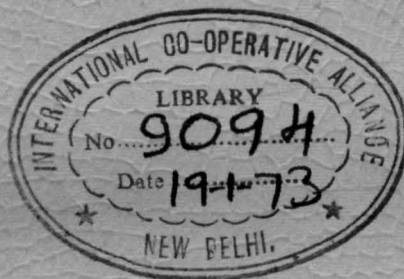


DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN  
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

QUARTERLY

Volume 6, No. 1 & 2 □ April—July, 1971



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ICA



**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

(QUARTERLY)

Volume 6, Nos. 1 & 2 : April-July, 1971

PART I : SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION  
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

PART II : NEW ADDITIONS TO ICA LIBRARY.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Regional Office & Education Centre f : Asia  
43, Friends Colony, Post Box  
NEW DELHI-14. (I

DB/6/71/RP.

19th November, 1971

Dear Cooperator,

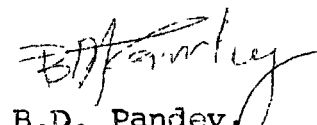
We are enclosing herewith the Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Volume 6, Nos. 1 & 2, April-July, 1971. The Bulletin has been divided into two parts, the first part consists of selected articles on cooperation and allied subjects with annotations (self-explanatory articles are not annotated), and the second part consists of the classified list of books added to the ICA Library since the issue of the last Bulletin.

Due to some unavoidable circumstances, we regret that the publication of this issue has been delayed. However, we would like to assure our readers of its timely publication in the future.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and let us know how useful you find this Bulletin.

With cooperative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

  
B.D. Pandey,  
Librarian.

Encl:

"DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR  
SOUTH-EAST ASIA"

Issued quarterly.

The Documentation Bulletin is supplied to the subscribers of our "ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE ON COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA" -Half-Yearly, under our combined subscription scheme, Rs.15 per year.

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Education Centre for  
South-East Asia  
43 Friends Colony  
New Delhi-14, India.

The ICA Regional Office publishes an Annotated Bibliography. The purpose of the Bibliography is to provide information regarding the literature on Cooperation published in the Region as well as the literature published elsewhere on the Cooperative Movement in this Region.

The first issue of the Bibliography was published in 1963. Since then, half-yearly supplements have been issued at regular intervals. Bibliographies relating to special subjects are also prepared and supplied on request.

The Regional Office also publishes a quarterly Documentation Bulletin. The Bulletin is divided into two parts, the first part consists of a list of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations and the second part consists of a classified list of books added to the ICA Library.



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PART - I

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED  
SUBJECTS

PART - I

COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES AND  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Bertrand Russell on Cooperation.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA, LONDON)  
Volume 64, No. 2, 1971, pp. 72-73.

It deals in brief with the thoughts, action and participation of Bertrand Russell for the emancipation and promotion of cooperation.

ICA LONDON:

The Cooperative Development Decade.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January, 1971, pp. 144-163.

Deals the policies and programmes of International Cooperative Alliance during the Cooperative Development Decade 1971-1980.

LAIDLAW, Alex:

Are Co-ops for the Poor?  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA, LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 3, 1971, pp. 105-107.

"Many cooperators around the world were deeply shocked recently when a cooperative official made a statement that cooperatives have nothing to offer to the poor, or that the poor have no place in cooperatives, or something to that effect".

The above remark led the author to go in to the causes of such a thinking. "In this thought provoking article author has posed a few basic questions about cooperatives. These are:

i-What are cooperatives, ii-What are they for,  
iii-How should they perform, iv-Who should belong to them.

Further he explains that as there are different interpretations and believes of Communism, Socialism, etc. Similarly there are different interpretations of cooperatives viz., i-Cooperative Commonwealth School, ii-The School of Modified Capitalism, iii-Socialist School, and iv-Cooperative Sector School.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS  
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (contd)

These different schools of cooperative thinking have been analyzed by the author in detail. It appears from the article that the author also felt that in present day capitalistic and socialistic world cooperatives are not fully helping the poor as hoped from them. At the conclusion he observed:

"But now my membership in one of the four schools is showing through : No mistaking it, I am not in the school that has no place for the poor".

MATHUR, B.S.:

"Cooperation - The Middle Way".  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),  
Volume VIII, No. October, 1970, pp. 39-45.

As the title of the article suggests that author has attempted to explain that cooperation is a middle way between Capitalism and Socialism. The author has quoted several renowned authorities on cooperation to prove that Cooperation is really a middle way.

SINHA, B.K.:

Cooperation in a Changing Society.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE, M.P.  
(INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 5-13.

The author emphasizes the new role to be played by cooperatives in the changed socio-economic circumstances. The new society is highly industrialized and competitive one. In view of new conditions cooperatives have to change themselves, and adopt a new strategy to face the challenge in various walks of economic activities.

TRIVEDI, B.B.:

A Scheme of Revitalisation of Cooperatives.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (INDIA)  
Volume Seventeen, No. 9, June 1971, pp. 584-588.

"There is a need for rational thinking about the reorganisation of the cooperative sector in the present context. This sector provides the basis of balanced approach for development of economic facilities. The scheme of revitalisation of this sector is, therefore, worth considering".

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS  
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (contd)

WEERAMAN, P.E.:

Two Systems - Cooperation and Socialism,  
THE HOUSING TIMES (BOMBAY/INDIA);  
Volume VI, No. 11, June, 1971, pp. 17-18.

Text of the speech made by Mr. P.E. Weeraman while participating in the seminar on "Cooperation and Democratic Socialism", organised on the occasion of the golden jubilee function of the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh, Bombay (India).

In this speech an attempt has been made to distinguish the ideological differences of Cooperation and Socialism in achieving the socio-economic and political goals. As it has been rightly said "Cooperation is a compromise between capitalism and communism". Socialists believe in the state ownership of the means of production and distribution. Similarly for the socialist the man is a means to achieve the social goals but not an end to it. Therefore, there is no place for political and economic freedoms in socialistic society. Cooperation however, believes that whole socio-economic and political system should be an organisation of the people, by the people and for the people.

COOPERATIVE BIOGRAPHY (DR. D.R. GADGIL)

DANDEKAR, V.M.:

D.R. Gadgil.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume VI, No. 19, May, 8, 1971, pp. 938-942.

It is a biographical description of late Dr. D.R. Gadgil. It also deals in detail his association with various socio-economic and educational activities.

EDITOR: Dhananja Ramchandra Gadgil.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 12, June, 1971, pp. 716-719.

COOPERATIVE BIOGRAPHY : (DR. D.R. GADGIL)

EDITOR: The Late Prof. Gadgil.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 22, May 15, 1971, p. 7.

- - -: Dr. D.R. Gadgil Passes Away; Cooperation, Economy  
and Education Orphaned.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR (INDIA),  
Volume IXV, No. 22, May 8, 1971, pp. 1, and 3.

(ROBERT OWEN)

BRUCKSHAW, Asks Frank:  
Owen : A Man Who Attempted Too Much?  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (C U, MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2704, March 13, 1971, pp. 4-5.

It is a biographical sketch of "the Father of  
Cooperation", ideas of the Great Robert Owen.

COLE, Margaret:  
Robert Owen of New Lanark.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA, LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 3, 1971, pp. 89-91.

EDITOR: Robert Owen - An Immense Influence.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (C U, MANCHESTER),  
New Series, 2714, May 22, 1971, p. 6.

- - -: Robert Owen Exhibition Opens.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (C U, MANCHESTER),  
New Series, 2714, May 22, 1971, p.4.

- - -: Robert Owen : Eccentric and Table - Rapper.  
COOPERATIVE REVIEW (C U/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 45, No. 4, April, 1971, p.1.



COOPERATIVE AID & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A, E, O.: A Key Conference for the Cooperative Development Decade.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 3, 1971, pp. 101-104.

It is a brief summary of the 3rd International Conference on Aid for Cooperative Development in Developing Countries held at Loughborough, England, in April 1970.

BO, Aage:

International Cooperative Seminars in Denmark.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 1, 1971, pp. 20-24.

An appraisal of 16 years of Danish Technical Assistance for the promotion of cooperatives in developing countries.

EDITOR: Assistance to Cooperatives in the Developing Countries.  
THE CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATOR,  
No. 1, 1971, pp. 11-15.

The assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to the cooperatives in developing countries is mainly by providing of educational facilities to the Cooperators of underdeveloped countries. They also organize International Seminars on various aspects of cooperatives with active participation from underdeveloped countries. This article deals with above mentioned activities conducted by Czechoslovakia.

- - -: The Cooperative Development Decade : (Phase One : Britain and Tanzania).  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2708, April 10, 1970, p. 6.

JONSSON, Malte:

Technical Assistance from Movement to Movement.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE, M.P.  
(INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 15-16.

The cooperative movements in the advanced countries do more and more realize their obligation and responsibility to assist cooperative development in its various fields of activity as a major contribution to technical assistance for developing countries.

COOPERATIVE AID & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

Further the author mainly describes the assistance provided by the Swedish Cooperative Movement in Asia and Africa. It also describes the functioning and working of the Swedish Cooperative Centre, which is an agency channalising the assistance, provided by Swedish Cooperatives to the underdeveloped countries of the world.

YOUNGJOHNS, B.J.:

How to Aid Cooperatives in Developing Nations.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2713, May 15, 1971, p. 14.

LABOUR, TRADE-UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES

DASS, R.:

Tribal Welfare Through Forest Labour Cooperatives.  
YOJANA (INDIA),  
Volume XV, Nos. 6-7, April 18, 1971, p. 37.

Since the Indian Independence, measures have been taken up for checking the exploitation of the tribal people by money-lenders, forest contractors, landlords and other intermediaries. One of such measures is the organisation of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies in the tribal areas of various States. The main objective being the replacement of contractors and giving a decent living wage to the tribals.

During the plan period attempt has been made to organize Forest Labour Cooperatives in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. This is just a humble begening, yet there is lot of scope to strenthen these societies. These societies will serve double purpose.

1. Proper and profitable exploitation of forest resources.
2. Protecting forest labourers from the exploitation of contractors, middlemen.

LABOUR, TRADE-UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES (contd)

FAVRE, Jean-Jacques:

Trade Unions and Cooperative Leaders of Asia Seek to Collaborate : Regional Seminar, Singapore, October, 1970.

LABOUR EDUCATION (USIS)

No. 21, May 1971, pp. 23-25.

Deals with the recommendations made by the Seminar.

NADKARNI, R.V.:

Limitations of Cooperatives.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),

Volume LXII, No. 12, June 1971, pp. 747-753.

The article deals with the limitations of cooperatives in providing employment opportunities. In view of the present socio-economic conditions prevailing in India and also the financial managerial limitation of cooperations. The cooperatives can under-take only small scale ventures. Various such small-scale venture are mentioned in the article. The author also explains that though cooperatives have the potentiality for generating direct and indirect employment. While organizing such cooperatives the feasibility of cooperative enterprises needs to be carefully examined. The three main aspects to be considered are : i-Economic, ii-Financial, and iii-Managerial. These three points are also discussed in detail.

PARTHASARATHY, G.:

Relevance of Cooperatives.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),

Volume LXII, No. 12, June 1971, pp. 735-745.

In this article an attempt has been made to justify the existance of cooperatives. It highlights the achievements of cooperatives in various economic activities, especially agricultural sectors in India. It also deals with the possibilities of reducing unemployment among educated persons by organizing industrial cooperatives. The disguised unemployment among the villagers, particularly among agricultural labourer can be solved by organizing agro-industries on cooperative basis.

LABOUR, TRADE-UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES (contd)

RAO, R.N.:

Cooperatives and Trade Unions.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (INDIA)  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October, 1970, pp. 25-32.

Deals with possibilities of cooperation between Trade Unions and Cooperatives in India. There are various fields in which trade unions can undertake cooperative activities for the economic and social betterment of workers, e.g. organizing thrift and credit societies, consumers cooperative stores, house building societies, cooperative hospitals, etc.

SINHA, B.K.:

Employment Oriented Cooperatives.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 12, June 1971, pp. 729-733.

VENKATAPPIAH, B.:

Cooperative Approach to Rural Unemployment.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 12, June 1971, pp. 723-727.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ADVANCED COUNTRIES

BRIESKE, Nancy Goodwin:

National Movements : The Key to Development.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1971, pp. 23, and 27.

JANCZIK, Tadeusz:

The Success of Polish Coops.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN (INDIA),  
Volume 4, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 20-21, and 26.

PHALEN, J.T.:

Cooperation in Canada 1970.  
CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST,  
Volume 14, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 2-6, and 32, and 39.

It highlights the achievements of cooperatives in Canada during 1970.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

BORDA, Orlando Fals:  
Formation and Deformation of Cooperative Policy in Latin America.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),  
46th Year, 4/70, pp. 7-29.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that cooperatives are a failure in Latin America. Literally not a day passes without a cooperative closing down in some part of the continent, which means wastage of financial resources and the withering of ideals and hopes".

"The money thus wasted amounts to some millions of dollars per year, representing the cost of governmental and private agencies engaged in supervising and promoting cooperatives and of international assistance for these purposes. The loss of the cooperative ideal has more subtle and deleterious effects, as it gradually erodes people's confidence in themselves and their own abilities and in the mechanisms of social change, thus lessening the prospects of success of subsequent attempts to bring about such change".

With the above introduction the author explains that though there are failures of cooperatives, but it does not mean that cooperatives have completely failed over there. If one cooperative fails, two new cooperatives come up. However, it indicated that the cooperative ideas or faith in cooperatives is not deep rooted.

There are various social psychological, economic and political reasons for the shaky faith in cooperatives in the Latin American countries.

The author traces history of cooperative movement in Latin American countries. Factors responsible for retarding the growth of cooperative movement, the several governmental measures to improve the cooperative movement, are comprehensively analyzed by the author under the following main points:

1. Ideological deviations from the pioneers.
2. Discrepancies between myth and reality.
3. The search for native cooperative models, and
4. Conclusion : Neither colonialism nor a marginal approach.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (contd)

DISHONI, Sharif:

A Case for Cooperation in the Sudan.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI)  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October, 1970, pp. 107-116.

In view of the socio-economic conditions of Sudan the cooperatives perhaps will be a suitable agency for the economic development of that country.

EDITOR: No Room for Middlemen in Cooperatives - Says Minister.  
TAAVON IRAN,  
Summer 1971, p.1.

It is a policy statement of the Iranian Minister, indicating government's attitude towards the promotion of cooperatives in Iran. At present there are 8200 rural cooperatives which have a total membership of 1,600,000 farmers of 27,000 villages.

EDITOR: The Cooperative Movement in Iran.  
IRAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY,  
Volume V, Nos. 9 & 10, September-October, 1970, pp.8-9.

SINHA, B.K.:

Cooperation in Developing Economies.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 8, February, 1971, pp. 501-506.

This article is based on the talk given at the Institute for Development of Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia (IDACA), Tokyo, on September 21, 1970. Deals in brief with the role of cooperatives in socio-economic development of underdeveloped countries.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

EDITOR: NCDC Financial Assistance to Cooperative Projects.  
NCDC BULLETIN (INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 24-26.

Deals with the financial assistance provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to the cooperative projects in India.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd)

EDITOR: Quite Poverty - A Challenge to Cooperatives.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January, 1971, pp. iii-iv.

The quit poverty call of India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is a challenge to cooperatives. How the cooperatives can response the call. Obviously by producing more. How it can be done by expanding credit to agriculturist, marketing agricultural produce through cooperatives and eliminating middlemen, by providing farm guidance and farm implements to agriculturist, by creating more employment through industrial cooperatives, by checking the labourers exploitation by organising labourers cooperatives, providing consumer goods, through consumer cooperative stores, solving housing problems by organising housing cooperatives etc.

- : Cooperative Movement in India 1968-69.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN (INDIA),  
Volume 4, No. 2, February, 1971, pp. 8-13.

Deals with the achievements of cooperatives in India during 1968-69.

- : Big Strides in Cooperative Sector Envisaged in 1971-72.  
NCDC BULLETIN (INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April, 1971, pp. 1-4.

"The financial year 1971-72 envisages big strides in the cooperative sector in India. In its bid to provide the required fillip for the development of the cooperatives in the country, the National Cooperative Development Corporation proposes to give about Rs. 12.05 crores as loan and about Rs. 2.32 crores as grant for various cooperative development schemes under its purview-Centrally Aided State Plan Schemes (Rs. 4.9 crores as loan and Rs. 2.11 crores as grant), Centrally Sponsored State Plan schemes (Rs. 3 crores as loan), Central sector plan schemes (Rs. 2 crores as loan) and for the Corporation's own sponsored schemes (about Rs. 2.15 crores as loan and Rs. 21.67 lakhs as grant). Besides, the State Governments would be spending about Rs. 6.53 crores for cooperative development schemes during the financial year 1971-72".

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd).

EDITOR: The Annual Number brought out by the Cooperative Training College, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, A.P. (India), in their magazine entitled "COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE MAGAZINE", Volume V, December, 1970, pp. 1-142.

In this issue the following articles appeared, mainly discussing the various aspects of cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh, a State of India. This issue will be very useful for the students, researchers, policy makers of cooperation in India with special reference to Andhra Pradesh of India.

1. Our Traing Programme During 1969-70.
2. Cooperative Movement in Andhra Pradesh - A Bird's Eye View, by Syed Hashim Ali.
3. Some Random Thoughts on the Cooperative Movement in India, by S.S. Roy Choudhary.
4. Land Mortgage Banks and Development of Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, by S.A.H. Razvi.
5. Cooperative Credit and Challenge of Times, by M.S. Manumantha Rao.
6. Mobilisation of Deposits by Cooperative Central Banks in Andhra Pradesh by B. Malakondiah.
7. Cooperative Credit Structure in Andhra Pradesh, by A. Satyanarayana.
8. Some Aspects of Agricultural Credit, by L. Narasimha Reddy.
9. Problems and Prospects of Cooperative Marketing in Andhra Predsh by G.V. Chellappa.
10. Fishermen Cooperative in Andhra Pradesh, by B.K. Rao.
11. Role of Cooperatives in Dairy Industry, by A. Surya Prakasa Rao.
12. The Problems and Prospects of Industrial Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh, by M.R. Pai.
13. Financing of Industrial Cooperatives in the Small Industries Sector in Andhra Pradesh, by R.V. Rao.
14. Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh, by A. Rama Rao.
15. Consumers Cooperatives : Their Problems and Prospects in Andhra Pradesh, by Gulam Ali Aggar.
16. New Trends in Cooperative Law in the State of Andhra Pradesh, by K. Ramachandran.
17. The Role of Cooperative Department : Administrative or Extension?, by U.C. Gildyal.
18. Cooperative Officer - His Special Tasks of Management, by M.V. Madhava Roa.
19. Whither Community Development ?, by R.N. Hal dipur.
20. Community Development - New Approach, by T.P. Singh.



COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd)

21. Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh, by V. Ramanand.
22. Directive Principles of State Policy and Cooperative Movement, by P. Seshadri.
23. Performance and Problems of Recovery in Land Mortgage Banks in Andhra Pradesh, by V. Venkateswarlu.
24. Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh (contributed)
25. Agricultural Advances by Commercial Banks, by S. Nagarajan.
26. Handloom Industry - Need for New Designs, by B. Yanadiah.
27. Sinking Funds of Land Development Banks, by K.K. Sankaran.
28. My Experience in Cooperative Audit, by G. Konaiah.
29. Ideas and Issues in Management of Cooperatives, by C.D. Prasada Rao.
30. Sir Frederic Nicholason, by M.P.K. Nambiar.
31. V. Ramadas Pantulu, by C.D. Prasada Rao.
32. N. Satyanarayana, by N.S.R. Sastry.
33. Decentralisation of Cooperative Administration in Andhra Pradesh, by S.V. Chalapathi Rao.
34. Government Orders & Circulars.
35. The Cooperative Training College Trainees and Staff Consumers' Stores Ltd., Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, A.P. of India.

GADGIL, D.R.:

Need for Introspection and Co-ordinated Efforts for the Strengthening of Cooperative Movement.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE, A.P. (INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 13-14.

It is a valedictory address delivered by the former Deputy Chairman of the Indian Planning Commission, Late Dr. D.R. Gadgil to the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress.

JAIN, Hemchand:

Cooperative Assessment of Progress.  
SAKHARI MADHYA PRADESH (HINDI/ENGLISH) (INDIA),  
Volume 11, No. 3, January-March, 1971, pp. 1-18.

Deals comprehensively with the performances of the cooperatives in India and their different branches since 1951-1968.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd).

JHA, D.: Cooperation in the Fourth Five Year Plan.  
SAHKARI MADHYA PRADESH (HINDI/ENGLISH) (INDIA)  
Volume 11, No. 3, January-March, 1971, pp. 19-28.

Deals with the place of cooperatives in the 4th Five-Year Plan. The fund allocated to cooperative sectors are also dealt with.

-: Developing Trends in Cooperative Movement in India.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE; INDORE,  
M.P. (INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 26-31.

The main points discussed are as follows:

1. Diversification of the Movement.
2. State Participation.
3. Rethinking of Cooperative Principles.
4. Multi-agency approach in Rural Credit.
5. Vested interests in the Cooperative Movement.
6. Growing political influences in the movement.
7. Management outlook.
8. Managerial cadres for cooperatives.
9. Towards People's movement.
10. Cooperative education and training.

Thus, in short, some of the important developing trends have been enumerated above. Of course, some of them are conducive to the sound and healthy growth of the movement, while other are restricting the movement. Let us resolve ourselves in the Cooperative Development Decade to eliminate all these undesirable growth and to encourage healthy trends.

MAJUMDER, Amiya:

Recent Trend of Cooperative Movement in West Bengal,  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXIII, No.1, July 1971, pp. 27-34.

MEHTA, S.C.:

Cooperatives and the Weaker Sections.  
KHADI GRAMUDYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA)  
Volume XVII, No. 7, April 1971, pp. 443-446.

"Cooperatives play an important role in the development of small-scale industries and agriculture in our country. But the benefit of the progress, achieved in this sector, does not reach the small people, who constitute the weaker sections while in the developed countries, these sections are able to take maximum advantage of the cooperatives".

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd)

MISHRA, S.D., and MISHRA (MRS), M.R.:

Large and Small-Sized Cooperative in Varanasi.  
KURUKSHETRA (INDIA),  
Volume Nineteen, No. 11, March 1, 1971, pp. 7-8.

Deals with the working of various types of cooperative societies in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh, a State of India.

SAXENA, Surendra B.:

Cooperative Movement and Its Drawbacks.  
KHADI GROMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA)  
Volume Seventeen, No. 5, February, 1971, pp. 334-339.

"The Cooperative Movement in India is rooted in the country's socio-economic structure as it suits the conditions of the people. Still, because of many reasons, the popular initiative is not yet coming forth. The writer analyses these reasons and suggests remedy for the same."

NAITE, R.W.:

Cooperatives are active in India and Malaysia.  
WESFARMERS NEWS (AUSTRALIA),  
Volume XIX, No. 4, January 28, 1971, p. 5.

The author came to India under the teachers exchange programme of the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi. During his programme period he visited some countries of Asia. In this article he describes briefly his impression on the cooperative movement of Asian countries especially India and Malaysia.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

DHARMARAJAN, S.:

The High Cost of Housing : No Shelter for the Poor.  
THE HOUSING TIMES (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume VI, No. 12, July 1971, pp. 16-18, and 20.

Deals on the high cost of house building in larger cities of India, and also explains the reason and remedies.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING (contd)

EDITOR: Cooperative Housing.  
THE HOUSING TIMES (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume VI, No. 9, April 1971, pp. 21-29.

Text of the Background Papers submitted to the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress held at New Delhi, in December, 1970, organised by the National Cooperative Union of India.

KENT, Lotte:

Cooperative Housing in Developing Countries.  
COOPERATIVE REVIEW (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 45, No. 4, April 1971, p. 4.

Deals in brief with the housing problems in developing countries and possibilities of solving the problems through housing cooperatives. It also explains the interest taken by the International Cooperative Alliance, and other international organizations to strengthen the housing cooperative movement in various developing countries of the world.

- - -: Cooperative Housing in Developing Countries.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1971, pp. 12-13.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE

BHALERAO, M.M.:

The Crop Loan System - An Assessment.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January, 1971, pp. 181-185.

Deals with the salient features of crop loan system and its assessment and problems in India.

CHARI, T.S.K.:

Group Guarantee Loans by Commercial Banks.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 187-189.

"This article deals with group guarantee loans, which could form a predominant portion of loans in the

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

adopted villages. The villages that would be adopted by the commercial banks would be within 10 miles of their branches. The loans would be given for all infrastructural facilities including godowns, deepening of tanks, etc., Since small farmers would be the dominant section in the adopted villages, it is not possible for commercial banks to deal directly with all small farmers who are either tenants or owners of one or two acre holding. It is of utmost importance that the commercial banks should attach highest importance to the welfare of the small farmers."

DATEY, C.D.:

Cooperative Credit for Agriculture in India with Special Reference to Short-Term and Medium-Term Credit. JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED (BOMBAY). Volume IX, Issue I, September 1970, pp. 1-8.

In a developing economy, the need for prompt and adequate supply of credit for production purposes can not be over emphasised. Among the institutional agencies providing credit for agriculture, such as commercial banks, State Governments, etc., the cooperative agency, in the Indian conditions, is acknowledged as the best suited. Besides its main objective of providing credit especially for agriculture, the cooperative credit structure plays an important part in mobilising the savings of the community in the rural areas.

A attempt has been made in this article to describe the role played by the cooperative agencies in providing short-term and medium-term agricultural credit. These agencies are: The Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies, Central Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Assistance to State Cooperative Banks by the Reserve Bank of India.

- - -: Cooperative Thrift and Credit in India. JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED (BOMBAY), Volume IX, Issue I, September 1970, pp. 21-27.

"In the short and demium-term credit structure, the principal agencies responsible for collection of deposits are the state cooperative banks which are by and large federal bodies operating over the entire state the central cooperative banks which cover a district in most cases, the primary agricultural credit societies which are organized for a village

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

or a small group of villages and the primary (urban) cooperative banks which finance the artisans, small-scale industry and the consumers. In the long-term credit structure, the land development banks also collect savings in the rural areas through sale of the total resources to these banks. The land development banks are largely credit institutions giving loans to farmers. They issue debentures which are guaranteed by the State Governments, for which contributions are mainly received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Central and State Governments Banks (commercial and cooperative) and other institutions (public and private) and the Reserve Bank of India which meets the shortfall in contribution within certain limits".

- : Provision of Production Credit by Marketing and Processing Coops.  
NCDC BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 13-14.
  
- : Development of Specialised Agricultural Credit Institutions in India : (Paper read at the First Asian Conference on Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives held at Manila in December, 1970).  
JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED (BOMBAY).  
Volume IX, Issue II, December 1970, pp. 1-12.

Since the inception of first cooperative Act 1904, continuous efforts have been made to established and organize various agencies to finance the agricultural activities. Although, there were several financing agencies, but their financing was inadequate and untimely. At later stage it was thought that there must be some specialised agencies for agricultural credit.

The following are the specialized agricultural credit institutions in India:

1. Cooperative Land Development Banks.
2. Agricultural Refinance Corporation.
3. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited.
4. Rural Electrification Corporation.
5. Agro-Industries Corporations.
6. Small Farmers Development Agency.
7. Agricultural Credit Corporations.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

EDITOR: Problems of Long-Term Credit for Agriculture Through Land Development Banks : Summary of Representations Made to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the Government of India on 24th October 1970, by the Chairman of Land Development Banks.

JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED (BOMBAY),  
Volume IX, Issue II, December 1970, pp. 15-18.

Main points indicated in the representation are:

1. Need for additional funds.
2. Need for permitting longer periods of repayment to small farmers and in other needy cases.
3. Need for concessionary finance to land development banks.
4. Assistance for introducing technical and scientific orientation.
5. Special programme for strengthening weaker banks.
6. Need for taking into consideration overdues caused by natural calamities such as flood, drought, scarcity conditions, etc., and giving relief therefore.
7. Need for uniform standards and norms of discipline for all financing agencies.
8. Need for co-ordination of institutional financing agencies at state level.

--: RBI Annual Report and Trend and Progress of Banking in India for the Year Ended June 30, 1971.  
RBI BULLETIN (INDIA),  
Volume XXV, No. 8, Supplement August 1971,

Supplement to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, August 1971 which is also an Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India on the Trends and Progress of Banking in India. The chapter IV-Development in Cooperative Banking, pp. 94-103, has been extensively devoted with the development of cooperative banking in India during the reporting period. The references on other aspects of cooperation have been mentioned in relevant chapters.

LLAVIA, B.H.:  
Implementation of the Crop Loan System - A District Model.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January, 1971, pp. 172-180.

The crop loan system was a bold measure recommended under the Second Five Year Plan of our country to

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

rationalise the cooperative agricultural credit system. The main object of the new system was to make credit broad based, production and marketing oriented and better administered. For this, a strong and viable net-work of credit and marketing cooperatives had to be established and suitable operational devices formulated. By now, the crop loan system has been fully accepted in principle all over the country, but its implementation leaves much to be desired in many parts.

In this article various suggestions have been put forward for the better and systematic implementation of crop loan system in India.

JAGANNATHAN, S.:

Credit and Agricultural Growth,  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January, 1971, pp. 164-171.

Deals with the role of credit in agricultural growth with special reference to Andhra Pradesh, a State of India.

KALI CHARAN, and VISHWA NATH:

Cooperative Credit in Uttar Pradesh.  
KURUKSHETRA (INDIA),  
Volume Nineteen, No 16, May 16, 1971, pp. 7-8.

KALYANI, N.A.:

Problems of Long-Term Credit for Agriculture Through Land Development Banks.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 191-200.

Main points discussed in the article are:

1. Specialised nature of long-term agricultural credit - Need to give top priority to long-term investments.
2. Utilisation of resources allotted.
3. Need for retaining the present allocation and increasing it on the merits of performance.
4. Need for enhanced allotment to land development banks.
5. Period of repayment of long-term credit - Conditions in different countries.
6. Need for rationalisation of policy in regard to the period of repayment.



COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

7. Scientific orientation of loaning policies -  
Need to improve quality of leading-strengthening  
of technical cells.
8. Case for making available concessionary finance  
to the long-term lending agencies.
9. Criteria of backwardness in agriculture.
10. Multi agency approach - case for reconsideration.
11. Need to adopt new approach.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R., and PALANINATHAN, S.:

A Study of the Working of the Simplified Loan Procedure  
of the Land Development Banks in Tamilnadu - A Case  
Study.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October, 1970, pp. 123-140.

MALAKONDIAH, B.:

Routing of Short Term and Medium Term Taccavi Loans  
Through Cooperatives.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 67-70.

"Taccavi has been defined as an advance of money  
made by government to cultivators to be repaid when  
the crop is gathered. Similar advances are made in  
bad seasons and the like or some times made to the  
cultivators to enable them to extend their cultivation".

In this article an attempt has been made to make a  
case for disbursing Taccavi loans through cooperatives.  
To justify the above, the author has quoted the  
recommendations of various committees, which  
recommended the disbursing of Taccavi loans through  
cooperatives, namely:

1. The Committee of Cooperation in India 1915.
2. All India Rural Credit Survey Committee.
3. Crop Loan Evaluation Committee (Bombay).
4. Committee on Cooperative Credit.
5. The Committee on Taccavi Loans (1961).
6. All India Rural Credit Review Committee, 1969.

- - -: Deposits in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies -  
A Field Study in Andhra Pradesh.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 141-143.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

MITCHISON, Naomi:

Rural Cooperatives.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA

Volume XCII, No. 26, June 27, 1971, p. 13.

"There is much 'local corruption' in the running of cooperatives committee members, says the author, may easily hog all the credit money that is going; perhaps by forgoing names and thumb prints. Or, if there is a good committee, somebody may default on a big loan and ruin the cooperative".

The following points are discussed in detail:

1-Social Insurance, 2-A Prosperous Farmer and Land, 3-But No Money.

MOHANAN, N.:

Cooperative Credit : Problem of Overdues.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST (INDIA),

Volume IX, No. 20, February 15, 1971, pp. 27-30.

The author has elaborated various aspects by making the following points:

i-Cooperative credit structure, ii-Magnitude of overdues, iii-Consequence of overdues, iv-Causes for overdues, v-Remedies to the problem, and vi-Suggestions and conclusions.

PANICKER, U.B.:

Cooperative Credit : The Fight for Survival.

KURUKSHETRA (INDIA),

Volume Nineteen, No. 17, June 1, 1971, pp. 2-3.

It highlights the effects on cooperative credit in rural areas of India, after the nationalization of fourteen leading commercial banks in India.

PATIL, B.P.:

Rural Debentures.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),

Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 182-193.

"Like any other industry, agriculture requires short, medium and long-term credit. Long-term credit is required by the cultivators for the permanent improvements and development of land. In India, the long term credit is being supplied by land development banks. A significant development of cooperative long-

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

term credit started after the independence. In keeping with the increasing tempo of agricultural development, the participation by the land development banks in the agricultural programmes increased considerably. By now all the States and even most of the Union Territories have organised their land development banks and branches of central land development banks have also increased from only 290 in 1950-51 to nearly 1250 in 1968-69".

"The debentures may be issued in the form of (1) bearer bonds, (2) promissory notes and (3) registered bonds. As the market for bonds is not developed in India, the central land development banks issue registered debentures only. The debentures issued by the Central land development banks are of three kinds: 1-Ordinary Debentures, 2-Rural Debentures and 3-Special Development Debentures. The debentures can be issued only to the extent to which they are covered by the first mortgages and the total value of the debentures in circulation at any time cannot exceed the total amounts due on the mortgages and the amount remaining in the hands of the trustees and the value of other assets of the bank".

The article has been elaborated in following points:  
i-Rural Debentures, ii-Rural Saving Certificates,  
iii-Reasons for Poor Response, and iv-Suggestions.

SIVAPRAKASAM, S.:

Towards More Efficient Land Developing Banking.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA)  
Volume 6, No. 1, April, 1971, pp. 23-25.

UDAYBHANSINHJI:

Long Term Cooperative Credit in India - Its  
Development and Problems.  
JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT  
BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED (BOMBAY),  
Volume IX, Issue I, September 1970, pp. 11-17.

This is an address to the 2nd International Cooperative Conference on Thrift and Credit, held at Paris, on the subject of Long-Term Cooperative Credit in India - Its Development and Problems.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd)

VILLIERS, Frank:

Credit Unions - Unique Self-Help Co-ops.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2713, May 15, 1971, p. 4.

Deals with the successful working of Credit Unions, wherever, they are functioning. These credit unions are some how different from the credit cooperatives of Commonwealth Nations. The activities of these unions are not restricted within credit sector only. The credit unions provide loan to meet members need for consumer credit, they also provide insurance services.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

ANTONI, Antoine:

Prospects for Workers' Cooperatives,  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 1, 1971, pp. 5-9.

In this article an attempt has been made to define the workers cooperatives. The different legal recognitions and definitions given to the workers cooperatives, causes of slow growth, their future. The main points analysed are:

1. Workers' Cooperatives? Artisanal Cooperatives? or Work Cooperatives?
2. Retrogression, Stagnation or Progress?
3. Is there a Place for Work Cooperation in Modern Industry?
4. For a Return to Cooperative Ideals.

At conclusion the author observed:

"If the international cooperative movement in all its forms is capable of retrieving the ideals of its founders, it can, starting from the solid basis already secured, launch a new offensive against the private-profit economy which is already clearly weakening at a number of points. From this perspective, but from this perspective only, work cooperatives as a means of global cooperatives strategy are destined to a future in comparison with which their present achievements will appear as timid first steps".

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

EDITOR: Cooperatives for the Disabled.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
No. 3-4/1970, pp. 2-9.

"The complex system of resettlement and re-training of the disabled, worked out by the invalids' cooperatives plays an essential role in the Polish State Programme of Rehabilitation. This system consists in economic activity in a cooperative society; this aim is reached by helping the disabled person to regain physical fitness and mental balance and by adapting him to work. This way the disabled person is given an opportunity to regain his temporarily lost status and his social and economic value. The programme provides vast opportunities for realizing individual aspirations and satisfying the needs of the disabled who want to make an active contribution to the process of regaining their social and economic independence".

The system of invalids' cooperatives is based on the following principles:

1. The disabled person contributes and is co-responsible for the course and effects of his rehabilitation,
2. The process of resettlement in normal life and of re-training is closely integrated with economic activity of a cooperative society which is run according to business principles. In the above pattern, social activity, rehabilitation process and economic work have been wisely combined so as to create conditions for rehabilitation, retraining and resettlement of the disabled without exposing the cooperative enterprise to a danger of infringing its economic balance.

SEETHARAMAN, S.P.:

A Case Study of Match Industrial Cooperative.  
KHANDI GRAMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume XVII, No. 8, May, 1971, pp. 548-556.

"Cottage match industry, which is important from the point of view of providing employment on a decentralised basis, is capable of competing with large scale units in respect of quality. This case study reveals that to be able to do it needs the induction of modern methods of management".

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

AYODHYA SINGH:

Re-organisation of Agriculture Through Cooperative Farming is the Avowed Goal : Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW (AICC/OLD OF INDIA),  
Volume 2, Nos. 10-11, May 15, 1971, pp. 10-11.

EDITOR: A Saga of Cooperative Endeavour.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume IX, No. 4, August 15, 1971, pp. 21, and 23.

Deals with the success story of Nilokheri Kisan Basti Agricultural Cooperatives Society.

- - -: Cooperatives in Agri-Business.

KURUKSHETRA (INDIA),  
Volume Nineteen, No. 17, June 1, 1971, pp. 10-11.

