



Overview of Dairy Cooperatives



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Executive Director

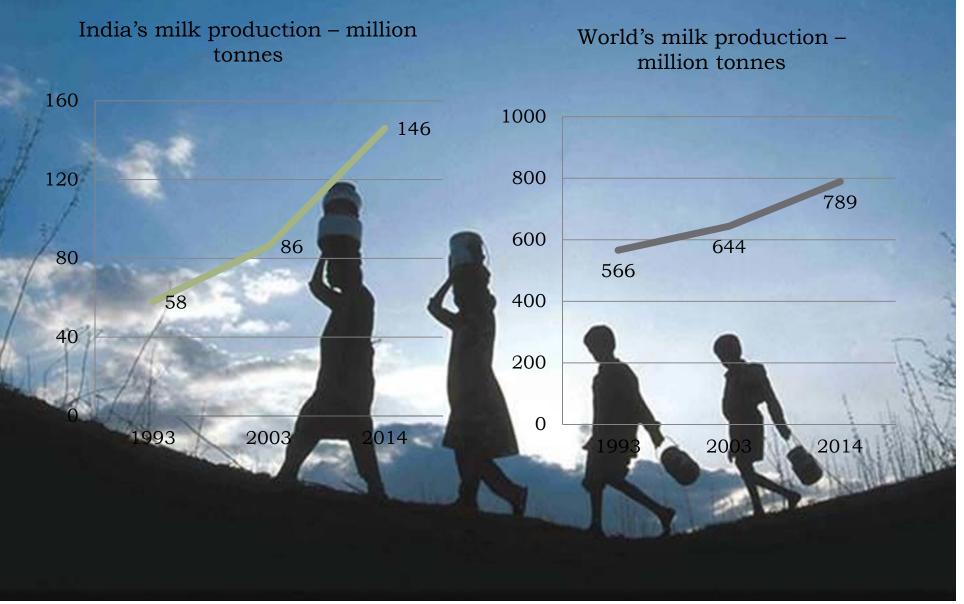
"When Farmers are helped to become self reliant, to managing their own affairs and to manage their livelihoods, they become the strong spine of nation's democracy. Therefore it becomes the prime responsibility of the Government to nurture cooperatives. I have fought this for all my life and I will continue to do- unless someone shows me a better way of serving our nation's producers to become productive members of our socie

-Dr. Verghese Kurien

"I was convinced that the biggest power in India is the power of its people- the power of millions of farmers and their families. What if we combine this farmers power with professional management? What could they not achieve? What could India not become?" - Dr Verghese Kurien

Dairying – India and World





Per capita Milk availability

India

World

Per capita availability- gms/day

200

1970

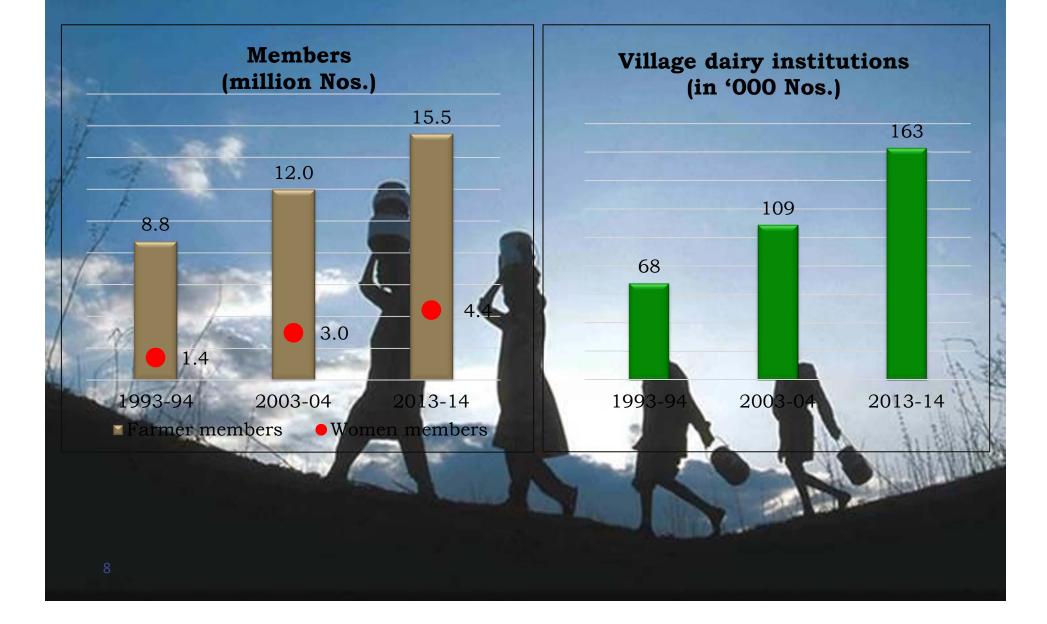
From Less than half of in 1970s, India has surpassed the world average of Per capita milk availability Dairying has been predominantly an occupation of small, marginal and landless farmers who owns average 2-3 animals per household

