

*Role of Co-operatives in Infrastructure Development in
Kerala*

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INTRODUCTION

The co-operative sector has been playing a distinct and significant role in country's process of socio-economic development. The values universally recognized as cornerstone of co-operative behavior are self-help, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. The co-operative movement in India has its origins during the pre-independence era and gained greater recognition during the post independence era.

At present there is an increasing recognition about the significance of co-operatives owing to its potential to ensure inclusive development. Based on the values of equity, social and economic justice it can contribute towards social and economic development as well as community development. Co-operative sector can also play a significant role in infrastructure development with the huge amount of untapped resources in this sector.

Co-operative Movement in India

Pre-Independence Era

Co-operatives were active in India even before we began our journey as an independent republic. Though there was no proper legal framework in the beginning, the concept of co-operatives existed in several parts of India. Co-operatives were seen as a means of creating permanent assets such as village tanks and village forests, means of credit in kind or cash to lend to the needy member of the group viz the kuries, chit funds.

The co-operative activities were later officially brought under the control of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1904. The Cooperative Society Act of 1904 was enacted to enable formation of "agricultural credit cooperatives" in villages in India under Government sponsorship. The enactment of 1904 Act provided the requisite framework for co-operative development in erstwhile India. The 1904 Cooperative Societies Act was later repealed by 1912 Cooperative Societies Act which provided for formation of Cooperative societies other than credit co-operatives. Under 1919 Administrative Reforms, Cooperatives was made a provincial subject making each province responsible for Cooperative development. The post- independence Acts

have maintained this status quo such that the co-operative society is in the State list under entry number 32 of the Constitution of India.

In addition to deal with the co-operative societies whose jurisdiction extended to more than one state, the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 was promulgated. Later Central Government enacted a comprehensive Act known as Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 repealing the Act of 1942. Based on the recommendation of the Mirdha Committee and the "Model Cooperative Societies Act" the Government of India substituted the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 with the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002. The Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 came into force from August 19, 2002.

Post-Independence Era

After India attained Independence in 1947 the co-operative societies were considered as a vital grass-roots level mechanism to attain the ideals of equality of status and of opportunity and to ensure social and economic justice among the citizens. All the five year plans had considered the co-operatives as an efficient means towards employment generation for farmers, laborers, artisans, women and other marginalized sections and to contribute towards economic development. However, following the liberalization of the economy in 1991 the five year plans beginning with the eighth five year plan (1992-97) relegated co-operative societies to the backburner.

In 2004, however, owing to the centennial celebrations of the Indian co-operative movement the co-operatives were able to recapture the attention of the policymakers and administrators. The following events and amendments have elevated the co-operative societies to the forefront. Today, forming co-operative societies is accepted as a fundamental right of the people by Article 19(c) under the Right to Freedom and by introducing Part IX B after IX A of the Constitution along with the Panchayati-Raj Institutions (PRI) has made the Societies a part of governance. The Articles 243ZH to 243ZT has set down a broad outline about the formation and operation of co-operative societies that shall bind the States to promote and catalyze the development of co-operative societies that are *autonomous, jointly –owned and democratically controlled*. Besides the promotion of co-operative societies have been inserted in the Directive Principles of State

Policy (DPSP) as Article 43B; though DPSPs are not enforceable they are the guidelines that direct the state policies and hence it shall induce the State to promote voluntary formation of co-operative societies. These developments have been the result of Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011. In this scenario given their new elevated status the co-operatives have a greater significance, scope and potential which should be tapped into. Several States have enacted their own legislation for formation of co-operative societies.

Co-operative Societies in Kerala

Before the formation of the State, co-operatives were administered by the Travancore Co-operative Societies Act V of 1112(M.E), Cochin Co-operative Societies Act XXVI of 1113(M.E) and Madras Co-operative Societies Act 1932. Therefore following the formation of the State, Sri. P.R. Kurup, the then Minister of Co-operation took initiative to enact a uniform law on co-operatives throughout the State. On May 15, 1969 the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 came into being as the 21st law of 1969.

OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY

Research Objective

The purpose of the study is to assess the role of co-operative societies in infrastructure development in the State. In order to do so it is important to understand the characteristics and facts that makes the co-operatives a feasible choice. Therefore the main objectives of the study are:

- to understand the economic, legal as well financial aspects that make co-operatives a viable complementary or alternative choice to government efforts in creating infrastructure.
- to inquire into instances of successful co-operatives, at any point along the value chain, in the infrastructure development process in India or abroad; analyze the success story of Uralungal Labor Contract Cooperative Society ltd(ULCCS) in Kerala.

Methodology

The study is a subjective analysis seeking to understand the potential role a co-operative society registered under the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 can play in the infrastructure development process. To do this one needs to have an understanding of the economic, financial and legal environment in which the co-operatives operate at present. This in turn will be reflected by the Act and Rules as well as the government orders related to the co-operative society. Besides instances of successful infrastructure co-operatives, operating at different points along the value chain, both within India and abroad are considered along with the specific case study of Uralungal Labor Contract Co-operative Society to point towards the feasibility of co-operatives as a possible choice.

Sources

The generic information about co-operative societies was gathered from the Office of the Registrar, via interviews with the Additional Registrar of Co-Operative Societies. While the specific numbers and other data was obtained from the yearly publication 'Statistical Abstract - 2010-11' published by the Co-operative Department. In addition the information relevant to the

case study was collected via interviews with the concerned members of the co-operative society and observations.

Limitations

The major constraint while conducting the study has been the constraint of data. Often it was found difficult to access the required information, be it generic information about co-operatives or about specific co-operatives and their activities. The time constraint had further compounded the issue limiting the scope of field study to a few co-operatives.

In addition the general statistics related to the co-operative societies was obtained from the Statistical Abstract Handbook, 2010-11, making the data a little obsolete as well as incomplete. The data does not either reflect the changes brought about by the Government in 2010 or the amendment of Kerala Co-operative Societies Rules which changed the categorizations of the co-operatives.

Besides the study has focused only one potential role of the co-operatives, that of an executor. It is equally important to recognize the role of co-operatives as financiers of infrastructure and to assess the feasibility of such a role.

INFRASTRUCTURE: AN UNDERSTANDING

Efficient infrastructure is a prerequisite for the smooth functioning of economic transactions. Conceptually infrastructure would mean any physical/ man-made means of production, facilities or support system that supports the pursuit of trade and economic growth. However from a public policy perspective it is necessary to have a more obvious break-down of infrastructure capital into different categories.

Conceptual Understanding

Broadly one can categorize infrastructure into economic and social infrastructure. While *economic infrastructure* supports economic activity and is often characterized by ‘user-pays’ or demand-based revenue streams, *social infrastructure* includes assets that provide social services such as schools, universities, clinics, hospitals etc. In addition the economic infrastructure can be further classified as follows:

- a. Transportation modes- roads and highways, railroads, airports, waterways;
- b. Public utilities – electricity, water supply, natural gas, coal, telephone services etc
- c. Other Services- waste management, postal services, fire protection etc.