"During his visit to the United States last year Shri B.K. Sinha, Director of Training in the Union Department of Cooperation, met Prof. Wendell C. Binkley, Professor in Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky who has deep knowledge of Indian Cooperatives. The questions put by Shri Sinha and replies by Prof. Binkley, are dealt with in this article".

GOPALAN, M.:

Development of Small Farmers.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXIII, No. 1, July 1971, pp. 5-16.

"The average farmer in India is the small farmer. Brightless eyes, lined face, a piece of cloth on the head to get protection from the tropical hot rays, another piece of cloth round the waist, rough and tough hands and legs and sturdy body dedicated for any manual work. The every word 'Small Farmer' presents before our eyes, a picture of a peasant with these physical features. It was this appearance of small farmers which exercised Gandhiji's mind and turned him an 'half-naked fakir' in 1928 in Madurai - the classical city of Tamil Nadu".

A closer examination of the characteristic features of a small farmer will provide a better understanding of a small farmer. Such features are:

1. A small farmer operates at subsistence level of existence or below the subsistence level.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES IN INDIA (Contd)

2. He operates farming with cost-free family labour.
3. He does not generate surplus over the above his farm and home needs.
4. He is non-viable and non-credit-worthy because he does not have self-savings and investments and
5. He does not have financial, commercial, marketing and technical economics.

With this introduction small farmer the author emphasises the great need to improve the poor plight of the small farmer. The development economics of the small farmers is to be examined with reference to their visible and invisible problems in their development necessities such as: i-finance, ii-irrigation, iii-high yielding seeds, iv-fertilizers, v-improved tools, vi-improved practices, vii-wet and dry farming techniques, viii-agrarian reforms, ix-agro-industries, x-marketing and communication, xi-price incentives, etc.

These development necessities with the background of their problems are examined one by one in this article.

LERNER, Richard:

A Place for Cooperative Farming.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-21 to A-32.

"If Indian agriculture is to be made a more rationally planned enterprise and the cultivators are to have the greatest possible understanding and control of their own destinies, then indeed collective farming should be considered the ideal pattern of organisation. Joint cooperative farms are a close second as far as social justice is concerned, but they frequently have the weakness of tending to perpetuate economic differences among members.

In most cases, dividends on pooled land receive the largest share of profits, and increased productivity of the land which is due to investments and management by the cooperative are rarely taken into account. Also, profits earned from other ventures, such as processing, are usually included with profits from crops, so that those with land continue to receive a disproportionate share of the profits.

Very few cultivators, other than the landless who are given land on condition that they cultivate collectively can, therefore, be easily convinced to enter into collective farms.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE IN INDIA (contd)

An equally important drawback is that very few cultivators have the understanding and knowledge required to manage collective farms at this point. Even joint cooperative farms may attract only a limited proportion of cultivators in the immediate future.

Nevertheless, the capabilities of these production cooperatives for economic development with social justice should not be forgotten and they can be used as models to be aimed at regardless of the increasing number of prosperous individual farmers or the various other kinds of farmer cooperatives and associations that are developed".

MISHRA, S.D.:

Irrigation Cooperatives - An Assessment.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (INDIA),  
Volume LXIII, No. 1, July 1971, pp. 19-25.

"The number of irrigation cooperatives increased from 1,471 in 1965 to 1,631, in 1967 which showed an increase of about 11 per cent. Its number in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67 was 452, which was observed higher in comparison to all other states. It was followed by states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The minimum growth was found in Haryana which is only 4 in number".

MURTHI, S. Krishna:

Cooperative Farming in India - Some Reflections.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 216-220.

The article deals with benefits of having cooperative farming system in India. Various organisational problems and solutions of them have been narrated through following points:

1. Difficulties to be encountered in the introduction of cooperative farming in India.
2. Measures to be taken.
3. Special inducement to the farmers.
4. Choice of the particular form of "Cooperative Farming".



AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES IN INDIA (contd)

PATIL, B.P.:

Lift Irrigation Cooperatives in Maharashtra -  
Organisation, Management and Problems.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 209-217.

SAIBABA, G.:

Cooperation and Agricultural Development in India.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume XVII, No. 8, May, 1971, pp. 541-547.

"It is necessary to develop agriculture as an industrial enterprise, particularly in the context of the progress of green revolution in India. Cooperativisation of agriculture would go a long way to make it an industry"

The following are the main points of this article:  
i-Cooperative Credit, ii-Cooperative Marketing,  
iii-Cooperative Processing Societies, iv-Cooperative Farming, v-Cooperative Fisheries, vi-Other Agricultural Cooperative Societies, vii- Cooperation in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, viii-Some Suggestions, and  
ix-Conclusion.

SHAH, Umrao Mal:

Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Production Programmes.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE,  
M.P. (INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 17-19.

The main points discussed are as follows:  
i-Structure and operations, ii-Tasks for future,  
iii-Farm guidance through cooperatives, iv-Management of village primaries, v-Promotion of rural savings and capital formation, vi-Cooperative education and extension.  
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SHARMA, Sukhdeo Prasad:

Reorganisation of Rural Economy with Cooperatives.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume Seventeen, No. 6, March 1971, pp. 398-405.

"India's rural economy is being strengthened by various agencies with diversified efforts. Though all these efforts are necessary, there is a need to channalise them through the cooperative structure for their success, as through cooperatives only, every group of the village can participate in the development work in the rural India".

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES : ABROAD

ALDER, Graham:

Cooperative Symbolise Dignity of the Farmer.  
TAAVON IRAN  
Summer 1971, p. 3.

It deals with the role of cooperatives in uplifting the economic condition of farmers. The exploited farmers of underdeveloped countries can protect themselves through their mutual cooperation by organising several agricultural cooperatives, viz., Cooperative Credit, Cooperative Marketing, Cooperative Processing, Service Cooperatives, Cooperative Small-Scale Industries, etc. There is a great scope for cooperatives in solving land reforms problems also. The fragmentation of land, can be solved by organing cooperative farming societies or by providing agricultural services through service cooperatives. Examples of the countries, which see cooperatives as an essential part of their land reform and their programmes for economic development are numerous. For example the countries are: Egypt, Iran, Peru, have successfully experimented land reforms programmes through cooperatives.

EDITOR: Faith in Farmers' Cooperatives.  
COMMERCE (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume 122, No. 3137, June 19, 1971, p. 1138.

"Burma's First four-year agricultural plan, covering 1971-72 to 1974-75, is a good example of an exercise in hope. It envisages a 16 per cent increase (by value) in agricultural output over that of the current year 1970-71, or an average annual increase of 4 per cent. But considering that agricultural output, calculated at 1964-65 prices, increased by only 25 per cent during the 8 years 1961-62 to 1969-70, or only by 3.1 per cent annually on the average, despite massive investments in agriculture by the Government through these years, the targeted 4 per cent increase seems a bit on the high side.

But the Government hopes to achieve this target through well-defined means-extension of the cultivated area, crop diversification, multiple cropping, modern techniques, and agricultural cooperation. Of these the greatest emphasis is placed on the last. The plan provides for expansion of the cultivated acreage by clearing 33,000 acres of virgin land, reclaiming 671,000 acres of fallow land, and irrigating 194,000 more acres of already cultivated land. All these tasks will be undertaken, not by individual farmers or

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES : ABROAD (contd)

the Government, but by farmers' cooperatives formed in the countryside. The Government will help the cooperatives with loans and with the supply of needed equipment such as tractors, motor trucks, and water pumps."

KUYLENSTJERNA, G.:

One Central Organization = Swedish Farmers.  
WORLD AGRICULTURE (IFAP),  
Volume XX, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 22-24.

"From the beginning of 1971 Swedish farmers will be represented by one national organisation after the merger of the National Farmers' Union (Riksforbundet Landsbygdens Folk, RLF) and the Federation of the Swedish Farmers' Cooperatives (Sveriges Landbruksforbund, SL)."

It explains the need of a national organization, its functions, benefits, and future.

LEVI, Yair:

On the Concept of Rural Cooperative Community in Developing Countries.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 1-14.

"The aim of this paper is to discuss the concept of rural cooperative community in newly developing countries and to suggest a definition of it. In the light of the specific conditions which are characteristic of rural areas in most of the new countries, authors' approach to the subject is a pragmatic one".

The main points discussed in the article are given below with the sub points:

1. The problem.
2. Physical - Institutional aspects: (a-The village as a clustered geographical unit, and b-Homogeneity in the disposal of the means of production).
3. The Cooperation within the village community: (a-Integration by activities, and b-Integration by membership).
4. The cooperative village as social unit.
5. Three types of rural cooperative organization.
6. Individual and collective in different factors of integration in a rural cooperative community in developing countries.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES : ABROAD

RANA, J.M.:

Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia : Some Examples of Success.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 1, 1971, pp. 10-19.

"In this paper, an attempt has been made to describe briefly the existing situation of agricultural cooperatives in the Region of South-East Asia, to outline the main features of some successful cooperative projects and to indicate the important factors contributing to a successful cooperative development. Two important reservations have been made at the outset. Firstly, the subject-matter dealt with in this paper was very extensive and hence the treatment had to be somewhat general and broad. secondly, the countries in the Region presented a great deal of diversity of social and economic conditions as well as situations in respect of cooperative development. There might, therefore, have been valid deviations to the general remarks made".

The paper has been elaborated in the following points:

1. Main types of agricultural cooperatives.
2. Agricultural cooperative credit.
3. Some recent experiments.
4. Cooperative Marketing and Processing.
5. Factors contributing to success, and
6. Conclusion.

SVARDSTRÖM, K.F.:

Structural Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives - II.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 1, No. 6, June 1971, pp. 14-15.

SUMMARY: Please see the Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Volume 5, Nos. 3 & 4, October 1970-January 1971 (previous issue of this Bulletin), on pages 51, under the classified heading "AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION". First time it appeared in "International Coop. Training Journal (ICTC)", Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 1970, pp. 27-34

FERTILIZER COOPERATIVES

BERSON, Alan:

Action in India.  
COOPERATIVE REVIEW (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 45, No. 4, April, 1971, p. 3.

"The cooperation of the giant fertilizer project of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) coincides happily with the start of the Cooperative Development Decade. Located in the State of Gujarat, the complex of industrial plants involved in this undertaking represents one of the largest single investments made so far in India in his field. It will produce a vast supply of fertilizers for distribution throughout the northwest area. This fertilizer plant, one of the largest in the world, will be cooperatively owned. Output is annual estimated to be 800,000 tons of finished fertilizer products."

Further it deals with the amount of money invested in the project. The contribution of foreign aid and Indian shares in this adventure are also dealt with.

DAIRY COOPERATIVES

DESAI, M.N.:

Cooperative Dairying in Mehsana Area of Gujarat.  
INDIAN DAIRYMAN,  
Volume XXIII, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 34-39.

KURIEN, V.:

Cooperative Dairying.  
YOJANA (INDIA),  
Volume XV, Nos. 4 & 5, March 21, 1971, pp. 9-10.

Dr. V. Kurien, General Manager of Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited highlights the causes of success of the nation's biggest dairy cooperative in an interview by the Reporter of Yojana.

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

DAS, K., Madhava:

Financing Fishery Development Schemes - Role of Agricultural Refinance Corporation.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (RESERVE BANK OF INDIA),  
Volume XXII, No. 4, April, 1971, pp. 54-55.

Deals with the policies and programmes of Agricultural Finance Corporation of India in financing fisheries development with special reference to fisheries cooperatives in India.

EDITOR: A special issue on "MARINE PRODUCTS" brought out by the Directorate of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India, New Delhi (INDIA), in their quarterly journal "FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA", No. 76, June 1971, pages 5-94.

Although the articles appeared in this issue do not deal directly with the fisheries cooperatives. However, the various points of technological, marketing, processing, etc. discussed here will be very useful to the fisheries cooperatives also.

The following articles appeared in this issue:

1. Indian Fish - Its Face in the Future, by R. Rabindranath Menon.
2. India's Marine Fishing Industry, by Anna Saheb Shinde.
3. Development of Fishery Resources in India, by R. Raghu Prasad, and P.R.S. Tampi.
4. Marine Products Technology and Export Trade, by A.N. Bose.
5. Investigation on Off Shore and Deep Sea Fisheries Resources in Indian Waters, by M. Devidas Menon.
6. Processing of Fishery Products for Export, by V.K. Pillai.
7. Export Potential of Marine Products, by K. Chidambaram.
8. Export Trade of Sea Foods, by M.N. Moorjani.
9. Prospects of Marine Export Diversification, by Y.M. Essas.
10. Commercial Fishing and Export Promotion, by M. Mukundan Unni.
11. Marine Exports - A Perspective, by John P. George.
12. Marine Products Potential of Gujarat State, by Fatehsinharao, Gaekwad.
13. Fish Production in Kerala, by A.I. George.
14. Development of Export of Frozen Seafoods from India to U.S.A., by Fred Koenig.

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES (contd)

15. Compulsory Quality Control and Preshipment Inspection of Marine Products in India, by C.N. Modawal.
16. Packaging of Marine Products, by V.Vithal Babu.
17. Marine Exports - Facilities of Transportation and Shipment, by H.B. Desai.
18. Marine Fisheries - Infrastructure and Inputs, by M.L. Varma.

SERVICE COOPERATIVES

GHANEKAR, V.V.:

A Model Cooperative Society.

KURUKSHETRA (INDIA)

Volume Nineteen, No. 11, March 1, 1971, p. 14.

This is the success story of a service cooperative society of Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur in Maharashtra State of India.

HARIHAR SINGH:

Sales Promotion of Agricultural Machinery and Role of Cooperatives.

NEFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),

Volume 1, No. 3, March 1971, pp. 11, and 17.

SUBRAHMANYAM, K.:

Role of Coops in the Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),

Volume VIII, No. 16, February 15, 1971, pp. 14-15.

WALI, M.M.K.:

Financing and Marketing of Agricultural Inputs by Cooperatives.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),

Volume 1, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 4, and 10.

"The Fourth Five-Year Plan sets a target of distribution of agricultural inputs worth Rs. 5,650 millions through cooperatives. However, there are several requisites to achieve the necessary growth of cooperatives to meet the challenge. The author describes the contribution to production requisites such as fertilizers, seeds,

SERVICE COOPERATIVES (contd)

pesticides agricultural machinery, etc., the progress achieved so far and outlines briefly the challenges that lie ahead and the measures necessary to achieve the goal."

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING

AHERWADKAR, L.J.:

The White Paper on Cooperation and Reorganisation of Agricultural Marketing in Maharashtra.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 194-204.

"The white paper on Revitalization and Reorientation of the Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra presented by Hon. Shri Y.J. Mohite, in April 1970 has given rise to an animated discussion on its proposals relating to the various aspects of the cooperative movement in this State. The discussion has ranged from the basic tenets of cooperation to the desirability or otherwise of the various administrative reforms proposed. Of special importance is the discussion on the reorganisation of the marketing of agricultural produce envisaged in the White Paper. On a careful study of the schemes outlined in Chapter 8 of the White Paper, one would certainly come to the conclusion that with the implementation of the schemes, the structure as well as the modus operandi of the marketing in this state is bound to be completely changed. The aim of this paper is to present a bird's eye view of the scheme suggested in the White Paper for the reorganisation of marketing and to evaluate the shortcomings pointed out in it so far."

The article has been elaborated on the following points:  
i-The Background, ii-The Scheme, and iii-A Review of Criticisms.

BAICHWAL, P.R.:

Procurement of Foodgrains in Maharashtra State : Role of Cooperatives.  
SAHKARI MADHYA PRADESH (HINDI/ENGLISH FROM INDIA),  
Volume 11, No. 3, January-March, 1971, pp. 38-49.



COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

DEENADAYALU, P.:

Success Story : Nilgiris Cooperative Marketing Society.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume I, No. 6, June 1971, pp. 5-8.

It is a success story of Nilgiris District Cooperative Marketing Society in Tamil Nadu State of India. This society has mainly been marketing fruits and vegetable. To avoid the back door entry of money-landers, the society has introduced controled credit scheme by linking of credit with marketing.

EDITOR: Role of Cooperatives in Foodgrains Procurement.  
NCDC BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 7-9.

"The Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a sizeable procurement of 4.7 million tonnes of rice and 0.8 million tonnes of coarse grains for the Kharif season 1970-71. Most of the state governments have already declared their procurement policy and the cooperatives have been involved in varying degrees in these states."

- - -: Marketing of Fertilisers in Gujarat.  
NCDC BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 5-7.

Deals with the successful marketing of fertilizers through cooperatives in Gujarat State of India.

- - -: Cooperative Marketing, Processing, Storage and Supplies : Resolutions of the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 22, May 15, 1971, pp. 8-12, and 20.

GADGIL, D.R.:

Challenges to Cooperation.  
YOJANA (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume XIV, Nos. 25 & 26, January 10, 1971, pp. 5, & 8.

Edited version of a speech delivered recently by the author, Deputy Chairman of the Indian Planning Commission at the Conference of the State Cooperative Marketing Federations.

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

KAMAT, G.S.:

Cooperative Marketing.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 223-231.

Deals with the structure, present working problems faced and the solutions of the cooperative marketing societies in India.

MADANE, M.V.:

Role of ICA in Promoting Export Marketing.

NEFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 1, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 5-7, and 25.

"Except in the case of Australia, New Zealand and Japan the export-import trade undertaken by cooperatives, compared to the national import-export trade, is very insignificant. This is due to lack of experience on the part of cooperatives in the region, government restrictions, problems of balance of payments and absence of a well-knit cooperative marketing structure within the internal trade. The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) is trying to promote trade between cooperatives of national organizations in the South-East Asian Region."

OSBORNE, Philip B.:

Putting Customer Demands First.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 10, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 37-40.

PATEL, S.M.:

The Future of Fertiliser Market in Gujarat.

FERTILIZER NEWS (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 16, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 21-26.

"This is the third and concluding part of the series on "Fertiliser Marketing in Gujarat". The first two parts which dealt with the growth in fertiliser consumption in Gujarat State of India during the last decade and fertiliser marketing through cooperatives in Gujarat were published in the August and December 1970 issues of Fertiliser News, respectively".

The targets for consumption of fertilisers in Gujarat State during the Fourth Plan as well as the steps to be taken by the marketing organisations in order to realise these targets are discussed. In view of the marketing freedom given to fertiliser manufactures the decontrol of fertiliser trade, it is pointed out that cooperative

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

institutes will face increasing competition from private trade. Suggestions are given to make the cooperatives more effective in marketing and distribution of fertilisers.

RATHORE, S.P. Singh:

Ginger in Delhi Market.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume I, No. 6, June 1971, pp. 9-11.

TEWARI, S.C. and GEORGE, M.V.:

Marketing of Agricultural Produce Through Cooperative Marketing Societies - An Opinion Survey.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 206-214.

"Eleven regulated markets were selected out of all the regulated markets in Punjab and Haryana. From these markets one hundred forty-one producer sellers were randomly selected to assess their views regarding the working of cooperative society and commission agents. Besides, five private traders and one cooperative marketing society was also selected to study the facilities provided by them to producer sellers. The study was conducted in the year 1966-67.

**Several studies have shown that cooperatives did not get patronage of the producer sellers in selling their produce through them even when the latter were members of the cooperative marketing society. Out of 141 producer sellers in the sample 52 (36.88 per cent) were the members of the society and 89 (63.12 per cent) were non-members."**

VERDIER, Roger:

Marketing of Artistic Handicrafts in Developing Countries.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILC),  
46th Year, 4/70, pp. 31-47.

"Traditional arts and crafts are a very special type of activity carried out in all developing countries and representative of their fundamental culture and as such form part of the common heritage of mankind. Whereas, the standardisation of industrial products has led to the revival of European handicrafts in developing countries arts and crafts have tended to degenerate or are about to disappear completely through contact with "Progress". To what extent and in what manner could a cooperative system be established to revive these traditional arts which for example made up the brilliant success of the Dakar Festival in 1965? How to preserve the authenticity

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

of inspiration while making production commercially sound? From this point of view it would appear that the fundamental problem is one of marketing. The organisation of marketing networks, which would eliminate intermediary agents, and the opening of domestic and foreign markets should, while helping craftsmen to increase their earnings, bring about the necessary technical progress, rather than the current reverse process. "

The numerous obstacles to be overcome are: Human, Financial, Technical, and Commercial. The other problems are discussed in detail, by analysing various points with their sub points are as follows:

1. Problems facing arts and crafts :
  - i- Marketing networks.
  - ii- Lack of financial and technical means.
  - iii- Lack of occupational knowledge.
2. Consequences.
3. Two methods of approach:
  - i- Through technical aid.
  - ii- Through the organisation of a marketing network.
4. Guidelines for action.
5. Search for an immediately available market.
6. The state as the primary market.
7. The States as customer.
8. Development of a marketing body.
9. Conditions required at the outset.
10. Selection committee, craftsmanship label:  
The articles would be divided into three categories:  
**Those** warranting the attribution of the label,  
These requiring artististic or technical modifications, and **Those** rejected.
11. Search for traditional motifs.
12. Handicraft marketing cooperatives and regional unions:
  - i- Marketing cooperatives.
  - ii- At the start the cooperative would simply be responsible for ensuring liaison with the agency through the tourist office or any other body empowered by the agency to carry out purchases, it would : "Gather samples of articles produced by its members in order to facilitate collection by the agency,

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

Distribute sales profits to members,  
Receive orders from the agency and allocate  
them to the members,  
Stock manufactured articles, pack, despatch  
or place them at the disposal of the agency,  
Receive payment and distribute it among members.  
iii-Regional unions.

13. Service cooperatives : Supply, Transport, and  
Technical services.
14. Foreign markets.

The ideas and suggestions mentioned above are illustrated  
by five diagrams.

WALI, M.M.K.:

Role of Cooperatives - Food Procurement and Marketing.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (RESERVE BANK OF INDIA),  
Volume XXII, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 133-134.

"In the context of a difficult food situation in the  
country, the National Development Council, had in  
November 1958 recommended that the Government should take  
over the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

In pursuance of this, the Government of India decided in  
1959 to introduce state trading which in its ultimate  
pattern envisaged collection of the farm surpluses through  
service cooperatives at the village level and channelizing  
of these surpluses through the primary and apex marketing  
cooperatives for distribution through retailers and  
consumer cooperatives. Subsequently, with a view to  
stabilizing the prices of food grains, the Agricultural  
Production Board in 1964 recommended that cooperatives  
should be encouraged to buy during the post-harvest  
period and sell their stocks during the lean season at  
reasonable prices so as to check the inordinate price  
rise usually engineered by speculators and hoarders  
during lean period.

During the year 1964-65 some other significant  
developments took place for undertaking state trading  
on a permanent basis. The Food Corporation of India  
came into existence in January 1965 to undertake the  
purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution  
and sale of food grains and other good stuffs. In the  
same year, the Government of India constituted the  
Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the pricing  
policy of food grains. As a result of these developments

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING (contd)

the marketing of food grains has become more or less synonymous with State trading and the cooperatives have to function within the overall frame-work of the system."

In view of above background the cooperatives were given ample opportunity in food procurement and marketing. Marketing cooperatives were treated as partners of procurement and marketing of Food Corporation of India, Despite all encouragement the cooperatives could not progress much. At present only 25 per cent procurement was handled by cooperatives.

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING

BHASKER, R.:

Modernisation of Rice Mills.  
NCDC BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 14-16.

RAJAGOPAL, N.S.:

Cottonseed Processing in Cooperative Sector.  
NCDC BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume V, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 10-12.

Deals with the present working of cottonseed Processing in cooperative sector in the following States of India, viz., Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu. Assistance given by National Cooperative Development Corporation to above cooperative sectors is also dealt with.

UPPAL, R.L.:

Fruit & Vegetable Industry - Role of Cooperative Marketing.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume I, No. 6, June 1971, pp. 3-4.

Deals in brief the role of marketing cooperatives in the development of fruit and vegetable industry in India. There are several fruit and vegetable processing industries in cooperatives sector. Several such industries are coming up. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited (NAFED) through its Regional Offices is encouraging to establish processing industries in the cooperative sector in the different part of the country (India).

CONSUMERS COOPERATION

**HERRICK, Paul:**

Cooperatives into Companies?  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 1, 1971, pp. 30-33.

It deals briefly with the factors which led to the decision and broader issues involved in the recognition of consumers cooperative movement in the Federal Republic of Germany. Following are the main factors: Cooperative law in the Federal Republic Germany, Cooperative companies, Cooperative Principles, Member participation in growth, Workers' participation in growth, Debate on cooperative finance.

**EDITOR:** Retail Store Development - in Store.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2728, August 28, 1971, pp. 6-7.

Following two are the main points of the article:  
1. Shelving system for low-cost retailing.  
2. Where attention to detail pays handsome dividends.

**JENKINS, David,**

A Concern for the Consumer.  
CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST  
Volume 13, No. 3, Fall 1970, pp. 28-33.

"The dual role of the cooperative union is its dilemma : Can its original idealism, ethical principles and democratic procedures be preserved in the relentless pursuit of business like efficiency?"

The following main points are discussed in the article:  
A tough start, Idealism in retreat? Members not always consulted, Letting them know.

**KAMAT, G.S.:**

Purchasing Controlling Costs and Improving Productivity  
in Consumer Cooperatives,  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/NEW DELHI),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 71-80.

The main points discussed are as follows:  
Introduction, Purchasing is a cost generating activity,  
Right quality, Right quantity, Right price, Right source,  
Purchase budget, Purchase research, and The purchase section.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

NICHOLLS, S.

Stock Control for the Retailer.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 4, No. 5, May 1971, pp. 17-21.

The following are the main points of the article:

1. Stock-control provides vital information without which no modern retailing organisation can operate efficiently.
2. Small shops, as well as large, should operate a stock control system, although it need not be complete or expensive, and might take the form of a simple stock card which could be filled in by junior staff.
3. No stock control system is fully effective unless it is carried out systematically and regularly.
4. The two basic systems of stock control should be appreciated by the retailer, it may well be that certain items require a two-bin control, other items the fixed order cycle.
5. The aims of the stock control system should be determined before the method is devised. What are we hoping to get out of the system? What is the simplest and cheapest way of achieving this?
6. The stock control system requires the interpretation of the re-order level and the re-order quantity, which are determined by forecasting and economic considerations.
7. Beware of "special offers" is it truly in your best interest to accept an extra discount? Why is the supplier making the offer?

PURI, M.K.:

Review of Consumers' Cooperatives in India.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 4, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 4-19.

Deals with the working, success and failures of the consumer cooperatives in India.

SAINSBURY, John:

How the Grocery Store is Likely to Develop.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 4, February-March, 1971, p. 37.

The author outlines his views on the future of food retailing in U.K.



CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

MAXENA, S.K.:

Consumers Cooperatives : The Need, Organisational Aspects and Training Practices,  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 4, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 14-19, and 27.

In the modern market economy of underdeveloped countries, where several bad trading practices are in to existence viz., unfair price, adulteration, less weighing, etc. The consumers are exploited upto any extent. The consumers are completely unaware about the quality of stuff and prices they pay for it. There is a great need to creat a conciousness among consumers. Here the consumers cooperatives can play a leading role to protect the consumers from all sorts of exploitation. The author puts it in the following words:

"It follows from the foregoing that the dimensions of the framework for consumer protection is far-flung. To be effective, such a structure should consist of a series of legislative measures against adulteration, short weight etc. It should be sustained by the growth of consumer organization, by the emergence of competitive ethics and by the development of a pattern of stable and long-term relations between the sellers and the buyers. Finnaly, all round efforts would have to be undertaken to devise an efficient distributive system, for only then would the seller's power to take undue advantage of over-all or local shortages be brought under control."

Further various methods have been suggested to protect consumers through cooperatives. It also deals with the structural aspects of consumers cooperative. The author has dealt it in two parts. First, structure of cooperative stores in urban areas. Second, the question of establishing closer relations between the primaries and wholesales. The above points are comprehensively dealt with under the following main heading:

- 1 Structure of cooperative stores.
- 2 Relationship of primaries and wholesales.
- 3 Trading factors.
- 4 quality control : Urgent, vital.
- 5 Coop lable.
- 6 Guidelines in the selection of goods.
- 7 Dunamic approach needed.
- 8 Advantages of cash trading.
- 9 Pricing policies.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATION (contd)

TAIMNI, K.K.:

*Structure of Consumers' Cooperatives in India.*  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 2, 1971, pp. 67-71.

Deals with the new structure of consumers cooperatives in India. This structure was organized after 1962. The author has also suggested few suggestions for the improvements of consumers cooperative structure in India.

ZAUNITZER, Hans-Eberhard:

*New Directions for the German Consumer Cooperative Movement.*  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 1, 1971, pp. 28-29.

Deals with the revitalization and structural changes in the consumer cooperative movement of Federal Republic of Germany. These new directions will make the consumer movement more efficient and strong.

COOPERATIVE TAXATION

SANTHANAM, R.:

*Tax Concessions to Cooperatives.*  
KURUKSHETRA (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 19, No. 10, February 1971, pp. 2-3.

"The various items of income of cooperative societies are either totally exempt from tax or are taxed at comparatively low rates. The large number of tax concessions and exemptions are designed to promote the growth of industrial, commercial and agricultural cooperatives so as to accelerate the economic development of the country."

Various tax concessions granted to the cooperatives are elaborated in this article. In the conclusion the author puts, because of tax concessions enjoyed by cooperatives, several other types of cooperatives can be organized, which may solve several problems faced by major cities of India.

Some of the problems of big cities, such as housing

COOPERATIVE TAXATION (contd)

and transport can be easily tackled by cooperatives provided the tax exemptions already enjoyed by other types of cooperatives are extended to them also. The problem of educated unemployed can be solved to some extent by inducing such unemployed persons to organise themselves into cooperatives for manufacturing consumer goods in small and medium industries. The economic condition of India today is ripe for promoting industrial cooperative which will go a long way in making us realise the objectives of growth with stability and preventing concentration of economic power.

COOPERATIVE LAWS

ALI, Syed Hashim:

Promotional and Organisational Role of the Cooperative Department.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part I, April 1971, pp. 11-14.

ASA SINGH:

Recent Trends in Cooperative Law in the State of Haryana.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part II, July 1971, pp. 47-51.

EDITOR: Cameroon : The Statutes of Somuder in the Eastern

Cameroon : Act No. 69/6/COR (6 December 1969).

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),  
46th Year, 4/70, pp. 55-60.

- - -: Algeria, - Cooperative and Pre-Cooperative Organisation  
in Agriculture : (A-Ordinance No. 70-72 of 2.11.1970

on pre-cooperative organisation in agriculture, and  
B-Decree No. 70-162 of 2.11.1970 to make rules for  
agricultural cooperative).

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),  
46th Year, 4/70, pp. 49-53.

COOPERATIVE LAWS (contd)

EDITOR: Report of the Seminar on Cooperative Law and Procedures.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA),  
Volume 6, No. 1, April, 1971, pp. 27-28.

HASSELMANN, E.:

Cooperative or Company Law? : Major Decision Faces West German Movement.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2708, April 10, 1971, p. 4.

KAZI, S.B.:

Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act - Need and Effectiveness of the Recent Amendment.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part I, April 1971, pp. 15-19.

MALI, V.S.:

Provision for Surcharge in the Cooperative Law.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE M.P. (INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 20-24.

RAMACHANDRAN, K.:

Recent Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies' Act (A critical appraisal).  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part I, April, 1971, pp. 20-27.

SINHA, Why Central Legislation for Cooperatives?

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part I, April 1971, pp. 5-10

WEERAMAN, P.E.:

Cooperative Law and Procedures.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 16, February 15, 1971, pp. 9-11.

This is an address delivered at the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona. Here the speaker traces the history of cooperative law. He also explains the role of governments in the formulation of cooperative acts and need for governmental control over cooperative societies. The essentials of cooperative laws and need to reform the cooperative laws are also dealt with.

COOPERATIVE LAWS (contd)

WEERAMAN, P.E.:  
Pointers for Cooperative Legislation of Tomorrow.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL (CCT/INDIA),  
Volume VII, Part I, April 1971, pp. 1-4.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

ARCHER, J.H.:  
The University and the Community.  
CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST,  
Volume 14, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 7-13, and 40, and 44.  
  
Deals with the role played by the Canadian Universities  
in the promotion of agriculture and cooperatives in  
Canada.

BUTCHER, M.E.:  
The Problem of Member Participation.  
COOPERATIVE REVIEW (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 45, No. 1, January, 1971, p. 4.

The role of cooperative education can be seen in a  
policy embracing three specific areas of endeavour:

- 1 To inform the public at large about the  
cooperatives.
- 2 To make cooperative members more aware of  
their movement. and
- 3 To train activist in the skills of leadership.

DAMAN PRAKASH:  
Communication and General Body Meeting of a  
Cooperative Society.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 18, March 15, 1971, pp. 18-20.

"The importance of communication in cooperative  
education, adult education, health education, farm  
guidance cannot be overlooked. The illiterate  
farmers have to be informed about the use of  
fertilisers. This cannot be done by handing over  
printed literature to them. They have to be shown the  
application of fertilisers by taking them to a  
demonstration farm or even by showing them well-  
produced films and other such visual aids."

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

The following main points are elaborated in the article:

1. How to ensure an effective communication.
2. Communication and general body meeting of a cooperative society.
3. Methods to be adopted.

The author has elaborated the following 10 methods: i-Study circle method, ii-Group discussions, iii-Study visits/demonstration farms, iv-Presentation of simplified information, v-Efficient handling of discussions at meetings, vi-Exhibitions, cooperative day/week celebrations, vii-Cooperative journals, viii-Information and member advisory services, ix-Audio-visual aids, and x-Mass communication.

**DAMAN PRAKASH:**

Effective Communication and its Methodology.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (TNCU/INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 10, April 1971, pp. 623-632.

The importance of communication and its methods are elaborated in the introductory part of above article. While explaining the effective use of communication in cooperative education the author has explained the following points:

While talking about communication in cooperative societies, it is important that the following is considered:

- 1 The members vs. their society.
- 2 The members vs. managing committee/office-bearers.
- 3 Managing committee/Office-bearers vs. members.
- 4 The society as a whole vs. the community as a whole.

Cooperative instructors, cooperative leaders, cooperative officials can contribute effectively towards the development of a strong cooperative society, only when they all try to educate the members and realise their own position.

The communication process in this context can be viewed in the light of the cycle of communication. The cycle has six major steps: Expectation, Attention, Emotion, Information, Idea and Action.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

**SUBHASHI, P.R.:**

Cooperative Training and Education in Sweden.  
INDIA COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA)  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October, 1970, pp. 89-106.

It traces the history of cooperative education for consumer cooperatives in Sweden, The K.F. (an apex Consumer Organisation) started educational activities for its employees as early as 1907. Through its step by step approach, it has achieved a network of educational activities, through primary to apex level. Educational facilities are provided not only to the ordinary members of societies, but also to the high executives. A chain of cooperative training institution is spread out throughout the country.

The K.F. has set out its basic premises which together may be said to constitute the philosophy of cooperatives. There are seven basic premises viz., Training is an integral part of personnel management, The success of consumer business, depends on quality of the personnel, To make every employee fit for his job, Proper job description, Education is also a life long process for each, Voluntary character, and Practical guidance.

Further it deals with various types of educational institutions, viz., Local programmes of training, Correspondence courses, Study circles, and Institutional courses.

The above mentioned different agencies are responsible to provide different courses namely, member education in consumer cooperative training and education for agricultural cooperative, publication etc.

In the conclusion, while evaluating the cooperative education in Sweden the author has suggested a number of new ideas for adoption or adaptation in Indian system of training and education.

- - -: Cooperative Training and Education in Sweden -  
Consumer co-op. Sector.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. January 1971, pp. 201-208.

- - -: Adult Education in Sweden.  
YOJANA (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume XIV, Nos. 24, 25, and 26, January 10, 1971,  
pp. 7-8.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

EDITOR: Cinderella's New Dresses,  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 2, 1971, pp. 46-49.

Deals with the cooperative educational activities undertaken by International Cooperative Alliance to observe the International Education Year 1970.

- - -: Second Cooperative Editors Conference : Main Recommendations.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 15, February 1, 1971, pp. 9-12.

Deals with the recommendations of second cooperative editors conference of India. The main recommendations are as follows:

i-Review of the present publications, ii-Periodicity of publications, iii-Scope and contents of cooperative journals, iv-Production of journals, v-Financial aspects of cooperative journals, vi-Difficulties in the production of cooperative journals, vii-Development of editors, viii-Cooperative literature, and ix-Evaluation.

- - -: Towards A Solution of the Problems of Education and Training Facing the Rural Cooperative Movement in Iran.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),  
46th Year, 4/70, pp. 71-80.

The main points discussed are as follows:

1. Ministry of land reform and rural cooperation.
2. Rural cooperatives.
3. Agricultural cooperative bank, (Previously agricultural credit bank).
4. Farm corporations.
5. Rural cultural houses.
6. Social insurance.
7. Off-farm activities.
8. The role of rural cooperatives and problems confronting them.
9. Conclusions and recommendations of the national workshop on cooperative management and member education.
10. Problem concerning the reorganisation of cooperative societies : Size of cooperatives.
11. Development of rural off-farm activities.
12. The need for good management.
13. The role of the unions.
14. Education - Objectives.
15. Organisation of cooperative education.
16. Co-ordination of cooperative education.
17. Measures to be taken and methods to be used.



COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

GRIFFITHS, Sarah:

Education for development.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),

Volume VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1971, pp. 26-27.

GURUSWAMI, P.A., and CHINNAIYAN, R.:

Characteristics of Village Cooperative Leaders in Tamilnadu.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),

Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 33-37.