Cooperation has been the prudent alternative to them for sustained market access Operation Flood, the dairy development programme undertaken by NDDB was instrumental in making India self sufficient in milk

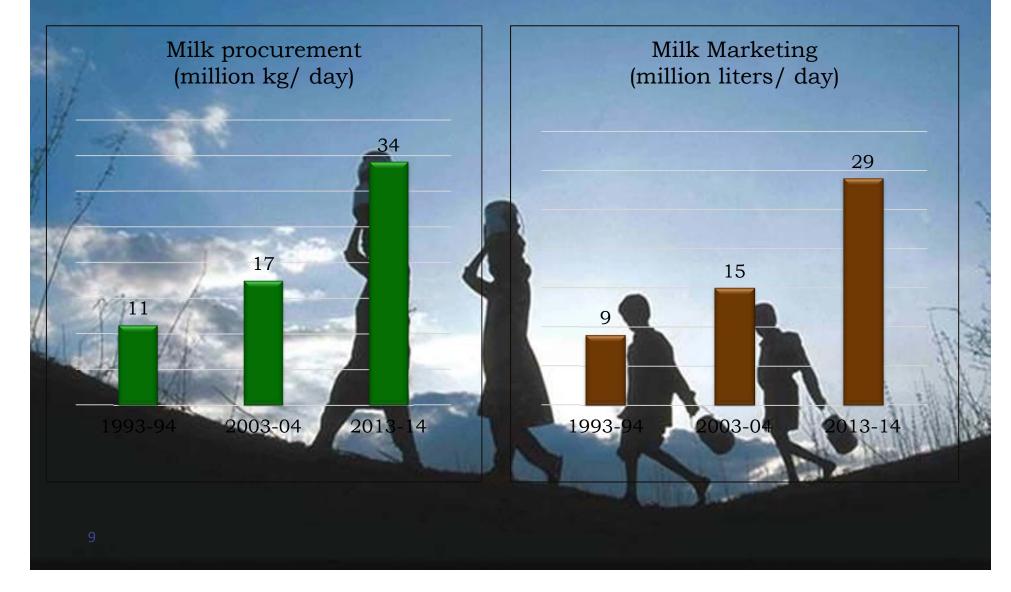
and

Cooperative Institutions created under the program played a key role in this endeavor and led to socio-economic development of millions of small and marginal farmers involved in dairying business

