



CO-OPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

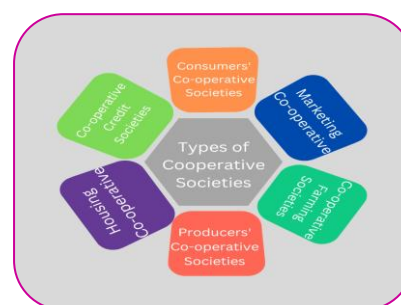
Dr. Nagagouda R. Patil

Associate Professor in Political Science

Govt. First Grade College, for Women Belagavi.

INTRODUCTION:

The co-operative administration has made its dent significantly in Maharashtra than in Karnataka. Co-operative administration is one of the important aspects of development administration in which people play active role in mobilizing the resources and render greater services to the society without profit motive and accomplish the tasks of rural development democratically. Co-operative administration being a new aspect of administration emphasizes and is supposed to enjoy more autonomy. The purpose of co-operative administration is primarily to safeguard the interest of their clients and secondarily the consumers. Here, we find participation in administration is more realistic because, for the success or failure only people are responsible. The base of decision making process in co-operative administration is also broader than that of public administration.



The co-operative administration is expected to work democratically and it should try to combine the merits of private and public sectors and eliminates the shortcomings of both private and public administration. Ashok Mehta former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission opined that co-operative administration can alone help to visualize an agro-industrial society. Morarji Desai former Prime Minister of India observed that "The co-operative movement should become strong throughout the country." He further observed that there would be no need for public corporations, like the Food Corporation of India for purchasing and distributing agricultural produce.

Government administration is bureaucratic and to some extent non-responsive whereas co-operative administration is working on the principle of democracy. It includes the liberty and social responsibilities of the public. The main aim of the co-operative administration is the welfare of the people which is absent totally in private and topsided in public administration. Co-operative administration believes in social welfare than profit. Whereas public administration work for trie people, co-operative administration work 'for and 'with' the people.

Co-operative administration is to a small extent similar to the administration of other existing enterprises, though the goal and environment differ considerably. Co-operative administration takes into its horizon the policies in accordance with the co-operative rules and regulations, incorporated in the Co-operative Act, bye-laws, executive orders that are issued from

time to time in the implementation process by the various agencies. Co-operative administration is not an organisation created by the government to fulfil the needs of general public. On the other hand, it is meant for the constituents who are the real owners as well as the beneficiaries. The pivotal aspect of co-operative administration is its democratic management which shapes and guides the functions of policy making, planning, decision making and executing at all levels.

Co-Operation In Relation To Co-operative Administration :

Co-operation is both a system and a spirit. It is both a method of working and a moral force. It has an aspiring motto. Each for all and all for each. This sort of principle of co-operation is in operation since the dawn of social life. Co-operation is the root of democratic and social life. In the present day society exploiting the majority of the poor by the rich is a well known phenomenon. At present, 60% of the Indian population is living below poverty line. Such a situation is politically undesirable, morally untenable and psychologically unsound. In order to eradicate the sufferings of these people and to introduce an era of peace, progress and prosperity, it is essential to tread the path of co-operation. Co-operation embraces all aspects of human behavior political, social, economic, religious and culture. Therefore, co-operation is the life and blood of human life. Co-operation is basic to the development of human beings and essential for a happier and healthier life.

"Co-operative is an enterprise formed and directed by an association of users applying within itself the rules of democracy and directly intended to serve both its own members and the community as a whole." They are reflected in the meaning of co-operation. They are:

1. Co-operation is oriented with service instead of profit maximization.
2. It justified joint action instead of keen competition.
3. It preaches the principle of self-help and self-reliance
4. It stress the moral strength of the members.
5. It is controlled democratically to achieve the common end.
6. It protects and promotes basically its members.

Mahatma Gandhi once remarked that "Drops in separation could only fade away drops in co-operation make the ocean." Now, let us consider the scope of co-operative administration.

SCOPE OF CO-OPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION:

The co-operative administration includes vast area and operate on a set of aims and objectives. The main objectives of the co-operative organisations are to bring in harmony the best elements of liberalism as well as socialism. Liberalism and socialism are the two powerful modern philosophies and ensure a more or less complete socialisation of economic functions without affecting the individual freedom. It takes economic and social democracy to every doorstep. The most important idea is that it trains and builds up masses of self-reliant, freedom loving and law abiding citizens.