"The success of cooperative movement is determined, among other things, by the prevalence of efficient and enlightened leadership at all levels of the cooperative structure. "Leadership", it is said, "is the activity of influencing people to cooperate toward some goal which they come to find desirable". In this sense, a leader is not supposed to compel or subordinate but bring people together, guide and assist them in developing goals and then work with them for the common ends."

Based on above definition a case study was conducted in Anthiyur Panchayat Union in Coimbatore District, Tamil-Nadu State of India. There were ten agricultural credit societies in the union. Five societies were selected for the study by systematic random sampling. All the leaders of these societies i.e., the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and other members of the Board of Directors numbering thirty were interviewed in order to collect relevant information. A schedule was used during the interview with the leaders.

Based on finding and conclusions the authors have a few suggestions and recommendation for the improvement of cooperative leadership.

KAMAT, G.S.:

Cooperative Journals.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA),

Volume 6, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 20-23.

Deals with the guidelines of cooperative journals. The important factors needed for successful working of cooperative journals are given bellow:

1. The cooperative periodical must, to start with be clear about the objectives for which it exists.
2. It must decide the type and the class of people and institutions (as also the specific sector or otherwise) to which the matter is to be addressed.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

3. It must decide the level (local regional, State or national) for which it is to be published so as to determine, accordingly, the scope, the lay-out, contents, language, periodicity, etc.
4. Essentially the cooperative press is meant for promoting and protecting the interest of the associated members or organisations, as also of the prospective members. The ultimate social good and progress has also to be kept in view. Its approach to government policy has to be guided from the above mentioned angle.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R., and GURUSWAMI, P.A.:

A Study of Patterns of Leadership in Village Cooperatives and Panchayats.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 278-285.

It is a case study of the village patterns of leadership in village cooperatives and panchayat raj in a village of Tamilnadu State of India. The following are the objectives and methodology of the study:

1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics including sex, age, caste, education, political affiliation, economic status, occupation and income of the cooperatives and panchayat leaders.
2. To find out the extent, causes and implications of interlocking leadership between the cooperatives and panchayats.

"The field investigation method was used for the study. Five panchayats and five cooperative societies from Perianaickenpalayam Panchayat Union were covered in the study. The primary units of the study were the leaders of the selected panchayats and cooperatives. In all, 93 leaders i.e., 59 panchayat leaders and 34 cooperative leaders were interviewed for the study. Personal interview technique was used to collect the necessary data from the selected leaders. Two comprehensive schedules, viz., one for interviewing the panchayat leaders and another for interviewing the cooperative leaders were employed."

MISRA, Shridhar:

Importance of Education in Cooperation in India.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 266-276.



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COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

OLLMAN, J.H.:

Forging a New International Cooperative Press  
Instrument for the Seventies.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 2, 1971, pp. 50-52.

Deals with the discussions of the First Meeting of  
ICA Working Party on Cooperative Press, held at  
Vöslau, Austria on 7th December 1970.

ORAM, Bert:

Cooperative Education for the Third World.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA)  
Volume VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1971, pp. 8-9;

"Recently at two ICA conferences in Switzerland and in  
Austria, leading cooperators took a close look at  
these problems. The first was a meeting of cooperative  
educators from all over the world assembled in  
Switzerland under the joint auspices of UNESCO and of  
the ICA. The second was a gathering of editors of  
cooperative newspapers who met near Vienna to discuss  
the role of the cooperative press in relation to the  
problems of the developing countries. At a final  
session the educators arrived from Switzerland to join  
the press men and together they looked ahead to the  
seventies, the Cooperative Development Decade, and  
considered ways of informing their fellow cooperators  
about the potential of cooperatives as an instrument  
of development."

QURAIISHI, M.A.:

Rationale for Cooperative Training.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA),  
Volume 6, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 10-13.

Based on the valedictory address by Shri M.A. Quaraishi,  
Additional Secretary to Government of India, Department  
of Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, on 6-2-1971 at  
the All India Conference of Principals of Cooperative  
Training Centres organised at the Vaikunth Mehta National  
Institute of Cooperative Management from 1st to 6th  
February 1971.

The main points of the address were:

1. Training and education.
2. Management techniques.
3. Plans and schemes.
4. Dynamism - A need for challenge.
5. The felt-needs or missing links.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

RATHOD, C.S.:

Spreading Cooperative Education Role of Indian Universities.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 81-88.

Deals with the teaching facilities for cooperative education, and different types of courses provided at graduates and post graduates level in various universities of India.

SARAIYA, R.G.:

Has the Cooperative Movement a Future?

THE HOUSING TIMES (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume VI, No. 11, June 1971, pp. 9-11.

Excerpts from Shri Saraiya's valedictory address delivered on May 24, to the Golden Jubilee function of the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh, Bombay.

In this speech the speaker has distinctly pointed out two main points, Lack of faith, and Indifference or hostile attitude. First, the lack of faith on cooperatives in India. Despite the good achievements of cooperatives and Governmental support, the people's attitude towards cooperatives is either of indifference or hostile. This is really a challenge for cooperatives to earn the confidence of the masses. The solution lies with the masses. The people at grass root level have to be informed about the socio-economic benefits of having cooperatives. The future of imposed cooperatives is doubtful. There is a need to explain the benefits of having cooperative and also to popularise the cooperatives, especially at grass root level.

SAXENA, S.K.:

Dynamic Approach to Training.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA),  
Volume 6, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 4-9.

Based on the inaugural address of Dr. S.K. Saxena, Director, International Cooperative Alliance, London, 1st February 1971 to the "All-India Conference of Principals of Cooperative Training Colleges", organised at the Poona Institute from 1st to 6th February 1971.

In his speech the speaker has asked the conference to

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

consider the following points:

First point he made was that of Ideology - The cooperative educationist should interpret cooperative ideology and try to consider some of the basic questions which give the cooperative movement the reasons for existence. Specially aspects relating to social purposes, aspects like democracy in a sense, define the basic cause of the cooperative movement.

Second point - The role of cooperation in the social and economic development of the country.

The third point - Cooperative training should be based on the needs of movement.

Fourth point - Methods of training. Who should train, who should be trained.

Fifth point - The need of research in cooperation.

Sixth point - The global view of the movement.

Seventh point - The U.N. Second Development Decade which International Cooperative Alliance has declared Cooperative Development Decade.

In this context the speaker outlined the role of the cooperative movement to make it a real success.

**SAXENA, S.K.:**

Relevance of Training and Education.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (TNCU/INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 9, March 1971, pp. 555-562.

This article is based on the inaugural address delivered at the All India Conference of Principals of Cooperative Training Centres at Poona, in February 1, 1971, by the author who is Director of the International Cooperative Alliance. The author has underlined the more important areas of cooperative education and training, as he sees it from his London desk, which evidently bestows an international touch to the subject.

**STETTNER, Leonora:**

Is Cooperative Research Necessary.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1971, pp. 24-25.

Following are the main points discussed in detail in this article:

- 1 Development Perspective.
- 2 Realistic Programming.
- 3 Popular Participation.
- 4 Coordination of Aid, and
- 5 Publicity.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

WATKINS, W.P.:

The Role of the International Cooperative Press in The Field of Education and Information on the subject of Development and Developing Countries: Report of the Conference at Vöslau, Austria, 8th - 10th December, 1970.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA/LONDON),  
Volume 64, No. 2, 1971, pp. 53-66.

WOMEN, YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES

✓  
DHARM VIR:

Development of Coop. Leadership Among Youth.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI/INDIA)  
Volume VIII, No. 15, February 1, 1971, pp. 17-18.

"Leadership may be defined as an arrangement of the social situation so that the group results may be achieved. A leader is a person who arranges the situation in a group, that its objectives are achieved to the maximum possible extent. If objectives of cooperatives may be well achieved, the qualities of imagination, initiative and courage are to be brought forth in leaders and potential leaders. The trained leaders by their example and action can change and improve situation in cooperative movement. A movement needs different types of leaders at different stages of its development: inspirators, innovators, interpreters, educators, coordinators and evaluators. For example, Swedish Cooperative leader, Albin Johansson, and Danish Cooperative leader Severin Jrgensen may be considered as inspirators and innovators who initiated and pioneered cooperative movement in their own countries."

The following are the main points:

1. Psychology of leadership: Activity and variety, Basic achievement needs, and Secondary achievement needs.
2. Characteristics of successful leaders.
3. Methods of leadership.
4. Stimulate People to right action.
5. Evaluate your leadership.
6. The role of cooperative unions in leadership development.
7. The role of educational institutions.

WOMEN, YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES (contd)

EDITOR: XI Inter-University National Debate on Cooperation  
(8th, 9th and 10th February, 1971).  
MYSORE SAHAKARA PATRIKE (KANNADA/ENGLISH) (INDIA),  
Volume 18, No. 2, SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, February 1971,  
pp. 1-28.

As the title of the Supplement suggests the issue  
has been devoted on the Universities and Cooperatives.  
The following articles appeared in the Supplement, in  
English language are:

1. Development of Cooperative Leadership Among  
Youth - Editorial (by the Editor).
2. Development of Cooperative Leadership Among  
Youth, by Dr. Dharm Vir.
3. Youth Movement in India : Retrospect and  
Prospect, by N. Krishnaswamy.
4. Universities and Youth Co-ops, by B.K. Sinha.
5. Cooperative Commonwealth and Future Cooperative  
Leaders, by Y.B. Deshpande.
6. Student Unrest and Cooperation, by S.C. Sarkar.
7. Future Leaders in Cooperatives , by  
Wallace J. Maddock.
8. The National Debating and Essay Competition,  
by Yog Kumar.
9. Cooperatives and Youth in Canada, by J.R. Sharma
10. Mysore State Cooperative Union.

KANTHIMATHI, A.B.:

Women's Cooperatives.

KURUKSHETRA (NEW DELHI/INDIA),

Volume Nineteen, No. 17, June 1, 1971, p. 7.

Deals with the active and useful participation of  
women in various cooperative activities in Mysore  
State of India.

MURTHI, S. Krishna:

Women and Community Development.

KURUKSHETRA. (INDIA/NEW DELHI),

Volume Nineteen, No. 14, April 16, 1971, pp. 3-4.

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING AND  
MANAGEMENT

DAWSON, Leslie M.:

Toward a New Concept of Sales Management.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 4, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 6-7, and 13.

The article is a selected extracts from the Journal of Marketing, Chicago. Here the author explains the new concepts of sales management, which has been developed in advanced countries.

It has been entirely consistent with the perspective of a marketing orientation that the sales management concept be characterized by emphasis on strategy development and profit responsibility. Both of these relate to market opportunity and firm's search for greater profit return. But for firm moving to a broader human orientation, the concept of the sales manager's job may be expected to reflect a very basic shift in emphasis and priorities. For such a firm the most congruous concept of sales management is one which revolves around the total development of human resources. Beyond the general thrust of a human orientation, three probable developments may be cited in support of this contention:

1. Greater concern over personal development of salesmen.
2. Greater use of computers in sales management.
3. More professionalism in the personal selling field.

Further the author explains the new concept and the sales manager's job in the following works dealing in detail the sales management concept built upon strategy development and profit responsibility focuses upon the market environment, as does the general perspective of the firm operating under a marketing orientation. The main points of the article are: Recruitment and selection, Training, Motivation, Image of selling, Ethical standards, Social purpose in selling, and conclusion.

EDITOR: Is a Swedish-Style Structure the Answer?  
COOPERATIVE NEWS (CU/MANCHESTER),  
New Series 2697, January 16, 1971, p. 5.

"In a leading article on November 28, last the Cooperative News, referred to some questioning here and there in the movement as to whether the new



COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

structure of management in the CWS, largely based on the JRC Report of five years ago, had completely fulfilled the hopes of its sponsors. In particular there had been doubts about whether "the movement is right to impose on a small group of men, however, willing, the mental and physical burden of directing and controlling a business of such tremendous ramifications. The JRC Report laid down a fairly clear blue-print for top management. The pattern was not completely followed . . . ."

Two of the three deputy chief executive posts, which JRC recommended are to become vacant following the decisions of Mr. G.K. Medlock (non-food) and Mr. D. Greensmith (administration) to resign. The JRC recommendation for eleven group executive officers was never put into effect. It is understood that a number of CWS directors now believe that there should be a re-examination of the organisation's management structure.

The cooperative organisation that is probably nearest to the CWS in size and in the variety of its activities is KF, the Swedish Union and Wholesale. It is a broad description of its management structure.

EDYVANE, G.C.:

Helping Local Organisations.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHERSTER),  
Volume 4, No. 4, April 1971, p. 50.

JAIN, B.K.:

Efficient Audit of Cooperatives - Prerequisites.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, INDORE;  
M.P. (INDIA), 1969-71, pp. 32-35

KHARE, S.V.:

Process of Decision Making in Japan's Managerial System.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 117-121.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R.:

Towards New Developments in Cooperative Auditing.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION (TNCU/INDIA),  
Volume LXII, No. 11, May 1971, pp. 673-679.

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

KRISHNAWAMI, O.R.:

Cooperative Boards : Terms of Office and Rotation of Directors.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 17-23.

A cooperative institution has two elements : the association or social element and the undertaking or economic element. All members get together and form an association or society for their common good. This society has to be run by the members neither has time to devote nor it is practical for the society that all members should participate in the day-to-day work. Therefore, a board of directors or executive committee is elected to run the routine affairs of the society. This system of administration by board poses some questions. What should be the duration of a term for which directors should be elected? What should be the periodicity of election? Should the whole board or a part of it should retire at the end of a term? Should the retiring directors be eligible for re-election? Is it desirable to limit the number of terms for which a person could hold office simultaneously? If so, how could such restriction be enforced by legislative measure or by the cooperatives' own bylaws or convention? All these questions are controversial issues. They need an objective examination. All issues arises out this problems are systematically dealt by the author in this article.

MAUGHAN, Richard F.:

Non-Food Retailing - A Consultant Service in Terms of Modern Management Methods.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 4, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 22-24.

Deals with the role of consultancy service in non-food retailing. The basic problems are as follows:

- 1 The difficulty of releasing senior management to carry out the necessary investigations and eventually implement changes.
- 2 The need for a completely unprejudiced view of the society's position.
- 3 The need to introduce a particular expertise of management techniques not already available within the society.

In the conclusion, the author puts the main aims and objectives of consultancy serving in the following words:

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (cnmtd).

"The ultimate aim of the practising management profitability . . . their success is his success and a passport to the future."

MALICK, C.L.:

Members' Participation in the Consumers Cooperative Societies.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 219-222.

The cooperative enterprise can only be a success if there is an active participation of the members at all levels where they can usefully and constructively contribute. The contribution can be in the form of: A share holder (contributing capital), A committee member (as a management) and office bearer, and A purchaser (as a consumer).

NOBLE, K.A.:

Cooperative Capital Problems.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHERSTER),  
Volume 4, No. 5, May 1971, pp. 7-15.

Deals with the overall position, current and forecast with special reference to U.K.

PAGE, G.E.:

A Cooperative Style for Local Advertising.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 4, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 44-46.

RUDRABASAVARAJ, M.N.:

Human Resource Management in Consumer Cooperatives - Policy Choices for Decision-Makers.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 222-253.

"Human resources in any organisation constitute, perhaps, the most vital asset of an organisation. This is more so in consumer cooperative business where there is a constant and continuous interaction between human beings. The fundamental aim of human resource management - personnel administration - is to assure a steady source of sound people that can contribute to the productivity and efficiency of the business enterprise. Human resource management is an evolving art and science concerned with

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

the management of people and people constitute the principal asset of any business organisation. Hence human resource management should receive the top-most priority in the art and science of managing consumer cooperative organisations. This paper attempts to place before the decision-makers in the consumer cooperative organisations in the country the policy choices that are available to them in managing their human resources in such a way that they get the maximum productivity and efficiency from their employees".

The author has discussed the following major areas of human resource management and policy choice concerning them: Human relations philosophy, Some fundamental concepts of human resource management, Management systems, Organisational structure and climate, Human resource selection, Human resource development, Promotions and appraisals, Communications, Human resource welfare, Human resources and management, Human resource motivation and morale, Personnel organisation, and Collaboration between VMNICM (Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management) and consumer cooperatives.

SHAIKH, A.U.:

Maharashtra Cooperative Society Secretaries' Cadarisation.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume LIV, No. 3, January 1971, pp. 175-179.

SINHA, B.K.:

Staff Development in Cooperative Enterprises.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM/INDIA),  
Volume 6, No. 1, April 1971, pp. 13-19.

Based on the address by Mr. Sinha, the Director of the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, to the participants of the 4th course of DCBM and 20th course of General Managers of Consumer Cooperatives in a combined session on 29-12-1970 at the Institute.

"The importance of the subject of staff development is recognised in every sector and every form of economic enterprise, but this acquires a special significance in the field of cooperation. The reason for this significance is that cooperation is a form of economic organisation with special values. Secondly its

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

importance lies in that the employees of cooperative societies are not merely functionaries bought over by the proprietor or the concern but they are taken as partners in building up that organization. Thirdly, in many cases employees are also the members of cooperatives and in that context they are not only paid workers but also proprietors of the organisation. And lastly, each cooperative form of organisation expects its employees to give their best in day to day contact with members, with office bearers and the leaders in the field of cooperation as also the workers in similar organisations in other forms of enterprises as also the masses in general."

The following main aspects have been discussed: Nature of cooperative management, Management function in a cooperative enterprise, Relationship between board and the professional manager, External pressure, Planning, Budgeting, Feasibility study, Organisation, Motivation, Control, Information observations, and Measures for promoting efficiency (Recruitment, Selection, Training, Compensation, Job satisfaction, and Supervision).

SRIVASTAVA, A.:::

Manager - Is He A Leader?  
INDIAN MANAGER (AIMA/INDIA/NEW DELHI),  
Volume 10, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 11-16.

Although the article does not deal directly with cooperative management. However, the quality and functions of a manager explained in the article will provide good guidelines to the managers working in cooperative enterprises.

"Managing men effectively has become a perennial challenge for management and is today probably the most exacting of all managerial tasks. Managing men requires, besides administrative abilities, qualities of leadership qualities by virtue of their position in the organizational hierarchy. The temptation for a manager to consider himself a leader is great indeed. The lacuna, however, is that a manager basically is a head and may not necessarily be a leader."

Following are the main objectives of this paper:

- 1 To distinguish between headship and leadership.
- 2 To examine "role conflict" inherent in a managerial position, and the nature of managerial authority vis-a-vis leadership authority.
- 3 To suggest a strategy for managerial action which could help in meeting the challenge.

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

TAIMNI, K.K.:

Aspects of Management in Super Bazars in India.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI/INDIA),  
Volume VIII, No. 2, January 1971, pp. 254-264.

"Managerial talent and managerial practices and consequently the various aspects of management, in any organisation, more specially in a trading organisation are invariably deeply influenced and tempered with by the two all pervasive constraints, namely that of cultural environment and organisational planning. Both exercise a decisive impact on the success of management practices. A few words on these would be useful for a better grasp of any discussions on the operational aspects of management in Super Bazars."

Some of the important characteristics which distinguish the institution of Super Bazars are:

- 1 Absentee ownership.
- 2 Creation of the government (Dr. Gadgil calls them Government shop with a facade of cooperation).
- 3 Democratically controlled and managed.
- 4 Stabiliser of prices.

"Each one of these aspects is in a way responsible for the development of practices which discount the well-known concepts of scientific management: professional management, clearly defined attainable objectives, objectivity in decision-making process, survival in the market with steady growth and the like. In view of the absence of these management essentials, no attempt at organisational planning designed to make more efficient utilisation of resources, specially of personnel, has been possible. None of them can be responsible for the existing situation per-se, but given the limitation as mentioned below healthy practices somehow could not be developed.

It needs, however, to be stressed that the urgency that attended the organisation of these Super Bazars was so great and the available expertise in the field of management of general retail shops in the country so limited that any course other than the one adopted by the Super Bazars, would have defeated the very objective of setting up of these organisations.

Following discussions are therefore, based on the experience gained within the country in this field since 1965 and is intended to initiate meaningful discussions thereof. No solutions are however, offered in this paper."

COOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION, BOOK-KEEPING  
AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

The following main points are discussed in the paper:  
Personnel management, Motivating factors, Compensation,  
Communication, Redressal of Grievances, Motivating  
factors, Sales management, Clientele identification,  
Competition, Pricing, Service, Approach and location,  
Lay-out and placement, Other facilities, Selling systems,  
Sales promotion techniques, Inventory management,  
Purchasing, and Assortment and master-stock list.

THOMPSON, Peter:

On Management, Consumer Competitions : What the Law has  
to say about them.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING, (CU/MANCHESTER),  
Volume 4, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 7-13.

Discusses some legal problems faced by the cooperatives  
in the United Kingdom.

ALLIED SUBJECTS

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

EDITOR: Development of Technical Consultancy in India.  
THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume XX, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 1267-1270.

"India has attained self-sufficiency in many advanced  
fields of technology. Indian engineers can now plan,  
design and build up infrastructural facilities, such as  
power, irrigation, roads, railways and telecommunications.  
Consultancy work can also be undertaken in other i  
industrial fields, for instance, in iron and steel,  
aluminium, mechanical, chemical, mining metallurgy,  
fertilizers, petro-chemicals, and in consumer industries  
like paper, sugar, cement, textiles, oils, food products,  
soaps and cosmetics, leather and hosiery. India has also  
gained experience in planning, designing and establishing

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

small-scale industries.

India is thus not only self-sufficient in many fields of technology but can also render assistance to developing countries in establishing infra-structural facilities and industries in specified sectors of economy.

These are some of the main conclusions of the reconstituted Committee on Technical Consultancy Services, headed by Mr. R. Venkataraman, member (industry), Planning Commission of India, which submitted its report to the government recently. The committee, which was reconstituted in February 1970, consisted of representatives of Planning Commission, Union Ministeries of Industrial Development and Steel and Heavy Engineering, public sector projects and other interests. For building up exports of consultancy and engineering services from India, the committee has recommended (1) conducting of prefeasibility reports for securing consultancy contracts in foreign countries, (2) advance knowledge and information of the national plans and the projects selected for execution, (3) organisation of consortia of consultants for meeting the requirements of package deals for turn-key jobs, (4) partnerships of Indian consultancy organisations with reputed organisations in other countries and /or acceptance of sub-contracts from international firms, (5) registration with the international organisations, (6) credit facilities to developing countries short of foreign exchange or with inadequate financial and other resources, (7) financing of complete projects, involving turn-key jobs and payments for contracts over long periods, and (8) creation of a foreign projects development fund for undertaking studies and establishing close contacts in foreign countries."

Other points discussed in the article are: Scope of report, Self-sufficiency in specified sectors, Regulation of profession, Promotion of consultancy services, and Gaps in consultancy.

EDITOR: New Initiatives in the Field of Development Assistance in 1970.

THE OECD OBSERVER (PARIS),  
No. 51, April 1971, pp. 6-7.

"The following list presents a number of new decisions taken during the past year by aid donors with a view to improving their aid programmes. Its purpose is to highlight changes and not necessarily to give a balanced



AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

picture of the donors' aid efforts. No mention is made in particular of the implementation of decisions taken previously or of plans under consideration. The main points discussed are as follows:  
i-Development policy, ii- New decisions on volume targets, iii-Multilateral assistance, iv-Aid untying, v-Technical assistance, vi-Private investment, and vii-Other steps.

HENNESSY, Josselyn:

Tied Aid; Window on the World.  
EASTERN ECONOMIST (NEW DELHI/INDIA),  
Volume 56, No. 17, April 23, 1971, pp. 724-27.

At world conferences within the European Economic Community and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Western donor countries have repeatedly acknowledged the principle that aid should not be tied. In spite of this the amount of tied long-term bilateral capital aid has increased, even though this is contrary to the aim of multilateral, non-discriminatory world trade. The present article explains how the advanced countries have provided aid against the procurement of goods from the donor countries.

INDIA (INC/UNESCO):

United Nations.  
THE WORLD IN THE CLASS ROOM (INC WITH UNESCO/INDIA);  
Special Issue 1970 (International Education Year 1970)  
pp. 1-34.

This special issue contains profiles of the UN Family (ECAFE, UNDP, UNIC, UNCTAD/GATT, UNMOG, UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNRWA, UNESCO, UNFPA, SFTPP, WFP, ILO, WHO, IBRD, etc) the catalyst to peace and well-being among nations at work.

"UNESCO is not included in this issue because a special issue devoted exclusively to UNESCO will be released in November 1971 during UNESCO Silver Jubilee Celebrations."

SCHUTJER, Wayne A.:

United States Agricultural Assistance Strategy Issues  
In India.  
INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (BOMBAY/INDIA),  
Volume XXVI, No. 2, April - June, 1971, pp. 114-128.

"Agriculture is the dominant sector of the Indian Economy and as such plays an important role in the

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

general economic development efforts of the country. In support of Indian agricultural development efforts during the period Financial Year 1950 to 1970 the United States provided more than 128 million dollars in agricultural project and technical assistance. During the twenty-year period the agricultural development strategy underlying the U.S. assistance effort continued to change in response to a varying assistance framework provided by Indian agricultural policy and as the nature and relative importance of rural problems changed.

The purpose of this paper is to review the evolution of the strategy underlying United States agricultural assistance to India. Against the background provided by the historical review the major agricultural assistance strategy issues of the 1970's are posed and the future role of the U.S. Agricultural Assistance discussed.

The text of the paper attempts to abstract from details and side issues and to concentrate on the main elements of U.S. and Government of India agricultural strategy. In keeping with this philosophy extensive use has been made of footnotes for elaboration of specific points and for noting where the reader can obtain more detail on a given point. Also, in keeping with the need for a direct style, the details of the foreign assistance programmes and projects have been included in an appendix.

The Primary sources of data for the review were AID programme documents (including loan papers) and related documents such as cables and issues papers. In addition, the World Bank Reports and Indian documents provide a wealth of information. "

**SURINDAR SINGH:**

No Body Makes the Expert Responsible to the Farmers.  
CERES (FAO REVIEW) (ROME/FAO);  
Volume 4, No.1, January-February, 1971, pp. 33-36.

One of the serious impediments to rapid agricultural progress in countries like India is that modern technology is not available to the farmers, not for lack of technical experts, but for there being too many of them. It could be a major reason why technical assistance has not earned many friends.

AID & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (Contd.)

VINCENT, Andre :

Strategy For The Second Development Decade :  
Development Assistance Aspects.

THE O E C D OBSERVER (Paris)

No.51, April 1971, pp. 3-7.

"The Second United Nations Development Decade which started in January this year is based on a strategy worked out by the developed and developing countries together during many months of negotiation. This strategy has the great merit of the presenting the diverse facets of the problem of development and of outlining solutions for each of them.

One of the most important lessons learned from the First Development Decade is that a simple growth rate is not an adequate measure of progress. The economic growth target which was set for the First Development Decade - five per cent of GNP a year - was exceeded by the developing countries as a whole. This result was, however, largely due to the high growth rates obtained by a number of countries (Korea, Libya, Taiwan, Israel, Mexico, Iran). Many others fell below this average, and progress was much less when measures on a per capita basis as the growth in population of more 2.5 per cent a year reduced or nullified the gains which individuals might have realised from the overall increases in production. Thus the Strategy for the Seventies, although it gives an overall quantitative target for annual growth of GNP (at least 6 per cent a year) supplements this with a target for per capita growth (at least 3.5 per cent a year) and includes in its statement of aims a more equitable distribution of income and wealth, higher employment, greater income security and improved facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare and the safeguarding of the environment. The objectives set are comprehensive and the policy measures - some applying to the developing countries, others to the developed, and some to both, cover not only financial assistance but a broad spectrum of other matters, including international trade, agriculture and industry, science and technology and demographic factors.

OECD is determined to cooperate fully in this new, co-ordinated approach to the problem of development, and this will involve contributions from most of its Committees. This article, however, confines itself to the problems of financial assistance that comes within the realm of its Development Assistance Committee (1) Indeed, while there is much to be done in other fields, the importance of the DAC's principal aim of providing an increasing volume of assistance on appropriate terms to developing countries has not diminished. New initiatives in the general spirit of the Strategy which were taken by DAC members in 1970 are described in the box on pages 6 and 7."

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

GADGIL, D.R. :

Employment Orientation in Plan Formulation.

YOJANA.

Volume XV, Nos. 4 & 5, March 21, 1971, pp.3-4

CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE

BHARGAVA, P.K. and Jain, Anil Kumar :

Changing the structure of Agricultural Finance in India.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA (New Delhi),  
Vol. XXV, No.8, November 1970, pp.829-835.

The authors after a brief and comprehensive survey of the sources of institutional credit for agriculture indicates where and how a more comprehensive and coordinated system can be achieved to ensure all round and cheaper credit.

CHARI, T.S.K. :

Commercial Bank Branches and Financing of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA

Volume XXV, No.7, October 1970, pp.705-711.

"Here is a detailed framework of ideas which the commercial banks can draw from for financing agriculture, in different ways. Already different banks have made a start with some of these ideas in selected areas. The author visualises a central role for the commercial banks in the integrated development of the rural economy, wherever necessary, in association with other institutions engaged in allied activities".

VASUDEVARAJU, V.A. :

Consumer Credit:

A Promising Area of Operation for Nationalised Banks.

YOJANA

Volume XIV, Nos. 24, 25 and 26, January 10, 1971, pp.27-28.

LAND REFORMS

ALDER, Graham :

Land Reform and Cooperatives.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI)

Volume VIII, No.24, June 15, 1971, pp.10-11.

PARTHASARATHY, G./ RAJU, K. Suryanarayana :

Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area ) Tenancy (Amendment) Act,  
1970, A Critical Review.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Volume VI, No.13, March 27, 1971, pp.A-45 - A-47.

"This paper attempts to critically examine the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1970 and analyse the conditions necessary for the success of the Act in the light of studies relating to the implementation of the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956.

Tenancy has become a less important variable to benefit the poorer strata of society since most of the land owned by big resident Land owners is now found to be self-cultivated. But even to confer limited benefits to a limited class of the rural poor, the Act needs to be modified considerably.

The major directions in which modifications are called for are redefining personal cultivation, fixing the price of land along with giving tenants pre-emptive rights, lowering the ceiling limit for resumptions, not allowing resumptions in the case of non-resident land owners, enabling tenants to retain some land in case of resumptions by owner and applying all the provisions of the legislation to temple lands.

Unless the Act is suitably modified along these lines, it will remain another paper tiger."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING : INDIA

EDITOR :

Economic Survey : 1970-71.

EASTERN ECONOMIST (London)

Volume 56, No.24, June 11, 1971, pp.1131-1143.

Describes the achievements and failure of Indian Economy during 1970-71.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING (Contd.)

HARIHARAN, A. :

All Those Hungry People.

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (Bangkok)  
Volume LXXII, No.22, May 29, 1971, pp.52-54.

It's not that the people expect miracles to transform the Indian economy overnight. They just want an honest effort from Indira Gandhi's new government to get the economy moving in the right direction.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING : ABROAD

UN/ECAFE

Recent Developments in Planning Techniques.

ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)  
Volume XXI, No.1/2, June/September, 1970, pp.1-26.

The special issue contains the report and background papers on Recent Developments in Planning Techniques. The following background papers were submitted in the seminar on various aspects and methods of techniques of planning.

1. Report of the Seminar on "Current Development in Planning Techniques".
2. A Brief Review of Structural Development in the Developing ECAFE Countries, by A. Holub.
3. Resource Allocation Between Capacity Creation And Capacity Utilization : by An Exercise In Self-Reliant Growth, by Nihar K. Sarkar and Boudhayan Chattopadhyay.
4. The Relevance of Development Models to Economic Planning In Developing Countries by Nurul Islam.
5. Interrelation Between Project, Sectoral and Aggregate Planning, by Amartya Sen.
6. Asian Economic Statistics.

WEIJLAND, Hermien :

Development Policies in Ceylon and Ghana.

DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE (Prague, Netherland)  
Volume II, No.1, 1970-71, pp.4-57.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GUPTA, Ranjit :

Rural Works Programme.

Where It Has Gone Astray.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India)  
Volume VI, No. 20, May 15, 1971, pp. 995-1004.

The rural works programme in India which is about to be given a big push and for which Rs. 50 crores have been provided under the Fourth Plan, is by no means a newly conceived idea. It was initiated as early as in 1961 "to utilize to the fullest extent possible the manpower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities". The programme was a recognised failure.

Clearly, therefore, not any programme, least of all the one we have had so far, will serve the professed purpose henceforth. Lessons have to be learnt from past experience and failures.

The indicators are that, whatever the programme contents, or however radical the planning body at the top, it is the district-level development machinery that proves crucial. At the same time, a detailed blue-print of the project, which is based on resource surveys, is free of red-tape, and has enough flexibility in implementation, is necessary.

Moreover, self-help and a programme of maintenance and repair have to be built into the rural works project. This calls for a degree of the human resource mobilisation requiring popular propaganda which officialdom has till now failed to use.

LODHA, M.C. :

Training of Rural Youth.

YOJANA.

Volume XV, Nos. 8 & 9, May 16, 1971, pp. 34-35.

It is a brief description of the agricultural training provided to the rural youth of India. The response of the youth, and benefits they derive out of such training programmes are quite encouraging.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

ALI, Massarat Shaukat :

The Role of Small Scale and Cottage Industry in National Development in Pakistan.

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (Lahore)  
Volume I, No.6, April-June, 1971, pp.29-37.

What should be the place of small scale and cottage industry in national economy of Pakistan and what gives the cottage industry its importance is :

1. the necessity of giving a livelihood to people engaged in the industry.
2. the necessity for securing national improvements.
3. the necessity for securing equitable regional distribution of industry.
4. the necessity for securing equitable distribution of the proceeds of industry.

The main points discussed are as follows :

1. The Problems of Cottage and Small Scale Industries.
2. Marketing
3. Techniques of Production
4. Importance of Technical Intelligence and Commercial Guidance.
5. Commercial Intelligence
6. Protection Against Foreign Competition and Internal Competition From Large Scale Producers.
7. Price Fixation.
8. Research.
9. Finance.
10. Marketing.
11. Techniques of Production.

EDITOR :

Rural Industries in the Indian Economy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN.  
Volume XXV, No. 1, January 1971, pp.10-18.



"Rural industry is carried on wholly or primarily with the help of the members of the family. The merits of rural industries are: (1) they give employment to the abundant labour, (2) they require limited capital and (3) they serve as a subsidiary occupation to the large rural population, particularly during the slack season."

In this survey an attempt has been made to classify the types the types of rural industries viz.:

1. Handloom industry,
2. Khadi and Village industries assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
3. Sericulture,
4. Coir industry,
5. Handicrafts.

It also discussed the measures taken to promote the rural industries under plans, and A Review of the performance of rural industries under the plans are also dealt with :

TRIPATHI, J.R. :

Role of Small-scale Industries In a Developing Economy.

KHADI GRAMODYOG (The Journal of Rural Economy of India)  
Volume XVII, No.9, June, 1971, pp.589-596.

Small-scale industry sector is an important component of industrial development scheme of India. It provides employment opportunities to the people and stability to the economy, existed in the country in the shape of village and town industries of small types. Though such an important sector it is, it faces many problems which deserve immediate attention of the concerned authorities.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

BASU, S. :

Estimation of Net National Product from Consumer Expenditure Data.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay/India)  
Volume VI, No.16, April 17, 1971, pp.830-832.

This paper is a follow-up on an earlier study published in 1961. It estimates net national output from the expenditure approach for the period 1958-59 to 1968-69.

As the current estimates are based on data of better quality, coverage and authenticity they are surer estimates of private income and net national product. But the percentage of error cannot be categorically stated.

However, despite the drawbacks owing to the nature of the basic data utilised, there is a striking comparative closeness between the net national product series estimated by the National Sample expenditure data and the official national income estimates. The series, therefore, reliably give an idea of the general trend.

GROKE, Paul O. :

The Consumer's Position in Retaliatory Import-Export Restrictions.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University)  
Volume 47, No.1, Spring 1971, pp. 18-24, and p.95.

RAJENDRA SINGH :

Pattern of Consumption in Rural Azamgarh of Eastern U.P.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA  
Volume XXV, No.9, December 1970, pp.963-966.

The food consumption pattern of selected households in U.P. village shows vital nutritional deficiencies of some kind or the other, irrespective of income levels. There are a few suggestions made towards improvement.

THOMPSON, John R. :

Characteristics and Behaviour of Out-Shopping Consumers.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University)

Volume 47, No.1, Spring 1971, pp.77-80.

This article reports the findings of a ten-part study of consumer out-shopping. An out-shopper is defined as a consumer who has made at least one out-of-town purchase in the previous six months. The characteristics of out-shoppers are examined as are certain elements of behaviour. Hypotheses that were examined were : (1) similar consumer demographic characteristics are the major variables associated with out-shopping behaviour; (2) consumers expressed the same or similar attitudes toward their own local shopping conditions; (3) the same type of products are purchased out of town regardless of the shopping conditions in the home town; and (4) retailers and consumers offer the same explanatory reasons for out-shopping.

INSURANCE

EDITOR :

Insurance Who Pays ? : A Survey By The Economist.

THE ECONOMIST (London)

Volume 239, No.6667, June 5, 1971, pp.iii-xxxviii.