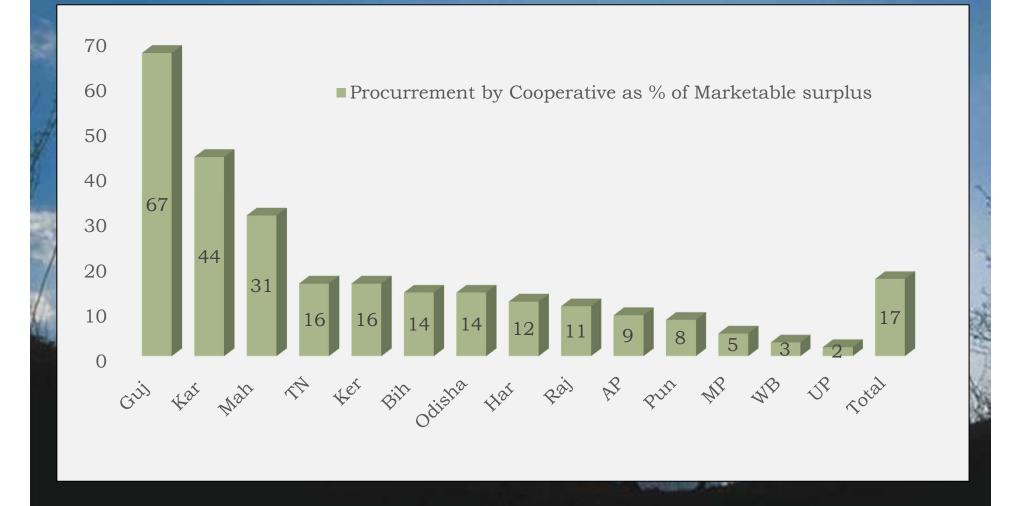
Dairy Cooperatives in India



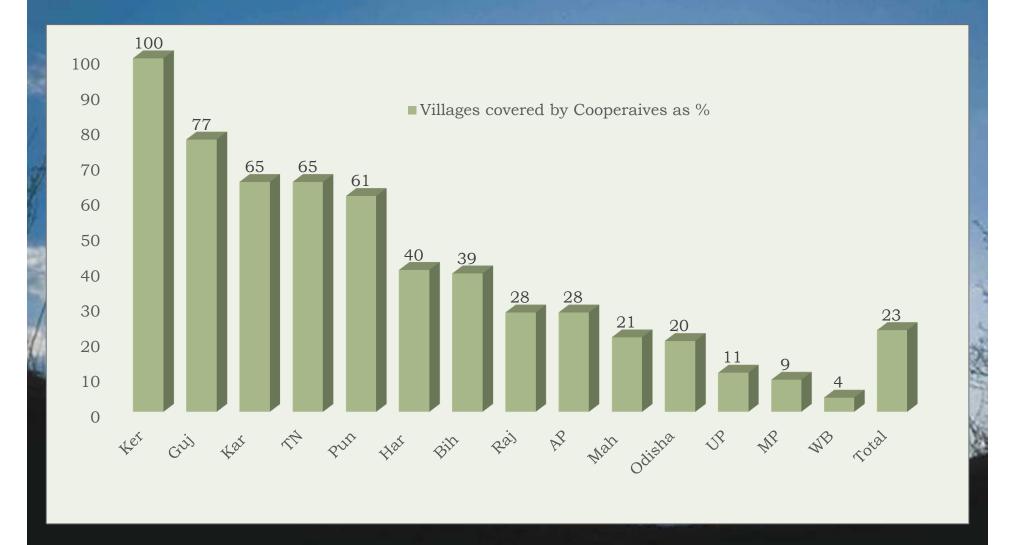
Dairy Cooperatives in India contd..



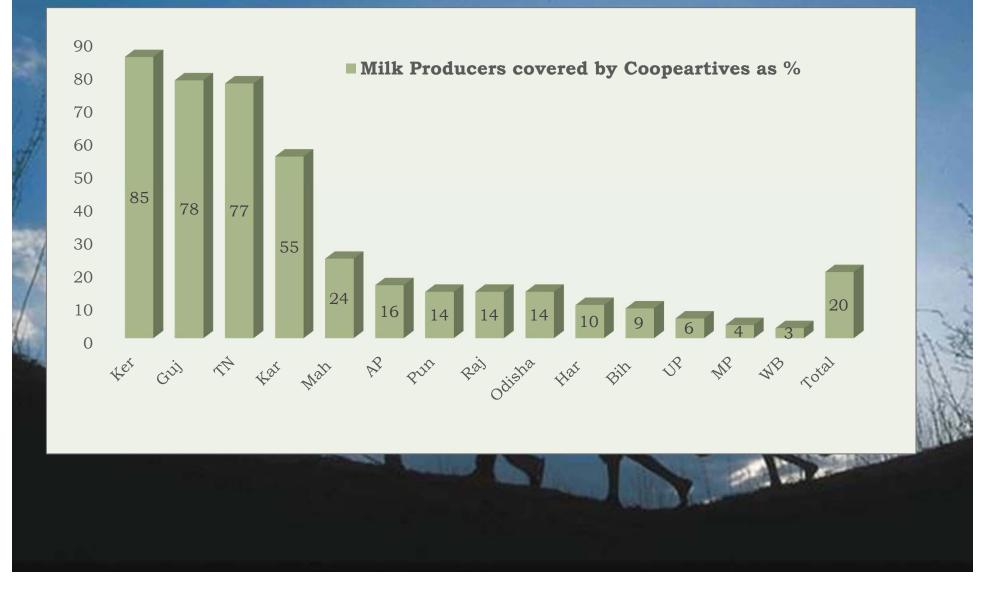
Share of Cooperatives- Marketable surplus