However to be specific the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure on 1 March 2012 had brought out a harmonized master list of 5 main infrastructure sectors and 29 infrastructure sub sectors. Any new sub sector will be included in the master list only if it satisfies the six characteristics of infrastructure and after one or more of the three parameters (namely its importance to the scheme of economic development, its ability to contribute to human capital and the specific circumstances under which it has developed in India) has been evaluated¹. The six characteristics of infrastructure sector are:

1. Natural Monopoly (*Natural monopoly refers to a situation where one firm can supply a market's entire demand for a good or service at a price lower than two or more firms can.*)

¹Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, Government of India, 2012

2. High Sunk Costs and asset specificity (*Sunk costs are costs which cannot be immediately recovered by the sale of the assets owing to asset specificity. Sunk costs represent both barriers to exit from the sector and barriers to entry into the sector*)
3. Non-tradability of output (*Non tradable good or service is one which is produced and sold at the same location*)
4. Non-rivalness in consumption (*Non-rivalness implies that the cost of providing a good or service to an additional individual is zero*)
5. Price exclusion (*Price exclusion means that the enjoyment of benefits is contingent on payment of user charges*)
6. Externality (*Externality is the uncompensated cost or benefit of an economic activity experienced by unrelated third parties*)

Table No.1
List of Infrastructure Sectors and Sub-sectors

Sl.No.	Category	Infrastructure sub-sectors
1.	Transport	Roads and bridges Ports Inland Waterways Airport Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road transport)
2.	Energy	Electricity Generation Electricity Transmission Electricity Distribution Oil pipelines Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility Gas pipelines
3.	Water Sanitation	Solid Waste Management Water supply pipelines Water treatment plants

		Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc) Storm Water Drainage System
4.	Communication	Telecommunication (fixed network) ⁴ Telecommunication towers
5.	Social and Commercial Infrastructure	Education Institutions (capital stock) Hospitals (capital stock) Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than one million Common infrastructure for industrial parks, SEZ, tourism facilities and agriculture markets Fertilizer (Capital investment) Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage Terminal markets Soil-testing laboratories Cold Chain

Source: Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, Government of India, 2012

Significance of Infrastructure

Infrastructure -both its level and continuing growth- can directly and indirectly influence economic development. Infrastructure contributes directly to the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) as measurable final product or service. A sound infrastructure is the key to overall socio-economic development of the State. Most importantly infrastructure can contribute to economic development as an intermediate input by increasing the productivity of other inputs such as labor and capital. World Bank studies have shown that a 1per cent increase in physical infrastructure stocks, given other variables, can lead to a corresponding 1per cent increase in the Gross Domestic product of the nation². Thus for a developing economy like ours an improvement in the level, quality/efficiency of infrastructure can lead to significant progress in the growth story.

² *Gramlich E., 1994, cited in Serven, Luis, 2010*

Role of Private Players in Infrastructure Process

Traditionally, Government has played a prominent role in infrastructure creation. But the increasing financial burden coupled with the increasing budgetary demands for social welfare schemes have put a constraint on the State from playing a major role. Therefore, in this scenario it is necessary to encourage private and other non-governmental agencies to participate and invest in the field of infrastructure development. There has been an increasing participation from the private players over the years. It is felt that the co-operative society is yet another potential player in the process of infrastructure design, creation and maintenance and thereby play a key role in infrastructure development of the State.

Feasible Roles for Co-operative Society

The co-operatives can play two different types of roles with respect to infrastructure development. Primarily a credit co-operative society can take up the role of a financier wherein the deposits and retained earnings of the society are channelized to finance the infrastructure projects run by either the state or private players. The role of a financier can only be played credit co-operative societies; the primary credit societies, District Co-operative Banks (DCB), State Co-operative Banks are examples for it. At present, however, the credit co-operatives can extend loans only to their members and not the general public. However the credit co-operatives can lend to other non-credit co-operatives but only with the prior approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. These provisions are restrictive in nature and do not add much value to the credit co-operatives. Therefore it is necessary to enact enabling provisions that would allow the credit co-operatives to channelize their unutilized funds to constructive projects such as infrastructure projects.

In addition the non-credit co-operative societies such as social welfare co-operative societies, educational co-operative societies, hospitals and dispensary co-operative societies and labor contract co-operative societies can play an active role by engaging in the creation of infrastructure. These co-operative societies can either act as contractors or bid for infrastructure projects directly and create them directly.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KERALA

Classification of Co-operative Societies

As per the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 a “co-operative society” or “society” means a co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act. A co-operative society which had been registered under any of the Acts that were repealed with the promulgation of Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 and still existed in the State before the date of the commencement of the 1969 Act is said to be *deemed to be registered* under the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969.

Co-operative societies can be broadly classified into credit and non-credit co-operative society. A credit co-operative means a *co-operative society which has as its principal object the raising of funds to be lent to its members*³. Furthermore a credit society can be classified in to agricultural credit society and non-agricultural credit society. While agricultural credit societies seek to provide short term as well long term finance for agricultural activities, the non-agricultural credit societies as their name suggests acts as a source of finance for non-agricultural activities. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Agricultural Improvement Societies and Farmers Service Co-operative Banks are examples for agricultural credit society while Urban Co-operative Societies, Employees Credit Societies are examples of non-agricultural societies.

On the other hand the non-credit societies are broadly classified into Marketing Societies, Processing Societies, Consumer Societies, Producers Societies, Hospital Societies, SC/ST Societies, Educational Co-operative Societies, Labor Contract Co-operative Societies, Vanitha (Women) Co-operative Societies, Tourism Co-operatives and Miscellaneous Societies.

Though the Act and the related Rules provide a broad classification, it does not delineate the specifics. So in essence when the societies are initiated and brought before the Registrar for registration it is classified, listed under one of these categories as per the discretion of the Registrar.

³*Kerala Co-operatives Societies Act, 1969*

The following tables (Table no.2 and Table no.3) give the number of societies under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the progress of the co-operative movement in the State.

Table No.2
No. of Societies under the Administrative Control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies
for the year 2010-11

1.	Number of Societies as on 1 st April, 2010	13372
2.	Number of Societies newly registered	151
3.	Number of Societies Liquidated	44
4.	Number of Societies as on 31 st March, 2011((1+2)-3)	13479
	a) Of which Working Societies	10239
	b) Of which Dormant Societies	2598
	c) Of which Societies under Liquidation	642

Source: Statistical Abstract Handbook, 2010-11

Table No.3
Progress of Co-operative Movement in Kerala as on 31/03/2011

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Number of Societies (Actual)	12818	13044	13197	13362	13372	13479
Membership(in lakhs)	344	350	357	370	420	470
Share Capital (Rs in crores)	1980	1652	1602	1739	1875	2175
Deposits(Rs in crores)	28631	31676	38576	45914	58582	71440
Working Capital (Rs in crores)	50671	52581	56670	64008	83499	89372

Source: Statistical Abstract Handbook, 2010-11, Pg 193

LEGAL FRAMEWORK – KERALA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT 1969

Incorporation of Societies

The administrative matters' relating to the co-operative societies is decided by the Co-operative Department in Kerala in association with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Registrar is appointed by the Government of Kerala and it s/he who oversees the execution of the Kerala State Co-operative Act, associated Rules in the State and a co-operative society can be registered only with the approval of the Registrar.

