

India's First National Cooperative University

Source: TH

Union Home and Cooperation Minister inaugurated <u>Tribhuvan Sahkari University</u> in Anand, Gujarat, India's first national cooperative university, aligning with the government's vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi' (Prosperity through Cooperation) to strengthen the cooperative sector through education.

Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU)

- About: TSU is named after Tribhuvandas Kishibhai Patel, a key figure in India's cooperative history and founder of Amul. His work, alongside Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, helped transform the cooperative movement in Gujarat starting in 1946.
 - The university will be registered under the <u>Societies Registration Act</u>, <u>1860</u>.
- Objective: It aims to strengthen the cooperative sector by offering degree, diploma, and PhD courses in cooperative management, accounting, finance, marketing, cooperative law, and rural development to build a skilled workforce.
 - It aims to train over 20 lakh professionals in 5 years, covering key areas like dairy, fisheries, and agricultural credit cooperatives.
 - A dedicated Research and Development (R&D) Council will be established to drive innovation, ensure transparency, and promote best practices across rural cooperative institutions.

Cooperative Sector in India

- It includes member-owned organizations that work together to meet common social and economic needs through mutual help and fair sharing of resources, playing a key role in rural development and promoting financial inclusion.
- The right to form cooperative societies was made a Fundamental Right under Article
 19(1)(c) by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011.
- The sector is primarily governed by the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 and the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002.
 - The MSCS (Amendment) Act, 2023 seeks to strengthen governance, accountability, and transparency in multi-state cooperatives.

DEVELOPMENTAL GROUPS IN INDIA

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

- Self-governed peer-controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic backgrounds and interests
 - Members allowed: 5-20 | Registration not required
 - SHGs use savings amounts for giving loans to members
- NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992) - To connect SHGs with formal banking institutions
- 9~88% of SHGs in India have all-women members
- Success Stories:
 - Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) since 1972
 - Kudumbashree (1998) in Kerala

Cooperative Societies

- People-centred enterprises, owned, controlled, and run by and for their members.
 - Capital raised through shared contributions from members.
- Regulating Acts:
 - Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002
 - State Cooperative Societies Acts
- 97th Constitutional Amendment (2011):
 - Right to form cooperatives a fundamental right (Article 19(1)(c))
 - O Article 43B (DPSP) Promotion of Cooperatives
 - Part IX-B titled "The Co-operative Societies" (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).
- (9) Examples: AMUL, IFFCO and PACS

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

- Oursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development
- (S) Registered as:
 - Societies: Societies Registration Act, 1860
 - Trusts: Indian Trusts Act, 1882
 - Ompanies: Section 8 Companies Act, 2013
- (9) Constitutional Provisions:
 - Article 19(1)(c)
 - Article 43
 - Concurrent List mentions Charities and charitable institutions

FCRA mandates registration for all NGOs intending to receive foreign donations.

- (9) Prominent NGOs:
 - NGO Pratham: Pioneered the ASER report to assess the learning levels of children in rural India.
 - Akshaya Patra Foundation: Provided nutritious mid-day meals to school children.

NGO-DARPAN Platform - An interface between NGOs and Government Bodies.



Read More: India's Cooperative Sector

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