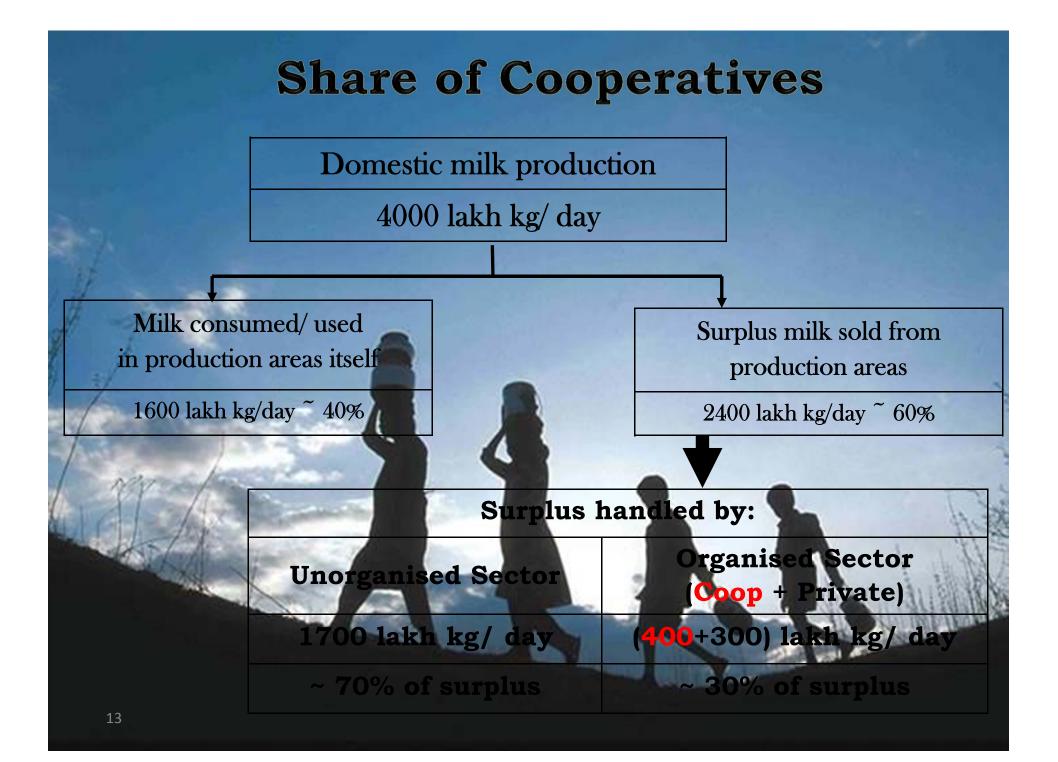


Share of Cooperatives- Villages Covered



Share of Cooperatives-Milk Producers covered





State wise Accumulated Profit/ Loss Status of Milk Unions (2013-14)

State	Accumulated Profit	Accumulated Loss	Not Available	Grand Total
West Bengal	2	2	-	4
Uttarakhand	2	1	-	3
Uttar Pradesh	3	55	-	58
Tamil Nadu	2	12	-	14
Sikkim	1	-	-	1
Rajasthan*	9	7	1	17
Punjab	4	-	-	4
Odisha	1	-	-	1
Mizoram	1	-	-	1
Maharashtra	13	3	-	16
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	-	5
Kerala		2	-	2
Karnataka	13		-	13
Haryana	1	5	-	6
Gujarat	16	-	-	16
Goa	1	-	-	1
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	1
Bihar	-	1	-	1
Assam	-	1	-	1
Andhra Pradesh	6		2	8
Grand Total	78	92	3	173

* 2013-14

State	wise	Positive /	Negative 3	Net-worth	of I	Milk	Unions
			(2013-1	4)			