A co-operative society can be registered under the Kerala State Co-operative Act only if the objective of the society is to promote the economic interests of its members or if it is established with the intent of facilitating the operations of such a society. However there is a caveat that the new co-operative society's jurisdiction (in terms of its stated objective) if it comes into existence shall not overlap with any other existing co-operative society in its area of operation/functioning. There are a few exceptions to this, the Vanitha Co-operative Societies, Labor Contract Co-operative Societies, Printing Co-operative Societies, Consumer Co-operative Societies and Marketing Co-operative Societies are exempted the provision regarding overlapping of co-operative societies.

In addition the co-operative societies can be registered only with limited liability, i.e. the members are legally responsible for the debts of the society only to the extent of the nominal value of their shares.

Members of Co-Operative Societies

A co-operative society's member can be individuals, other societies, local self government, or even the State government. For individuals to be members of a society they should be above 18 years of age and should be individuals possessing a sound mind. In addition when registering a new co-operative society if all the applicants are individuals then the number of applicants shall not be less than twenty-five and each of them have to be members of different family. Most

importantly a society formed with the intent of promoting the economic interests of its member via a specified activity can admit as members only those individuals who are likely to be benefited directly by such activity.

Management of Co-Operative Societies

Although the final authority to make decisions is vested with the general body of the society, in practice it is entrusted in the hands of the Board of Directors elected for a period of five years. The Board of Directors is elected by the General Body Meeting under the supervisor of State Co-operative Election Commission for all credit, apex, central and federal societies in the State. In addition in the elected committee of every co-operative society one seat shall be reserved for a woman member and one for a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes.

Co-operative Societies as Economic Enterprises

By the 2013 Kerala State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, a co-operative society may by a resolution passed at general body meeting by a majority of members present and voting, can promote, one or more subsidiary institutions, which may be registered under any law for the time being in force for promoting the economic welfare of its members. However a co-operative society cannot form a partnership firm. A subsidiary institution is defined as one where the co-operative society:

- (i) controls the management or board of directors or members of governing body or
- (ii) holds more than half in nominal value of equity shares of such institutions.

This provision facilitates the creation of companies or special purpose vehicles (SPV) by the co-operative societies. While forming companies would enable co-operatives to pursue their economic interests without any undue external interference, a SPV would allow them to participate in public private partnership (PPP) projects floated by the Government. Thus the provision by allowing co-operatives to form companies and/or SPV's enables them to engage in activities such as infrastructure creation process.

Funds of Co-operative Societies

A part of the net profits accumulated from the activities of the co-operatives is kept back as reserves for being used for purposes of the co-operative society in future while the remaining part would be paid as bonus or dividend on such scale as laid down by their respective bye-laws. In addition a society can invest or deposit its funds in government savings bank; or in any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Central Act 2 of 1882); or in the shares or securities of any other society approved for the purpose by the Registrar by general or special order; or in any bank approved for the purpose by the Registrar.

Besides regarding the issue of loans only a credit society can make loans and loans can be extended only to a member of the society.

Audit

The co-operative societies financial transactions are under the purview of the Director of Co-operative Audit and an audit shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, the verification of the cash balance and securities and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society concerned.

State Aid to Co-operative Societies

The government often assists the co-operatives by subscribing directly to the share capital of a society, with limited liability. On such shares the government is entitled to the dividend as any other share-holder of the society. In addition the state government can aid the societies by either providing financial assistance such as subsidies, loans or by acting as a guarantor of the co-operative society. The state may act as a guarantor by guaranteeing the repayment of loans and advances to a society; deposits received by the society and payment of interest on such deposits etc.

POTENTIAL ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES

Infrastructure development has been traditionally dominated by the government and various public sector entities in Kerala. However, owing to certain fiscal constraints as well as inefficiencies entrenched in the public sector the State government has been trying to attract private investors to the infrastructure arena. In this scenario this study seeks to probe the potential role a co-operative society could play in the field of infrastructure both in terms of contribution of funds as well as undertaking implementation of projects.

From the current categorization of co-operative societies, non-credit co-operative societies such as Labor Contract Co-operative Societies and/or Social Welfare Co-operative Societies can be potential participants in the infrastructure development process in Kerala. Or as an afterthought it might even make sense to provide for new categories such as transport infrastructure co-operatives, electricity co-operatives and so on. However as a matter of fact there exist co-operatives that are active in the management of infrastructure for a public service, such as electricity, natural gas, and water in countries such as Germany, United States of America, Italy, and so on.

It is also important to realize that the co-operative societies can engage/assist the process of infrastructure development in two ways; as in a decentralized process where the direct stakeholders could form co-operatives to develop the requisite infrastructure or co-operatives acting as business firms but not necessarily of local origin. In decentralized interventions which give the stakeholders a sense of ownership over the assets and the capability to regularly hold the people involved accountable can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the service provided. However a decentralized model would be more feasible for communities that possess a certain initial level of human capital, technical or managerial capacity. Otherwise the model where a co-operative society that engages in similar infrastructure development process and is established itself through the works it has done in different places would be a more feasible option. Either way co-operative society can be considered as a potential partner in the process of infrastructure development. In addition it is also necessary to realize that a co-operative society

can play a role anywhere along the value chain of infrastructure development process; a co-operative society could play the role of an input supplier, producer/implementer, distributor or trader.

Feasibility of Co-operative Society

“A cooperative is a business, but if it's just a business, it is bad deal”- Charles Gide, French economist

Co-operative societies are registered and organized by voluntary members seeking to attain/provide for themselves (and future potential members) certain specific social or economic objectives/ services. A co-operative society is a form of business and is distinguished on the basis of ownership, control exercised by individual members and motive. Unlike traditional business firms in a co-operative society every member is an equal part owner and no individual can enjoy or exercise undue influence on the decisions made by the society. In short, unlike the microeconomic proposition that every business is a profit maximizing entity the co-operative societies seek to serve the community it represents. However, this does not negate the efficiency or economic feasibility of a co-operative society.

Economic & Legal Feasibility

The policy/ laws governing the co-operative societies in the State the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969, related amendments and the recent 97th Constitutional Amendment have sought to provide a level playing field for the co-operatives societies. At present the co-operative societies are registered with limited liability and it means that the members are legally responsible for the debts of the society only to the extent of the nominal value of their shares. Had the co-operative society law required them to register under unlimited liability or if members are individually liable then it could have been a dissuading factor while undertaking infrastructure projects for the co-operative societies since they don't often begin with deep pockets.

The jurisdiction of credit co-operatives is limited to the area from which the members of the co-operative society hail from. However for non-credit co-operative societies the jurisdiction is not

explicitly delineated by the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969. At present the jurisdiction of a co-operative society is decided at the time of registration by the general body of the concerned co-operative society. The proposed jurisdiction is then either approved or modified by registering authority, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, considering the feasibility of such a jurisdiction; however since 2010 no co-operative society has been allowed to register with the whole of Kerala as its jurisdiction.