Deals with the policies and programmes of Insurance Schemes in United Kingdom. The questions posed and solution found by the Economist are given below :

"When a car crashes and innocent bystanders and passengers get hurt, who pays? The answer, of course, is an insurance company. It would be intolerable to allow reckless and feckless motorists to roam the streets without compulsory insurance against the damage they periodically cause. When an insurance company crashes, and innocently bystanders and policy holders get hurt, who pays? The answer, of course, is nobody. Yet it is intolerable to allow reckless and feckless insurers to roam the country without compulsory insurance against the damage they periodically cause. Insurance companies today need to be insured."

TRADE AND MARKETING : WHOLESALE

ABBOTT, J.C.:

Food Marketing Organization for Large Cities - Development Factors and Requirements.

THE FARM ECONOMIST (IAE/Oxford),  
Vol. XII, No. 1, 1971, pp. 1-16.

DALAL, Bharat C.:

Rural Marketing

FERTILISER NEWS (New Delhi),  
Vol. 16, No. 3, March 1971, pp. 17-19.

Marketing governs business in totality. It aims at maximising profit with maximisation of consumer satisfaction. Most of the business organisations have concentrated their attention in urban areas ignoring the rural markets. Development of intensive and scientific agriculture has changed both the economic and behavioural patterns of rural consumers to a significant extent. The rising trend in disposal income of rural population and the impact of community development schemes have created a new awareness for better life in the rural areas offering vast market for agricultural inputs and industrial and consumer goods. Identification of consumer preferences in rural areas is a must for a successful marketing strategy. Regional variations in buying habits and buying motives of the rural people have to be considered for long term exploitation of the market. Lack of transport and distribution facilities, poorly developed trade and communication channels are the major problems. The government and the manufacturers of agricultural inputs, consumer goods and industrial goods should join together and develop the rural markets.

EDITOR:

An Annual Number on "Trade and Marketing" brought out by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, India, in their quarterly journal "FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW", Vol. V, No. 4, January-March 1971, pp. 377-559.

The following articles appeared in this issue:

1. UNCTAD and the Second Development Decade, by Manuel Perez-Guerrero, pp. 377-388.
2. Export prospects for developing countries through regional integration - Lafta's Experience, by Gustavo Magarinos, pp. 389-397.
3. Some implications of the structural change in exports of developing countries, by Surendra T. Patel, pp. 398-411.

## TRADE AND MARKETING : WHOLESALÉ (contd)

4. India's place in World Trade, by Bharat Ram, pp. 412-423.
5. Foreign trade in India's development, by Wilfred Malenbaum, pp. 424-437.
6. Are we really interested in exports?, by S. Bhoothalingam, pp. 438-443.
7. Special-purpose money : The Exrupee system and Indian exports, by Irvin M. Grossack, pp. 444-459.
8. Economic relations between India and Japan in the seventies, by D.C. Kothari, pp. 460-471.
9. Export Dynamics, by V. Vithal Babu, pp. 472-486.
10. The challenge of International Markets in the Seventies, by Manmohan Singh, pp. 489-497.
11. Foreign trade and foreign investment : Hard choices for developing countries, by Raymond Vernon, pp. 498-509.
12. Foreign private investment and economic growth, by Shinso Ohya, pp. 510-517.
13. International marketing channel decision : A conceptual overview, by Gerald Albaun and Gordon Miracle, pp. 518-530.
14. Finance for expansion of shipping tonnage in the Fourth Plan, by T.M. Goculdas, pp. 531-536.
15. The case of stagnating exports - An analysis of transport problems, by B. Roy, pp. 537-559.
16. Italian motor industry in its worldwide outlook, by Umberto Agnelli, pp. 551-559.

RETAIL TRADE

FORD, Neil M; OZANNE, Urban B; and CHURCHILL, Gilbert A.:

The Impact of Price Fluctuations on Three Elements of Gasoline Retailing.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 36-49.

The authors examine the effect of price fluctuations on three elements of gasoline retailing. They test hypotheses that price decreases will lead to an increase in the use of price signs to decrease in the use of trading stamps and to an increase in the number of stations closing operations. The analysis considers normal competitive conditions as well as conditions tantamount to a price war. It was found that price fluctuations significantly affect the proportion of outlets posting price signs and giving trading stamps. The proportion of closed stations did not increase as price decreased.

MACARTHUR, J.D. and Abdur Rashid:

Retail Margins in the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables.

THE FARM ECONOMIST (IAE/Oxford),  
Vol. XII, No. 2, 1971, pp. 90-106.

NICKELS, William G. and ZABRISKIE, Noel B.

Some Implications of Retail Level Bartering.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 63-69 and p. 96.

PETROF, John V.:

Attitudes of the Urban Poor Toward their Neighbourhood Supermarkets.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 3-17 and p. 90

During the last few years several studies have been published concerning marketing practices in the ghetto. A survey of the literature on the subject indicates that research findings have been controversial and at times contradictory. This study purports to shed some light on the attitudes that ghetto residents have towards supermarkets serving their neighbourhoods. The findings of the study indicate that such stores do not enjoy the confidence of their clientele and that the urban poor do not represent a monolithic group. There appear to be significant differences in attitudes between non-white and white groups, and management must heed such differences in order to initiate effective corrective action.

RETAIL TRADE (Contd)

SWAN, John E.:

Patterns of Competition for Differential Advantage in two types of Retail Institutions.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 25-35, p. 96.

TIGERT, Douglas J. and LATHROPE, Richard/BLEEG, Michael:

The Fast Food Franchise : Psychographic and Demographic Segmentation Analysis.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 81-90.

WATKINS, Edgar P., and VANDEMARK, Vern A.:

Customer Information Strengthens Market Information Systems.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING (New York University),  
Vol. 47, No. 1, Spring 1971, pp. 50-54.

EDUCATION

BRABYN, Howard:

UNESCO in the Second Development Decade.

THE UNESCO COURIER (Paris),  
February 1971, 24th Year (published in 13 editions),  
pp. 12-16.

Deals with the policies, programmes and financial allocation of UNESCO for various developmental activities under its purview to be undertaken during 1970-80.

EDITOR:

A Special Supplement on "Literacy and Adult Education in the Asian Region" brought out by the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia in their quarterly Journal "BULLETIN", Vol. V, No. 2, March 1971. pp. 7-140.

The following articles appeared in this special issue:

SECTION I : Extensive literacy training and post-literacy activities.

- a) The National literacy campaign in the Union of Burma.
- b) Post-literacy activities in Indonesia.
- c) The literacy programme in Iran.
- d) The national literacy campaign in the Khmer Republic.
- e) Literacy in Laos.

SECTION II : Functional literacy programmes

- a) The concept of functional literacy.
- b) The work-oriented Adult Literacy Pilot Project in Iran.
- c) Functional literacy projects in Afghanistan and India.
- d) A functional literacy project in the provinces of Lampang and Prao in Thailand.
- e) The International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods.
- f) Statistics on illiteracy.

SECTION III : General Adult Education

- a) Literacy and adult education in Ceylon.
- b) The development of adult education in the Republic of China.
- c) Adult education in Greater Bombay.
- d) Adult education and literacy in Malaysia.
- e) Comilla experiments in adult education.
- f) Literacy and adult education : A phase of the Philippine Community School Programme.
- g) University adult education in Singapore.
- h) Adult education and rural development in New England, Australia.
- i) Notes about the authors.



EDUCATION (Contd)

SAVARY, Roger :

Education for What?

WORLD AGRICULTURE (IFAP),  
Vol. XX, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 10-14.

The following address by IFAP's Secretary-General was presented as Plenary Paper A (IV) to the World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training held in Copenhagen from 20th July to 8th August 1970, under the auspices of FAO, UNESCO, and ILO. As indicated in its sub-title, the paper presented a viewpoint of the agricultural producers of the world. The following is an abbreviated version of what author had to say.

1. Who to train and for what? The predominance of subsistence farming.
2. Instruction and education for farmers in transition.
3. The industrialized countries : a confused past, an undecided future.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA

EDITOR:

High Hopes from Sugarbeet : Wheat - New variety.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (New Delhi, India),  
Vol. I, No. 6, June 1971, pp. 12-13.

GOUGH, James W:

Agricultural Wages in Punjab and Haryana.- Anote.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-19-A-20.

The evidence of this paper indicates with some degree of certainty that in Punjab and Haryana the growth rate of real agricultural wages is rising and that this rise is associated with the Green Revolution. However, without consideration of the number of days worked, daily wages, tell little about the economic situation of a group. Also, the relation of the agricultural labourer to the others in the agricultural sector is important. Here, growth rates of production rose much more than growth rates of real wages, suggesting that the labourers received only a small share of the gains.

HERDT, Robert W.:

Nitrogen Response of Rice : 1968 AICRIP Trials.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-33 - A-36.

The "New Strategy" of agricultural development places considerable reliance on concentrating the scarce resources of fertilizer and irrigation in those regions and on those crops where the return will be the greatest.

High-yielding rice varieties are one of the priority crops for receiving fertilizer, presumably because of their high response to fertilizer.

This paper examines the results of experiments conducted by the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Programme (AICRIP) (1 & 2) to measure the response of rice to nitrogen at a number of locations to provide additional information for decision makers.

LOCKWOOD, Brian/MOULIK, T.K.:

Seeds of Development in a Delhi Village.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-11 - A-18.

When, in 1965, it was decided to release for the market two tried Mexican high-yielding varieties, Lerma Rojo and Sonora 64, and to include them in the major agricultural development programme that was being considered for the Fourth Plan, Jounti village in Delhi State was selected to specialise in seed production.

The year before this, Jounti had already been marked out by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for encouragement and assistance, in IARI's seeds multiplication programme.

By 1968, the village appeared to have emerged from the conservative of the surrounding villages as a rapidly modernising farm community and as an instance of singularly successful cooperation between a research institution and a farming community. Yet, in 1969, it seemed that the village seed enterprise was experiencing a major setback.

This article traces the way various categories of Jounti farmers took to the new approaches and exploited their profitability, and looks into the events that led to the apparently successful venture's incipient failures which eventually became glaring.

What emerges is that Jounti's setbacks were essentially those of a less than fully considered attempt to develop modern attitudes and economic institutions in a predominantly peasant

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

MELLOR, John W./MOORTI, T.V.:

Dilemma of State Tube Wells.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-37 - A-44.

In the area studied in western Uttar Pradesh the capital cost of state tube wells is seven and a half times as high per unit of pumping capacity as that of the private tube wells. There is thus economic pressure to spread out the overhead costs by achieving high rates of utilisation. State tube wells operate much closer to engineering capacity than do the private tube wells. They pump twice the volume of water and irrigate three times the hectarage per unit of pumping capacity of the private tube wells. But such rates result in increased breakdowns and the consequent unreliability of water supplies.

In situations of traditional crop patterns, traditional varieties, and low levels of fertilizer use, such unreliability is not costly - though it does tend to discourage input such as the introduction of high-yielding varieties and high levels of fertilizer use. Given the comparative costs, pricing systems, crop patterns, and yields shown in the following survey, a change in the operation of state tube wells to resemble the operation of private tube-wells would result in substantially decreased revenues to the state tube wells but it would greatly increase returns to society as a whole.

NAIK, V.P.:

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread".

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA,  
Vol. XCII, No. 4, January 24, 1971, pp. 8-15.

India has done it. To keep up with the Biblical title of this article: where one blade of grass grew before we are growing two today. Or, more exactly, where one grain grew there are today two. And soon we shall be able to dispense with the alien corn. How did we achieve this miracle? As in the case of all miracle stories, faith played a part in this. But it was faith of a different kind, faith in ourselves. Added to this were the knowledge gained from science and the enthusiasm of our kisans (farmers).

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

COMMEN, T.K.:

Green Revolution and Agrarian Conflict.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, A-99 - A-103.

The prevailing explanation of agrarian conflicts and unrest in the countryside may be summarised as follows: The strategy of agricultural development adopted so far has been mainly production-oriented and the problem of distributive justice has remained unattended to; the fruits of the 'green revolution' are pocketed mainly by rich and prosperous farmers and the disparity between them and the have-nots, particularly landless labourers, has increased; the increased disparity has led to a sense of deprivation among the weaker and poorer agrarian classes and their frustrations are manifest in agrarian tensions, occasionally leading to eruption and violence.

This casual explanation of agrarian tensions, it is suggested in this paper, is naive and too simple; the problem is much more enormous and complex.

The major factors involved in agrarian conflict, the author suggests, are (i) perception of prevalent disparities in income by the rural poor; (ii) the strength of the agricultural labour force and its consciousness of its political bargaining power; (iii) the existence of an adequate support-structure provided by the political parties; (iv) the rising aspirations of the rural masses; and (v) the increasing lack of fit between the socio-political framework and the economic order.

RAY, S.K.:

Foodgrains Demand and Supply,  
Projection of Regional Imbalances.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, pp. A-59 - A-74.

The aim of planning in food crops is to meet internal needs through internal production. Towards this objective, production at the all-India level must increase at a rate to match corresponding overall needs.

Even, so, regional problems will exist, growth in production will be uneven among the States and will cause regional imbalances. The dimensions of India's future food problem must also be measured, therefore, from the angle of the regional imbalances in demand and supply.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

In this paper, an attempt is made to estimate the emerging pattern of regional imbalance, under the assumption that, at the all-India level, future production of the different foodgrains will equal domestic needs. The 15-year time-horizon considered, 1969-70 to 1983-84, covers the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plans.

The regional growth rates of demand for foodgrains are estimated in Part I. In Part II the prospects of meeting the foodgrains demand through indigenuous production are examined. Part III estimates the regional growths in foodgrains production during the 15-years period on the assumption that at the all-India level production of various foodgrains will equal their respective demands. Part IV considers the problems and requirements of foodgrains management which will arise out of the instability of production and the regional imbalances.

ROY, Shyamal:

Profitability of HYV Paddy Cultivation.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, pp. A-75 - A-78.

Rice is India's most important foodgrain crop, accounting for nearly 40 per cent of total foodgrain production. The success of the Green Revolution and the achievement of the Fourth Plan's foodgrains targets will, therefore, depend to a large extent on whether or not a major transformation takes place in rice production. A primary condition for such transformation is that the area under HYV paddy be pushed up substantially.

For, the fact is that the area under HYV rice has failed to pick up to the same extent as the area under HYV wheat. In 1969-70, for example, while 37% of the total area under wheat was covered by high-yielding varieties, only 12% of the total rice area was so covered.

A number of research studies have already attempted to identify the factors responsible for this slow pace. While none of them questions the yield potentials claimed for HYV paddy, the studies generally cast doubt on the suitability of the new rice, on biological, institutional, and economic grounds.

In this paper, the relative profitability of HYV paddy and wheat is examined with the object of determining whether some cost factors give HYV wheat an advantage over rice. The analysis suggests that, it is the lower net profits per acre for HYV paddy relative to HYV wheat that mainly account for the

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

slower spread of area under HYV paddy.

It is indicated here that profits from HYV paddy cultivation can be raised by further improvement in technology, reduction in unit cost of inputs, and higher crop prices.

RUDRA, Ashok :

Employment Patterns in Large Farms of Punjab.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, pp. A-89 - A-94.

This article presents some results pertaining to permanent farm servants and casual labourers employed on big farms in Punjab. These results suggest that

- i. permanent labour and casual labour are substitutes for family labour;
- ii. pumps and tubewells create demand for casual labour and replace permanent servants;
- iii. tractors create demand for permanent servants and replace casual labour.

SAINI, G.R.:

Holding Size, Productivity, and Some Related Aspects of Indian Agriculture.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, 1971, pp. A-79 - A-85.

The inverse relationship between farm size and productivity is a confirmed phenomenon in Indian agriculture and its statistical validity, the author argues, is adequately established by an analysis of disaggregated farm management data.

Indian agriculture is ruled in general by constant returns to scale.

The inverse relationship between size and productivity is perfectly consistent with the three phases of the returns to scale and can be explained simply in terms of the law of variable proportions.

The analysis presented here strongly suggests that the explanation for the unremunerativeness of Indian agriculture, as shown by the reported loss in some size-classes of farms, lies not in the valuation of family labour at the ruling wage rate, but in the imputation of a value to owned land. This,

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

along with positive figures of profit observed even in the smallest size-group of holdings, provides ample justification for the valuation of family labour at the ruling wage rate.

SAU, Ranjit Kumar:

Agricultural Revolution by Production Function.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, 1971, pp. A-50 - A-58.

Indian agriculture by now is well-endowed with the estimates of Cobb-Douglas production function. But no one knows as yet whether increasing, decreasing or constant returns to scale prevail in this sector. Rather disturbing is the intertemporal instability of production function for the same farms.

In view of the widely scattered fragmentation of land holdings, land input as incorporated in a production function is not an unambiguous concept, specially in India. This raises serious doubts, in principle, with regard to the validity of the production estimates.

The optimal farm size has to be determined in the light of a multiplicity of objectives such as production efficiency, minimum income for the peasant family, marketed surplus of foodgrains, and so on. In this broader perspective, the role of the production function is quite diminished.

The optimal farm size - however determined - must be politically viable. Hence, it is imperative that the political and economic under-currents are fully recognised, and their future trends carefully analysed. A hypothesis is put forward here to the effect that the land size structure is tending in the long run towards a dualistic system where small peasant farms would peacefully co-exist with the affluent capitalist farms, if the present alignment of political forces continues.

When the question of optimal farm size is subject to the intricate interaction of such dominant factors, it is a pity that some otherwise brilliant economist are naive enough to be lured by the glitter of a Cobb-Douglas production function with the standard errors, correlation, co-efficient and the sum of elasticities as the trimmings, which finally leads to a blind alley of deceptive conclusions in this context.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

SHARMA, V.K. and A.N. Sharma:

Small Farmers and Their Problems.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA (New Delhi, India),  
Vol. XXV, No. 8, November 1970, pp. 837-840.

This paper argues for a basic economic infrastructure including custom service and crop insurance to ensure that the small farmer fares well with modernised agriculture.

SHASTRY, B.D.:

Quickening the Pace of Agricultural Development.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay, India),  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, pp. A-95 - A-98.

The most decisive factor in agricultural development is the farmer. His behaviour and attitudes towards change can either retard or accelerate the pace of agricultural development. In an expert mental programme in Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh, an attempt was made to work with farmers in such a way that they accepted changes readily.

In the villages under the programme, the great majority of farmers - small, medium and large - participated; village differences were set aside, and significant agricultural development was brought about in a short period of three years; overall, farmers' participation doubled, small farmers' participation nearly tripled, acreage under high-yielding varieties increased six times, consumption of fertilisers tripled, cooperative membership went up by 84 per cent, the small farmers increased their yield by about 60 per cent and the bigger ones by about 67 per cent.

The significance of the Raipur experiment is that it indicates human involvement and human development as essential to quickening the pace of agricultural development. The needed investment in human resources is negligible when compared to the benefits of substantial additional production and improvement of socio-economic condition, particularly of the weaker sections of the farming community.



FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

SHINDE, Annasaheb P. :

Performance of Public Undertakings in Agriculture Sector.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (New Delhi, India),  
Vol. III, No. 2, May 1971, pp. 8-9 and p. 11.

The entire range of public sector undertakings and autonomous corporations associated with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation has one basic purpose; they are planned to step up agricultural production and help the consumer.

Implementing government policies, these bodies have stepped in only in areas where State initiative was necessary and unavoidable in the interests of the national economy. There are seven major undertakings, under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation : (1) The State Farms Cooperative Development Corporation, (2) The National Seeds Corporation, (3) The National Cooperative Development Corporation, (4) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, (5) The Food Corporation of India, (6) The Modern Bakeries, and (7) The Indian Dairy Corporation.

SWAMINATHAN, M.S.:

Initiating Green Revolution in Dry Areas.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW (New Delhi, India),  
Vol. 1, No. 2, February 1971, pp. 14-15.

Usha Rani:

Size of Farm and Productivity.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Vol. VI, No. 26, June 26, 1971, pp. A-85 - A-89.

This paper seeks to investigate the relationship between size of a farm and yield per acre. Like other efforts in this direction so far, it uses data from the Farm Management Studies. But whereas the earlier studies have used aggregated data for different size-groups of farms, the present exercise uses data for individual farms.

Further, in order to study the relationship between productivity and size of farms in the context of the new trends developing in Indian agriculture, the study is confined to IADP Districts.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE : INDIA (Contd)

WILLS, Ian R :

Green Revolution and Agricultural Employment and Incomes in Western U.P.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Vol. VI, No. 13, March 27, 1971, pp. A-2 to A-10.

While the new agricultural technology has significantly increased foodgrains production, relatively little is known about its potential impact on agricultural employment and incomes.

In this paper, a linear programming model is employed to examine the implications of general acceptance of the new technology for agricultural employment and incomes in a single development block in Western U.P. The new technology available to local farmers in 1967-68, it is assumed, will be generally adopted by 1972-73, and the resource productivities on farms using the new inputs in 1967-68 are assumed to be representative of all farms in the block in 1972-73.

The results of the exercise indicate that widespread adoption of the new technology will substantially increase total agricultural employment in the area and will raise average agricultural wages, with most of the wage increase coming in the October-November post-monsoon harvest period. Despite the rise in wages, agricultural incomes of landless labourers will rise less than those of landowners; and the widespread use of labour-saving machinery will, it seems, drastically reduce the incomes of landless labourers. On the other hand, the results suggest that the new technology will work to the advantage of smaller farmers if crucial inputs such as fertilizers are evenly distributed on the basis of area operated.

However, the results presented here do not give conclusive evidence about the effects of the new technology on employment and incomes as several limitations are imposed by assumptions made and data used.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ABROAD

CARRUTHERS, I.D. :

Cost-Benefit Analysis and Agricultural Development -  
A Comment on Current Practice.

THE FARM ECONOMIST (IAE/Oxford), Vol.XII, No.2,1971, pp.107-111

DILLON, John L. and R.R. Officer :

Economic V. Statistical Significance in Agricultural  
Research and Extension: A Pro-Bayesian View.

THE FARM ECONOMIST (IAE/Oxford), Vol.XII, No.1,1971, pp.31-45.

FUJIMOTO, Koyoshi :

Agricultural Situation in Japan.

WORLD AGRICULTURE. (IFAP), Vol.XX, No.2, April, 1971, pp.14-15

The agricultural situation of today's Japan is characterised by two major policy issues. One is the question of voluntary supply control by rice growers and the other that of freezing the producer price of rice. Both have a great bearing on farm income.

MADIMAN, S.G.:

Small Holder Agriculture V. Large Scale Production in Asia.

LAND REFORM, (Land Settlement and Cooperatives): F.A.O.  
No.2, 1970, pp.63-69.

This paper is divided into two parts, the first part deals with the problems in countries or areas where peasant proprietorship tenure is the predominant characteristic of the agrarian structure, and the second part with countries or areas where the peasant sector is operating side by side with a plantation sector.

RAJ K.N. :

On Agricultural Growth in Developing Countries.

WORLD AGRICULTURE (IFAP,) Vol.XX, No.1, Jan., 1971, pp.15-18.

The following are extracts from a study published by Prof. K.N.Raj of the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, under the heading of "Some Questions Concerning Growth, Transformation and Planning of Agriculture in the Developing

Countries" in the first issue of the Journal of Development Planning, published by the United Nations in 1970. These are extracts from an eminent piece of work by special permission of the Publications Board of the United Nations.

The main burden of Professor Raj's argument is to warn against too sanguine expectations as to the promise held by new high-yielding plant varieties for the prospect of agricultural production in developing areas. World Agriculture's readers will remember our own frequent warnings and, especially, the fine exposition Prof. Raj adds weighty reasoning to those warnings. He points out most lucidly that much depends on the physical, social, and insitutional environment within which results from new varieties are expected. The importance of needed institutional reforms is emphasized.

SCHUTJER, Wayne A :

United States Agricultural Assistance Strategy Issues in India.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, April-June, 1971, pp. 114-128.

Summary:

Please see the summary of the article under the Classified Heading of this Bulletin "AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE" on pages 69-70.

SURINDAR SINGH :

Nobody Makes the Expert Responsible to the Farmer

CERES (FAO Review), Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan-Feb., 1971, pp. 33-36.

Summary : Please see the summary of the article under the classified heading of this Bulletin, "AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE," on page 70.

D A I R I E S

KUMAR, Praduman, and Raut, K.C. :

Some Factors Influencing the Economy of Milk Production.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. (Bombay)  
Vol. XXVI, No. 2, April-June, 1971, pp. 129-137.

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT

GUPTA, U.L. :

Future Challenges for Marketing Managers in  
Developing Countries.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGEMENT REVIEW (Bombay)  
Vol.2, No.4, Oct.-Dec.,1970, pp.47-50.

LIVINGSTON, J. Sterling :

Myth of the Well-Educated Manager

HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW, (Harvard University),  
Vol. 49, No.1, (71), Jan.-Feb.,1971, pp.79-89.

There is no direct relationship between performance in  
School or training programs and records of success in  
management.

This article discusses the inability of formal management  
education programmes both in universities and industry  
to develop explicitly the traits, knowledge, and skills  
that are essential to career success and leadership  
in any business organisation. In presenting a hard-  
hitting approach to education and management, this  
discussion brings us face to face with some of the facts of  
life about learning in the school room versus learning on  
the job. Although the author draws on the findings of  
others, many of the points and ideas expressed are the  
direct result of his own business observation and  
experience as a manager, entrepreneur, and teacher.

SMITH, Spencer B. :

Automated Inventory Management for Staples.

JOURNAL OF RETAILING. (New York University)  
Vol. 47, No.1, Spring 1971, pp. 55-62.

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PART - II

NEW ADDITIONS TO ICA LIBRARY

NEW ADDITIONS TO ICA LIBRARY

GENERAL REFERENCE

- OECD: Catalogue of Social and Economic Development Institutes and Programmes Research.  
Paris: The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1970, pages 533, price Indian Rs. 34.20
- READER'S DIGEST:  
Use the Right Word: Modern Guide to Synonyms and Related Words, Lists of Antonyms Copious Cross-References A Complete and Legible Index.  
London: The Reader's Digest, 1970, pages 725, Price Indian Rs. 62.00
- UNO: Statistical Year Book 1969 (Twenty-First Issue).  
New York: Statistical Office of the United Nations, 1970, pages 770, Price Indian Rs. 114.00
- WINT, Guy (Edited by):  
Asia Hand Book.  
Middlesex: Penguin Books Limited, 1966, pages 735, Price Indian Rs. 14.40

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The Art of Living Joyfully.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1942, pages 99, Price Indian Rs. 1.50
- IRALA, Narciso:  
Achieving Peace of Heart.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1970, pages 189, Price Indian Rs. 2.75
- LINDWORSKY, Johann:  
The Training of the Will.  
Bombay: St. Paul, Bandra, (The Bruce Publishing Company U.S.A.), 1969, pages 202, price Indian Rs. 3.50



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- MAURUS, J.:  
Live A Happier Life : 8 Steps to Success and  
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Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1970, pages 212,  
price Indian Rs. 2.50
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Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1969, pages 176,  
price Indian Rs. 2.50
- OSBORN, Alex F.:  
Applied Imagination : Principles and Procedure of  
Creative Problem-Solving.  
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- PEALE, Norman Vincent:  
The Power of Positive Thinking for Young People.  
Bombay: Society of St Paul, 1970, pages 184,  
price Indian Rs. 3.00
- PERRY, S.:  
How To Enrich Your Life : Author of Chart Your  
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Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1967, pages 92,  
price Indian Rs. 1.50
- - -: Chart Your Way to Success.  
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pages 110, price Indian Rs. 1.50
- POWERS, Melvin:  
Dynamic Thinking : The Technique for Achieving  
Self-Confidence and Success.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1955, pages 101,  
price Indian Rs. 1.50
- SCHINDLER, John A.:  
How to Live 365 Days A Year.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1966, pages 143,  
price Indian Rs. 2.25
- SPILIMANN, Joseph:  
Exiled A True Story, Translated by A Daughter of  
St Paul (Third Edition).  
Bombay: The Daughters of St Paul, 1969, pages 299,  
price Indian Rs. 4.00

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- TOINNE, Arthur:  
Personality Plus : How to Improve Your Personality.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1949, pages 87,  
price Indian Rs. 1.50
- VICTOR, C., UREKAS, and ELXNDR:  
Brain Power for Students, Researchers and Mental  
Workers in All Fields : 6 Principles for Success.  
Allahabad: St Paul Publications, 1971, pages 80,  
price Indian Rs. 1.90

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Published upto 30 June, 1970.
- - -: Indian Standard Glossary of Classification Terms.  
New Delhi: Indian Standards Institution, 1964,  
pages 109, price Indian Rs. 10.00
- - -: Indian Standard Glossary of Cataloguing Terms  
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- - -: Indian Standard Guide For Drafting Indian Standards  
(Second Revision).  
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pages 57, price Indian Rs. 4.00
- UNESCO: The Planning of Library and Documentation Services,  
by C.V. Penna.  
Paris: UNESCO (United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization), 1970,  
pages 158, price US \$ 4.00

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- Liberia : As A Market for Manufactured Products from Developing Countries.  
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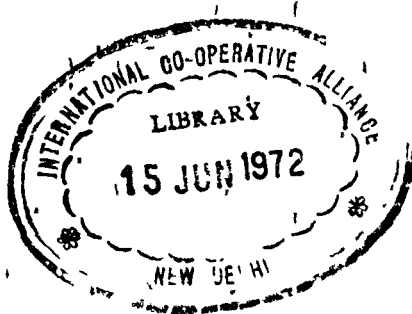
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DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN  
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA



QUARTERLY

Volume 6, No. 3 □ October, 1971



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13th March, 1972

Dear Cooperator,

We are enclosing herewith the Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Volume 6, No. 3, October 1971. The Bulletin has been divided into two parts, the first part consists of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations (self-explanatory articles are not annotated), and the second part consists of the classified list of books added to the ICA Library since the issue of the last Bulletin.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and let us know how useful you find this Bulletin.

With Cooperative Greetings,

Yours sincerely,

*B.D. Pandey*  
B.D. Pandey  
Librarian

Encl : as above

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The ICA Regional Office publishes an Annotated Bibliography. The purpose of the Bibliography is to provide information regarding the literature on Cooperation published in the Region as well as the literature published elsewhere on the Cooperative Movement in this Region.

The first issue of the Bibliography was published in 1963. Since then, half-yearly supplements have been issued at regular intervals. Bibliographies relating to special subjects are also prepared and supplied on request.

The Regional Office also publishes a quarterly Documentation Bulletin. The Bulletin is divided into two parts, the first part consists of a list of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations and the second part consists of a classified list of books added to the ICA Library.

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PART - I :

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

PART - I :

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES,  
CONCEPTS & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BASAL, S.C.:

Principles of Cooperation : A Critical Study.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA  
(RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 49-53.

BRIESKE, Nancy Goodwin:

National Movements : The Key to Development.  
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN!  
Volume 11, No. 3, July 1971, p. 13.

Deals with the role to be played by National  
Cooperative Movements to make the Cooperative  
Development Decade a success.

DUBASHI, P.R.:

Planning and Cooperation.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 6, September 15, 1971, pp. 9-13.

The subject "Planning and Cooperation" mainly falls into two parts. First, the place of cooperation in planning, and the second, planning in cooperation. The author has dealt with the subject taking these two parts one after another - first "Cooperation in Planning", and second "Planning in Cooperation". In the first part the author has dealt with the place of Cooperatives in India's Five Year Plans. Here, the author writes that the plans have given due importance to the Cooperative Sector. Cooperatives were treated as agencies to provide the outlet for the funds allocated for rural development viz., credit, marketing, processing, etc.

Now the question comes whether cooperatives could fulfil the task entrusted to them. The answer is negative. It has been alleged that cooperatives have not been able to play their role in protecting the interests of workers. Similarly in other fields of economic activities as producers, consumers, distributors, etc. The cooperatives could not play an efficient role. It is further emphasised that entirely the cooperatives should not be blamed for their inefficiency or ineffectiveness. There is a lack of proper coordination between the planning and actual implementation through cooperatives. At the same time structural, managerial, and technical reasons are also responsible for the unsatisfactory progress of the cooperatives.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS,  
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (contd).

EDITOR: Meetings of the Executive and Central Committees of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA).  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW (USSR),  
No. 2, 1971, pp. 26-29.

In September 1970 a meeting was held in London of the ICA (International Cooperative Alliance) Executive and Central Committees, which discussed a number of questions concerning the activities and development of the international cooperative movement. Following are the main points of the Committee which were discussed in detail:

1. 75 Years of the I.C.A.
2. Cooperative Development Decade.
3. Annual International Cooperative Seminar.
4. Review of the Resources and Commitments of the I.C.A.
5. Election of New Members to the Executive Committee.

VENKATAPPIAH, B.:

Cooperation, Social Justice and the Rural Sector.  
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN,  
Volume 11, No. 4, October 1971, pp. 10-13.

Text of the speech delivered by Mr. B. Venkatappiah on the occasion of the International Cooperative Day, 1971, at the ICA Office, New Delhi, on Saturday, July 3, 1971.

In this speech the learned speaker emphasises, the role of cooperatives in creating rural employment, and solving problems of developmental disparities in different pockets of the countries of our region. If cooperatives are successful in tackling the above problems, it may be said that they have achieved the social justice upto certain extent. Agriculture is predominant in this part of the world, especially in India. Most of the industries are based on agriculture only. Although, the whole country has agriculture as its base, there are disparities in development of different areas. Few pockets of the country are naturally, climatically, socialosically, economically backward. The efforts of 25 years' developmental activities could not do much for these pockets. Similarly in developed pockets also there is a section of the society which has not received the attention of developmental agencies, viz., small farmers, agricultural workers, tribals, hill people, etc.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS,  
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. (contd.)

The cooperatives of the our country have not reached in these underdeveloped pockets. The whole structure and working of cooperatives, viz., credit, marketing, consumers have also proved ineffective for these poor lots. The rich areas get more attention and more assistance from cooperatives. Leaving aside the under-developed pockets of the country, even in the developed areas, the cooperatives have become the privileges of the few affluents. The small farmers, and agricultural labour are not getting adequate help from cooperatives. Even the assistance given by government and other agencies is unevenly distributed. This is creating disparities between different regions of the country and between the different sections of the community. Hence the cooperatives have to play a dynamic role in creating a climate of social justice, so that the means of production distribution and consumption are evenly distributed throughout the country.

The cooperatives should pay more attention in less-developed pockets of the country and also should remove the gap between big farmers and small farmers. There are various ways of improving the economic lot of these people, and also filling the gap of disparities. The cooperatives can organize agro-industries, marketing, consumers societies and educational activities in these villages. The government and cooperatives can work together in the progress of rural sector of India. Although the Governments and Cooperatives have done commendable jobs, at the same time they could not do much in solving the problem of economic disparities between different areas and different sections of the community.

There is an ample scope for cooperatives to work on the socio-economic progress of different pockets of the country and creating such economic climate, through which economic disparities between different sections or rural community will be reduced. For doing so, cooperatives are most suitable means to achieve social justice especially in rural areas of India and else-where in South-East Asia.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS,  
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (contd.).

WEERAMAN, P.E.:

The ICA In South-East Asia.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR.

Volume XV, No. 2, July 23, 1971, pp. 6-9.

Deals in brief the history, structure, financial sources, working and achievements of the I.C.A. (International Cooperative Alliance) Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India.

WOOD, J.M.:

The Cooperative Movement and the State : The Manager's Guide to Whitehall.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,

Volume 3, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 23-24.

"The industrial system is inextricably associated with the state. In notable respects the mature corporation is an arm of the state. And the state, in important matters, is an instrument of the industrial system. This runs strongly counter to the accepted doctrine."

COOPERATIVE BIOGRAPHY

: (Dr. D.R. GADGIL)

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

D.R. Gadgil.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN,

Volume 6, No. 2, July 1971, pp. 71-75.

It is a biographical description of late Dr. D.R. Gadgil. It also deals in detail about his association with various socio-economic and educational activities in India and Abroad.

EDITOR: Late Prof. D.R. Gadgil.

JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,

Volume IX, Issue IV, June 1971, pp. 1-5.

SUMMARY : AS ABOVE.

COOPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

: (DR.-D.R.GADGIL)

EDITOR: End of an Era.  
COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN  
Volume 6, No. 2, July 1971, pp. 68-69.

It is a brief obituary note on Dr. D.R. Gadgil. His association with various activities with special reference to Cooperatives are given in brief.

: (ROBERT OWEN)

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Robert Owen - The Father of Cooperative Socialism.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 2, July 15, 1971, pp. 8-11.

COOPERATIVE AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

EDITOR: A Special Supplement on "CARE IN INDIA - A SURVEY" was brought out by the the COMMERCE (1935) Limited, with their weekly magazine "COMMERCE", Volume 123, No. 3142, July 24, 1971.

In the introduction of the supplement the objectives and functions of the CARE (The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) are elaborated in the following words:

"Voluntary donor-supported relief agencies emerged during the post-second world war period in United States for the purpose of mobilising massive relief supplies to the survivors of war-torn Europe. CARE as it is officially denominated, was created to centralise the activities of 22 independent voluntary organisations and administrater commodity distrinution, thereby guaranteeing that donations of all kinds would reach the intended beneficiary. This was the genesis of what has become the largest voluntary relief and development organisation in the world."