State	Positive Net- worth	Negative Net- worth	Not Available	Grand Total	
West Bengal	2	-	2	4	
Uttarakhand	3	-	-	3	
Uttar Pradesh	4	19	35	58	
Tamil Nadu	2	3	9	14	
Sikkim	1	-	-	1	
Rajasthan	11	4	2	17	
Punjab	3	-	1	4	
Odisha		-	1	1	
Mizoram	1	-	-	1	
Maharashtra	15	1	-	16	
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	2	5	
Kerala	2	-		2	-
Karnataka	10	-	3	13	No.
Haryana	1	1	4	6	13
Gujarat	16	-	-	16	E
Goa	1	-	-	1	8
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	1	10.5
Bihar	1	-	-	1	
Assam	1	-	-	1	
Andhra Pradesh	8	-	-	8	
Grand Total	85	29	59	173	

The reach of Cooperatives has been limited and there are strong apprehensions that share of cooperatives may come down owing to non-objective practices

Institutions created as response to unethical practices are themselves seem to be saddled with malpractices, embezzlement, favouritism, nepotism and financial irregularities

Institutional Evolution of Co-operatives

- Phase 1 Justification
- Phase 2 Organizational Design
- Phase 3 Growth –> glory –> Heterogeneity

P1

D2

Tinker

Spawn

Exit

Reinvent

- Phase 4 Recognition and Introspection
- Phase 5 Choice

Member Loyalty

- As cooperatives are becoming larger, individual members are feeling less involved
- Limited voting rights are dis-incentivising members to use more services
- With low engagement with members, they are not able to differentiate cooperatives with other alternatives
- Principles of open membership being used to
 - limit/expand the vote bank
- Limited stakes of members providing unfair advantage to a majority which may use minimum of services

Participation in Governance

- Limited contribution towards equity resulting in less member involvement and incentivising those with vested interest to get involved in Governance at very low costs with low stakes
 - No additional incentive for active participation in Governance
- Financial and Political incentives by way of unethical practices are resulting in interference of a class having high political aspirations
- Caste based voting abusing democratic processes

State Interference

- Unassuming powers vested with Registrars
- Registering, approving and auditing authority
- Custodian of law, power of enquiry and to be appellate authority
- A nexus of Politicians and State to gain political incentives

Legal provisions are tweaked for vested interests of

"I think that what India needs is not less state but a better state; we need less of the state as a meddler and less of the state as a manager. But we need more of the state as an institution enabler; as a protector of our institutions of development"

Dr. Verghese Kurien

Lost cause of Cooperation

- Members are finding less and less incentive to remain organised and cooperate
 - Cooperatives are competing with each other resulting in consolidation in favour of large cooperatives
- cooperatives with pressure of increased scale of operations are justifying unethical behaviour stating
 - financial stress, unrealistic expectations, rules and
 - regulations, difficulties in member engagement a

organisational exploitation as reasons

Non Transparency in Operations

• **Professionals** are either exploiting the ignorance of Board or have created nexus with them to garner disproportionate incentives Indifferent member owners with limited stakes are not able to demand or ensure transparency Processes are either not formalised or manipulated for the advantage of few

Trust lies at the heart of Cooperation. And to cerate trust an environment of predictable behaviours has to be created by formalising processes. With deliberate attempt of not formalising the transparent processes, mistrust is created leading to unethical practices

The forum may deliberate on..

- Measures to ensure Good Governance and transparency in cooperatives with assistance of
 - Relevant provisions of Companies Act 2013 for adoption
 - Provisions in 97th Constitutional amendment and CVC rules
 - Taking advantage of alternate forms of legislations
 - Formation of a Pressure group
 - To negotiate with state
 - To engage with cooperative leaders
 - To provide platform for continued engagement to resolv issues in cooperation

" Cooperatives are business organisations in the same measure as companies since they compete serve the same market and operate in same environment. So why should they not be regulated under common law ghese Kurien

" That through our deeds we show the nation that cooperation can succeed. That through our achievements we show the nation that cooperation will succeed. Because- and I say this with great seriousness-for the future of India Cooperation must succeed" - Dr. Verghese Kurien

Thank You !!