Though the whole State or a large area is not granted as jurisdiction at the time of registration, a co-operative once it is established can request the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to approve of an extension in its jurisdiction. If the Registrar is convinced of its feasibility then s/he can approve of the request enabling the co-operatives to undertake activities at new locations. The possibility of being granted extension would also encourage co-operative societies, if/when they are allowed into the larger infrastructure process to engage in efficient work practices and deliver quality output.

In addition before the 97th Constitutional Amendment the co-operative societies could form companies if their bye-laws, as ratified by the Registrar of Co-operative Society, permit it; but there was no explicit provision in the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969. The 97th Constitutional Amendment seeking to facilitate the growth of co-operatives as economic enterprises explicitly permits co-operatives to form subsidiary institutions if necessary - such as companies but not partnership firms- to promote the economic welfare of its members. The provision to form companies has significant implications for a co-operative society seeking to become a viable economic entity. When the co-operatives are allowed to operate companies under the Companies Act, it would provide a statutory and regulatory framework that allows for competition on equal footing with other enterprises. Thereby the co-operative societies while pursuing co-operative objectives can simultaneously enjoy all benefits of being a company. In addition the recent amendment of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 in 2013 allows partnership of co-operative societies to carry out any one or more specific business which will allow co-operatives with different capabilities to be of mutual assistance and to attain synergetic benefits.

Financial Feasibility

Besides the co-operative societies if/when they are allowed to engage in the process of infrastructure development can turn to their sister credit co-operative societies to fund their undertakings. One of the major impediments faced by infrastructure providers is the financial constraints or lack of adequate viability funding. Given that a lot of co-operative societies have State Government as a member some amount of capital could be raised with the assistance of Government but most importantly the co-operative societies can tap into the unutilized pool of monetary resources owned by co-operative credit societies, specifically co-operative banks. Table no 4 and 5 lists out the major co-operatives with deposit of more than Rs. 200 crore. An estimate of the amount of money lying around unutilized at co-operative banks would amount to about 53425469000 (i.e. around 5342 crores) amount of INR. The amount of rupees 5342 crores is retained with co-operative banks as reserves⁴. Thus if the constraints on lending these funds are addressed, co-operative banks would be able to garner returns on their funds and it would as well solve the initial funding issues for the co-operative society engaging in infrastructure projects. However, since infrastructure projects are often of long term nature the societies will have look for other opportunities and this is as well true for every firm out there.

Table No.4

Name of Societies having Deposits above 200 crores below 300 crores

Sl .No	Name and Address of Societies	Deposits
1.	Chirayinkeezh Service Co-operative Bank, Chirayinkeezh P.O, Trivandrum	300
2.	Nadakkal Service Co-operative Bank, Kalluvathuckal P.O, Kollam	203
3.	Paravoor S.N.V Regional Service Co-operative Bank, Paravoor P.O, Kollam	277
4.	Paravoor Co-operative Bank, North Paravoor, Ernakulam	207
5.	Payyannur Co-operative Rural Bank, Payyannur, Kannur	268
6.	Pappinissery Co-operative Rural Bank, Pappinissery, Kannur	225

⁴ *Statistical Abstract Handbook, 2010-11, Pg 51*

Table No.5
Name of Societies having Deposits above 300 crores

1.	Peroorkada Service Co-operative Bank, Peroorkada P.O, Trivandrum	650
2.	Madai Co-operative Rural Bank, Payangadi P.O, Kannur	448
3.	Calicut City Service Co-operative Bank, Kozhikode P.O, Kozhikode	400

The recent proposal mooted for formation of Kerala Bank using the capital of co-operative banks in the State is a significant step is using the huge funds at the disposal of these banks.

Other Benefits

While the above claims make co-operative societies a feasible partner there are other benefits to be reaped from encouraging the participation of co-operatives in infrastructure development. A greater role for co-operative societies can provide cost-effective infrastructural services to communities that have been excluded owing to commercial unattractiveness; facilitate employment generation as well as act as growth triggers in the State. The infrastructural support systems are very important for people and communities and there is definitely a demand for these services. However provision of certain services is regarded as commercially unattractive and it is a challenge to make them commercially viable and profitable. In such scenarios co-operative solutions could be superior to either public or private approaches to utility management.

In addition the co-operative solution could prove to be cure for the unemployment as decelerating growth trajectory in Kerala. The growth rate of Kerala economy is largely dependent on exogenous factors such as tourism and inflow of remittances from malayali immigrants around the world. Therefore it is important to decrease the dependence on them and develop, facilitate other contributors to growth. When co-operatives engage in infrastructure development process a large chunk of human capital as well as natural capital would be sourced from within the State leading to direct employment generation, spillover effects in the relevant backward and forward linkage sectors. In this context an expansion in the output via direct infrastructure development, development of concomitant forward and backward sectors as well

as improvement in productivity via better support systems could prove to be sustainable contributors to growth facilitating steady economic growth in the State.

Though the co-operative societies can deliver the services cost-effectively, the rate of return that they can recoup might be quite minimal, in such instances the government would have to step in and provide assistance in the form of subsidies or other monetary benefits such as tax exemptions. Besides the government will have to provide strong policy support, supervise the activities to ensure that the benefits are not accrued to local-level elite groups and reach all stakeholders involved, specifically in the decentralized models.

Infrastructure Co-Operatives in India & Abroad

The Government of Kerala if or when it decides to implement such a choice could turn to both national and international experiences to guide them in the policymaking process. The State could learn a few lessons from the experience of successful co-operative societies within the state.

There are infrastructure related co-operatives operating in India and they primarily operate in the energy sector as last mile power distributors in rural areas. Known as Rural Electric Cooperative Societies they are known to operate in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and West Bengal. These co-operatives operate with the licenses issued to them by the State Governments under the Electricity Act 2003. The Rural Electric Cooperative Societies were a result of the Indian government's attempt at promoting rural electrification in India during 1960s. The co-operatives' purchase electricity in bulk from State Electricity Boards (SEB) and then distributes it to different consumers in their respective area. Besides ensuring the distribution of power it is their responsibility to undertake maintenance operations as well. Most importantly these co-operatives operate independently. The Anakapalle Rural Electric Cooperative Society Ltd. (ARECS) in Andhra Pradesh, Hukeri Rural Electric Cooperative Society ((HRECS) in Karnataka are two successful examples for energy co-operative societies in India.

While the Rural Electric Cooperative Societies in India is an example for the co-operatives in the downstream last mile distribution activities, there are instances internationally of similar co-operatives that engage in last mile power distribution in rural areas in countries such as USA, Philippines and Bangladesh. In addition there are also co-operative societies that engage in upstream activities such as power generation/production. An example for this would be the Horb Ecumenical Energy Cooperative in Stuttgart, which has implemented several solar power plants for power generation. In Germany there are energy co-operatives that operate across the value chain beginning from generation/production of power to distribution/transmission and trading. With a few exceptions, most energy cooperatives use renewable energy technologies such as

photovoltaic technology followed by biomass and wind energy production techniques. In addition most of these renewable energy generation cooperatives are small to medium-sized organizations based on their capital base. However co-operatives are not limited to the electricity or energy sector alone rather they are also active in the management of infrastructure for a public service, such as natural gas, and water.