The scope of co-operative administration is tending to many fields as this method of administration is becoming popular in almost all the countries of the world. Co-operative administration is concerned mainly with 'what' and 'how' of the co-operatives. The 'what' is the subject matter of the co-operatives. It can be classified into three broad fields that is:

1. Co-operative credit

2. Co-operative non-credit
3. Co-operative education and training

As regards 'how' it is the technique of management i.e. the principles of management which can make the co-operative administration successful and fruitful.

The Functions of Co-Operative Administration :

The Functions of Co-Operative Administration have been classified by different management experts. Among them the most prominent persons are:

1. Clough Donald J. has identified only two functions: 1. Making decisions and 2. Providing leadership.
2. Davis Ralph C. attributes three functions: 1. Planning, 2. Organising and 3. Controlling.
3. Newman, Summer and Warren list four functions: 1. Organising, 2. Planning, 3. Leading and 4. Controlling
4. Koontz and O. Donnell list five functions: 1. Planning, 2. Organising, 3. Staff, 4. Direction and 5. Control.
5. Hicks Herbert G. extends it to six functions: 1. Creating, 2. Planning, 3. Organising, 4. Motivating, 5. Communicating, 6. Controlling.
6. Dale Ernest goes one step further and list seven functions: 1. Planning, 2. Organising, 3. Staffing, 4. Direction, 5. Control, 6. Innovation, 7. Representation.

These listing of functions are by and large managerial in nature.

Many writers and experts on administration and management feel that management is a basic operative force in all complex purposive organisations. It is the function of executive leadership anywhere. It means that management skills are transferable. But there are writers who argue that there are fundamental differences between managing one organisation and the other. Earnest Dale says that universality of management principles is contradicted by observed examples of the difficulties faced by managers who work in a widely different type of organisation from the one in which they were successful. As such one should be careful in applying the general principles of management to co-operative organisations within the peculiar environment surrounding the co-operatives. Prof. H. Desroche, Director of the "Centre Recherches Co-operatives" has discussed, 'what' and 'how' of the co-operative administration very ably. He includes the following under co-operative administration.

1. The management of assets of the 'Moneys' you might say:
2. The management of power, with its decision making implications.
3. The management of know-how with its socio-cultural implications and
4. The management of aspirations, with its ethical, sociological and strategic implications.

The quality of management in a sugar co-operative plays an extremely significant role in improving the productivity of sugarcane and thereby quantity and quality of sugar. A co-operative sugar factory is basically a processing unit undertaken by the cane producers as a mutual service. The people who contribute to the co-operatives are also the beneficiaries.

REFERENCES :

1. Goel S.L., Goel, B. B., Principles, problems and prospects of co-operative administration, Sterling, New Delhi, 1979, P.197
2. Developing the administration in a developing Country Tuboco J Develational review of administrative services Vol. XXXVII No.2, 1972, P.293.
3. Vishnoo Bhagwant and Vidya Bhushen, Public administration, S.Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1983, P.26.
4. Krishnaswamy O.R.S., Fundamentals of co-operation, Chand and Co., New Delhi, 1978, P. 30.
5. Sinha D.K., Co-operation and the future co-operator, N.C.D.C. Bulletin, June 1979 Vol. 8, P. 04.
6. Goel S.L. and Goel B. B., Princeples, problems and prospects of Cooperative administration, Sterling, New Delhi, 1979, P.29.
7. Goel S.L. and Goel, B.B., Co-operation and co-operative administration, 1979, P.18.
8. Carl Samuber "Consumers co-operation in Great Britain Allen and Unwin, London, 1940, P.225.
9. Watkins W.P., School of democracy co-operative union, Manchester. 1951, P.13.
10. Co-operative Law Journal Progress of Co-operative sugar Industry in India and its managerial problems, July, 1978, pp. 550-556.
11. Government of India, The report of Committee on co-operation, 1965, P.7.
12. Krishna Swamy O.R., "Co-operative Democracy in Action" Somaiya Publications (P.) Ltd., P. 181.
13. Willoughby W.F. Principles of Public Administration, Allahabad Central Book Depot, 1973, P. 109.