The supplement has been devoted on the various welfare activities undertaken by CARE. As mentioned above the

COOPERATIVE AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

CARE is an voluntary cooperative organization and has been functioning during the last 21 years. During this period it has helped poor people in various ways in various fields. It has also encouraged people to form their own cooperatives for their benefit. The following articles appeared in the supplement:

1. CARE History : CARE in India : 21 years from relief to development by S. Helpenbein.
2. CARE Policy : An Operational Plan, by Charles Sykes.
3. Nutrition: A-Introduction, by Margaret Burns.  
B-Regeneration through nutrition, by Arvind N. Mafatlal.  
C-The School feeding programme by John Wise.  
D-Pre-School feeding, by Special Correspondent of the Commerce.  
E-Balwadis: A Case Study, by William P. Schelistele.  
F-An alternative to Balwadis, by Gilbert Griffis.
4. Nutrition Education:  
A-Nutrition and the mass media, by Ronald Parlito.  
B-New Techniques for Rural Awareness - A Pilot Study, by P.R. Krishnaswamy and Shyamal Ghose.
5. New Foods: CARE-Kerala indigenous food Project, by William G. Napier.
6. Direct Support:  
A-Vital Back-up for child nutrition programmes, by Kent Brady.  
B-Pre-Processed CARE food - Tamil Nadu Scheme, by Special Correspondent of Commerce.
7. Scarcity Feeding: Co-operative emergency relief, by William Huth.
- 8.- Agriculture:A-Reaching the small farmer, by Robert Golding.  
B-Rural Electrification, by M.Varadarajan.  
C-Critical Links, by Thomas Graham.  
D-Kodpak: Building the infrastructure, by S. Chakravarthy.  
E-Intensive use of consultancy services, by CARE Development Department.  
F-Food for work: A Cooperative Challenge by Robert E. Sweeney.

COOPERATIVE AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd.)

- G-Credit-flow to small farmers, by  
Special Correspondent of Commerce.  
H-Soil Conservation: Systems approach,  
by U.V. Singh.
9. CARE and Bangla Desh Refugees, by Special  
Correspondent of the Commerce.

HERMANN, Ursula:

Promotion of Cooperation in the Developing Countries  
by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 134-136.

Since its foundation in 1925, the main function of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation has been to promote on an international scale understanding between people's and mutual cultural exchanges. In pursuance of this tradition, the foundation regards one of its main tasks today as being to assist education and improvement of the developing countries. To this end it works on a system of "give and take". It invites management personnel from developing countries to give them an opportunity to study social and economic systems in a modern industrialised country, as well as the functioning of particular social institutions, such as trade unions, cooperatives and government departments.

At the same time, they gain an insight, by means of seminars in the developing countries and from invited lecturers with practical experience, into cultural, political and economic affairs in their own countries and the problems which they present. This has the added advantage of providing first-hand information on conditions in the developing countries through the Foundation, enabling it to adapt its programmes to the requirements of those countries on the basis of such information. In pursuance of this aim, the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation works along the following lines as regards the cooperative movement:

1. promotion of further education programmes for cooperative and management personnel in the Federal Republic of Germany,
2. promotion of cooperation through seminars and the seconding of advisers to developing countries,
3. carrying out basic studies on the cooperative movement in individual developing countries.

In connection with (1), since 1963, some 650 men and women from developing countries have taken part in



COOPERATIVE AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd.)

educational programmes arranged jointly from time to time in the Federal Republic of Germany by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and the German Cooperative Unions.

Before embarking on a further education programme, the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation carries out basic studies of the situation of cooperatives in the corresponding developing countries for the guidance of seminar leaders, lecturers and the managers of cooperatives. In addition, by means of intensive interviews in depth, it obtains information concerning the standard of cooperative education and activities of the participants in the seminars which it can then utilise as a basis in drawing up its education programmes.

The foundation itself envisages three types of further education programmes: long-term, medium-term and short-term. Following three are the main courses: i-Long-term courses, ii-Medium-term training courses, and iii-Short-term Information seminars.

TRADE-UNION AND COOPERATIVES

GRIFFITHS, Sarah:

Joint Action by Trade Unions and Cooperatives in Developing Countries.  
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN,  
Volume 11, No. 4, October 1971, pp. 19, and 26.

Deals with various fields of socio-economic activities, where trade unions and cooperatives can take joint action. In under developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, somehow, trade unions and cooperatives have not come up closer. Here the author explores the possibilities of having closer cooperation between cooperatives and trade unions. He also explains the area where, joint action is possible. The techniques and methodology to achieve the success through joint action are also dealt with.

TRADE-UNION AND COOPERATIVES (contd.)

GRIFFITHS, Sarah:

Joint Action by Trade Unions and Cooperative in Developing Countries.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),

Volume IX, No. 8, October 15, 1971, pp. 8-9.

Explains the ways and means of collaboration between trade unions and cooperatives with special reference to under developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

VENKATAPPIAH, B.:

Rural Unemployment and Cooperatives.

ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN,

Volume 11, No. 3, July 1971, pp. 14-16, and 30.

Deals with role of cooperatives in solving the rural unemployment in India.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

DAS, A.: Cooperative Movement in Sweden : Memoirs of

Mr. A. Das on his return from Sweden.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,

Volume I, No. 8, August 1971, pp. 9-11.

DERNIER, W.D.:

The Direct Charge Cooperatives in the Atlantic Area of Canada.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,

Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 128-131.

The author says, "I am writing as General Manager of the Central Cooperative Wholesale Organisation, Supplying the cooperative retail associations in four Atlantic Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, covering an area of 200,000 sq. miles and a total of two million people scattered over it."

The main points discussed in the article are as follows: i-What is a Direct Charge Cooperative? ii-Different Emphasis, iii-Operational Problems, iv-Information and Educational Involvement, v-History, and vi-Limitations.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

SINHA, B.K.:

U.S. Cooperatives in Perspective.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA  
(RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 9-17.

Cooperation as an ideology and as a method of working and regulating economic enterprises and social gains, is ordinarily favoured. In the last 50 years or so, cooperative of various types have established their superiority in the competitive society of America and has not only become "a bargaining agent" but a "positive force". The economists and the cooperators alike advocate the idea that cooperation is the "key to progress" and that it is "key to survival". Under the circumstances, one gets the impression that the life circle of the free individual enterprise is coming to an end, in not too a distant future, the complexion of American capitalism might undergo a radical change with cooperativism as an influencing factor in its socio-economic set up.

The author has explained his observation under the following headings: i-Cooperation - A development Agency, ii- Change and Growth for Success, iii-Developing Cooperatives into Movement, iv-Some Unbelievables, v-Valuable Lessons.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ALDER, Graham:

Cooperatives and Government in East Africa.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 4, August 15, 1971, p. 8.

Deals in brief, the recent thinking of East African Governments on Cooperatives.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

EDITOR: Cooperation in India : Some Salient Features.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 121-140

Deals with various aspects of Cooperative Movement  
in India.

- . -: Cooperative Marginalia.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, p. A-105

"Many pious hopes were expressed about the future of the cooperative movement by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies at their customary annual conference at New Delhi earlier this month. If the Registrars failed to get to the heart of the real problems, they were perhaps not to blame entirely since the formulation of policies for the cooperative movement has always been the preserve of politicians. Be that as it may, between the politician and the bureaucrat the cooperatives have remained a case of retarded growth."

- . -: NCDC To Launch Programme for Developing Under-Developed Areas.  
NCDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 2, July 1971, p. 8.

In each Indian State there are some underdeveloped pockets. Although the States and Central Government have been giving several grants, aid, and have initiated several developmental schemes but somehow these pockets could not get much progress. It was felt that a central scheme should be sponsored under the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the upliftment of these pockets. The main area of works will be agriculture and agro-based industries in these areas. The amount earmarked for this scheme is also given.

- -: How NCDC Assisted Cooperatives in 1970-71.  
NCDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 2, July 1971, p.3

Deals with various assistance provided to different types of agricultural cooperatives in India by the National Cooperative Development Corporation during 1970-71. The governmental allocations for different projects are also given in the note.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress.  
JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT  
BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,  
Volume IX, Issue IV, June 1971, pp. 7-22.

It is a short description of 6th Indian Cooperative Congress organised by the National Cooperative Union of India. It contains the inaugural address delivered by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Presidential address by Udaybhansinhji, Valedictory address by Prof. D.R. Gadgil, and other matters discussed in the Congress.

GADGIL, D.R. :  
Cooperation as an Instrument of Planned Development.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA,  
(RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 1-8.

The learned author emphasises the role of cooperation as an instrument of planned development. Today in India a controversy has come up about the officialization and deofficialization of cooperative movement. Actually, India being a welfare State, it was in search of a agency through which was government's economic policies can be implemented. The cooperative is a natural outcome of its policy. Cooperatives enjoy full support from people and government even though, they have not delivered the desired goods to the people. Because of their general ineffectiveness cooperatives are in crises. The core of the trouble is the development of cooperatives in different parts of the country in an uneven manner. Even the assistance given by Government, the Reserve Bank of India, etc. are unevenly distributed. It is not going to that sector of people who really want it. The fruits of cooperatives have not reached to the weaker sections of the cooperative societies. He further compares the Indian Cooperative Movement with the movements of Japan and Israel. Those movements are people's movement and have achieved tremendous success. But they do not have too much love for cooperative principles. But act on them. The problem of good leadership is also a handicap to our movement. It is not upto the mark as it should be. There are hardly few cooperative enterprises which might have been started without government's initiative and support. However, the author feels that there is no controversy between Government and Cooperatives. Rather they are complementary to each other. The

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA (contd.)

coordinated, integrated cooperative systems, with dedicated cooperative leadership can bring the desired fruits. But with present State of affairs, viz., depending on government, ignorance of weaker section of society, poor leadership, vested interests, etc. The cooperatives may face the crisis. Finally, he warns in the following words:

"There is today a crisis. Something has to be done about it. Existing cooperative organization and thought cannot serve our purpose. We must put forth the type of leadership, the type of thinking and also determine the direction which we really want in the future. I am afraid that unless we do this the blind faith in the cooperative which is still persisting in the Indian public opinion may not be retained some years after."

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE

GURKIRPAL SINGH:

Integration of Coop Credit with Marketing : An Analytical Study.

YOJANA,

Volume XV, No. 17, September 5, 1971, pp. 21-24.

The farmers have been facing many hardships in meeting their financial requirements. Hence cooperative credit was thought to be an effective measure to save the producers from being exploited by the money lenders. But advances made by cooperatives to the cultivators were not easily recoverable. This compelled the cooperatives to lower down the limits of loans and thus again left the producers at the mercy of private agencies. This also adversely affected the business of the cooperatives because the commission agents advanced loans depending upon the financial condition of the individual farmers and the farmers preferred private commission agents over cooperatives for selling their produce. Thus the societies were losing their business day by day. To boost up the business of the societies and liberalise credit to the cultivators as also to assure recoveries of the advances, the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended the linking of credit with marketing of agricultural produce. Under this scheme loans were to be advanced by the village

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE (contd.)

societies from the sale proceeds of the farmers' produce. It was visualised that this scheme would facilitate credit recovery to a great extent and put the cooperatives on a sound footing. But it has been observed that the scheme has not worked as successfully as was expected. The present study was, therefore, directed to examine the major factors hampering the progress of linking of credit with marketing of agricultural produce. Specifically, the objectives of the study were to examine: i-the role of business boosters as employed by the marketing societies and ii-the key factors which promoted or retarded integration of cooperative credit with marketing.

JODHA, N.S.:

Land-Based Credit Policies and Investment Prospects for Small Farmers.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.A143-A148.

"Although the problem of small farmers has received considerable attention and several alternatives have been suggested to make their economy viable, most of the solutions suggested require a resource base which is beyond the capacity of the small farmers. Any plan to revitalise the economy of small farmers would therefore, require outright financial grants or liberal credit from external sources.

Lending policies of existing agencies that provide long-term farm finance, however, are biased against the small farmer, who, in their terms, is not an attractive client. Even the land development banks, which are cooperative institutions have lending policies that automatically discriminate against the small farmer.

This article considers the availability of long-term finance to small farmers in the context of the lending policies of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank which is one of the most successful Land Development Bank in the country, and what changes may be necessary if small farmers are not to be excluded from the gains of agricultural development"

KAMAT, G.S.:

Urban Cooperative Banks in Maharashtra : A Conference Report.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 3, August 1, 1971, pp. 18-20

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

SEELEY, H.:

Instruments of International Cooperative Action:  
Insurance Committee of the ICA.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 137-141.

Deals with the history, structure, functions,  
present working and future programmes of the ICA's  
Insurance Committee.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

AGRAHARI, D.P.:

Consumer Industries in India.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA,  
(RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 31-38.

Deals with the working of Consumers Industries in  
India. The various types of consumers industries,  
their production in private, public and cooperative  
sectors are elaborated in the article.

ELAYATH, K.M. Neelakanthan:

Managerial Problems of Industrial Cooperatives.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 4, August 15, 1971, pp. 11-12.

Following are the main points discussed in the article.

1. Lack of proper and comprehensive planning at the initial stage of starting the industrial cooperatives.
2. Lack of economic viability of the unit.
3. Lack of proper infrastructure facilities in the areas where the societies are located.
4. Inadequacy of suitably qualified and properly trained personnel to manage the business.
5. Inadequacy of finance both for fixed and working capital.
6. Cut-throat competition from the organised sector.
7. Lack of scientific grading and standardisation of products.



INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

8. Non-availability of certain standard raw materials and components at competitive price.
9. Workers' unwillingness to take active part in the business activities due to the apprehension that they may not be in a position to ensure themselves continuous and lucrative employment for them."

GHANEKAR, V.V.:

Engineering Cooperative at Kolhapur.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 19, No. 21, August 1, 1971, p. 14.

Deals with the successful working of the Engineering Cooperative Society, Kolhapur, Maharashtra (India). It provides a guideline for organizing similar kinds of societies in other parts of India.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

EDITOR: Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 3, August 8, 1971, pp. 5, and 10.

Deals with the working of agricultural cooperatives of Japan. The following main aspects are discussed in the article:

1. Present Structure of Cooperative System.
2. Functions of Cooperatives.
3. Internal Funds.
4. Marketing, and
5. Insurance.

- - -: Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 19, No. 20, July 16, 1971, pp. 16-17.

FERTILIZER COOPERATIVES

EDITOR: Co-op. Fertiliser Units.  
EASTERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume 57, No. 2, July 9, 1971, p. 72.

Gives a brief discription of the Indian Farmers  
Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), New Delhi.

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING

NAYAR, M.B.:

Modernising Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in  
India; NAFED's Integrated Promotional Programme.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume 1, No. 8, August 1971, pp. 7-8, and 19.

Deals with the role and responsibilities of the  
National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing  
Federation of India in modernising the agricultural  
marketing cooperatives in the country. The main  
points of NAFED's Integrated Promotional Programmes  
are dealt in this article.

HARMA, Sukhdeo Prasad.:

Cooperative Marketing.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 2, August 1971, pp. 73-79.

"In developing economy, like ours, there is a great  
need to have 'agro-oriented industrialisation' for  
which we need augmentation of supplies of consumer  
goods and inputs needed by the agricultural population,  
who would thus be assisted and stimulated to produce  
the increasing quantities of agricultural produce  
needed by industrial population, and would in turn,  
as a result of having higher incomes, become better  
customers for the industrial goods. Thus, goods from  
industrial to agricultural sector and vice versa have  
to be flown rapidly to have a balanced growth of the  
economy. In this way arises the need for efficient  
marketing channels. This article is to highlight the  
need for marketing cooperatives in India and to devise  
the ways and means for improving their position."  
The articles has been elaborated in the following  
points: Unsatisfactory Marketing Channel, Right  
Direction, Position of Cooperative Marketing,  
New Approach, and Suggestions.

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING

CHORAMANI, G.S.:

Sugar Industry and Its Problems in U.P.  
COOPERATIVE SUGAR,  
Volume 2, No. 11, July 1971, pp. 533-538

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIFICATION

RAO, M.V. Madhava:

The Cooperative Electric Supply Society,  
Sircilla, A.P.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 6, September 15, 1971, p. 8.

It is a success story of the Cooperative Electrical Supply Society, Sircilla, Andhra Pradesh, a State of India.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATION

BÜCHERT, Aage:

Starting Signal For Co-op. Denmark.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 118-123.

"The idea underlying a nation-wide Co-op Denmark (DB) has figured prominently in the cooperative consumer movement's debate on the future ever since the structural committee in 1964 proposed a complete fusion of FDB and all the societies as the ultimate long-term objective. In 1965, the long-term objective was unanimously adopted by the society congress in a resolution which also called for more effective cooperation by FDB with the societies in the voluntary chain and with HB. A Planning Committee was set up in 1968 with the task of formulating a plan for the founding of DB, including a draft for amended Rules. This draft was adopted by FDB's General Meeting on 25th May 1971, and will become effective as from 1st January 1972. The amendment is aimed at creating a constitutional frame for the ultimate goal, DB, but will then leave it to the societies freely to

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd.)

decide when to fill in the frame and to implement, the objective. After the coming into effect of the amendment, it will still be up to the individual societies to decide how rapidly or slowly the movement will draw near to the position of DB, i.e. a position where a large number or all the societies are amalgamated with FDB. In keeping with this point of view, the amendment does not affect existing rights and conditions for societies affiliated to FDB."

Apart from certain new democratic formations, amendments are designed to enable FDB to engage in retail trade and take over societies that want such takeover. This guide to the new Rules will appear from the following principal points of the amendment. i-Name and objects, ii-Membership of FDB, iii-Economic liability, iv-Contributions to the financing of operations, v-Democratic Organisation, vi-Member influence in shops taken over by FDB, vii-Innovation in district organisation, viii-National forum of district chairmen, ix-Congress instead of General Meeting, x-Board, and xi-Significance of the Amendments."

DAVYDOV, Semyon:

The Part Played by Young People in the Work of Consumer Cooperation: The Experience of the Russian and Ukrainian Unions of Consumer Societies. CENTROSOYUS REVIEW (USSR), No. 2, 1971, pp. 8-10

EDITOR: The New Five-Year Plan of the USSR Consumer Cooperatives.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 124-127.

The 24th CPSU Congress (March 30 - April 9, 1971) declared that the main task of the new five-year economic development plan is to ensure a considerable rise in the Soviet people's material and cultural level. What part in realising this objective will be played by the Soviet Consumer Cooperatives, one of the country's major socio-economic organisations? The question asked by a Novosti Press Agency correspondent is answered by Nikolai Supotnitsky, First Deputy Board Chairman of Centrosoyus.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd.)

EDITOR: Conference of the Joint/Additional Registrars of Consumers, held at New Delhi, 28 - 30 April, 1971: Discussion on Agenda Items and Recommendations. NCCF NEWS BULLETIN, Volume 4, No. 8, August 1971, pp. 7-13, and 21-28.

The following were the main points of Agenda discussed in the conference:

1. Review of progress of consumer cooperatives.
2. Adequacy or otherwise of the provision of financial assistance to consumer cooperatives in the state plans.
3. Nationalization and consolidation of consumer cooperative structure.
4. Creation of Inventory Losses Fund by State Consumers Cooperative Federations.
5. Formation of Managerial Cadre.
6. Adoption of practices of successful consumer cooperative stores.
7. Preference to Consumer Cooperatives in matters of States Purchases.
8. Extension of the Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India for working capital loans to consumer cooperatives upto the end of the Fourth Plan period.
9. Measures for Strengthening and future Development of the Consumer Cooperative Movement : i-Need for continued priority and provision of adequate funds, ii-Nationalisation of the organisational structure, iii-Development of Business, iv-Identification and development of "Growth Centres", v-Rehabilitation of weak units, vi-Operational improvements (A-Inventory control, B-Institutionalisation of purchase, C-Purchase procedure, D-Relationship between management and executives, E-Stock verification, F. Accounting procedure), vii-Strengthening of State Consumers Federations, viii-Expansion of activities of Department Stores, and ix-Consumer participation and membership.
10. Need for introduction of a scheme for management consultancy service for improvement of the operational efficiency of consumer cooperatives.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd.)

11. Operational problems in the working of department stores:
  - i- Improving sales turnover,
  - ii- Development of new range of business,
  - iii- Leasing of sections,
  - iv- Business efficiency norms,
  - v- Inventory control and system of purchases,
  - vi- Control of leakages and stock verification,
  - vii- Maintenance of Accounts,
  - viii- Improvement in salesmanship,
  - ix- Building up of membership and member participation,
  - x- Relationship between management and employees,
  - xi- Rehabilitation of weak units.
12. Review of arrangements for the training of consumer member education:
  - i- Training of senior personnel, ii- Training of junior personnel, iii- Member-education,
  - iv- General.
13. Review of the present working of state cooperative consumers federation and measures for expansion of their activities.
14. To consider demarcation of the respective areas of operation of consumer coop. stores, State Federations and NCCF.
  - i- Primary Consumer Stores, ii- Wholesale Stores,
  - iii- State Federations and iv- National Cooperative Consumers Federation.
15. To consider the need for organisation of committees of executives at the national and state levels, for active business coordination.
16. To consider the need for Standardization of Inventory of Consumer Cooperative Stores.
17. To review the arrangements for distribution of confiscated consumer goods.

EDITOR: The Swedish Consumer Cooperative Movement Completes  
70 Years - A Review.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN,  
Volume 4, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 11-34.

Deals with the history, structure achievements and future policies of Swedish Consumer Cooperatives during 70 years of their instance.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd.)

EDITOR: Role of Chinthamani in the Field of Retailing :  
Success Story.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 141-142.

"Chinthamani", the cooperative super market is functioning as a modern retail unit of the Coimbatore District Central Cooperative Supply and Marketing Society Limited. Since the 12th November 1966, Chinthamani deals in a wide range of consumer goods under one roof to cater the needs of the consuming public of Coimbatore town and its belt area. The growth, goodwill and image of Chinthamani are continuously progressive. The sales and services rendered by Chinthamani are highly appreciated. Chinthamani ranks first among 105 cooperative super markets in the country. Chinthamani has so far enrolled 26,486 house holds as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 272,360. All the members of Chinthamani enjoy 3 per cent purchase rebate from 20th to 28th of every month and 2 per cent rebate on the remaining days of the month. The rebate amount is deducted from the cash bill itself. Thus for the total amount of rebate paid is Rs. 508,169.83".

OLLMAN, J.H. :  
Summoning a Consumers' Congress.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 132-133.

"On return from a visit to the Swedish Cooperative Movement at the invitation of KF, the ICA Editor, reported some of his impressions of the preparations made for the 1971 Consumers' Congress to be held in Stockholm from 20th to 23rd September."

PARTIGUL, S. :  
Changes in the Rural Economy and the Development of Cooperative Trade : Towards the 24th Congress of the CPSU.  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW (USSR),  
No. 2, 1971, pp. 2-5.

TAIMNI, K.K. :  
Need for a Fresh Look Into Consumers' Cooperatives.  
YOJANA (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA),  
Volume XV, No. 15, August 8, 1971, pp. 7-8.

"It is a sad commentary on the performance of the

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd.)

cooperative movement that only after seven years of their operations the consumers' cooperatives seem to have been written off both by the State and the community at large, including the major political parties. It is hard to explain the reasons but apparently the none-too-encouraging performance of 350 and odd consumers' cooperatives set up under the centrally sponsored scheme in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 has a lot to do with this apparent loss of faith in them. Yet it becomes imperative to give a fresh look to the entire programme because there was nothing wrong with the programme as such"

The following are the main points discussed by the author:

1. Consumer organisations have no influence on Manufacturers.
2. Thereby, they are not in a position to hold price line as expected from them.
3. Cooperative set up in India is essentially a state oriented one. Therefore, members involvement is negligible.
4. Confused mixture of fair price shops and consumers cooperative stores. The consumers' cooperatives, which are supposed to be protectors of consumers' interest, due to confused cooperative policy are help-less spectators of consumers exploitation. Here the need for structural change comes up.
5. To face the private competitors on pure economic principles not under the half hearted umbrella of Government.
6. There must be more participation from L.I.C., nationalized banks, but least from Governments.

COOPERATIVE TAXATION

SANTHANAM, R.:

Cooperatives and the Budget.  
KURUKSHETRA (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA),  
Volume 19, No. 19, July 1, 1971, pp. 2-3.

"The emphasis of the budget proposals (1971-72) is mainly to distribute the overall burden of taxes amongst the different sections of the community in a manner that in the process, there is an appreciable scaling down of the concentration of economic power and reduction in the inequalities in income and wealth.



COOPERATIVE TAXATION (contd.)

This aim of the budget is sought to be achieved by spreading the additional burden of taxation on the corporate sector and on the richer sections of the economy so that these steps pave the way for achieving growth with stability and social justice. The budget proposals contain not only some fresh tax concessions to cooperatives but also increase the incidence of tax on cooperative societies and their members to a limited extent. The additional incidence of tax, of course, is very marginal. The budget as a whole is quite favourable to the growth of cooperatives."

The fresh tax concessions are given to the followings:

1. Tax exemption to Labour Cooperatives and Fisheries Cooperatives.
2. Exemption from Deduction of Tax at Source.
3. Cooperative Housing Societies.
4. Other Tax Concession.

Increase in the tax liability of cooperative societies are as follows: i-Surcharge on Income-Tax, ii-Tax Holiday, iii-Development Rebate, and iv-Tax Exemption.

SANTHANAM, R.:

Cooperatives and the Budget.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 3, August 8, 1971, pp. 6-7.

COOPERATIVE LAWS

ASA SINGH:

Recent Trends in Cooperative Law in the State of Haryana.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, No. II, July, 1971, pp. 47-51.

COOPERATIVE LAW (contd.)

CHANDRA, S.:

Statutory Powers of Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part II, July 1971, pp. 56-61.

DESAI, M.T.:

State Cooperative Council : (A Special Feature of Gujarat Cooperative Act).

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part II, July 1971, pp. 52-55.

KAMAT, G.G.:

Salient Features of the Maharashtra Co-op. Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1969.

THE HOUSING TIMES,  
Volume VII, No. 1, August 1971, pp. 3-7.

MAJUMDAR, Amiyamoy:

Salient Features of Bengal Cooperative Societies, Act 1940.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part II, July 1971, pp. 33-39.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

DHARM VIR:

Methods of Farm Guidance.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION,

Volume XXXII, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 5-8.

Deals with the general methods of farm guidance and the role of cooperatives in providing this important guidance to the farmer. As the farm guidance mainly aims at economic education of farmers and members of their households, the guidance workers have to ensure that all relevant elements of teaching-learning situation are present in their programmes and supporting facilities are made available to learners. They have to be proficient in technical knowledge, educational process, approach to farmers and use of educational methods and techniques. Last but not the least they are supposed to be effective

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

co-ordinators for various services to be provided to farmers.

The article has been elaborated under the following main headings:

i-Some Approaches to Farmers' Education, ii-Methods and Techniques, iii-Mass Educational Methods, iv-Group Educational Methods, v-Group Educational Methods (Small Groups), vi-Individual Educational Methods, vii-Local Leadership Method, viii-Advantages, and ix-Limitations.

In the conclusions the author puts it in the following words:

"It is obvious that no single method or technique can reach all people nor it can influence all if it does. Farm guidance workers must be proficient in the use of various methods of extension education. To achieve desired objectives they should be able to select, adapt and use a suitable combination of methods and techniques. In general, people are influenced to make changes on their farms, in their homes and in their community in proportion to the number of exposures they experience in extension education. However, some people may respond quickly and while others may react slowly. This is because their background is different, so they are in the different stages of adoption. This calls for a continuous and practical type of extension education using a variety of methods, suitable to meet the educational objectives and contents set for different groups. The resources locally available should also be kept in mind while selecting educational methods."

DOUCET, Alex Dan:  
Training Program for Coop Employees.  
CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST,  
Volume 14, No. 2, Summer 1971, pp. 2-7.

The problem of recruiting, training and retaining competent cooperative managers is a perpetual one. In the early days of cooperative development in the Maritimes, a knowledge of cooperative philosophy rather than management ability was considered the important qualification in the selection of managers. As long as the manager had a workable knowledge of basic arithmetic and book-keeping and was imbued with the cooperative philosophy, he was considered competent to run a coop. business. Knowledge of

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

merchandising and ability to delegate, motivate and communicate were of secondary importance. In all fairness, it must be admitted that in spite of the rather unscientific approach to the selection of managers, many good managers emerged. Now with rapid industrialization, competition and opening of new supermarkets, there is a definite need of new types of managers. Now, the question comes, how these managers can be trained? No doubt the knowledge of book-keeping is a must for these persons. However, it is now felt that this can be looked after by junior employees also. Now it has been recognised that managers have more important functions such as planning, organizing, delegating, and controlling in order to achieve the pre-determined goals and objectives of enterprise.

EDITOR: Cooperative Education Propaganda to be Broad Based :  
Constitution of District and Taluk Unions.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 2, August 1971, pp. 95-98.

To carry the message of cooperation and the benefits of cooperative efforts to each and every village, and intensify cooperative training and education, it has been proposed to organise district and taluk cooperative unions in all parts of Tamil Nadu.

The functions of both the organisations, at the respective levels, will be the same, namely: to promote cooperative movement, education, help working of cooperative societies, convene conferences of cooperators, seminar, study groups, issue publications, maintain library, conduct propaganda, publicity, function as information centres, and employment exchanges, arrange and encourage research function, etc.

According to the model by-law approved by the government, the main features of the unions are described in the article.

GRIFFITHS, Sarah:  
Education for Development.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 3, August 1, 1971, p. 12.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

HERMANN, Ursula:

Promotion of Cooperation in the Developing Countries  
by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 4, 1971, pp. 134-136.

SUMMARY:

Please see under the classified heading  
"COOPERATIVE AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE"  
of this Documentation Bulletin for South-  
East Asia (Volume 6, No. 3, October 1971)  
on pages 7-8, by the same author.

LIDLAW, A.F.:

The Business of Education.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 5, September 1, 1971, p. 12.

The following seven points have been explained in  
the article:

1. Like other things in cooperative organization, education needs to be planned. Cooperatives plan for financing, they plan their budgets, their buildings, investments, repairs, land for expansion - everything under the sun, but what about the plans for education? Is there anyone planning for educational programmes? There are the plans for investing in human resources?
2. Education must be decentralized as much as possible.
3. Take broader view don't take a narrow view of education. Even Rochdale principles get pretty dull after a while.. Cooperative education is built on the interests of the members. Talk about pollution, the war in Vietnam, the Guaranteed annual income, inflation, Maritime Union - there is no end to the things people want to learn about.
4. Don't separate education from the business of the cooperative.
5. Cooperative Education is for amateurs as well as professionals.
6. Whose responsibility is education? This seems to be the hang-up all around. So I suggest, it is the responsibility of the board of Directors to see that the cooperative has a programme of education. Many people are waiting for the

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

manager to give the lead or show the way in education. He can help, of course, and can often supervise it. But the final responsibility rests with the directors, after all, they are the custodians of the cooperative and are responsible to the members for its well-being and safety. If education is in a bad way, as many suggests, then it's because directors have not taken their duty seriously enough.

7. Make education a happy experience.

RANA, J.M.:

Educational Programmes of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for S-E. Asia.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE; KOTA, (RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 18-21.

It is a brief description of the educational activities undertaken by the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia. The main types of educational programmes organised by the centre, include: i-Experts' Conferences, ii-Regional Seminars, iii-National Seminars, iv-Fellowship Programme, v-Teachers' Exchange Programme, and vi-Individual Study Programmes for Top Level Personnel.

The above mentioned educational activities are elaborated in this article. The sources of finance and the Advisory Council of I.C.A. are also dealt with.

SINHA, B.K.:

Strategy for Cooperative Education Activity by Trade Unions in Asia.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 5, September 1, 1971, pp.9-11, and 12.

Explains the areas of cooperation and co-ordination between cooperatives and the trade unions.

VYAS, R.N.:

Modern Teaching Techniques in Practice.  
JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGE, KOTA, (RAJASTHAN), 1970 & 1971, pp. 27-30.

Describes the implementation of modern teaching techniques in the Cooperative Training College of

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

Kota, Rajasthan State of India. The approach, implementation and achievements of the new teaching techniques are described in the article.

WEERAMAN, P.E.:

Role of Professional Cooperators.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 4, August 15, 1971, pp. 14-16.

Deals with the role of professional cooperator as a friend, philosopher, and guide of cooperatives has been fully elaborated in this speech.

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT

BINGHAM: J.:

Most Important Man in the Cooperative : The Branch Manager.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS,  
New Series 2725, August 7, 1971, p. 9.

EDITOR: Regional Seminar on Shop Planning and Management.  
Tokyo, Japan, by I.C.A.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN,  
Volume 4, No. 7, July 1971, pp. 12-16.

It is a reproduction of the Report of the ICA Regional Seminar on the above subject. The report has been divided in two parts. Group Report part I, under this heading, "Long-Term Plans of Consumer Cooperative Development - India" the following main points have been discussed: i-Planning, ii-Personnel Management, iii-Year's Target. The Group Report, Part II, deals with the summary of recommendations. Main points covered under this heading are the role and functions of national, state and primary consumer cooperatives with special emphasis on: i-Member Activities, ii-Business Management, iii-Finance and Audit, iv-Role of Government and other social organisations.

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

EDITOR: Regional Seminar on Shop Planning and Management,  
Tokyo, Japan, by I.C.A.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN,  
Volume 4, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 17-22.

This is the continuation of the above report dealing  
with the following main points:

i-General Recommendations, ii-Planning, iii-Member  
Activities, iv-Personnel, v-Sales, vi-Inventory,  
vii-Finance, viii-National and Regional Cooperative  
Organisations, and ix-Assignment for Group work :  
(A-Planning, B-Organizational Set-up, C-Personnel  
Management, D-Member Activities, E-Business Management,  
F-Finance, and G-Miscellaneous).

ELAYTH, K.M.:Neelakanthan:  
Managerial Problems of Industrial Cooperatives.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 4, August 15, 1971, pp. 11-12.

SUMMARY:

Please see under the classified heading  
"INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES" of this  
Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia  
(Volume 6, No. 3, October 1971), on pages 15-16,  
by the same author.

RAO, E. Nageshwar:  
Cooperative Management vis-a-vis Joint Stock  
Management.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI)  
Volume IX, No. 3, August 1, 1971, p. 11.

SYNGAL, B.S.:  
The Role of Efficient Management in Cooperatives.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA)  
Volume XVII, No. 11, August 1971, pp. 673-676.

The success of the cooperative movement is dependent  
upon capable management, which is lacking at present  
due to the absence of trained cadre in this field.  
The need is to organise the programme of revitalising  
the management system of cooperatives with suitable  
training.

- -: Role of Efficient Management in Self Regulation of  
Co-op Movement.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR.  
Volume XIV, No. 24A & XV 24B, July 8, 1971, pp.9-11.



COOPERATIVE PRESS AND PUBLISHITY

EDITOR: One Hundred Years of the Cooperative News (1871-1971):  
The World's Oldest Cooperative Journal and Still  
Going Strong.  
COOPERATIVE NEWS,  
New Series 2729, September 4, 1971, pp. 9 and 32.

With this issue the "Cooperative News" celebrates  
its centenary. It is not only the oldest cooperative  
newspaper in the world, but may well be the oldest  
democratically controlled newspaper also.

- - -: Need for National Cooperative News Agency.  
THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),  
Volume IX, No. 3, August 1, 1971, p. 7.

A L L I E D        S U B J E C T S  
=====

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, AND UN-EMPLOYMENT

KRISHNAJI, N.:

Wages of Agricultural Labour.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.A-148  
to A-151.

This article seeks to use the data published by the  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics to study trends  
in agricultural wages since 1956. An attempt is also  
made to compare the current wage levels with those of  
1951.

Since wages constitute the bulk of earnings for this  
class of the rural population, it is expected that  
the analysis of this paper will throw some light on  
trends in earnings as well.

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND UN-EMPLOYMENT (contd.)

MAJUMDAR, N.A.:

Rural Unemployment : Measurement for What?  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 36, September 4, 1971, pp. 1913-1914.

"To the dismay of the purists, it has been difficult to provide a precise assessment of the dimensions of rural unemployment in India. But is precise measurement the sine qua non of formulating policy measures designed to begin solving the problem?

A pragmatic approach to the estimation of the broad orders of magnitude of rural unemployment, on the basis of available data, is necessary for immediate policy formulation.

A more sophisticated estimate of rural unemployment is no doubt welcome for the purposes of long-term planning. Even here, it is not sufficient if the approach is merely disaggregative, it has also to be dynamic.

At present the total rural labour force is artificially inflated by the participation of what can be called the "distress labour force".

For any secular planning for full employment in the rural sector, this point has to be taken into account."

PANDEY, S.M.:

The Emergence of Peasant Movement in India : An Area Study,  
INDIAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,  
Volume 7, No. 1, July 1971, pp. 59-104.

"This article seeks to analyse the emergence and functioning of the Indian peasant movement at the local level which has so far remained un-explored. The author has divided the history of the movement into five phases each of which discusses the nature of the peasants' problems, the methods adopted to solve them and the outcome of their agitations. He concludes that the peasant movement in India bears important resemblances to the urban labour movement in regard to its origin, growth, and character. The movement has experienced internal divisions over radical versus moderate ideologies and strategies. Like the urban labour movement, the peasant movement, too, has grown first from isolated and geographically limited protests by the peasants to a general movement, and later to two separate organisations, one for the landowning peasants and the other for the landless agricultural workers - due to incompatibility of their interests."

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND UN-EMPLOYMENT (contd.)

RELE, Subhash J.:

Rural Unemployment : Some Aspects.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA)  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 652-658.

Though Indian economy is progressing rapidly in the terms of industrial development and green revolution, the solution of the burning problem like unemployment is not yet in sight despite various efforts. It is in fact, increasing beyond expectations. The volume of this problem is analysed here by the writer.

MONEY AND BANKING

BAPAT, B.G.:

Exchange Rate Policy of the IMF.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 27-30.

The author who surveys the evolution of the exchange rate policy of the International Monetary Fund since its inception, thinks that the Bretton Woods system is on trial. He suggests that changes in some aspects of IMF's working are long overdue.