URALUNGAL LABOR CONTRACT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD (ULCCS) EXPERIENCE: A CASE STUDY

This study focuses on one of the co-operative societies which has stood in the forefront of infrastructure development in India- Uralungal Labor Contract Co-Operative Society Ltd (ULCCS). Another co-operative society that has contributed to infrastructure development in Kerala is Kerala Land Reforms & Development Co-op Society Ltd under the banner of 'LADDER', however they are novices when compared to ULCCS.

Uralungal Labor Contract Co-Operative Society Ltd (ULCCS) headquartered at Vadakara in the district of Kozhikode was registered as a co-operative society in 1925 under the category of labor contract co-operatives. It was initiated by daily wage laborers from the marginalized sections of the Kerala society who took inspiration from the teachings of Guru Vagbhatnanda. ULCCS was formed with the intent of undertaking labor contracts/projects to provide employment to the laborers. Through its work over the years the co-operative society has today created a niche for itself in the infrastructure development process in Kerala.

Today the activities undertaken by ULCCS is, however, not constrained to labor contract works alone rather the co-operative society has diversified its operations, ventured into IT sector, crafts and art via holding companies viz. UL Technology Solutions, UL Cyber Park and Sargaalaya, a craft village, respectively.

Members

The members of the co-operative society can be classified into class A, B and C members. While class B membership refers to the State's involvement, Class A and C refers to workers/ labourers associated with the society. Any new laborer who wishes to become a member of the co-operative society is first added to class C and over the time as they learn the trade and become proficient they naturally become class A members. At present there are about 600 members with class A grade in the Uralungal Labor Contract Co-operative Society Ltd. This allows scope for skill up gradation for unskilled or novice members in the society. However there is no distinction

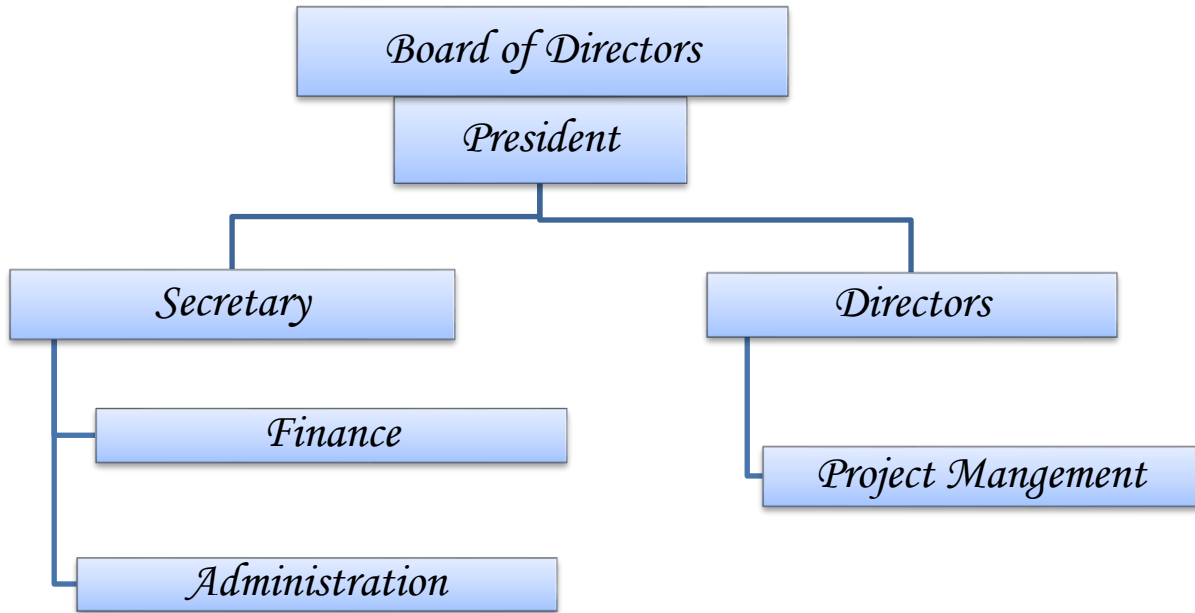
between class A or C members in terms of fringe benefits enjoyed by the members. In addition to these member employees there are also permanent employees to take care of the office works.

Governance Structure

The activities of the co-operative society are guided by the Board of Directors which is elected by the General Body Meeting of the society. Elected for a period of five years, the Board of Directors includes president and other ten directors, all the directors' work full time. Board of Directors also has a paid secretary who is appointed with the approval of State Cooperative Department and act as head of office. On the other hand all the directors' are paid daily wages rather than salaries. The different worksites/projects undertaken by the society is completed under the supervision of these directors, it's their responsibility to collect, dispatch the required materials to the concerned destinations, assign duties to the employees working under the project and oversee the completion of the project.

While project management is the responsibility of the directors, the Secretary of the co-operative society is responsible for all other aspects of the labor contract society. There is finance as well as an administration section under the Secretary to oversee all financial as well as administrative matter. To represent these actions and to co-ordinate between the sections, Secretary there is a finance officer, administrative officer, establishment officer, procurement officer and individual holding company representative officer.

Representation of the Management Structure



Completed & Ongoing Projects

Around 85% of labor contracts/projects undertaken by the Uralungal Labor Contract Co-Operative Society, either completed or ongoing projects, come under the Public Works Department (PWD) works. To name a few major completed as well as ongoing projects based on the value of the contract price, along with the information regarding the name of the employer & type of contract it would be as follows:

**Table No.6
Completed Projects of ULCCS**

Name of the Employer	Type of Contract	Contract Price (Rs.Lakhs)
Superintending Engineer, National Highway Division Kozhikode	Construction of the Balance portion of Calicut Bypass from Km 0/00 to Km 5/00 on NH-17	15275Lakhs
Additional Registrar, Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trivandrum	Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Society(RCS) Trivandrum	6850 Lakhs
Superintending Engineer, PWD Roads & Bridges, North Circle, Kozhikode	Improvements to Taliparamba - Coorg Boarder road from km 0/000 to 36/985 in Kannur District	4494Lakhs
Superintending Engineer, PWD Roads & Bridges, North Circle, Kozhikode	Providing BM & BC on SH 38 PUKC Bypass road Puthiyagady to Atholi, Naduvannur to Koothali&Kuttiady to Nadapuram 0/000- 12/000, 20/600-35/000 and 43/160-57/00 in Kozhikode District - work portion 43/160- 57/000	1998Lakhs
Managing Director, KITCO ltd Ernakulum	Civil works for 300 TPD Cattle Feed Plant at Thiruvangoor	1728Lakhs
Superintending Engineer, PWD Roads & Bridges, North Circle, Kozhikode	Providing BM&BC to Koyilandy Thamarassery Mukkam Arecode Edavannapara Road from Km. 29/125 to 45/000	1430Lakhs

