a value driven organisation with an improved and responsive customer focus. A true commitment to transparency, accountability and integrity in principle and practice
6. Make cooperative societies economically and democratically strong
7. Ensure an empowered rural India through professionalized service to the farming community

VISION

The vision of IFFCO is to enable Indian farmers to prosper through timely supply of reliable, high quality agricultural inputs and services in an environmentally sustainable manner and to undertake other activities to improve their welfare

MISSION

IFFCO's mission is to enable Indian farmers to prosper through timely supply of reliable, high quality agricultural inputs and services in an environmentally sustainable manner and to undertake other activities to improve their welfare

MANAGEMENT

The Representative General Body (RGB) which is the General Body forms the supreme body that guides the various activities of IFFCO. The Board of Directors of IFFCO carry out all functions as specified under the Multi-state Cooperative Societies Act/Rules. The Board of Directors frame policies, direct the various activities of the Society. The Board is headed by the Chairman. The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the organisation with responsibilities for general conduct, supervision and management of day to day business and affairs of IFFCO. These directors are assisted by Functional Directors & Senior Executives who are experts in various disciplines.

NCUI (National Cooperative Union of India)

The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) is an Apex Cooperative Organisation in India which represents all the segments of Indian Cooperative Movement.

Its objectives are

- a) to promote and develop the cooperative movement in India
- b) to educate, guide and assist the people in their efforts

c) to build up and expand the cooperative sector and serve as an exponent of cooperative opinion in accordance with cooperative principles.

The Cooperative Movement in India was formally introduced with the promulgation of Cooperative Societies Act in 1904. The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), the apex organisation of the Indian Cooperative Movement traced back its origin in 1929.

When All India Provincial Cooperative Institutes Association came into being with Shri Lallubhai Samal Das Mehta as its first President, having been reorganized as Indian Cooperative Union, it was renamed later as All India Cooperative Union in 1954 and re-christened as National Cooperative Union of India in 1961.

The National Cooperative Union of India has travelled a long way since then to now emerged as the sole representative of the Cooperative movement in the country. Being the apex organisation of the Indian cooperative movement in the country, the NCUI is committed to lend dynamism and vibrancy to the cooperative sector in the twenty first century. It is the supreme motto of NCUI to make the voice of cooperation as strong as ever.

The working of NCUI reflects the democratic yearnings of the cooperators and the cooperative institutions involved in cooperative development. The membership of NCUI is broad-based comprising of cooperative institutions at national level, state level and multi-state cooperative societies representing all sectors of the Indian cooperative movement. At present, there are 207 institutions which are members of NCUI. The supreme authority of NCUI vests with its General Body which meets once in a year to decide the policy and programmes for cooperative development and also elects the Governing Council of were arbitrarily date NCUI once for a period of five years.

Objectives

- express opinion on matters of cooperative policy and act as the accredited representative
- Organize cooperative education and training programmes and popularize the principles
- the Indian Cooperative Movement in the national and international spheres; organize, conduct, collaborate and assist in carrying out research, investigations of cooperative development
- arrange for the production and publication of literature and audio-visual aids including cooperative problems and formulation of projects for cooperative development;
- give publicity to the achievements of cooperatives through periodicals, journals, films, filmstrips on cooperation and allied subjects; newspapers, pamphlets, brochures, books, films, broadcasts, T.V. and the like for creating convene and hold the National Cooperative Congress and Cooperative Seminars, Meetings

- ,; maintain an information bureau and a library
- favourable atmosphere for the development of the cooperative movement; select delegates, representative and observes on behalf of the Union for participation in the
- Conferences, Exhibitions etc.; facilitate the promotion of cooperative institutions and assist the member societies
- International, National and State Conferences; resolving their problems and difficulties and formulation of programmes and their implementation and preserve and safeguard the democratic character of the cooperative promote international cooperative relations through active collaboration with ICA, UNO confer/honor on the eminent cooperators;
- movement in the country; FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and other international agencies involved in cooperative help, promote international marketing on cooperative to cooperative basis by documenting
- development; necessary information and to act as nodal agency for the benefit of Indian Cooperative Movement; and provide consultancy services to the cooperatives