CLAUSEN, A.W.:

Dollar in A Flexible Momentary System.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, 1971, pp. 31-32.

DUTTA, B.K.:

Role of Business in Augmenting Banks' Resource.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 13-15.

The author, a veteran banker, who now heads a nationalised bank, thinks aloud on the role of business in the task of augmenting the resources of the banking system. He readily recognises that the banks' resources are somewhat over-stretched, at present, and adds that the remedy lies not in lowering

MONEY AND BANKING (contd.)

the liquidity requirement but in the business lending a helping hand in deposit mobilisation. His views on the interest rates on deposits and advances will be read with interest.

EDITOR: Bank Offices in Unbanked Centres.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, p. 23.

- - -: Credit, A Step Ahead of Deposit Growth : SBI Survey.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, p. 15.

GOYAL, O.P.:  
System of Guarantees for Small Lending.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 17-18.

The author analyses the credit guarantee schemes. He feels while these schemes are very useful, there is scope for improving their coverage and for avoidance of overlapping of functions. In particular, he says that under the new arrangement, there is no justification for continuing a separate scheme for small industries.

McRAE, Hamish:  
Automation in British Banking.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 25-26.

The British banks have gone in a big way for automation, but not without teething trouble. The author in this exclusive article, surveys the new trend and feels that this revolution will bring the clients closer to the banks. In the context of the need to cut banking costs and improving banking services in the predominantly nationalised banking industry in India, the British example has valuable lessons for our bankers.

PAUL, Samuel, and WADHVA, Charan D.:  
The Dollar Crisis Possible Solutions and Their Implications for India.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.2063-2069.

"An attempt is made in this paper to examine the likely

MONEY AND BANKING (contd.)

impact on India of the Nixon plan for saving the dollar and of some of the possible solutions which have been widely discussed in the context of the current dollar crisis. An analysis of the problem from the short and the long term points of view reveals a number of implications for India which may not be obvious to the casual observer. The problems and opportunities created by the dollar crisis may not be as simple or marginal as many seem to think.

While it is true that the US import surcharge may have only a marginal immediate effect on our exports to the US, the real danger to our exports lies in the restrictive attitudes that may develop in the US in the wake of the wage price freeze. An overall reduction of even duty free imports into the US may occur and in that event, it is likely to hurt our exports on a wide front.

Prospects of foreign aid will turn worse irrespective of the solution that is finally hammered out to solve the dollar crisis. It does not seem likely that the EEC countries and Japan will fill the gap that will be left by the reduced role that the US will play as an aid donor hereafter. Given this situation and our growing burden of external debt servicing, there is no alternative for us but to go all out for stepping up our exports.

On the brighter side, there is the prospect that our exports to Western Europe may receive a much needed fillip as a result of an effective dollar devaluation. The revaluation of the EEC currencies will reinforce the push given to our exports by the general system of preferences. A similar trend may not develop in our trade with Japan. Because of our strict exchange control system, our import picture is not likely to change very much."

RANGASWAMY, B.:

Indian Banking Since Nationalisation.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,

Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 9-11.

Deals with the nationalisation of major commercial banks in July 19, 1969. The author concludes that the banks have done an exceedingly good job in purveying credit to the priority sectors and in tapping the community's savings.

MONEY AND BANKING (contd.)

WALI, B.M.:

An Export Bank for India.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 5, July 1, 1971, pp. 19-21.

The author pleads, in this article, for an Export Bank to help in stimulating exports. He concedes that the existing institutions like the Commercial Banks, the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) are playing a useful role but points out that all the same, there is need for a specialised institution to cater to the exporters' credit needs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DALY, Rex F.:

Economic Information for Decision-Makers.  
OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
Volume 18, No. 2/1971, pp. 42-45.

EDITOR: A Special Supplement on "IRAN AND INDIA - A SURVEY: 2500th Anniversary of the Founding of the Persian Empire" brought out by the COMMERCE 2(1935) Ltd., with their weekly magazine "COMMERCE", Volume 123, No. 3153, October 9, 1971, from pages 1 to 20, covering socio-Economic, and cultural cooperation between Iran and India. The following articles appeared in this supplement:

1. The Year of Cyrus the Great, by the Editor,
2. New dimensions for cooperation, by P.R.Kamani,
3. Recent trends in Iran's economy, by Commerce Research Bureau,
4. Perspectives of planning in Iran, Khodadad Farmanfarmanian.
5. India and the Iranian Market, by Special Correspondent.
6. Indo-Iranian Cultural Ties, by Phiroze J. Shroff.
7. Iran and India : A Statistical Profile, by Commerce Research Bureau, and
8. India and Iran - A Bibliography.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd.)

IYER, S.K.:

Priorities in Indian Economic Development.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 9, September 1, 1971, pp. 11-13.

India's failure to correctly grasp the time-dimensions of economic development is at the root of our failure in planning, says the author. He suggests a radical change in the plan priorities and says that there is need to adopt a strategy which suits the prevailing socio-economic environment.

INDUSTRIES : SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

BHARGAVA, Gopal:

Agro-Industry Based Central Village Planning.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA)  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 615-619.

"There is a need for an integrated planning, which would be able to provide the base for co-ordination between the economic activities of rural as well as urban areas. The urban development programme, therefore, has to be linked with the rural development.

EDITOR: New Incentives for Rural Industrialisation.  
KURUKSHETRA (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA),  
Volume 19, No. 22, August 16, 1971, pp. 7-8.

"It is the avowed policy of the Government to reduce regional disparities and bring about a balanced development of different parts of the country through wide-spread establishment of industries in backward and far-flung areas. Efforts have been made in the past to achieve this objective by encouraging the dispersal of industries in outlying area and imposing certain restrictions to check their concentration in already over-crowded industrial centres. Although a number of large-scale projects have been established in backward states like Bihar, Mysore and Orissa, they have not succeeded in brightening up the economy of these regions to the desired extent. With a view to giving a further fillip to these efforts at diffusion of industries and even spread of the fruits of planned development, the Government of India have announced

INDUSTRIES : SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (contd.)

more incentives for entrepreneurs setting up their industries in backward districts/areas selected by the Planning Commission for this purpose.

Main points discussed in the article are as follows:  
i-Outright subsidy, ii-Concessional finance,  
iii-Transport subsidy, and iv-Import of machinery.

GUPTA, Janak Raj:

Structural Growth of Agro-Based Industries.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 620-624.

Agriculture is an important aspect of Indian economy and the industrial development of the country is correlated with it. The emphasis on the growth of small and village industries sector is stressed in our planning, because, this sector has capacity to activate this co-relationship. However, the progress, specially in the agro-based industries is not satisfactory, as discussed here.

MAHAJAN, V.S.:

Small Industry and Employment.  
YOJANA (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA),  
Volume XV, No. 15, August 8, 1971, p. 14.

Deals with the role and responsibilities of small scale industries in creating employment opportunity in rural sector of India.

PATEL, Manubhai:

Integrated Approach to Rural Development Scheme.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 625-631.

Integrated development scheme, sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is an unique one as it covers various elements of village development programme, including the scheme of best utilisation of human and other resources available in the countryside to provide employment, to produce consumer articles and to create the sense of self-reliance among the people. Its achievements too are not negligible.



INDUSTRIES : SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (contd.)

SANDESARA, J.C.:

Stocks of Finished Products in Relation to Production  
in Indian Industry 1955-1967.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp.M-119 to M-122.

This study of the proportion of stocks of finished goods to output in Indian industry over the period 1955-1967

1. a little over three-quarters of the 279 industrial products analysed here had 5 days to less than 50 days of their production in the form of stocks of finished products,
2. stocks of finished products in relation to production showed a declining trend over time, suggesting perhaps better utilisation of that part of finished products inventory in industry.
3. in the majority of the product increases in production are associated with increases in stocks, though the rates of increase of stocks are rather small.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

BHATAWDEKAR, M.V.:

Integration of Educational and Economic Plans.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1641-1648.

"In order to integrate education into the economic plan of a country, one has necessarily to formulate answers to the questions : What numbers and what kinds of education are required to attain the socio-economic goals of the plan.

In defining these requirements, however, two different approaches are possible. Their divergence stems from a divergence of views on the exact relationship between education and economic development.

The first view considers education as one of the inputs in the production system, the supply of which has therefore, to be equated to the demand derived from the size of the production and the technology adopted for it. Integration of the educational and economic plans thus involves working out the probable manpower

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.).

requirements of the planned production system and structuring the educational system to meet these requirements. This may be called the manpower requirements approach.

The second view regards the first as a fallacious reversal of the relationship. Since a given level of output presupposes the existence of a certain amount of education and since economic development follows educational development, economic development cannot be a limiting factor in deciding educational expansion. In fact, education contributes to a dynamic economy in ways that have nothing directly to do with vocational preparation. Hence education should not be planned merely by the manpower requirements of planned production but on the basis of the educational needs of the population as a whole. Seeking to take into consideration the economic, social and cultural needs of the society, this may be described as the 'cultural approach'.

The implications of these two approaches for planning education, and the problems they pose for achieving integration, are considered in this article. The discussion here is mainly concerned with the question of numbers, however, and it is confined to the formal education system."

DEEPAK LAL:

Planning and Concentration of Economic Power.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30 - 32, July 1971, pp. 1693-1696.

"This article has two interrelated themes:

The first concerns a reappraisal of the role of planning in facilitating the efficient inter- and intratemporal allocation of resources. It is necessary to re-state these results of the theory and practice of planning, to attack what is perhaps one of the most important factors retarding growth in India - the catchword that planning as conceived in the past, and administrative controls on investment and foreign trade facilitate rather than hinder efficient growth.

The second theme is concerned with equity and more particularly with the concentration of economic power in the hands of the large business families. With the increasing evidence of the inefficiencies of 'old-style' planning its advocates have retreated into the corner

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.)

of arguing that it is necessary to maintain some of the old controls for reasons of social justice. It is argued here that this view of the problem of concentration of economic power is misconceived and that the problem should be attacked by more direct measures. A brief and tentative outline of some measures which could be used to tackle this extremely important problem are given.

This is not a plea for laissez-faire, but an argument for change in the form of, but not against the need for, government intervention. What is being suggested is that the existing measures are likely to be counter-productive, and that ways are at hand (or can be devised) for securing the objective of growth with social justice more efficiently."

DIWAN, Romesh:

Planning for the Poor.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 34, August 21, 1971, pp. 1809-1814.

"The problem with Indian Planning has been that it has not even begun to ask the fundamental questions. For whose whole benefit is the Plan formulated? Can the total resources of the country support a life style, now enjoyed by the upper middle class, for even a simple majority of the populations? In other words, how far is industrialisation possible in the context of Indian resources and human needs. These questions are important since they affect the goals and strategy of planning and development.

There is an equally important question as to what inequality means. Inequality is not a matter of incomes but of the supplies of goods. Inequality lies, fundamentally, in the fact that the supply of some of the commodities is less than their demand, defined in terms of needs and not in term of capacity to purchase. The process of industrial production depends basically on two sub-processes: i-the production of a particular commodity in large quantity, and ii-the production of a large number of commodities in small quantity. The first sub-process reduces inequality while the second increases it. The question has to be asked as to which of the sub-processes Indian type of planning leads to.

This leads to another philosophical question about the

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.)

purposes of planning. Is the purpose of planning to create a new and better society or is it to make India 'modern' ? For the purposes of creating a better society one would think that planning should continuously reduce scarcities. This may involve that the allocation of resources has to be such as to produce a few commodities. If the structure of industrial production does not move in this direction, then there is a conflict and the planning authority has to analyse this conflict so as to be able to make a meaningful decision."

GORE, M.S.:

Urban Planning and Some Questions of Social Policy.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1619-1626.

"The role of policy formulation is to spell out, in terms of goals and objectives at the intermediate and the micro levels, the implications of the ends which are often stated at the broad societal level. The planner has to participate in the formulation of this policy and in its implementation in his particular sphere of competence.

The planner who is engaged in the creation of a varied set of facilities and services for large human aggregates is required to work out the policy implications of broader socio-political-economic goals for housing, zoning, determination of land-use patterns and the provision of social services.

This article has three objectives:

1. to identify the areas of social policy which are of concern to the urban planner,
2. to discuss the problems involved in social policy formulation for urban planning, and
3. to provide tentative answers to problems raised in relation to social policy.

The article does not attempt to list or describe the types of services needed by urban populations. Its object is to consider some of the questions of social policy that face the urban planner in the provision of physical facilities and social services for the residents of the city. In this effort, some of the problems of policy relating to land acquisition housing neighbourhood planning and the development of social and welfare services have been reviewed.

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.)

NATH, V. :

Regional Development Policies.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1601-1608.

"The author has, in two earlier articles in this journal, reviewed policies relating to regional development in the five-year plans and the experience with them, especially in relation to state levels of economic development and rates of economic growth. The conclusions that emerged from this review were: i-that although reduction of regional disparities in development was major objective of policies, the disparities continued to be large and had in all probability increased during the period of the first three Plans, and ii-that a regional dichotomy in agricultural modernisation and growth was perhaps emerging with the western and southern states of the country well on the way to steady modernisation and growth while the eastern and north-central states remained stagnant or progressed very slowly."

In this article are discussed three areas of regional development in which formulation of new policies, modification of existing policies or more effective implementation of policies are most needed:

- 1- Development of backward regions,
2. Industrial location, and
3. Urban growth.

India has reached a stage in its planning when formulation of comprehensive policies on the spatial location of economic activities and the spatial pattern of development has become essential. The need for such policy formulation is underscored by the or regional development pressures which, if not satisfied, could seek expression in counter-productive activities, by the possibilities of large costs to the economy from wrong decisions on location of large projects, taken under regional pressures, and by the lack of adequate policies in the neglected areas of industrial location and urban growth.

RAJ, K.N. :

Planning from Below with Reference to District Development and State Planning : A Note.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1609-1618.

"The decentralisation of governmental functions and

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.)

responsibilities associated with zilla parishads, panchayat samitis and village panchayats has at best meant only partial association of local representatives with administration at these levels in certain fields and not the setting up of a machinery for planning from below.

Except in a few states - such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu - these have not been the minimum devolution of functions and powers necessary for any of the Panchayati Raj institutions to be actively involved in the planning of developmental activities at their respective levels.

Even where to some degree such devolution has been effected, these institutions have been entrusted mainly with the provision and management of social services (more particularly, education and health) and civic amenities. In only a very limited number of states are these institutions involved in developmental work relating to agriculture and even in these cases, their role seems to have been conceived of mainly as that of intermediaries for channelling funds for schemes proposed and worked out at higher levels.

If institutions of local government are to serve as active instruments for decentralised planning, not merely as allocating or distributing agencies within an organisational framework that is otherwise highly centralised - it is essential to determine what kind of developmental work can be planned and administered most effectively at which level. One can then decide how the responsibilities and powers in respect of developmental activities should be distributed between the Centre, the States and the Local Government Institutions and also to what extent autonomy and flexibility at these different levels of decision-making and execution can be built into the system with advantage.

Another important step is the strengthening of planning at the state level. This would require, apart from changes in Centre-State financial arrangements, improvements in the methodology of planning at this level and efforts to frame realistic development programmes suited to the needs of each state which it can expect to implement with the resources likely to be available to it. In fact, changes in Centre-State financial relations are important and significant only in the other necessary supporting measures are

ECONOMIC PLANNING (contd.)

taken at the State level.

In States where (as in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) planning from below has been conceived in terms of transferring to zilla parishads and/or panchayat samitis executive powers and developmental responsibilities in respect of certain broad developmental heads like education, health, etc. and the activities in these fields are supported mainly by grants from the state governments concerned, it may be difficult now to reverse the changes already made. In states where no steps of this kind have been taken so far it may be worthwhile experimenting with planning from below along somewhat different lines.

One such line of experimentation is suggested in this note."

CONSUMPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BHATTACHARYA, N., and CHATTERJEE, G.S.:

Consumer Prices and Per Capita Household Consumption in Rural India Variation Between States.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 44, October 30, 1971, pp. 2249-2253.

Budget data collected in the 18th round of the National Sample Survey has been utilised for constructing indices of consumer price variation among the rural areas of the different States of India. Consumer price indices, computed to compare the price level in each state with that in rural India as whole, are also employed to compare the average per capita total household expenditure in the different states at rural India prices.

A major limitation of the price differential indices is the exclusion of item-group like education and durables. Besides, there are inherent limitations of National Sample Survey household budget data which are not collected specifically for purposes of construction of consumer price indices. The findings may have been partly vitiated, therefore, by the unrecognised factor of quality variation. Finally, there are the intrinsic limitations of interregional comparisons of consumer prices owing to climatic or other environmental differences.

FAMILY PLANNING AND BIRTH CONTROL

SONI, Veena:

Impact of the Family Planning Programme in Greater Bombay.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. 1867-1872.

"The effectiveness of a family planning programme can be estimated by either an indirect or a direct approach. The indirect approach involves empirical measurement and analysis of fertility indicators in the population since the introduction of the programme. However, fertility is influenced by many other variables besides the programme and it is difficult therefore, to isolate the impact of the programme alone, consequently, any conclusions solely on the basis of this approach are in the nature of judgements. The second, more direct, approach involves analysis of programme performance data. Data on the demographic characteristics of acceptors are used to assess the demographic impact of programme acceptors on fertility. This method has the drawback that it presumes what might have happened in the absence of a programme.

A complementary use of both methods could, nevertheless, give a clearer view. These methods have therefore, been employed to analyse the impact of the family planning programme in Greater Bombay.

In terms of programme acceptance, the Bombay programme has been acclaimed as the most successful. Also, since the accelerated programme was introduced in 1965-66, the registered birth rate has declined steadily. As more information is available on this programme than on the programme in other parts of the country, this article presents a critical evaluation of it in the hope that it might offer useful insights into the introduction and impact of family planning programmes."



EDUCATION

BHATAWDEKAR, M.V.:

Integration of Educational and Economic Plans.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971),  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1641-1648.

SUMMARY:

Please see under the classified heading  
"ECONOMIC PLANNING", of this Documentation  
Bulletin for South-East Asia (Volume 6, No.3,  
October 1971), on page 40 - 41 by the same  
author.

DHARM VIR:

Methods of Farm Guidance.  
INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION,  
Volume XXXII, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 5-8.

SUMMARY:

Please see under the classified heading  
"COOPERATIVE EDUCATION", of this Documentation  
Bulletin for South-East Asia (Volume 6, No. 6,  
October 1971), on page 25 - 26, by the same  
author.

SHUKLA, S.:

Priorities in Educational Policy.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1649-1654.

"In the present circumstances, one can either insist  
on a fully democratic and modern programme of educational  
reconstruction and await or work for the creation of the  
political prerequisites thereof, or alternatively, one  
may offer suggestions which look sensible in a more  
immediate and practical sense. The educational system,  
like most other systems, is essentially dependent on  
economic and political developments, but nevertheless,  
has a certain autonomy or at least persistence, of  
structural and behavioural characteristics which, in  
their turn, tend to have important bearings on  
educational as well as other issues.

Creativity and conceptualisation of the problems of our  
society are more likely to emerge from an appropriate -  
rather than from a borrowed, inappropriate and, therefore,  
sterile - educational framework which is closely linked  
with socially relevant work. This is, again, a  
programmatic position which may result only from a  
changed balance of social power. For as it is, the  
present arrangements give the currently emergent elite

EDUCATION (contd.)

a position of monopolistic advantage vis-a-vis the rest of society.

In any case, conventional pedagogical assumption and stereotypes prevalent even among some of our most creative and knowledgeable academics require to be controverted."

VARSHNEY, B.G.:

Techniques of Evaluating Training Results.  
FERTILISER NEWS,  
Volume 16, No. 7, July 1971, pp. 49-52.

"Training is an important tool of personnel development. Management is always concerned with the effectiveness of the training programmes. The steps involved in the evaluation of training results are reaction, learning, behaviour and results. Commonsense evaluation, systematic evaluation, experimental evaluation and formal approach are the current practices in the field of evaluation of training results. Evaluation procedure must be built in the training programme from its conception. A scientific evaluation of training programme leads to higher training productivity."

TRADE AND MARKETING

ARCKEN, D.J.A.M. Van:

Some Problems in the Horticultural Products Market.  
OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
Volume 18, No. 2/1971, pp. 46-50.

DESAI, Ashok V.:

Non-Traditional Industries as Exporters : A Case Study.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M-123 to M-126.

"How does the Government aim to achieve the planned growth of exports? While it does not formulate plans at the commodity level, it has selected policy instruments which operate largely at that level.

This policy of extremely heterogeneous and ad-hoc favours to exporters cannot be said to have been a dazzling success, looking at the growth of exports. But it is difficult to say why it has not worked unless one looks at its effects at the micro level".

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ABEL, M.E., and EASTER, K.W.:

Agricultural Planning and Programme Evaluation -  
Focus on Regional Restraints.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1577-1596.

"This article attempts to present a frame work for agricultural policy and programme planning based on the concept of agro-climatic regions and the indentification of key restraints to agricultural development in each region as well as some which are national in nature.

This approach, it is suggested, is efficient with respect to the amount of information required to achieve a better alignment between the use of various developmental resources and the problems on which these resources can have a significant developmental impact.

This approach initially focuses on the better use of existing information new information should be subsequently developed to fill important data gaps highlighted by the analyses conducted under this approach.

A further advantage of the proposed framework is the inherent co-ordination required among policy formulation, programme design and implementation, investment planning, and the development and propagation of new agricultural technologies.

The agro-climatic regions and restraints approach would facilitate the ex-change of agricultural development experience among countries. It could also provide a basis for giving sharper focus to international research efforts and better perspective as to the relative importance of different types of problems both within and among countries."

BHARATANANDA:

Nutritional Toxaemia.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 635-638.

"The so called civilised society has adopted many food habits, which are proving harmful to the health of mankind. The excess of cooked food is one of them, which creates many deficiencies in the body. On the country, raw food, vegetables fruits, etc., provide strength to body even in adverse conditions."

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (contd.)

**PHAT, N.S.:**

Green Revolution : Missing Ingredients.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, No. 9, September 1, 1971, pp. 21-24.

In this article the author points out that the success of the "Green Revolution" requires an all-round development in many inter-related fields such as land reforms and the supply of various inputs. In his view, this task can be best handled by multipurpose cooperatives.

**BENJAMIN, N.:**

Role of Agriculture in Economic Development : Lesson from Japan.  
SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,  
Volume X, Nos. 7 and 8, August 15, 1971, pp. 17-19.

In this article, the author makes out a case for high priority to agriculture in the development process. He emphasises the important role of agriculture in providing the main wage-good, viz, food to the non-Agricultural sectors. Citing the example of Japan, the author says that this sector is bound to play a crucial role in the country's progress towards self-sustained growth.

**EDITOR:** The Canadian Agricultural Situation.  
OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
Volume 18, No. 2/1971, pp. 33-34.

Plant Explorers at Work Around the World.  
OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
Volume 18, No. 2/1971, pp. 39-42.

**FAESSLER, P.:**

Farm Management and Agricultural Engineering : Tasks and Aims of New Swill Research Station.  
OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
Volume 18, No. 2/1971, pp. 35-38.

**MURUSWAMI, P.A.:**

Viewpoint : Effective Channels of Communication of Farm Information.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 662-665.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (contd.)

PANDEY, H.B.:

Japan's Agricultural Prosperity : A Lessor for India.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INIDA),  
Volume 17, No. 10, July 1971, pp. 639-643.

"India, an agricultural country is rapidly making industrial progress. To make balance between the agricultural and industrial development, the example of Japan in this field would be beneficial for India as Japan is on the forefront of the industrial development along with agriculture."

PARTHASARATHY, G.D.S. Prasad:

Season - Wise progress of High-Yielding Varieties in Andhra Pradesh : Role of Economic Variables.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.A 117 - A 122.

It was hoped that High-Yielding Varieties rice cultivation would be taken to vigorously and that it would have a very sizeable impact on production. But, in fact, its progress has been for slower than expected, and slower in kharif than in rabi. This article maintains that economic variables have been far more important determinants of that pace than are often realised.

Section I of the article examines data on trends in progress and varietal changes in relation to Andhra Pradesh. Section II, identifies and compares the role of the economic variables with that of the agronomic and climatic variables in the slow progress in kharif.

PATNAIK, Usha:

Capitalist Development in Agriculture : A Note.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.A-123 to A-130.

"In recent years there has emerged a tendency towards profit-oriented production and investment in land by a section of the cultivating population. Many observers think they see a new class of capitalist farmers emerging. There had been, however, no quantitative studies attempting to isolate the characteristics of capitalist farmers or to apply any criteria to identify the capitalists.

Ashok Rudra with A. Majid and B.D. Talib carried out a sample survey of big farmers in Punjab, and after attempting to isolate the capitalists from the sample by certain statistical methods, came to the conclusion that no group of capitalist farmers could be identified.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (contd.)

The author conducted a small survey in 1969 of 66 big farmers scattered over 10 districts in 5 states. The aim was to concentrate on detailed case studies of big farmers selected purposively with a wide geographical scatter.

The results of the survey show that a new class of capitalist farmers is emerging. This is a phenomenon common to every region, insofar as every area has been subject to the same forces - albeit operating with varying intensity - of an expanding market and enhanced profitability of agricultural production. The rate at which capitalist development is occurring varies widely in different regions depending on many historical and current circumstances, it may be near zero in some : but the reality of the process cannot be denied."

RAO, S.K.:

Inter-Regional Variations in Agricultural Growth 1952-53 to 1964-65 : Tentative Analysis in Relation to Irrigation. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, Volume VI, No. 27, July 3, 1971, pp. 1333-1346.

"This article questions some earlier theses about the factors responsible for inter-regional differentials in the growth of crop-output. It argues that the most important proximate cause of the disparities in growth of crop-output during 1952-53 to 1964-65 is the differences in growth of irrigation.

It was public investment that played a major role in bringing about this growth in irrigation, private investment having been mostly confined to well irrigation. It is also argued that private investment itself is high where public subsidies and loans are easily forthcoming and where rainfall is scanty and fluctuating.

It is doubtful, according to the author, whether the ability to save is an important factor in explaining inter-regional differentials in private investments in irrigation or the growth of crop-output.

Since rich farmers also happen to be concentrated in the better-off areas, they have been able to induce greater public investments in irrigation in their regions. Consequently, with the growth of irrigation, the inter-regional disparities as well as the hiatus between the rich and poor farmers have widened."

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (contd.)

RAY, S.K.:

Weather and Reserve Stocks for Foodgrains.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp. A131-A142.

"While sufficient meteorological and agricultural data are not available to make a historical analysis of the regional crop-wise variation in production due to the weather, the wide fluctuations in foodgrains production are associated with uncertain variations in the weather. Also, certain areas of the country are more prone to droughts and floods than are other areas. These factors have made sustained growth in production difficult.

Whatever the causes of fluctuations in production, the variability around the trend follows a pattern which is identifiable from an analysis of past production data and can be projected into future years with some probability. Since these fluctuations are evidently unavoidable, the best strategy is to stock a certain quantity of foodgrains to buffer contingencies arising from natural factors.

Scientific planning to meet such contingencies is possible only after an analysis of weather-induced fluctuations in production over different parts of the country. This article attempts to estimate production variations due to weather. Since rainfall appears to be the most important causal factor in fluctuations, suitable rainfall indices are computed to analyse the rainfall distribution pattern and its effect on crop output. Finally, these tools are used to determine the technical size of necessary reserve stocks. Economic constraints, however, are not considered here in determining the size of the required reserve stocks."

RUDRAMOORTHY, B.:

Agricultural Inputs - A Survey.  
COMMERCE,  
Volume 123, No. 3153, October 9, 1971, pp. i-viii.

It is a brief description of the various inputs provided for agricultural development which could make green revolution a reality, viz., credit, agricultural tools, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, etc.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (contd.)

SAU, Ranjit K.:

Resource Allocation in Indian Agriculture.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 39, September 25, 1971, pp.A106-A116.

"The so-called new agricultural strategy was officially launched in 1965, but actually was quietly under way since 1959, thanks to the report of the Ford Foundation team of experts on "India's Food Crisis". The Fourth Plan relies on the New Strategy for as much as 66 per cent of additional foodgrains output.

What is the logical foundation of this strategy under Indian conditions? What are the alternative strategies, if any? In what respect is the New Strategy superior to these others, if at all? These questions have not been even posed, let alone examined. One is thus led to conclude that perhaps India has hardly ever take such a momentous, far reaching step, as the New Strategy is, with so little prior analysis. The calculations attempted in this article of the relative costs per tonne of wheat under two alternative strategies are admittedly crude and hence, not necessarily conclusive. But the strategy of extending irrigation to hitherto dry land for cultivation with largely traditional methods may be even less expensive than the New Strategy based on 'modern' inputs."

It is well known that in India there exists a wide gap between the capacity of an irrigation system and the actual utilisation thereof. No less serious are the malpractices and inefficiency of actual distribution of irrigation water, the lack of drainage and the deficiencies in design of irrigation projects. It is all the more surprising, therefore, that nonetheless the contribution of irrigation water to agricultural productivity in India has been so significant.

The New Strategy benefits the relatively big farmers, and its overall impact on small cultivators and landless labourers still remains dubious. It has an inherent tendency to give rise to enclave economies. In the perspective of acute rural poverty and unemployment, this strategy may not turn out to be an unmixed blessing. The entire gamut of resource allocation in Indian agriculture, therefore, calls for a fresh, rigorous scrutiny."



BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT

DAVE, S.D., and BHATT, V.V.:

Criteria for Evaluation for Capital Projects.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp.M105-M114.

"Out of many competing capital projects a choice of a few projects has to be made by applying certain decision criteria. The problem becomes more complex when interest rates are regulated by government. The market mechanism cannot provide appropriate guidelines in such an economy. The selected project must yield a minimum rate of return which would very likely be above the market interest rate and this minimum has to satisfy some social criteria.

In addition to the rate of return on capital, a project should also be screened from the point of view of the additional domestic cost incurred for the foreign exchange saved or earned. This is particularly necessary when a project involves considerable capital expenditure in terms of foreign exchange and aims at either saving foreign exchange through import substitution or earning foreign exchange through export promotion. It is essential, from the point of view of efficient allocation of resources, that a project whose cost in terms of domestic resources at the prevailing exchange rate is higher than that of similar projects elsewhere in the world should not be selected. The satisfaction of this criterion would ensure international specialisation in industries that would be consistent with the comparative advantage of countries. Also this would guarantee to consumers at home a price which would be competitive with the international price and thereby would contribute to maximisation of their welfare."

In Section I of this article is outlined a method of evaluating the rate of return on capital projects. It is shown how this decision criterion would be applied either to a project in isolation or to a set of a few projects to be selected out of many. Section II describes how the criteria of saving in foreign exchange can be applied to individual projects. The criteria are derived and the method of computation is outlined. An illustrative example is worked out in detail in Section III, and the application of both these criteria is demonstrated. Some concluding observations regarding the relative importance of these two criteria in different situations are offered in Section IV.

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

DAYAL, Ishwar:

Organisational Development - An Interim Balance-Sheet :  
A Comment.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp.M95 to M98.

"Nitish R De ("Organisational Development : An Interim Balance-Sheet", Review of Management, May 29, 1971) has rightly pointed out that the target of change in O.D. is the total organisation or a discrete segment of it rather than a chosen activity such as cost control, O and M, Management Development, etc. The development of an organisation is seen as a total effort, change in the segments does not always ensure change in the whole. The segments may have their own specific features but the whole is not a sum total of the parts.

The difference between organisational development and other efforts is the same as the difference between corporate planning and the planning of activities in different segments of the organisation. The two must dovetail but the perspectives of each must be different.

Having started with this distinction, it seems that the strategy and programme of development in Nitish De's model need further review and analysis. The OD strategy as described by De does not quite show how consistent it is with his concept of OD."

WAMPILLY, Paul:

Management Component of Cost of Capital.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M87 to M90.

"Firms of equivalent risk class have a common cost of capital which is independent of the capital structure of the firms concerned.

In this article it is hypothesised that were the class and political risks to be held constant, the variance in the capitalisation rates of earnings of individual firms in a given class of industry as reflected in the market price of shares could indicate, fairly accurately, a way to measure managerial competence.

The model developed here should enable quantification of managerial efficiency from year to year in relative and absolute terms. It could be a tool in the hands of shareholders to demand explanations, from Boards of Directors for fall in the price of shares and consequently

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

in the value of the firm as they get some idea about the opportunity loss attributable to managerial inefficiency.

In addition, the model helps evaluation of managerial performance over time and between companies. Security analysts could make use of the approach by ranking industries in the order of their group risk and individual firms in the order of their managerial performance.

It needs to be added, however, that the model relies heavily on shareholders' judgment and, therefore, could be deceptive to the extent to which shareholders (to include prospective investors also) are irrational."

PAREKH, H.T.:

Management of Industry : Trends and Prospects.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M127-M132.

"For Indian management the last 25 years have been a period of exciting changes, steadily broadening opportunities and a vast increase in responsibilities in the changing social and economic context.

In the coming years, management has to face up to the twofold needs of professionalisation of its membership and the qualitative changes that go with this, and a vast increase in the supply of personnel keeping with the expected growth of small industry.

The essence of professionalisation is the separation of management from ownership. Professionalisation of management, which is already evident in private industry, should in the nature of things influence the management patterns in the public sector. Professional management will thus tend to be drawn from a single national pool and the distinction between the two sectors would itself become less sharp.

In the scheme of social objectives we have set for ourselves, owner-management is by no means on its last legs. In fact, with the accent on encouraging small industry, we should expect a large flowering of owner-managed enterprise in the coming years. The change is only that professional management, by virtue of its control over the larger and key industries, will acquire a primacy in Indian industry. The future owner-manager, who will be drawn from the old business sections as well as a broad group of technicians, managers and others,

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd)

will still enjoy opportunities for showing his worth in fields specially demarcated for him.

In this overall context, there are two areas in which management education will need to develop. Firstly, there is need for training a large number of people who are already engaged in industry. Secondly it is necessary to build up local material for training purposes. Managements of existing enterprises should be more willing to provide such material to be developed into case material."

SAU, Ranjit K.:

Approaches to Project Evaluation.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M99 to M104.

"The theoretical literature on cost-benefit analysis has grown in volume as well as in perception. Little and Mirrless, for instance, have developed a full-fledged, novel approach in this respect, on the foundation laid by Jan Tinbergen. Simultaneously, another approach has been taking shape in the contributions of a number of economists among which Sen's and Marglin's are perhaps the most outstanding. These are the two distinct, dominant trends of thinking on the question of project evaluation.

What we propose to do in this article is to present a slightly different, simpler model of cost-benefit analysis.

As it turns out in this scheme, the shadow price of labour is a redundant concept for the purpose of project evaluation where consumption is taken to be the major objective.

Another interesting feature is that the cut-off rate of return for public investment varies with the project's economic life as well as with the choice of technique. In other words, the appropriate discount rate need not be uniform for all projects. In view of the current debate in certain socialist countries as to whether or not the marginal rate of return should differ among branches of investment, this particular finding of our model is of theoretical as well as practical significance."

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

SUBRAMANIAN, V.:

Delays in Adoption of Management Techniques in Governmental Administration.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M91 to M94.

"The modern developing state is schizophrenic about management tools insofar as it is subject to four contradictory pulls in regard to maximising net outputs. The law and order state ideal still governs a part of its activity, and so does the simple Keynesian balancing ideal. Neither of these calls for any effort to maximise anything, except stability. As against this, the neo-Keynesian economic growth ideal calls for balancing at higher and higher levels - maximisation of net output. Finally, external imitation of competitive subsystems leads governmental subsystems towards maximisation of their own net output and suboptimisation of sectional outputs.

These four pulls act with different strengths in different parts of a vast governmental administrative apparatus. The final result is not easy to predict and differs from one government to another and one situation to another within the same government.

There are areas of government, such as steel and fertiliser factories, where work study, network analysis, operations research and linear programming are being used. There are areas of government where all that is used is simple O & D study of the speed of "file movement". Greater contact between the two areas, in training courses and conferences, and through interchange, would increase general awareness of possible management tools. This awareness is as important as deeper knowledge of individual tools, gained by instruction."

SUBRAHMANIAN, K.K.:

Market Structure and R & D Activity : A Case Study of the Chemical Industry.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 35, August 28, 1971, pp. M115 to M118.

"This article seeks to examine the relevance to the Indian economy of the Schumpeterian Hypothesis about the role of market structure in technological progress, and therefor in economic growth.

The Schumpeterian school has postulated a positive relationship between absolute and relative size of firm, the level of R & D activity and technological progress.

The proposition examined here is that size of firm

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

(absolute and relative) is an essential determinant of R & D activity on an effective scale in Indian industry. This proposition is split into the following working hypotheses to guide our empirical inquiry:

- i. that R & D effort is greater in large than in small (medium) firms, and
- ii. that firms with higher market power (relative size) spend relatively a higher proportion of their turnover on R & D.

We propose to seek empirical evidence in respect of these hypotheses by examining variations in R & D expenditure among sample firms in the chemical industry."

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

CHAUDHURI, Dipak B.R.:

Training Personnel for the Book Industry.

YOJANA

Volume XV, No. 14, July 25, 1971, pp. 10-11.

GANDHI, Kishore:

The World of Books.

YOJANA,

Volume XV, No. 14, July 25, 1971, pp. 13-14.

The World Book Fair next year will be an event of great significance in the history of publishing in India. A number of Publishers, including some from the US, Soviet Union, Britain, France, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Rumania and New Zealand, have agreed to take part. A major participant will be the Publication Bureau of UNESCO. India will have the maximum representation. An attempt will be made to present a representative cross-section of publications brought out by Indian publishers in English and in all Indian regional languages.