**Table No.7
Ongoing Projects of ULCCS**

Name of the Employer	Type of Contract	Contract Price (Rs.Crore)
SE, PWD Roads & Bridges NC Kozhikode	District Flagship Infrastructure Project (DFIP) Improvement and Upgradation of NadukuniVazhikkadavu - NilamburEdavanna - Manjeri - Malappuram - Vengara - Thirurangadi - Parappanangadi Road in Malappuram District (Ch. 0/000)	360.00
SE, PWD Roads & Bridges NC Kozhikode	District Flagship Infrastructure Project (DFIP) Improvement and Providing BM & BC to Hill way - Cherupuzha - Payyavoor - Ulikkal - Vallithode Road	191.53
SE PWD South Circle, Trivandrum	District Flagship Infrastructure Project (DFIP) Construction of Valiya Azheekkal Bridge across Kayamkulam Lake Connecting Kollam and Alappuzha	136.39
SE, PWD NH North Circle Kozhikode	Implementation of District Flagship Infrastructure Project (DFIP) Construction of Flyover at Km. 27/330 Ramanattukara Phase 1 Along NH 66and 43/160-57/00 in Kozhikode District - work portion 43/160- 57/000	75.00
Managing Director, KASE, Trivandrum	Civil Construction & Other Engineering Works of KASE	54.00
SE, PWD NH North Circle Kozhikode	Implementation of District Flagship Infrastructure Project (DFIP) Construction of Flyover at Km. 14/700 Thondayad Phase 1 Along NH 66	51.42

The society has also recently undertaken a project under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model; to renovate six roads under the Kozhikode City Road Improvement Project, a Kerala Road Fund Board (KRBF) Project. The project is a Build-Operate-and-Transfer project wherein the society will finish the project in two years and then operate/maintain these six roads for the next 15 years after the completion of the project. This project is being done on BOT-Annuity basis which is a popular mode of PPP where the private partner builds the infrastructure, operates for a certain period and then transfers the asset back to the Government after the concession period. Being a PPP project the society had to form a special purpose vehicle (SPV) which would then be responsible for the project through its lifetime for over a period of 17 years.

Numerous lessons can be gleaned from the experience of ULCCS, however being an executive mechanism, the society has not had to face hurdles a potential infrastructure developer might have to face such as pending of approvals due to multiple clearances or red tape; or difficulties associated with land acquisition and so on.

Accredited Agency Status

The Government of Kerala has granted the co-operative society *accredited agency* status owing to its technical expertise and experience, the quality of work done, the time bound and efficient manner of operations and completion of projects undertaken. *Accredited agency* status implies that the different government departments' and some government agencies can depute contract works to the concerned co-operative society directly if the society is found eligible, technical experience wise, economic feasibility wise and so on, without going for tender procedures. The fact that Uralungal Labor Contract Co-Operative Society Ltd has been approved as an accredited agency by various government departments says volume about its success and quality of work over the years. As of now the co-operative society has been accepted as an accredited agency by the Tourism Department, Labor Department, Co-operative Department, Finance Department and Local Self Government aka Panchayati Raj Institutions. The major projects that have been done by Uralungal Labor Contract Co-Operative Society Ltd. in their capacity as an accredited agency are the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Society (RCS) Trivandrum and the building of KASE at Quilon. Besides in their capacity as accredited agency, the society has worked primarily on several projects of value ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 lakhs for local self government/ panchayats.

Finance

The various operations/projects undertaken by ULCC is financed by the cash credit loans of overdraft nature from various sister credit co-operative societies as well as using the funds gathered as shares from the members. The funds from the members comprises share of member employees as well as paid up share capital of the State government. The share contributed by the member employees comes around 10% of their monthly wages, which is deducted from their

wages as thrift contribution. Nonetheless the cash credit loans form the major chunk of financing capital.

The district co-operative banks (DCB) as well as the primary credit societies are the major source of cash credit loans for ULCC. For instance the financing for the PPP project undertaken by the society was raised by a consortium of 31 primary credit societies within Kozhikode. The amount approximated to around 200 crores at a rate of interest of 11%. However the dependence on loans/ overdrafts, issued at a rate of interest of around 12.5% by the District Co-operative Banks (DCB), or primary credit societies has led to a leakage in profits of around 51 crores which is paid annually as interest payments.

Diversified Activities of ULCCS

The labor contract works of the co-operative society is primarily dominated by, .i.e. around 85% of the works, by Public Works Department (PWD) works, however in spite of time bound quality works the payment is often delayed affecting the profitability of the co-operative society. In this scenario the co-operative society decided to diversify its operations and venture into other sectors primarily information technology (IT) sector via holding companies UL Technology Solutions (ULTS) as well as UL Cyber Park. The society also holds another company by the name UL Foundation. In addition the society is also involved in the management of Sargaalaya a crafts and arts village.

UL Technology Solutions (ULTS)

UL Technology Solutions (ULTS) is an information technology enabled services (ITES) provider company incubated by ULCCS. Started in the year 2012, the company provides IT solutions in the domain of Global Information Systems (GIS), HealthCare, Transport Solutions and Enterprise Resource Planning to clients. The clients of the company range from public to private/ co-operative enterprises operating within the country as well as clients from West Asia. The company operates from Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode.

UL Cyber Park

UL Cyber Park is the first IT Park to be set up by a labor cooperative society in the country. Located in Kozhikode district, the Cyber Park is an IT Special Economic Zone designed to support IT development and BPO companies. There are around eight companies currently up and working at the IT cyber park viz. QBURST, RUNBOOK India Development Center, ipsr solutions ltd to name a few.

UL Foundation

Registered as a not for profit organization, UL Foundation seeks to provide support to the cause of old age people as well under privileged students. The foundation assists the students belonging to the lower strata of the society by offering scholarships and other educational support. In addition the foundation also offers palliative care to elderly people.

Sargaalaya

Sargaalaya, the Kerala Arts & Crafts village, was established in the year 2012 by the Department of Tourism. Set up on 20 acres of land the craft village was established with the intention of providing a platform to showcase the works of craftsmen from across Kerala as well as to provide training for craftsmen on the latest techniques of production.

The Department of Tourism has entrusted the management of the craft village to ULCCS via a contract. As per the contract ULCCS would run and manage the craft village for initial ten years, starting from 2012. Being a fledgling initiative the Government is providing financial assistance, a loan, to the craft village in the initial four years which then have to be repaid by ULCCS in the 7th and 8th year of the contract.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the State when tenders are floated to invite private participants in infrastructure development process, very few applicants come forth and of them majority are private players from outside the State. In such a scenario to develop and create infrastructure at the level and pace requisite it is important to have more private players with good track record and if possible hailing from the State. Co-operatives are a feasible solution to this dilemma; they can step in and fill the gap and assist the Government in infrastructure creation.

Also as and when co-operatives start engaging in infrastructure development process, they could access funds from their sister credit co-operatives which is beneficial to both the party's at stake. There has been increasing awareness about the extent of untapped funds with the credit co-operatives in Kerala. However the credit co-operatives can lend only to their members or to other non-credit co-operatives with the prior approval of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. This provision has limited the credit co-operatives from lending to projects run by private firms or other business firms even when the projects are financially profitable. Therefore the need of the hour is to enact an enabling provision that would allow the credit co-operatives to channelize their unutilized funds to profitable and/or constructive projects, such as infrastructure development process. It is also necessary to encourage the formation of consortium of primary credit societies as and when the need arises or the funds of a single primary credit society proves inadequate, this shall ensure that the primary credit societies enjoy an equal footing as the district or state co-op banks.

Besides when co-operatives within the state start playing a major role it would be boost to the State economy via the various forward and backward linkages. According to the latest *Employment and Unemployment Surveys* conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2011-12, Kerala is having the highest Unemployment Rate (UR) under all approaches. Unemployment in Kerala was found to be over three times the all India average. Though the overall economic scenario was bearish in the year 2011-12 the high rates of unemployment including educated unemployment is a persistent concern for the State. The State could tackle this issue by encouraging these unemployed, specifically the educated unemployed, to form co-operatives that would create the kind of jobs they are looking for within the State

itself. Most importantly the Government could encourage the unemployed engineers, people with vocational education and even return migrants to form co-operatives and channelize their skills towards infrastructure creation process which would solve the problem of unemployment as well as lacunae in the number of qualified executors of infrastructure.

In addition the Government could encourage the various departments and specifically the local self governments in each locality to encourage the co-operative societies that have a good track record in infrastructure development. This could be done by encouraging the local self government bodies to recognize co-operatives engaging in infrastructure development as accredited agency and to grant them the works if they satisfy the requirements rather than awarding the contract to the private players. In addition as they progress/ grow, in terms of their track record, the Government could also encourage other departments to consider such co-operatives as accredited agency thereby assisting as well as encouraging the co-operatives.

At present of the various categories of non-credit co-operatives the feasible option when considering infrastructure development would be labor contract co-operatives or social welfare co-operatives. At present there is no category called infrastructure development or creation co-operatives, though such a co-operative can be formed under the classification of social welfare co-operatives. Therefore it was felt during the study that the creation of a separate category dedicated to infrastructure support system design, development, operation and maintenance. Such a categorization would give greater visibility to the role a co-operative society could play as well as enable government to provide the much needed thrust to engage the co-operatives in infrastructure development process.

CONCLUSION

The rising living standards have increased the demand for quality infrastructure support systems in the State. But the increasing financial constraints have prevented the State from playing a major role in infrastructure creation. In this scenario, therefore it is necessary to encourage private and other non-governmental agencies to participate and invest in the field of infrastructure development. The co-operative societies, given various economic, financial as well as legal factors, are an apt complementary or alternative option to the government efforts in the infrastructure creation process. While the Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act of 2011 paved the way, the succeeding changes in the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 have created an environment that is viable for engaging the non-credit co-operatives in infrastructure development.

Within the current framework the labor contract co-operative societies or social welfare co-operative societies are apt for the creation of infrastructure, specifically economic infrastructure. Under the category of social welfare co-operatives it is possible to register an infrastructure co-operative society, however the creation of a separate category called infrastructure co-operatives similar to the category of tourism co-operatives would give more impetus towards engaging the co-operatives in infrastructure development.

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APPENDIX A

The numbers and data given in the table correspond to the year 2010-2011. Since the data is a few years old it does not reflect the recent changes in the scenario, most importantly the rearrangements made in the classification of co-operatives by the 2013 Amendment of the Kerala State Co-operative Societies Rules. However this table is included to give a brief understanding about the magnitude of co-operative movement in Kerala

NUMBER STATEMENT OF TYPE WISE & DISTRICT WISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 31.03.2011																			
SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
i	Apex Societies/ Banks	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0
1	Kerala State Co-operative Banks	1														1	1		
2	Kerala State Co-op. Agrl. Dev. Bank	1														1	1		
3	Kerala State SC/ST Federation	1														1	1		
4	Kerala Karshaka Sahakarana Federation	1														1	1		
5	Kerala State co-op. Marketing Federation							1								1	1		
6	Kerala State Rubber Marketing Federation							1								1	1		
7	Kerala State co-op. Consumer Federation							1								1	1		
8	Kerala State co-							1								1	1		

	op. Housing Federation															1	1		
9	Kerala State co-op. Hospital Federation							1								1	1		
10	Kerala State Women co-op. Federation	1														1	1		
SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
ii	Federal Societies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	1	0
11	Regional Agro Industrial Development													1		1	1		
12	Kerala State Integrated Marketing & Processing Soc:													1		1		1	
13	Kerala State Agro Co-operative Societies													1		1	1		
14	Kerala State Rubber Co-operative Ltd.													1		1	1		
iii	Central Banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	0	0
15	District Co-operative Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14		

NUMBER STATEMENT OF TYPE WISE & DISTRICT WISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 31.03.2011

SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
iv	Credit Societies/ Banks	466	270	161	330	277	152	458	297	260	257	250	91	278	128	3675	3260	292	123
16	Primary Agrl. Dev. Bank	4	5	3	5	4	4	7	4	5	6	3	3	3	2	58	49	4	5
17	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	112	127	104	187	139	72	164	150	96	123	100	37	126	61	1598	1532	35	31
31	Farmers Service Co-operative Societies	6	3	1	2	4	1	5	9				1	1	3	36	36		
19	Rural Co-operative (a) Banks	1						8	2		9	6		10		36	36		
	(b) Societies	15	35	1			1	8	2	2	29					93	87	4	2
20	Agricultural Improvement Societies	12		1				1	2	28		7	10	17	8	86	72	13	1
21	Urban Co-operative Banks BR Act	5	5	3	1	6	2	5	4	5	7	8	1	5	2	59	57		2
22	Urban Co-operative Banks Non BR Act	1	2		2	6	1	7	11	13	9	27	3	21	11	114	106	4	4
23	Employees Credit Co-op. Societies BR Act	1				1										2	2		
24	Employees Credit Co-op. Socs Non BR Act	210	63	38	89	84	48	165	72	65	43	64	26	67	29	1063	891	121	51
25	Primary Non Agri. Credit Societies Others	21	5	3	13	11	7	27	15	24	14	7	2	3	2	154	120	27	7
26	Primary	78	25	7	31	22	16	61	26	22	17	28	8	25	10	376	272	84	20

	Housing Co-operative Societies																		
NUMBER STATEMENT OF TYPE WISE & DISTRICT WISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 31.03.2011																			
SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KL M	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
v	Consumer Societies	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	19	12	4	3
27	Regional Central Co-op. Socs. for School Soes.	1										1				2	1		1
28	Central Co-operative Stores	1				1					1					3	3		
29	Wholesale Consumer Stores	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	8	4	2
vi	Primary Societies	478	419	250	336	363	222	455	448	297	384	380	101	388	156	4677	4054	462	161
30	Primary Consumer Stores	140	87	9	30	33	68	52	61	31	34	24	21	57	12	659	191	319	149
31	College Co-operative Stores	18	14	9	12	25	4	18	21	10	13	13	6	15	8	186	158	24	4
32	School Co-operative Stores	320	318	323	305	385	150	385	366	256	337	343	74	316	136	3832	3705	119	8
vii	Marketing and Processing Socs.	35	38	30	32	75	95	30	45	54	24	19	44	48	16	585	247	299	39
33	General Marketing Societies	19	16	23	25	47	57	19	39	34	16	18	22	34	12	381	157	201	23