KARIYAL, Siddharthan:

Text-Book Publishing Analysis and Agony.

YOJANA,

Volume XV, No. 14, July 25, 1971, p. 12, and 27.

TOWN PLANNING AND URBANIZATION

MITRA, Asok:

Housing the Urban Poor : The Case of Calcutta.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (SPECIAL NUMBER 1971)  
Volume VI, Nos. 30-32, July 1971, pp. 1627-1634.

"The accent so far in building and town planning has been on conspicuous beautification. In the popular mind, therefore, town planning and architecture have come to be strangely associated with expensive show-pieces on which have been wasted valuable and scarce national resources that might otherwise serve for dozens of low-cost houses and neighbourhoods. The gulf between the town planner and the architect on the one hand and the poor citizen on the other, is thus widening with the great urban challenge.

Housing for the lower-income groups, not to speak of the very poor, has thus not earned attention or inventiveness from architects and town planners, whose passion to build expensively has got the better of their desire to build well and beautifully. The 1961 housing census revealed that a very high proportion of the urban population live in conditions that are appallingly bad. The bulk of the migrants from rural areas that constitute this worst-off group in urban areas are also the rural poor to whom the gains of agricultural growth have failed to reach. At the same time, the poorest-income group in the urban centres pay the highest proportion of their income by way of rent and taxes though they have the least of amenities.

And yet, the literature on the subject of housing the urban poor is meagre. This article, therefore, welcomes G.T. Kingsley's and F.S. Kristof's Monograph, "A Housing Programme for Metropolitan Calcutta", as a refreshingly useful addition. Outlining the conditions in which the metropolitan poor live, the Monograph suggests two main approaches to alleviate them:

- i. the maintenance and improvement of existing house-stock, and
- ii. new construction.

This article considers the two approaches and argues that these two methods are not alternatives, but in our conditions should be concurrent and complementary courses of action enjoying almost equal emphasis."

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The Maharashtra State Cooperative Union,  
9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay-1. (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India.

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Cooperative Press Limited, Progress House, 418-Chester Road,  
Manchester, M16 9HP. U K.

COMMERCE:

Commerce (1935) Limited, Manek Mahal (6th Floor),  
90 Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-20. (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 85.00 in India.

EASTERN ECONOMIST:

The Eastern Economist Limited, United Commercial Bank Building,  
Post Box 34, Parliament Street, New Delhi-1. (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 85.00 in India, or Foreign £7.00 or  
US \$17.00

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY:

Skylark, 284, Frere Road, Bombay-1 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription: Rs. 60.00 in India.

F O R T N I G H T L Y:

COOPERATOR:

The National Cooperative Union of India, 72, Jorbagh,  
New Delhi-3 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 10.00 in India.

KURUKSHETRA:

Publications Division, Government of India, "A" Block,  
Patiala House, New Delhi-1 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 4.00 in India.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST:

24, Haudin Road, Bangalore-1 (MYSORE) INDIA.  
Annual Subscription: Rs. 15.00 in India, Foreign US \$4.00 or 25s:

YOJANA:

Publications Division, Government of India, "A" Block,  
Patiala House, New Delhi-1 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 7.50 in India.



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The Manager of Publications, Publications Division,  
Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi-6 (INDIA),  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 24.00 in India.

## CENTROSOYUS REVIEW:

9, Neglinnaya Street, Mosco, K-31, U.S.S.R.

## COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT &amp; MARKETING:

Cooperative Press Limited, Progress House, 418, Chester Road,  
Manchester M16 9HP.  
Annual Subscription : £2-15-0 for India.

## COOPERATIVE SUGAR:

National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited,  
L-8, South Extension, Part-II, New Delhi-49 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 12.00 in India.

## FERTILISER NEWS:

Fertiliser Association of India, 85-Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 30.00 in India.

## HOUSING TIMES:

The Bombay Cooperative Housing Federation Limited,  
19, Bell Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India.

## INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION:

Indian Adult Education Association, 17-B, Indraprastha Marg,  
New Delhi-1 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 8.00 in India.

## KHADI GRAMODYOG:

Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodaya,  
Irla Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay-56 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 2.50 in India.

## MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION:

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union, TNCU Building, Near  
Walajah Bridge, Madras-9 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 10.00 in India.

## NAFED MARKETING REVIEW:

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited,  
D-44, South Extension, Part-II, New Delhi-49 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India.

## NCCF NEWS BULLETIN:

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25, Ring Road, Lajpatnagar, New Delhi-24 (INDIA).  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India

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International Cooperative Alliance, 11-Upper Grosvenor Street,  
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Annual Subscription : US \$3.00 or Indian Rs. 22.50

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The Cooperative Union of Canada, 111-Sparks Street,  
Ottawa-4 (CANADA).

Annual Subscription : \$2.00 (Canadian).

COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL:

Committee for Cooperative Training (NCUI), 34-South Patel  
Nagar, New Delhi-8 (INDIA).

Annual Subscription : Rs. 15.00 in India.

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Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management,  
Reserve Bank of India Building, Ganeshkind Road, Poona-16, INDIA.

Annual Subscription : Indian Rs. 5.00 in India.

ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN:

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Education Centre for South-East Asia, 43-Friends Colony,  
New Delhi-14 (INDIA), FREE.

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National Cooperative Union of India, 72, Jorbagh, New Delhi-3  
(INDIA).

Annual Subscription : Rs. 10.00 in India (Foreign £1-10sh. or  
US \$5.00).

INDIAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, 5-Pusa Road,  
New Delhi-5 (INDIA).

Annual Subscription : Rs. 40.00 in India, Foreign US \$10.00  
by Sea Mail.

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Garment House (2nd Floor), Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-18, WB  
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Annual Subscription : Rs. 8.00 in India.

NGDC BULLETIN:

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C-56, South Extension, Part-II, New Delhi-49.  
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Q U A R T E R L Y):

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Directorate of Agriculture and Food Division for Technical  
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Annual Subscription : US \$2.50 or 17s. 6d.

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===== THE END =====

**DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN  
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

**QUARTERLY**  
VOLUME 6, No. 4 : JANUARY 1972.



**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia  
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NEW DELHI-14. (INDIA)

DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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Vol. 6, No.4.

(QUARTERLY)

January, 1972

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PART I : SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

PART II : NEW ADDITIONS TO ICA LIBRARY.

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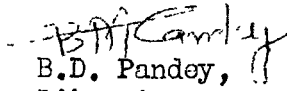
Dear Cooperator,

We are enclosing herewith the DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA, Volume 6, No. 4, January 1972. The Bulletin has been divided into two parts, the first part consists of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations (self-explanatory articles are not annotated), and the second part consists of the classified list of books added to the ICA Library since the issue of the last Bulletin.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and let us know, how useful you find this Bulletin.

With cooperative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

  
B.D. Pandey,  
Librarian.

Encl: As above.



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DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (QUARTERLY)

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PART - I :

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

P A R T - I :

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

COOPERATION GENERAL

EDITOR: ICA Director's Commentary.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 156-161.

The Director of the International Cooperative Alliance, Headquarters London, visited some of the Latin American Countries during 1970 to get first hand knowledge on the working of the cooperative movement over there and to establish more closer contacts between the movement's of these countries and the ICA. The countries visited are El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, and Colombia. On his way back he had a courtesy call with the Secretary General of the United Nations, and discussed the possibility of collaboration during United Nations's Second Development Decade which ICA has declared Cooperative Development Decade.

ILLAN, Jose M.:

The Effectiveness of Cooperatives in the Execution of Development Programmes.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 162-164.

Main points discussed in the article are:

1. The Cooperative Movement as a Factor in Development.
2. Positive Results of Cooperative Action in Developed Countries.
3. Cooperation as an Economic System.

SOMMERHOFF, Walter:

Inflation and Co-operatives.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 165-168.

The article discusses in conclusions, the role of cooperation in facing the inflation. The following points have been elaborated:

1. Inflation and its effects.
2. Maintenance of the real value of capital.
3. Re-adjustable credits.
4. Inflation and efficiency.
5. Experiences.
6. Problems.

COOPERATION GENERAL (contd.)

At the conclusions the author observe the role of cooperatives in facing the inflation.

"Cooperatives should be fully aware that their interests and those of each member are one and the same where those matters which have united them in an entity concerned. At the movement of applying re-adjustment systems internally in cooperatives, this does not imply that third parties can benefit from the payment of these re-adjustments or from higher prices resulting from adoption of the concept of monetary devaluation; it is they themselves who benefit by a better ordering and directing, of their activities. In fact, the system obliges them to maintain a better balance between their own savings and consumption. The payment of a credit in a devalued currency of the purchase for the cooperative of merchandise at an old price means simply that it will use up the savings of the members themselves.

It is, consequently, necessary that the leaders of cooperatives and their members should have a good understanding of the matter and should seek to establish system which protect them against the effects of inflation.

A very simple first measure which, in my opinion, should be adopted by each cooperative upon making its end-of-year balance sheet is to compare the funds which they have at that time with those which they had the previous year adjusting the figures to show money of equal purchasing power. In other words, they should see if their own funds (contributions, savings and reserves), which they have at the end of the fiscal year are higher than the same own funds, which they had at the end of the previous fiscal year, increased by the fluctuation of a representative index of inflation (price or cost of living index), plus the new contributions received in the course of the fiscal year. If it is larger, only then can the cooperative be sure that it has not been under-capitalised and that capital has not been distributed as a surplus resulting from the effects of inflation on the economy."

COOPERATIVE BIOGRAPHY

: ROBERT OWEN.

KRAMAROVSKY, Yakov:

Robert Owen and the Co-operative Movement.  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW,  
No. 7, 1971, pp. 8-9.

It is an biographical discription of Robert Owen. It deals with the role played by great Owen to the promotion of Cooperatives, the article contains a rare photograph of Rober Owen.

TRADE-UNION AND COOPERATIVES

VARELA, Osgare Gale:

Working Together - Cooperatives and Labour Unions can  
Improve the Lives of Their Members.  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,  
Volume 5, No. 1, p.4.

Deals the possibilities of cooperatives and coordination between  
the cooperatives and the trade-unions. It explains how cooperat-  
ives and labour unions can improve the lives of their members.

TRADE UNION AND COOPERATIVES IN S-E. ASIAN REGION  
(COUNTRY-WISE)

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

GRIFFITHS, Sarah:

Joint Action by Trade Unions and Cooperatives in Developing  
Countries.  
WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW  
Volume II, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 20-23.

The Trade Unionism and Co-operative have been making steady  
progress in the developing countries over the past few decades,  
but they exist far apart of each other, although their objectives  
are more or less the same. A departure from the "Status Quo"  
has however been made in certain countries of the Far East and  
the South America, but there is need for a very close alignment  
between the two movements i.e. Trade Unionism and Cooperation  
since they stand for the uplift of the agriculturists and the  
workers. The article is in the Cooperative Development Decade  
series stresses the necessity of co-ordinating the activities of  
the two movements for the greater benefit of the common man.

INDIA

BUCH, A.N.:

Cooperation and Trade Unionism.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 315-320

Deals with the various fields of socio-economic activities,  
where trade unions and cooperatives can take joint action for the  
economic betterment of their members. In India somehow trade  
unions and cooperatives have not come up closer. Here the author  
emphasises the need of exploring the possibilities of having closer  
cooperation between the cooperatives and trade-unions. He also  
explains the areas where joint action is possible. The  
techniques and methodology to achieve the success through joint  
action are also dealt with.

TRADE-UNION AND COOPERATIVES IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd)

EDITOR: National Symposium on Cooperation & Rural Unemployment.  
THE HARYANA COOPERATOR,  
Volume 5, No. 1-2, February-May, 1971, pp. 12-13.

"A National Symposium on Cooperation was held at Bangalore on 8th February, 1971. The theme of the Symposium was Role of Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of rural unemployment in 70's".

The symposium was organised in response to the suggestions made by the debators of the Inter-University National Debating Competition organised by the Committee for Cooperative Training for the last 10 years as a measure to promote knowledge of cooperation among the student community. The Mysore State Cooperative Union collaborated with Committee for Cooperative Training in organising the Symposium.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

(COUNTRY-WISE)

BANGLA DESH

EDITOR: Bangla Desh : Role of Cooperative Movement.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 12, December 15, 1971, pp. 17-19.

Deals with the areas where cooperatives can help in the reconstruction of war torn economy of Bangla Desh.

HUQ, Jahanara:

Prospects of Cooperative Movement in East Pakistan.  
WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume II, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 30-35.

"The Cooperative Movement in East Pakistan as elsewhere in the country has certain typical problems which have grown and sustained over the past over half a century as a "fait accompli" lack of funds, inefficient management and monopolization by a handful of influential members of the affairs of the cooperative institutions are the major draw backs for the movement to overcome. In the opinion of the author the movement is under financed and over administered and that it has not grown voluntarily from below but has been superimposed from above."



COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

BANGLA DESH (contd )

In spite of all these impediments there is a strong reason to believe that cooperation in East Pakistan can progress and grow. That has been proved by the COMILLA SCHEME under which chronically deficit areas have been transformed into one of the highly prosperous regions in the whole of the province of East Pakistan by dint of cooperative farming and introduction of other cooperative methods.

In the light of new socio-economic and political development in the region now called Bangla Desh the observation made by the author may not be fully valid and applicable. However, the article will be useful for those who would like to know the historical background of the Cooperative Movement of Bangla Desh. The prospects of cooperatives envisaged in the article may provide some guidelines to the persons interested for the development of cooperatives in Bangla Desh.

SINHA, B.K.:

Cooperation in War and Peace.

THE COOPERATOR,

Volume IX, No. 12, December 15, 1971, pp. 13-16.

Deals with the role played by the cooperatives in India during peace time for the country's economic upliftment as well as during war time, particularly in the distribution of essential consumer's articles. Similarly there is a great scope of work for cooperatives in national re-construction of the war torn economy of Bangla Desh.

INDIA

DEY, S.K.: Economic and Political Democracy in India.

THE COOPERATOR,

Volume IX, No. 9, November 1, 1971, pp. 9-15.

Deals how economic and political democracy can be achieved through cooperatives.

DWIVEDI, R.C.:

Role of the National Cooperative Union of India in Planning for Cooperative Movement.

THE COOPERATOR,

Volume IX, No. 10, November 15, 1971, pp. 19-21.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Mass-Based Coop. Movement To Help Weaker Section Suggested by  
C. Subramaniam : Difficiency in Coop. Working Pin-Pointed.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 9, November 8, 1971, pp. 1-2.

The Union Planning Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, today suggested diffusion of the controlling interests in cooperative organisation so that they may adequately reflect the need of the under-privileged and poor.

Shri Subramaniam was inaugurating a three-days seminar on "Planning for Cooperative Development", organised here by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management under the auspices of National Cooperative Union of India.

The Planning Minister cautioned cooperative planners that the vested interests might attempt to block or delay mass-basing of cooperative organisations.

EDITOR: Seminar on Planning for Cooperative Development.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 10, November 15, 1971, pp. 12-18, and 22.

Deals with the summary of the recommendation made in the Seminar on "Planning for Cooperative Development" organized by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona (Maharashtra). The objectives of the Seminar were:

1. to review the present process of planning for cooperative development at different levels and by different agencies,
2. to focus attention of policy-makers on the need for having perspective plan for cooperative development, and
3. to determine the approach to the process of planning for cooperative development and to formulate guidelines regarding the machinery and techniques therefore.

EDITOR: Panchayat, Coop & School - Pillars for Village Growth.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 7, October 1, 1971, pp. 14-16.

EDITOR: Coop. Movement in India : A Stocktaking.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 9, November 1, 1971, p. 7.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: NCDC's Significant Role in Developing Cooperatives.  
NCDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 2-5.

The significant role played by the NCDC (National Cooperative Development Corporation) in the development of cooperative activities, particularly in the production, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, was highlighted in the Annual Report for the Year 1970-71 of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Cooperation), submitted in Indian Parliament recently.

GADGIL, D.R.:

Co-operation and National Development.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 241-245.

Talk delivered by late Prof. D.R. Gadgil on the occasion of the 48th International Cooperative Day observed by the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, on 1st July 1970.

The basic question that arises when you consider cooperative organisation as an agency of instrument of planned development is two-fold.

1. Why should governments want to use cooperative organisations as an agency?
2. Why should cooperators wish to allow themselves to be used as an agency?

To explain the above broad lines the following points have been elaborated:

1. Voluntary character lost.
2. Modifications of cooperative structure with special reference to India.
3. Not revolutionaries: Cooperatives need not to be so, they are not revolutionary anywhere.
4. Experiment that field: Here the author refers the failure of cooperative movement in India.
5. Important aspect: The problem of cooperative movement with special reference to India and their solution are discussed over here.

--- : The Cooperative System : A Look at the Future.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 297-305

This article is based on the valedictory speech delivered at the

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION (contd.)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

6th Indian Cooperative Congress, organised by the National Cooperative Union of India, held at New Delhi on April 8-10, 1971. In his valedictory address the learned cooperator mentioned about the success and failure of cooperative movement in India. There are certain sectors where cooperative movement has achieved tremendous success. Similarly there are certain States of India where cooperative movement is developing in a well organised way. But at the same time there are a good number of the States, where the state of cooperative movement is somehow discouraging. There are two main aspects, where the future policy of cooperative movement should be concentrated.

1. Even growth of movement throughout the country, and
2. Proper management of all types of cooperatives.

The author further points out some of the major draw-backs of the cooperatives where concentrated efforts are needed in future.

1. increasing over due position in credit,
2. the lack of sympathy from government and lack of understanding from public as what we can do and what we stand for,
3. too much intervention by government, he says, Indian Cooperative Movement was "Registrar's Movement".
4. Leadership in the first instance, I believe it is extremely important for cooperative leaders to be introspective and to look at the mutual relations between cooperative leadership and political leadership, and cooperation and politics, because this is a very basic question. This is the crux of the question.
5. the cooperative leadership and politics is so much mingled that now there is a real need for "depoliticiation" rather than crying for deofficialisation.
6. too much reliance on government. This non-self-reliance of the cooperatives even when we make certain strides is one, to my mind, of our greatest weaknesses, I often find-that in even a cooperative sugar factory that does well, the directors, think that it is a great thing that they have gained if they got a subsidy from Government, I think, at this stage, the attitude of cooperatives should be the other way round.
7. proper development of grass root level. The leadership is not nourished properly will be discouraging factor for future leadership.
8. the weakest link in our cooperation are the urban links - the urban consumer cooperative movement is about the weakest and most dependent on external aid and as a matter of fact really largely initiated by government effort.

These are a few points where Dr. D.R. Gadgil has drawn the attention of future policy makers of Cooperative Movement in India.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)  
(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

GANDHI, Indira:

Cooperation : An Ideal Instrument for Development.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW;  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 291-295.

(Based on the inaugural address delivered at the 6th Indian Cooperative Congress held in New Delhi on April 8-10, 1971).

In her speech Mrs. Gandhi has emphasized the Government's faith on cooperation and assured the Cooperative Movement of India, the fullest support of her Government in the following words.

"I am confident that our recent political gains will be matched by a dynamic economy. Our people do not expect magic from the Government and the leadership. They do expect, and they are entitled to, hard and honest work, and the intelligent and unrelenting pursuit of practical programmes. In this exciting endeavour, I hope the cooperative movement will play a decisive and distinguished role, befitting its high ideals and in this, you can be assured of the fullest support of the government."

MURTY, N.L.N.:

Cooperatives in Orissa,  
NCDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 8-10.

"Orissa happens to be one of the cooperatively backward States in India. Without going into the details of the causes that have hampered the growth of cooperatives in the State, it may be stated that despite the present position of Orissa has a vast potentiality in the cooperative sector. What is needed is the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the cooperative development. The farmers in the State have to be imbued with the spirit of cooperation. They have also to be provided with right kind of leadership. One of the vital necessities is, however, proper management of the cooperative units."

With the above introduction the author deals with achievements, failure, present working and future policies of the following different types of cooperatives:

1. Cooperative Marketing Processing,
2. Fertiliser Distribution, and
3. Godowns and Cold Storages.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)  
(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

NATARAJAN, B.:

Role of Co-operation in Socialist Transition.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 271-274.

Deals the role of cooperatives in working the Indian socio-economic conditions towards the socialistic pattern of the societies with-out red revolutions.

RAO, E. Nageshwar:

A Movement Without Leadership.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 10, November 15, 1971, p. 10, and 22.

Deals with the problems of cooperative leadership in India.

SHINDE, Annasaheb P.:

Cooperative Movement : New Challenges.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 38-40.

"After Independence, our country had to face many challenges but perhaps the challenges which we have to face today particularly on the economic and political fronts are unique in their nature and unprecedented in their magnitude. Cooperative Movement can play useful role and can make valuable contribution particularly in the field of economy, both rural and urban.

There is a general criticism in the country that the development of economy has not benefited the weaker sections of the society to the same extent as it has, the relatively better sections of the society. This has naturally created some social tensions. Cooperative Movement is essentially a movement of the relatively weaker sections of the society. We have to pause a little and ponder over this and find out whether the cooperative movement is proceeding in the right direction and fulfilling the role which is should."

SINHA, B.K.:

Cooperatives and the Social Goal.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 40-44.

The recognition of the institution of private property, regard for social values and traditional cooperative way of life of the rural community have been the foundations of socio-economic structure of India. Introduction of cooperation, as a method of

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

tackling common economic problems, therefore, found by and large easy acceptability by the villages as also the elite at the beginning of the century. After Independence, India embarked on a policy of mixed economy and of strengthening democratic institutions of the people. Cooperation thus acquired a distinctive place as one of the three sectors of democratic economic enterprises, namely the private sector, the public sector and the cooperative sector. It was stressed that "the influence of cooperation extends far beyond the particular activities organised on cooperative lines and gives to the social structure and the national economy, balance, direction and a sense of values. The article has been elaborated in the following main points: 1-State support and partnership, 2-Universal membership, 3-Democratic management, 4-Co-ordinated leadership, 5-International collaboration, 6-New national policy needed, and 7-The goal.

TAIMNI, K.K.:

Co-operatives are not Insulated.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 46, November 13, 1971, pp. 2304-2305.

The Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, organised a Seminar to review the present modes of planning for Cooperative Development and to focus attention of policy-makers on the need to have perspective plan for development of cooperation.

It was nevertheless inevitable, given the wider setting, that the discussions and speeches would inadvertently bear the mark of what has marred the cooperative movement's management.

The article has given critical analysis of a few important papers submitted in the Seminar. The article has given especial emphasis on the causes of detachment of cooperative movement from the main stream of national life. The seminar also discussed the present state of affairs with cooperative movement and its remedies.

UDAYBHANSINHJI:

Image of cooperation.  
'INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW',  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 307-313.

Based on the presidential speech delivered at the 6th Indian Cooperative Congress held in New Delhi on 8th-10th April, 1971. In his speech the speaker emphasises the image of Indian Cooperative Movement within the country and in international sphere.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA (contd.)

WALL, M.M.K.:

Reconstruction of Rural Economy - Role of Cooperation.

THE COOPERATOR,

Volume IX, No. 10, November 15, 1971, pp. 8-9.

Deals with the confusion prevails regarding the leadership of Cooperative Movement from primary level to National level.

There are three problems:

1. Meddling by different political parties at different level.
2. There are some political parties who do not believe in cooperative economy, therefore they have always suspicious attitude towards cooperatives parties who have faith in cooperatives, they wanted their hold on cooperatives. They are more worried about their political ends rather than the development of cooperatives. Therefore, they are unable to provide healthy leadership to the cooperatives.
3. Third types of leadership comes from the Government. The imposed leadership from Government's discourages the real grassroot leadership which is a prerequisite for the healthy development of cooperatives.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(COUNTRY-WISE)

AFRICA (EAST)

SEIDMAN, Ann:

Cooperatives in East-Africa : Their role in the newly developing economies - A review essay.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,

Volume 5, No. 1, 1971, pp. 11, and 34.

CANADA

CUC:

Cooperation in Canada 1970.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 425-442.

Deals with the achievements and failures of cooperative movement in Canada during 1970.



COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)  
(COUNTRY-WISE)

GUYANA

MOHAMED, A.A.:

The Cooperative Movement in Guyana.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 180-185.

Deals with the history, structure, present working and future policy of the Cooperative Movement of Guyana.

LATIN AMERICA

NUNEZ, Fernando Chaves:

The Cooperative Movement Latin America.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 150-155.

Deals in brief the working of Cooperative Movement in its different aspects in Latin American countries.

POLAND

EDITOR: Polish Co-operators in the International Cooperative Alliance.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
V2/1971, pp. 2-3.

Deals with the contribution made by the Polish Cooperatives to the work of International Cooperative Alliance in the year 1969-70.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA

EDITOR: Housing Shortage and Cooperatives.  
THE HOUSING TIMES,  
Volume VII, No. 2, October 1971, p.2.

Deals with the role of cooperatives to overcome the shortages of the housing in India.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)  
(COUNTRY-WISE).

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Economics of Co-operative Housing.  
THE HOUSING TIMES,  
Volume VII, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 7-9.

Various estimates have been made to estimate housing shortage in the urban areas by experts and organisations. The shortage of housing at the end of the Second Plan was at about 60 lakhs units. It is likely to increase, according to the Working Group on Housing Cooperatives, by another 120 lakhs from 1961 to 1976.

With the magnitude of the problems a serious and careful planning is needed to solve this acute housing problems. Failing to our beautiful cities will turn in to the slums. There are various problems to be faced to solve this housing problems.

i-Problems of space, ii-Problems of finance, and iii-Architectural problems.

Although, there are various problems but, who will solve them, Government? Why only Government's private agencies? Now, the cooperative approach will be the best. There are various types of Housing Cooperatives in India. The article deals with the failure, success and problems of the Cooperative Housing Societies in India.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN OTHER COUNTRIES (COUNTRY-WISE)

CANADA

EDITOR: Co-op Housing in Calgary.  
CO-OP COMMENTARY,  
Volume 25, No. 14, August 12, 1971, p. 3.

"Approximately four years ago, as a result of the great concern expressed throughout the country about the shortage of housing the Calgary Building Trades Council decided to do something about it. A Housing Committee was formed from the building trades unions for the purpose of investigating what could be done. This Committee's investigation of many of the possibilities, including limited-dividend housing, led them to the conclusion that they would promote co-operative housing."

COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

U.S.S.R.

ARKADYEV, Georgi:

Co-operative House in Soviet Georgia.  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW,  
No. 7, 1971, pp. 24-25.

BOGDANOV, Vladimir:

Technical Progress in Building Cooperative Enterprises.  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW,  
No. 7, 1971, pp. 19-20.

Deals with technical progress achieved in building cooperative enterprises in U.S.S.R. Some photographs of houses constructed by building cooperative enterprises are also given in the article.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND FINANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION  
(COUNTRY-WISE)

INDIA

BHATTACHARYYA, Sib Nath:

Green Revolution, Small Farmers and Rural Cooperatives.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 321-332.

Deals with the problems of small farmers of India. A good percentage of agricultural population of India, namely, small farmers, agricultural labourer, are not yet blessed by green revolution. The small farmer due to the lack of input at his disposal could not contribute much towards green revolution. He also could not improve his own economic lot due to the insufficient availability of inputs at his disposal. Therefore, he is not enjoying the fruits of green revolution which the big farmers around him are enjoying. In this way although green revolution is a blessing for India but at the same time it is creating a gap between the small and big farmers. This disparity which has already created tension in villages is likely to lead towards socio-economic troubles at village level. So, to say the green revolution is germinating seeds of red revolution.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

The only remedy to patch up this gap is to provide liberal credit to small farmers to enable them to put more inputs in their land. So that they can also go with the mainstream of economic development through green revolution. Here the author emphasises the role of cooperative credit to fulfill the above task. The problems of small farmers, their credit needs, the problems of cooperative credit are highlighted in the article.

CHARI, T.S.K.:

Role of Commercial Banks in Small Farmers' Development Agencies.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 253-257.

Deals with role played and should be played by the Commercial Banks as Small Farmers Development Agencies in India.

CHAUHAN, D.S.:

Farm Financing by Commercial Banks.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 339-362.

Agriculture is now the priority sector for financing by the fourteen nationalised commercial banks. Their experiences in farm financing are extremely limited. Apart from venturing in the uncharted course in a big way a new line of thinking is for the banks to lead the agricultural development instead of following it. Some policy directions and guidelines are being issued by the Reserve Bank and the Ministry of Finance and there is a growing public pressure for an urgent action programme, yet the banks, as judged from their performance so far, appear to be rather hesitant. In view of their psychological heritage and work experience their attitude is understandable. But the rationale of the situation justifiably calls for a change in their attitudes and movement from the word of make-belief to that of reality. This paper is intended to clarify some relevant situations relating to farm credit which may be helpful in overcoming their inhibitions. The above ideas have been elaborated through the following points:

1. Recent trends in Farm Credit.
2. Rural Savings and Saving Banking Habits.
3. Saving Potential.
4. Recovery of Loans and Overdues.
5. Some Policy Considerations.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E, ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

DAS, K. Madhava:

Financing Fishery Development Schemes - Role of ARC.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 267-271.

Deals with the policies and programmes of Agricultural Finance Corporation of India in financing fisheries development with special reference to fisheries cooperatives in India.

DATEY, C.D.:

Role of the Reserve Bank in Promoting Cooperative Development.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 289-307.

Deals with the role of Reserve Bank of India in promoting Cooperative Development in India since independence. The following are the main points of the article:

1. Evolution of the Reserve Bank's Role.
2. Integrated Scheme of Rural Credit.
3. Major tasks of cooperative development.
4. The Reserve Banks role in the building up of the cooperative movement.
5. Credit facilities from the Reserve Bank.
6. The strategic role of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.
7. Multi-Agency approach.
8. Development of cooperative marketing and processing activities.
9. Training of staff of cooperatives.
10. Conclusion.

EDITOR: Note on "Credit Guarantee Scheme for Service Cooperative Societies".  
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN,  
Volume XXV, No 10, October 1971, pp. 1707-1722.

"Loans and other credit facilities provided to service cooperative societies, which may be serving small-scale industrial units, will be guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, with effect from 1st October 1971, under a new scheme."

- - - : Note on "Working of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation."  
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN,  
Volume XXV, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 1723-1724.

"The Agricultural Refinance Corporation completed 8 years of its working on 30th June 1971. During the year under review, the corporation sanctioned 100 schemes for development of agriculture

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E. ASIAN REGION (Contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

involving financial assistance of Rs. 62.15 crores. The total number of schemes thus sanctioned comes to 458 and the total financial assistance involved in them to Rs. 293 crores, after taking into consideration the withdrawal and rephasing of schemes. The Corporation's commitment in these schemes is of the order of Rs. 248.66 crores."

EDITOR: Note on "Extension of Deposit Insurance Scheme to Cooperative Banks in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu."  
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN,  
Volume XXV, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 1724-1725.

"Consequent upon the amendments to the State Cooperative Societies Acts on the lines of clause 3(iv) read with clause 7 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968 conferring on the Reserve Bank powers relating to supersession, liquidation, amalgamation, reconstruction, scheme of compromise or arrangement etc. of cooperative banks, the provisions of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 (As Amended) have been extended with effect from July 1, 1971 to all the existing eligible cooperative banks in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in terms of Government of India notification dated March 18, 1971.

The Deposit Insurance cover, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per depositor, in the event of liquidation, reconstruction or amalgamation of any insured cooperative bank, has been extended to the deposits of 385 insured cooperative banks as on July 1, 1971. Accordingly, insurance cover will be available to deposits with these cooperative banks to the same extent as is available in respect of deposits with commercial banks.

The Deposit Insurance Scheme will be extended to eligible cooperative banks in other States and Union Territories as soon as the necessary amendments to their State Cooperative Societies Acts are passed by them."

- - - : Extracts from the Annual Report of the Department of Cooperation, Government of India, For the Year 1970-71.  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS  
COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,  
Volume X, Issue No. 1, September 1971, pp. 15-18.

It highlights the following important features of the report, viz., i-Long-Term Cooperative Credit, ii-Agricultural Refinance Corporation, iii-Cooperative Credit for Small Farmers, and iv-Cadres for key personnel.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E. ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Rationalization of the Loan Policies and Procedures by Land Development Banks.  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,  
Volume X, Issue No. 1, September 1971, pp. 35-40.

Deals with the new directions provided by Reserve Bank of India to the Land Development Banks on 31st July 1971.

- - - : Agricultural Refinance Corporation (1970-71).  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,  
Volume X, Issue No. I, September, 1971, pp. 67-72.

"The Eighth Annual Report of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the year ended 30th June 1971, presented to its General Meeting held in Bombay on 24th of September 1971 showed an all round progress in the working of the Corporation during the year. After meeting all expenses and tax liabilities and providing Rs. 6.90 lakhs towards a special reserve, the Corporation earned during the year a net profit of Rs. 28.11 lakhs, of which, a sum of Rs. 6.85 was transferred to reserve fund, a sum of Rs. 21.25 lakhs was set apart towards payment of dividend at 4% and a sum of Rs. 964.00 was carried as undistributed profit to the next year. All the State Cooperative Land Development Banks in the Indian Union (excepting Pondicherry State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank), 22 State cooperative banks, 41 commercial banks, 2 insurance companies, 2 cooperative general insurance societies, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Reserve Bank of India were shareholders in the corporation as on 30 June 1971."

GOVINDARAJULU, A.L.:  
Financing Agriculturists.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 4, October 1971, pp. 195-198.

Deals in brief with the present system of agricultural financing in India. It also suggests a few improvement in the method of present financing.

KESHAV KINI, K.:  
Land Development Banking in Tamil Nadu.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 309-318.

Deals with the successful working of Land Development Banking in Tamil Nadu State of India.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S.-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

MUDALIAR, Palaniappa:

Rural Credit in Tamil Nadu.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 275-287.

Deals with the successful working of cooperative credit in Tamil Nadu State of India.

NATESAN, P.:

Urban Cooperative Banks - Their New Role.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 267-269.

PATIL, B.P.:

Some Structural Aspects of Cooperative Credit.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 4, October 1971, pp. 187-193.

"In India, we have accepted a federal system for cooperative credit. Following the federal system, the structure of the cooperative movement took the pyramidal shape. The present structure of cooperative credit is a three tier structure of which the primary credit societies operating at the village level for the base, the district central cooperative banks working at the district level, constitute the intermediate tier and the State Cooperative Bank operating at the State level is the vertex of the pyramidal structure. It seems that this system is very close to the cooperative ideology of decentralisation."

The article has been elaborated in detail the credit structure of India in the light of above mentioned lines. The author feels the present structure has been functioning satisfactorily. However, there is a school of thought which feels that some revision in present credit structure is necessary on account of the heavy costs involved in the structure. The revision in the present structure is clustered around three concepts. These are: i-direct lending by the apex bank, ii-lending by central cooperative banks alone, and iii-subsidiary finance to the primary societies from other financial institutions.

Finally, the article suggests a few suggestions for the improvement of cooperative credit structure in India.

- - - : Responsibilities of Apex Cooperative Bank.  
THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS  
(ASSUPPLEMENT ON BANKING IN INDIA AND ABROAD),  
26th November 1971, p. 5, and 37.



COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E ASIAN REGION (Contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

RAMADAS, R.:

Rural Credit and Savings Multi-Agency Approach.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 321-326.

The Planning Commission of Government of India has preferred to follow a "Multi-Agency Approach" for development under the Fourth Plan. The Plan document declared, "It has to be recognised that with the utmost effort cooperatives may only partially meet requirements in many areas. When this happens alternative institutional arrangements with the help of the public sector or where appropriate, the private sector organisation have to be devised." The author feels it is not surprising that why planners of Fourth Five Year Plans has taken very cautious attitude towards multi-agency approach.

The author has elaborated the successful examples of multi-purpose society in Japan, and Taiwan. At the same time the weakness of agricultural cooperatives in India.

Under the above circumstances, it is understandable that so far as rural credit is concerned, "the approach of the Fourth Plan will be to ensure that agricultural production is not inhibited by the weakness of the cooperatives." Nationalised banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agricultural Credit Corporation, and the Agricultural Industrial Cooperatives are among the alternatives contemplated in this context. The author feels that the best alternative of rural credit is self reliance through rural saving only. Therefore, article have given special emphasis on rural saving and thereby self-reliance. The article deals on the following main aspects of rural saving in India:

1. Importance of Rural Savings in Fourth Plan Financing.
2. Mobilisation of Rural Savings by expansion of bank facilities.
3. Deposit mobilisation by cooperative institutions.
4. Land Development Banks and Rural Savings.
5. Public Savings.

RAMAMURTHY, G.V.:

Some Aspects of Cooperative Credit Development in Tamil Nadu -  
An Appraisal.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November, 1971, pp. 339-363

The article deals in detail the various aspects of the cooperative credit in Tamil Nadu State of India. The main points discussed in the article are: 1-Evolution of "Cooperation", and its role in a developing economy, 2-The role of cooperation in the Indian Background, 3-The role of cooperatives in increasing agricultural production, 4-State assistance to the development of cooperative institutional system, 5-Prospects of cooperative credit, 6-The structure of the cooperative movement in the State, 7-Structural

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

viability, 8-Coverage of cooperative agricultural finance, 9-Resource Mobilisation, 10-Mobilisation of deposits, 11-Branch expansion programme, 12-Operational policies-short and medium-term credit structure crop loan system, 13-Linking of credit with marketing, 14-Overdues, 15-Arrangements for supervision and follow-up, 16-Financing of small and economically weak cultivators, 17-Financing of small scale industrial units in the private sector, 18-Credit planning, 19-Development Cell, 20-Operational policies long-term cooperative credit structure, 21-Management Development, and 22-Conclusion.