34	Special Marketing Societies	16	19	7	5	28	29	9	6	20	4		15	14	4	176	78	82	16
35	Processing Co-operative Societies			3		2		9	2			4	1	7			28	12	16
viii	Miscellaneous Societies	744	383	134	294	239	234	299	495	203	293	279	171	508	219	4495	2639	1540	316
36	Poultry Co-operative Societies	7	1	1	7	1	1	2	4			1	16	2	1	44	7	35	2
37	Other Live Stock Co-operative Societies	4				1							1	1		77		7	
38	Collective Farming Co-operative Societies															9	5	1	3
39	Joint Farming Co-operative Societies	29	2	1	9	6	3	5	5	4	5		2	1		72	26	31	15
40	Labour Contract Co-operative Societies	85	114	19	57	13	19	28	32	8	26	42	46	27	14	530	250	240	40
41	Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies		1				1						1			3		1	2
42	Irrigation Co-operative Societies				1			3	9							13	6	6	1

NUMBER STATEMENT OF TYPE WISE & DISTRICT WISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 31.03.2011

SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
43	Other Industrial Co-operative Societies					1										1	1		
44	Transport Ex-Servicemen Societies		2		2			1	1	1			1			8	2	5	1
45	Transport Co-operative Societies Others	17	12	3	13	14	17	21	7	3	14	9	4	5	4	143	44	75	24
46	Land Colonization Co-op. Societies								2							2	1	1	
47	Better Farming Co-operative Societies			1	3			3	17							24	12	10	2
48	Rubber Plantation Co-operative Societies								1							1	1		
49	Rubber Karshaka Co-op Societies	1		1	1	1			1							5	1	3	1
50	Agricultural Others Co-op Societies	1		1		2	5	4	17		4			4	1	39	26	10	3
51	Scheduled Caste Co-operative Societies	115	66	40	65	40	19	66	85	66	68	41	8	14	21	714	348	339	27
52	Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Societies	16	4	5	3	6	11	4	5	11	2	3	17	7	4	98	59	34	5
53	Women's Co-operative Societies	112	88	16	36	43	61	46	72	48	96	86	27	213	59	1003	748	234	21

54	Auto rickshaw Co-operative Societies	6	16	2	5	4	1	6	7	1	1	3	4	4	2	62	22	28	12
55	Lime Shell Co-operative Societies	1	1		10	4		1								17	12	1	4
56	Lime Burners Co-operative Societies				1											1		1	
57	Washer men Co-operative Societies	2				1				1						4	1	2	1
58	Hospital & Dispensaries co-op Societies	9	12	2	9	12	9	9	16	13	15	24	5	34	18	187	96	56	35
59	Literary Writers co-operative Societies	6	1			2				1		2	1	2					
60	Printing Co-operative Societies	10	4		2	7	9	3	7	2		5	2	13					
61	Taxi-Drivers Co-operative Societies	3	1		2		2	4	2	1	2	5							
62	Chethuthozhilal y Co-operative Societies	6	4	6	8	10	6	12	17	10	6	4	3	18	4				
63	Canteen Co-operative Societies	13	5	1	1	3	6	6	10	2	1	2	1	25	2				
64	Social Welfare Co-operative Societies	180	5		2	15	1	4	19	1	2	4	4	10	52				
65	Educational Co-operative Societies	10	6	4	4	5	6	9	5	9	28	9	10	14	8	127	94	28	5
66	Tailors Co-operative Societies	3	3		4	4	3	5	6			3	3	2	1	37	16	16	5

56 7	Mangalya Soothra Co-op Societies				1											1	1		
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NUMBER STATEMENT OF TYPE WISE & DISTRICT WISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON 31.03.2011

SL No	Type of Societies	DISTRICTS														Total	Of which		
		TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD		Working	Dormant	Under Liquidation
68	Non Agrl. Co- operative Societies Others	108	35	30	48	44	54	57	147	21	23	38	11	110	24	750	483	202	65
	TOTAL	1732	1112	577	994	957	705	1249	1287	816	961	931	409	1228	521	13479			
Of which	No. of Societies Working	1102	793	498	777	734	351	1022	956	587	823	856	208	1103	429	10239			
	No. of societies Dormant	520	261	67	187	174	305	175	284	195	100	50	176	34	70	2598			
	No. of societies Under Liquidation	110	58	12	30	49	49	52	47	34	38	25	25	91	22	642			

APPENDIX B
Labor Contract Societies

(Amount Rs. In 000's)

S.No.	Name of Dts	No. of Societies		Membership	Share Capital		Reserves	Borrowing	Working Capital
		Total	Dormant		Total	Govt.			
1	TVM	85	49	7585	1644	150	2777	2641	22640
2	KLM	114	41	19261	9404	452	33594	42783	142042
3	PTA	19	6	1936	405	5	401	469	5581
4	ALP	57	26	11668	1352	32	3983	9868	51374
5	KTM	13	8	2503	7212	1203	393	0	12306
6	IDK	19	5	977	2571	9	528	14151	53462
7	EKM	28	14	3696	11195	28	1195	451	28801
8	TSR	32	18	5453	2321	0	9430	10694	416202
9	PKD	8	4	794	14941	0	90970	0	11147
10	MLP	26	9	3960	60667	21	3388	2124	8636
11	KKD	42	6	8419	42882	3350	871793	39551	152736
12	WYD	46	36	4707	1769	1237	1134	3891	12344
13	KNR	27	4	5271	2132	32	1451	53774	26784
14	KSD	14	2	1524	3981	2975	71	7084	23198
Kerala		530	228	77754	162476	9494	1021108	187481	965453

Table No.6 contd below

S.No.	Name of Dts	Loans			Value of Work During the year		Income Earned	Cost of Management		Profit		Loss		No. of Societies Without P/L
		Advanced	Outstanding	Overdue	Total	Govt.		Salaries	Other Expenses	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	TVM	60	98	0	14903	2216	16835	5193	1078	12	745	15	423	58
2	KLM	6	0	0	113289	59591	115641	19066	4135	27	2430	44	1098	43
3	PTA	0	145	0	0	0	10	19	111	0	0	11	864	8
4	ALP	13419	0	0	1578	0	1600	223	1421	6	436	23	3715	28
5	KTM	191	46	90	10	0	11	45	184	0	0	4	831	9
6	IDK	0	0	0	21901	0	43045	4860	15850	0	0	2	1515	17
7	EKM	0	449	337	7856	7581	11899	5430	4000	4	3431	9	1419	15
8	TSR	379815	931	390	5358	583	40189	41046	853	6	868	3	4373	23
9	PKD	0	0	0	295	0	21622	14973	7285	1	151	2	7500	5
10	MLP	1055	3769	111	3770	0	4518	589	902	3	513	7	1099	16
11	KKD	0	4202	0	810135	745692	910054	81165	109889	11	2521	22	1934	9
12	WYD	2307	1000	0	20526	4280	22571	1738	2907	2	92	8	1591	36
13	KNR	4482	2059	54	13700	6436	19827	854	2750	4	409	18	20549	5
14	KSD	4214	703	0	10458	6938	13129	1062	1510	4	405	2	964	8
Kerala		405549	13402	982	1023779	833317	1220951	176263	152884	80	12001	170	47875	280

Source: Statistical Abstract Handbook, 2010-11, Pg 124-5