SHRISHRIMAL, W.C.:

Commercial Banks - Co-op Credit Structure Co-ordination.  
THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS (A SUPPLEMENT ON BANKING IN INDIA AND ABROAD),  
26th November 1971, p. 18.

SISODIA, R. S.:

Challenges Before Cooperative Banks.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 334-338.

Deals with the growing credit needs of the farmers and inadequate finance available with cooperative banks in India. This problem is a challenge before the banks. In addition to finance, cooperative banks have to provide guidance to the credit societies. The credit societies are not in sound condition in India. The overdue problem has become acute. So cooperative banks are not only responsible for agricultural financing through cooperatives but they are responsible for the healthy growth of agricultural cooperative credit in India. The main aspects discussed in the article are: i-Banking since nationalisation, ii-Deposit mobilisation, iii-Branch expansion, iv-Loaning Policy and procedures, and v-Management tools.

UDAYBHANSINHJI:

Emerging Features Concerning Some Lending Aspects of Long-Term Cooperative Credit for Agriculture.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 11, December 1, 1971, pp. 8-10.

In the light of new recommendation of Rural Credit Survey Committee, new policies of Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India, and the World Bank (IDA)'s loan for Land Development Bank's of India have given new directions and new hopes for long-term cooperative credit for agriculture in India.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING & FINANCE S-E. ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

UDAYBHANSINHJI:

Emerging Features Concerning Some Lending Aspects of Long-Term  
Cooperative Credit for Agriculture.  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS  
COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED;  
Volume X, Issue No. I, September 1971, pp. 1-5.

- - - : Long-Term Co-operative Credit for Agriculture.  
THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS,  
(A SUPPLEMENT ON BANKING IN INDIA AND ABROAD),  
26th November 1971, p. 16, and 25.

MALAYSIA

SARKAR, K.K.:

Long-Term Agricultural Advances in Malaysia : A Plan.  
REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS MALAYSIA,  
Volume 3, No. 2, December 1969, pp. 37-39.

PAKISTAN

ZIA-UD-DIN:

Agricultural Credit Through Cooperatives.  
WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume II, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 24-29.

Deals with the importance of credit for agricultural development  
with special reference to Pakistan. Statistics showing the progress  
of agricultural cooperative credit in Pakistan since 1946-47 to  
1967-68 has been emphasised in the article.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

MALAYSIA

✓ KULARAJAH, N.A.:

Management by Objectives under M.C.I.S. 1971 - Re-Organisation.  
MCIS REVIEW,  
Volume IV, No. 1, April 15, 1971, pp. 15-27.

The most important element in any organisation is management. Peter F. Drucker in his book on the Practice of Management states that in present day society, "Management is a distinct and a leading group. Today, no one talks of capital and labour, instead they talk of management and labour." In short, the importance of management in the running of any organisation, let it be business, social or even a governmental body, cannot be over emphasised better. It is the lever that sets everything going and to produce the results expected.

What is the role of management in MCIS (Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society)? Its role is to ensure maximum efficiency at minimum cost and to offer the best service and every service possible to policyholders and the cooperative movement. But this is where the similarity ends. While it is the intention of the other organisations to have greater growth and profits through efficient management, MCIS also seeks greater growth but for different reasons. The MCIS is a cooperative organisation. Service is its ideal. This service is to be at the minimum cost possible as the management of MCIS is therefore a much more dynamic concept than in the case of other organisations. The few techniques were adopted by MCIS, are as follows:

1. Each year re-organization in management structure.
2. Creating new posts which provided incentives to the staff.
3. Local and averseas intensive training courses.
4. Personal participation by the staff in MCIS Management.
5. Dilegation of authoriting and responsibility.
6. Each manager were made responsible to propose their objectives with in following 8 areas and submit to G.M. for approval:
  - a. Market standing,
  - b. Innovation,
  - c. Productivity,
  - d. Physical and Financial Resources,
  - e. Profitability,
  - f. Managerial Performance and Development,
  - g. Working Performance and Attitude, and
  - h. Public Responsibility.

One could see that management by objectives is result - oriented and each staff would be measured by the results that he achieves after having set his target. The management by objectives course was inaugurated in 1971. The proc and cons of new system was discussed and the MCIS adopted this new management objective. The main purpose of this is to give right job to the right persons.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

MALAYSIA (contd.)

MOHD, Ahmad Hourmain Bin Dato:

Member Communications in the MCIS.  
MCIS REVIEW,  
Volume IV, No. 1, April 15th, 1971, pp. 45-50.

It deals with the various methods of Communication adopted by MCIS (Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society). The main objective of this system is to earn members loyalty, so that he puts his heart to achieve the aims and objectives of M.C.I.S.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LATIN AMERICA

VAINSTOK, Arturo:

Cooperative Insurance.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 169-173.

"The object of this study is to attempt an analysis of the most general aspects of the social and economic functions of the cooperative insurance and the way in which it operates, drawing special attention to the Latin American experience and particularly to the Argentine case, where the cooperative insurance has been increasingly developed for more than seventy years and presents very interesting aspects."

The article describes history, structure, present working and future policy and programmes of cooperative insurance in Latin American Countries with special reference to Argentina.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

INDIA

blems of Newly Licensed Cooperative Sugar Mills :  
ona Meeting Discusses).  
IC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 11-13.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation of India convened a meeting of the representatives of 43 newly licensed cooperative sugar mills to review the problems confronted by them in installing their units and devise ways and means to solve them.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Cooperatives and Coir Industry.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 3, November 1, 1971, p. 23.

Deals in brief with the successful working of Cooperative Coir Industry in Kerala State of India.

- - - : Coir Coops of Kerala.  
YOJANA,  
Volume XV, No. 21, October 31, 1971, p. 18.

Deals in brief with the successful working of Coir Cooperatives in Kerala State of India.

RAJARAMNAM, S.:  
Industrial Cooperatives and Their Financing.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 327-338.

At present there are the following types of Industrial Cooperative Societies in India: 1-Cooperative Tea Factories, 2-Cooperative Sugar Mills, 3-Cooperative Textile Mills, 4-Weavers Cooperative Societies, 5-Metal Workers' Societies, 6-Match Producers Societies, 7-Match Workers' Societies, 8-Leather Workers' Societies, 9-Wood workers' Societies, 10-Potters' Societies, 11-Mat Weavers' Societies, and 12-Gem Cutters' Societies.

Of these, the first three, namely: cooperative tea factories, cooperative sugar mills and cooperative textile mills differ from the rest of the societies in that they engage up-to-date machinery and work as modern factories. Societies other than first three suffering due to want of capital. If timely action will not be taken to finance these societies they may wither away from the scene of Cooperative. Further the article deals the ways and means of financing these societies.

RAO, M. Sadashiva:  
Planning for Viable Artisans' Industrial Cooperatives.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (THE JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA).  
Volume XVIII, No. 1, October 1971, pp. 65-73.

The cooperative structure for village industries is a base from which they can flourish in the direction of employment and production potentialities. There is great demand for viable village industry units which can be possible through this structure with the help of appropriate technology. The following are the main points of the article: 1-Technological Requirements, 2-Failure of Cooperative Bodies, 3-Bank Resources, 4-Economic Success, 5-Assessment of Feasibility, 6-Production and Technology, 7-Economic Scale of Industry, 8-Modernisation of Unit, and 9-Procedure of Reorganisation.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

DINESH, G.:

Cooperative Farming as a Tool of Rural Development.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 385-398.

In a country like India where agricultural holdings are very small and where there is a tendency of further subdivision in the cultivated holdings owing to the laws of inheritance of the land, cooperative farming was considered to be a boon to our agricultural economy which facilitates pooling of land into an economic operational holdings. The idea of pooling itself provides an opportunity for introducing intensive cultivation and economies of scale. Pooling also facilitates diversified activities like processing, animal husbandry and cottage and small scale industries.

The intensive cultivation goes with increase in the productivity which naturally amounts to generating more surplus on a given area of operation organised under the system of cooperative farming. The economies of scale facilitate in the main, savings in the labour employed which could be utilised for undertaking the diversified agro-based industrial activities. Initially the process of cooperative farming facilitates three significant achievements; i-increase in the production, ii-generation of surplus and iii-saving labour.

How to achieve this objective the author has explained into following points:

1. Review of Cooperative Farming; and
2. Objective Planning.

The statistics regarding the working of cooperative farming in India during the period of 1965-68 are also given in the article.

EDITOR: Cooperative Farming in Kolleru.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 9, September, 1971, p. 14.

It is a success story of Cooperative Farming in Kolleru area of Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh State of India.

GUPTA, R.N.:

Cooperatives and Agriculture.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 5, December 1, 1971, pp. 12-13.

Deals with role played by various cooperatives, viz., credit, marketing, processing by providing agricultural inputs and marketing facilities to make agricultural sector a success. The achievement are supported with facts and figures.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

GUPTA, R.N.:

Cooperatives and Agriculture.  
COOPERATIVE SUGAR,  
Volume 3, No. 3, November 1971, p. 111.

MULAY, S., HIRA NAND, and JAGDISH SINGH:

Role of Farm-Women in Decision-Making.  
THE HARYANA COOPERATION,  
Volume 5, No. 1-2, February-May, 1971, pp. 27-37.

WALI, M.M.K.:

Cooperation and Rural Reconstruction.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 5, December 1, 1971, pp. 11-12.

Deals in brief the role of cooperation in the rural re-construction and its socio-economic development in India. It emphasis the amount of assistance provided by National Cooperative Development Corporation of India since its inception in 1963. The agencies helped are those who are engaged in the rural reconstruction through cooperatives.

- - - : Reconstruction of Rural Economy.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 8, October 23, 1971, p. 3.

- - - : Role of Cooperation in Rural Economy.  
YOJANA,  
Volume XV, No. 20, October 17, 1971, p. 19, and 24.

PAKISTAN

EDITOR: Colony Cooperative Farming Union (Khanewal).  
WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume II, No. 3, September 1971, pp. 5-19.

"The influx of refugees from across the border after the creation of Pakistan in 1947 created untold problems for the Government in connection with their rehabilitation. Consequently as one of the measures the Cooperative Farming Scheme was introduced in the Punjab Province to tackle the problem of permanent settlement of refugees on state lands to be ploughed and developed on cooperative basis. The scheme aimed at organising the new settlers through cooperative societies so that they could draw the advantage of corporate work in farming and marketing and also get other social and economic



AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

PAKISTAN (contd.)

benefits essential for a village community. The Colony Cooperative Farming Union is a federation of 132 societies owning 1,40,000 acres of land, which has, during the past two decades made tremendous progress in agricultural production-all due to cooperation and now stands as a symbol of Cooperative Agricultural System in the Country.

The report on the activities of the Colony Cooperative Farming Union has been specially written by Mr. S. Barkat Ali Shah, its General Manager for the "Cooperative Review".

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

POLAND

PACIORKOWSKI, Feliks:

Cooperative Farmers Clubs in Polish Villages.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
2/1971, pp. 30-31.

U.S.S.R.

KOZYR, M.:

Public Property of the Agricultural Producer Cooperatives  
(Collective Farm).  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW,  
No. 6, 1971, pp. 17-18.

DAIRY COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

EDITOR: Integrated Dairy Project in Kolhapur.  
KURU KSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 4, November 16, 1971, p. 16.

A Dairy Project in the cooperative field has been taken up by the Warna Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Prakriya Sangh in Kolhapur District in

DAIRY COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

Maharashtra. The project covers 60 villages in the Warna Sugar Factory area. It envisages increase in the present production of 20,000 litres to one lakh (0.1 Million) litres per day within a period of five to six years.. It also envisages to provide dairy extension services in order to help increase milk production and process and market the same by setting up chilling, processing and manufacturing plants.

The special feature of the Warna Project is to replace buffaloes by cows and to popularise cow milk. It intend to start breeding programme, a feed factory, growing green fodder, vaternity arrangement. After the completion of the project, i.e. from the fifth year onwards, it expects to make a profit of about Rs. 40 Lakh (4 Million), which would be paid back to the producer-members.

EDITOR: NCDC To Assist Dairy Industry in Coop. Sector.  
NCDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 1-2.

Deals with the future policy and programme of National Cooperative Development Corporation of India to assist the dairy industry in the cooperative sector.

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

POLAND

EDITOR: LEBA - A Centre of Fishing Cooperatives on the Baltic.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
1/1971, pp. 20-23.

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE AND MARKETING IN S-E. ASIAN REGION

INDIA

BHALERAO, M.M., and SINGH, R.N.:

Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce in India.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 259-265.

"The new agricultural strategy adopted in the country during the period of the Annual Plans has, to a considerable extent, contributed to increased production as well as increased volume of marketed surplus. A large number of market imperfections, however, still depress the share of the producer in the consumer's rupee. Marketing Cooperatives started in the twenties in this country envisage to increase the producers' share in the consumers' rupee by providing them efficient marketing services at a reasonable cost. The planned period witnessed a considerable expansion in the activities of marketing cooperatives. Much, however, still remains to be done in the field of cooperative marketing so that the farmers feel their impact. There is considerable scope for the improvement in the working of marketing cooperatives both in quantitative terms of their coverage of mandies, commodities and rural producers as well as their qualitative content or operational efficiency. A review of their working over a period thus becomes necessary. The present paper aims at such a review for the Third Plan period and the subsequent two Annual Plans for which latest comparable data is available from the Statistical Statements of the Reserve Bank of India!"

Further the article deals with the (a) Structure of cooperative movement in India, (b) Progress of the primary societies in India since 1961, (c) Credit and Storage activities of marketing cooperatives in India, (d) Distribution, Marketing, Processing and Linkage with Credit, (e) Conclusion - The statistics showing the progress of marketing cooperatives in India since 1961-68 are also given.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Integrated Approach to Agricultural Marketing : (First Instalment).  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 9, September 1971, p. 7.

"If agricultural production was India's major concern in the sixties, agricultural marketing threatens to be the major concern of the seventies. The green revolution has already shown that the cornucopia of abundance can also open the Pandora's box of problems. Indeed, agricultural marketing could be called the second generation problem of the green revolution."

In the light of introductory remark the author has analysed the various problems faced by surplus areas of Wheat, Cotton, Rice, etc. In absence of proper storage facilities the farmers are forced to sell their goods at through away prices. Although there are various procurment agency, viz, State Trading Corporation, cooperative

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE AND MARKETING IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

marketing and regulated markets etc, but unfortunately their procurement is not timely. Even after procurement grain bags remain in open space, and are not moved to deficit areas due to the lack of quick transport facilities. Similarly, there are various other problems faced in marketing front. The fruits of surplus production are neither enjoyed by surplus areas nor by deficit areas.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Integrated Approach to Agricultural Marketing. (Second Instalment).  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 12-14.

This is the Second Instalment of the article. Here the author suggests, the remedies of the problems discussed in First Part of the article.

DWIVEDI, B.D.:

War and Role of Marketing Cooperatives.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 12, December 15, 1971, pp. 22-24.

Deals with the role played by marketing cooperatives of India during Indo-Pak War (December 1971), and suggests that the role should be played under similar circumstances.

- - - : Inter-State Trade - NAFED's Role.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 16-19.

Deals with the role played and should be played by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India in the promotion of inter-state trade between the various states of India through cooperatives.

EDITOR: NAFED Link Between the Farmers and Consumers.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 9, September 1971, p. 3.

- - - : Cooperative Marketing and Processing.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 9, September 1971, p. 13.

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE AND MARKETING IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: Wheat Market Behaviour in Punjab and Haryana : Cooperatives' Role in Procurement.  
NGDC BULLETIN,  
Volume V, No. 3, October 1971, pp. 17-19.

"Amongst the buying agents purchasing on behalf of the public agencies, the cooperative agency was found to be operating comparatively at lower cost. Moreover, cooperatives are constructing their own godowns to facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce, whereas private commission agents are not taking any step which could make the procurement programme more effective. Thus, the cooperatives need to be encouraged further in procurement programmes. This is one of the finding of the study, "The Wheat Market Behaviour in the Punjab and Haryana", published by the Punjab Agricultural University, prepared by Dr. K.S. Gill of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the said University. The study realates to what happened in the wheat surplus in the grain markets of the Punjab and Haryana when arrivals increased by more than three times in three years ended 1970-71".

GUPTA, B.S.:  
Subordination of the Main Function Must End.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 375-384.

"The present drive for increased farm production in India has brought all such socio-economic institutions to the fore which may work as catalytic agents in the process of agricultural development. Among those institutional factors, marketing cooperatives figure most prominently in view of their possible motivational impact on farm resource utilisation.

The success of these marketing societies should not be judged from the increase in the membership and working capital of these societies, but from the marketing operation, viz., marketing of agricultural produce, performed by them which is their main and primary function. To be very clear the first and the foremost function of a marketing cooperative is to market the produce of its members. We now proceed to judge the success of these societies in the light of the above objective. The field covered, however, has been limited to Rajasthan only."

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE & MARKETING IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

MISHRA, R.B.:

Problems of Management in a Cooperative Marketing Organisation.  
INDIA COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 364-373.

Deals with the management's managerial defects and draw backs and problems of cooperative marketing societies in India and also suggests remedies to remove these problems.

SHARMA, R.S.:

Export of Onions from India - Opportunities for Cooperatives.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 4-6.

SHINDE, A.P.:

New Fillip of Cooperative Marketing.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 6-7.

Excerpts from Mr. A.P. Shinde's (Minister for Agriculture, Government of India) speech delivered at the Conference of Cooperative Registrar Registrars held in New Delhi.

VERMA, J.K.:

Role of Marketing Cooperatives Emerging Agricultural Surplus.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No., December 1, 1971, pp. 11-13.

Article discusses the new problems faced by the cooperative marketing societies due to the bumper harvest in India. Although some cooperative societies are doing their best to cope with proper distribution of agricultural surplus. However, good a number of marketing societies are not in a healthy position. Article suggests a few steps to be taken for the revitalising the weak societies and for intensive development of strong societies.

WALLI, M.M.K.:

Role of Cooperatives in the Procurement and Marketing of Foodgrains.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 45-46.

In the context of a difficult food situation in India, the National Development Council, had in November 1958 recommended that the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

In pursuance of this, the Government of India decided in 1959 to

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE & MARKETING IN S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

introduce state trading which in its ultimate pattern envisaged collection of the farm surpluses through service cooperatives at the village level and channelizing of these surpluses through the primary and apex marketing cooperatives for distribution through retailers and consumer cooperatives. Subsequently, with a view to stabilizing the prices of food grains, the Agricultural Production Board in 1964 recommended that cooperatives should be encouraged to buy during the post-harvest period and sell their stocks during the lean season at reasonable prices so as to check the inordinate price rise usually engineered by speculators and hoarders during lean period.

During the year 1964-65 some other significant developments took place for undertaking state trading on a permanent basis. The Food Corporation of India came into existence in January 1965 to undertake the purchase storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of food grains and other good stuffs. In the same year, the Government of India constituted the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the pricing policy of food grains. As a result of these developments the marketing of food grains has become more or less synonymous with state trading and the cooperatives have to function within the overall frame-work of the system.

In view of above background the cooperatives were given ample opportunity in food procurement and marketing. Marketing Cooperatives were treated as partners of procurement and marketing of Food Corporation of India, despite all encouragement the cooperatives, could not progress much. At present only 25 per cent procurement was handled by cooperatives.

WALI, M.M.K.:

Cooperatives' Role in Procurement and Marketing of Foodgrains.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 7, October 1, 1971, pp. 11-13

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE & MARKETING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

EUROPE

VEVERKA, Charles:

The Co-ops and the Common Market : Opportunities and Difficulties Discussed.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING  
Volume 4 No. 8, August 1971, pp. 14-17.

On principle and from the very first the cooperative consumer organisations, comprising within the scope of the EEG (European Economic Community) several million families who have united in order to take care of their needs for consumer and domestic goods,

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE & MARKETING IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

EUROPE (contd.)

have welcomed the creation of the common market, which is regarded as a first stage.

Moreover, to these cooperative organisations it appeared necessary to constitute without delay a European Community of Consumer Cooperatives which was to comprise the consumer cooperative organisations of the six countries of the Common Market. This was released, beginning on June 11, 1957, shortly after the signature of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

Several motives had induced this constitution:

1. To contribute from the part of the European Cooperative Movement to the success of a project that was considered advantageous for all consumers,
2. To make use of the enlarged scope of the European Economic Community in order to develop the collaboration of the national cooperative organisations in Purchasing products at the best sources,

Extending utilisation of the productive capacity of the existing factories for the benefit of all cooperative organisations,

Creation of common enterprises to the full extent of the overall market of all European cooperators.

UNITED KINGDOM

EDITOR: Controlling Quality in C.W.S. Marmalade.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,  
Volume 4, No. 8, August 1971, pp. 42-43.

U.S.S.R.

LUBENNIKOV, Leonid:  
Cooperative Trade in the U.S.S.R.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume XI, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 11-12.

"The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) of the Soviet Union envisages further efforts to overcome essential differences between towns and countryside, to raise the collective farmers' incomes on the basis of growth of labour productivity. A more rapid growth of retail trade is to be ensured in the countryside and cultural and everyday services for the collective farmers are to be improved.



COOPERATIVE PROCESSING, TRADE & MARKETING IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

U.S.S.R. (contd.)

The consumers' cooperative societies of the U.S.S.R., catering to 120 million people, take an active part in the solution of these important problems.

Each rural family today uses the services of cooperative societies. The villages' requirements are growing. And this is natural. The economies of the collective and state farms are growing stronger and the incomes of the rural population in money are increasing. The payment for the collective farmers' work by 1971 has grown, as against 1965, by 42 per cent."

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIFICATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

ANDYOPADHYAY, A.C.:

Rural Electrification Through Rural Electric Cooperatives.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 9, November 1, 1971, pp. 23-26.

Deals with the aims, objectives, present achievement, future policy and programmes of rural electric cooperatives in India.

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LATIN AMERICA

PEDRO, José San:

Electricity Cooperatives in the Argentine Republic.  
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,  
Volume 64, No. 5, 1971, pp. 174-180.

"In this article, we intend to give a description of the origins and evolution of electricity cooperatives in the Argentine Republic. The development of cooperative services of electricity in this country which in the course of little more than 40 years, has proved its efficiency in more than 700 cities and towns, constitutes a perfect demonstration of the inexhaustible variety of possibilities offered by free cooperation for the satisfaction of collective needs.

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

LATIN AMERICA (contd.)

Independent of the traditional merits which characterise the cooperative movement in general, excellently set forth in the Rochdale Principles, cooperation in the field of electricity services has other undeniable merits in Argentina:

1. The rendering of services of electricity, such as is known in this country, is a purely Argentine development. It has been developed in urban areas, different from the United States, for example, where the vigorous cooperative movement existing in the field of electricity is purely rural in its origin.
2. The movement has forestalled the State in the task of recuperating for the national patrimony such a vital sector of the economy.
3. The first experiments with rural electrification in the country, truly pilot efforts, were carried out by the electricity cooperatives."

The other points discussed in the article are:

i-The legal Instrument, ii-Over-all picture of electricity in the interior in 1926, iii-The great enterprises with international capital, iv-Reactions of public opinion, v-The first electricity cooperative, vi-The example spreads, vii-Progress on the move, viii-The Second World War, ix-Loans to electricity cooperatives, x-Tariff policy, xi-Labour policy, xii-Evolution and present state, xiii-Towards cooperative integration, xiv-Rural electrification, xv-Latest figures, and xvi-The Argentine Federation of Electricity Cooperatives (FACE).

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

EDITOR: For Controlling Prices Expert Panel Suggests A Mass Consumer Movement Through Coop. Councils.  
NCCF NEWS BULLETIN,  
Volume 4, No. 11, November 1971, pp. 16-17.

The authority has failed at every level to hold the price line. The consumer in India is perhaps the most harassed person in the world for which only solution appears to be a mass consumers' movement. These were the main points that emerged at a panel discussion "Price Spiral - A Consumer's Dilemma" at the India International Centre.

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

The participants were Dr. G.R. Dalvi, Executive Director, National Productivity Council, Dr. S. Neelamegham, Reader in the Department of Business Management of Delhi University, and Mr. Trilochan Singh, Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Mr. Manubhai Shah, M.P. was in the chair. From amongst the audience, Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Deshmukh were the prominent speakers.

EDITOR: Measures to Improve Consumer Cooperatives.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 6, December, 1971, pp. 407-412.

The sub-committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Consumer Cooperatives of the Government of India, has made important recommendations, after studying various consumer stores in the country; some of the salient features are given in this note. The Committee considered the measures required to improve the economic viability and operational efficiency of consumer cooperatives and endorsed the certain suggestions.

SETHI, Veda P.:  
Role of Consumer Coops. in National Emergency.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 12, December 15, 1971, pp. 25-27.

Deals with the role played and should be played by the consumers cooperatives in India during national emergency (Indo-Pak War of December 1971).

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DUKES, Charles:  
How Members' Democracy is Exercised in Consumer Cooperatives in GDR?  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 11, December 1, 1971, pp. 22-23.

-- : Members' Democracy in Consumer Co-operatives in GDR.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
SPECIAL NUMBER, November 1971, pp. 371-374.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

POLAND

BOCZAR, Kazimierz:

Special Feature III : Consumer Protection in Poland.  
ICA CONSUMER AFFAIRS BULLETIN,  
No. 10, 1971, pp. 11-14.

The problem of protection of consumers in a socialist economy system has been broadly discussed in Poland. It is being considered whether this is simply an academic and artificial question far removed from the realities of economic life. The answer to this question is not obvious and beyond dispute. Against who is the consumer to be defended- Against the policy of the country and its people- Against socialist industry and against government or cooperative trade? This special feature provides answers on above questions.

U.S.S.R.

GAVRILOV, Arkady:

The Consumer Co-operatives and the Distribution of Agricultural Products in the USSR.  
CENTROSOYUS REVIEW,  
No. 7, 1971, pp. 15-18.

"Among the various economic activities of the consumer cooperatives the purchase and procurement of agricultural and wild-growing products is second in importance only to trade. The "Centrosoyus Review" has acquainted its readers with the purchasing activities of the Soviet Consumer Cooperatives, has published figures characterising the volume of cooperative purchasing, told of the relations between the purchasing organisations and the producers of the articles being procured. To give the readers a fuller idea of the role played by the consumer cooperatives in the distribution of agricultural products in the U.S.S.R., it is necessary to show all the channels of the distribution system. The author has attempted to build a diagramme, which, it is hoped, will help readers understand the distribution system as a whole and the role played in it by the consumer cooperatives."

COOPERATIVE TAXATION : INDIA

EDITOR: Why Industrial Co-ops. Should be Exempted from Taxes.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 9, November 8, 1971, p.3.

Deals with the reasons for exemption of industrial cooperatives taxes in India.

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

**MANSALI, Bastichand R.:**

Cooperative Disputes.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part III, October 1971, pp. 74-77.

**MAIN, P.K. Borpatra:**

The Statutory Power Vested With the Cooperative Departmental Officers.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part III, October 1971, pp. 62-69.

**MEYERSON, Sir Denzil:**

Cooperative Credit Societies.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part III, October 1971, pp. 78-86.

**MEHTA, S.P.:**

Procedural Aspects in the Settlement of Disputes and Execution.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part III, October 1971, pp. 87-97.

**MISHADRI, P.:**

Arbitration by Layman - Need for Substitution by Judicial Officers.  
THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,  
Volume VII, Part III, October 1971, pp. 70-73.

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

U.S.A.

**WALKO, Laszlo:**

International Review of Cooperative Legislation.  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,  
Volume 5, No. 1, 1971, pp. 21-25.

This is in continuation part of the previous series of article on Cooperative Legislation in United States of America. The present article deals on the legislation concerning the development of rural electric cooperatives in the United States of America.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

DAMAN PRAKASH:

Teaching Methods in Cooperative Member Education.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 409-423.

Several types of members are to be brought under the cooperative member education programme. They can generally be categorised in the following manner:

1. Members who already possess some amount of elementary education,
2. Members who are illiterate, but intelligent,
3. Member who are connected with the Cooperative Movement as well as with political activities,
4. Wome, youth, students, etc.

Uniform pattern of imparting member education is therefore not possible. Needs of all categories have to be satisfied. Therefore, the following important points have to be kept in view:

1. Language problem in a country like India,
2. Level of receptivity by the audience,
3. Types of audience,
4. Capability of instructor in handling the assignment,
5. Communications problems in developing countries,
6. Political pressures, administrative difficulties etc.

Keeping all these factors in view, an Instructor has to be equipped with several amunition, so that he could be an effective soldier. These instruments or rather methods are termed as "Teaching Methods" or "Techniques of Teaching".

The above idea have been elaborated through the following points:

1. Objectives of Member Education.
2. Teaching Methods: (a-General Body Meeting, b-Study Circules, c-Group Discussions, Correspondence Cources, d-Lecture Method, e-Seminar and Conferences, f-Study Tours and Demonstrations, g-Exhibitions, Cooperative Day/Week Celebrations, h-Case Studies, i-News Bulletins, Newspapers, j-Mass Media of Communication, k-Information and Member Advisory Services, l-Role playing, Dramatisation, m-Audio-visual Aids, and n.Evaluation.

- - - : Ensuring Effective Communication : Methods to be Adopted.  
THE HARYANA COOPERATION,  
Volume 5, No. 1-2, February-May, 1971, pp. 18-24.

The importance of communication and its methos are elaborated in the introductory part of above article. While explaining the effective use of communication in cooperative education the author has explained the following points:

While talking about communication in coopbiative societies, it is important that the following is considered:

### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd.)

1. The members vs. their society,
2. The members vs. managing committee/office-bearers.
3. Managing Committee/officer-bearers vs. members.
4. The society a whole vs. the community as a whole.

Cooperative instructors, cooperative leaders, cooperative officials can contribute effectively towards the development of a strong cooperative society, only when they all try to educate the members and realise their own position.

The communication process in this context can be viewed in the light of the cycle of communication. The cycle has six major steps: Expectation, Attention, Emotion, Information, Idea, and Action.

### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

#### INDIA

UDLAPILLAI, K.:

Training in Tamil Nadu.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Special Number, November 1971, pp. 365-369.

Deals with the cooperative training facilities provided in Tamil Nadu State of India.

WINESH, C.:

Executive Leadership for Cooperative Sector.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 247-252.

Deals with the cooperative leadership at official and non-official level in India. As it is a well known fact that the whole structure history and function of cooperative movement of India is altogether different than the Cooperative Movement of the West. Here the cooperative movement was initiated and sponsored by the government. Still government has much say in the day to day affairs of the cooperatives, by way of the process of registration, auditing, contribution towards the share capital of cooperative societies, financing the cooperative credit etc. has reduced the cooperative character of the movement and thereby crippled the non-official leadership. On the other hand the non-official leadership is in the hand of politicians. These politicians are more interested in their political ends rather than the healthy growth of the cooperative movement. Some time these non-official leaders are not even the members of some primary cooperative societies.

In the light of above situation prevailing in India the study of cooperative leadership is a difficult job, but at the same time interesting too. The author has done a good job by pin-pointing the problems and also suggested the solutions. As mentioned above the movement is

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

governmental, therefore, its aim is to study more on official leadership. However official and non-official, both aspects have been discussed thoroughly. However, more concentration is on leadership provided by the office bearers of the society.

The above situation have been elaborated through the following points:

1. The cooperative movement and the leaders.
2. Leadership functions.
3. Development of Executive Leadership.
4. System of Recruitment and decision-making.  
(Here the author has provided some statistics dealing how the cast system influence the recruitment.)
5. Decision-making.
6. A new plan for development of Executive Leadership.

DOSHI, R.T.:

Impact of Member Education Programme in Selected Cooperative Credit Societies in Maharashtra.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971; pp. 272-275.

EDITOR: The Cooperative Nursery School : What Is A Cooperative Nursery?  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 8, October 23, pp. 4-7.

"There is no quick and ready definition that will describe every cooperative nursery school, for there are as many kinds of cooperative school as there are cooperatives in existence'. Each uniquely meets the needs of its own membership under the conditions at hand. However, a cooperative nursery may generally be described as a non-profit organization of parents who have banded together for the purpose of setting up and maintaining a nursery school for their children.. Because of parent effort and participation the fees are usually lower than in a private nursery school so more parents can afford a nursery school experience for their children"

The main points elaborated are as followed:

1. How did cooperative nurseries get started?
2. Kinds of cooperative nurseries.
3. Purpose of the cooperative nursery school.
4. Kinds of participation.
5. Promoting a parent-participation cooperative.
6. Preparation for participation.
7. Clarifying the roles of teachers and parents.
8. Frame-work of bye-laws.



COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

MALAYSIA

MOHD, Ahmad Hourmain Bin Dato:  
Member Communications in the MCIS.  
MCIS REVIEW,  
Volume IV, No. 1, April 15, 1971, pp. 45-50

SUMMARY: Please see under the classified heading "COOPERATIVE INSURANCE : COOPERATIVE INSURANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION : MALAYSIA", of this Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia (Volume 6, No. 4, January 1972), on page No. 25, by the same author.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LATIN AMERICA

GARZON, Carlos Uribe:  
The Scope & Content of Cooperative Education.  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,  
Volume 5, No. 1, 1971, pp. 13-19.

"This article is an adaptation of the keynote speech of Dr. Uribe Garzon at the OCA (Organization of the Cooperatives of America) Conference on Cooperative Education held last September in Medellin, Colombia."

The concept of Cooperative Education, in its widest sense, comprises all the entirety of activities of an educational character oriented to assure the development of the cooperative societies, individually considered, and the cooperative movement as a whole.

With the above criteria, cooperative education ought to include:

- a. The ideological formation of the leaders, professors and teachers so that key oriente their action within the fundamental principles of the cooperative system,
- b. The transmission of knowledge and the formation of school children and students in general, to the end that they be prepared to function as good cooperators in the future,
- c. The motivation of present and future members with the aim that they act in an aware and dynamic way regarding their rights and duties,
- d. The technical qualification of the administrators and employees so that the cooperative enterprises satisfy in the best way the needs of their users, within the concept of the common good.

POLAND

DYKA: Slawomir:  
Research on Cooperative Problems in Poland,  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW, 2/1971, pp. 4-7.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES (contd.)

POLAND (contd.)

EDITOR: School Co-operatives in Poland.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
2/1971, pp. 32-37.

PIOTROWSKI, Franciszek:

Training of the Personnel of Rural Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
2/1971, pp. 8-12.

The Central Agricultural Union of "Peasant Self-Aid" Cooperatives has worked out its own system of training which has some specific features and is remarkable for the variety of its forms. It has passed the test of life during long years of its application in practices.

The following are the main points of the article:

1. Training of Candidates for work.
2. Supplementary training of employees, and
3. Vocational Refresher Courses.

SNENBERG, Jan:

Training of Managerial Staff for Consumer Cooperatives.  
POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
2/1971, pp. 17-19.

SWEDEN

EDITOR: VAR GARD : Training Centre of Swedish Consumer Co-operation.  
THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,  
Volume XV, No. 9, November 8, 1971, p. 5-6.

The Swedish Consumer Co-operative Movement completes 70 years this year. Therefore, the Bombay Cooperator has published a Special article on "VAR GARD" which is KF's college and study centre for Swedish Consumer Cooperation.

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT

SIZER, John:

Profitability : Measurement and Control.  
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,  
Volume 4, No. 9, September 1971, pp. 10-17.

The ultimate measure of the success of any business is whether or not it continues to exist and expand. To achieve this, whatever else a business does or aims to do, it must generate profits and generate

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

profits and generate them in perpetuity. Main points discussed are as following:

i-Analysis of profitability, ii-Interpretation of ratios,  
iii-Internal analyses, iv-External Comparisons, v-Profit Planning,  
vi-Plan for improvement.

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

DINESH, C.:

Executive Leadership for Cooperative Sector.  
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,  
Volume LIV, No. 4, April 1971, pp. 247-252.

SUMMARY: Please see under the classified heading "COOPERATIVE EDUCATION : COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION : INDIA", of this Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia (Volume 6, No. 4, January 1972) on page 43, by the same author.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Recent Trends in Administration in Coop. Movement.  
THE COOPERATOR,  
Volume IX, No. 9, November 1, 1971, pp. 9-15.

Deals in brief with the various Committees and Commissions appointed by Central and States Government of India to go in to the details of Cooperative Movement and suggest and recommend the necessary measures for its improvement. The article emphasising the new trends in the cooperative movement since the monumental Rural Credit Survey Committee Report to date.

MISHRA, R.B.:

Problems of Management in a Cooperative Marketing Organisations.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VIII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 364-373.

Deals with the management defects and draw backs and problems of cooperative marketing societies in India and also suggests remedies to remove these problems.

VERMA, J.K.:

Recruitment of Personnel - Policy.  
NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,  
Volume I, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 8-11, and 20-21.

The article provides good guidelines to the big and small cooperative organisations in India, on the recruitment of Personnel's.

COOPERATIVE BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT S-E ASIAN REGION (contd.)

MALAYSIA

✓ KULARAJAH, N.A.:

Management by Objectives under M.C.I.S. 1971 : Re-Organisation.  
MCIS REVIEW,  
Volume IV, No. 1, April 15th, 1971, pp. 15-27.

SUMMARY: Please see under the classified heading "COOPERATIVE INSURANCE : COOPERATIVE INSURANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION : MALAYSIA", of this Bulletin (Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Volume 6, No. 4, January 1972), on page 24, by the same author.

COOPERATIVE AUDITING

KACHAPESWARAN, A.:

Responsibilities of Auditors.  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 6, December 1971, pp. 387-391.

The article highlights the following two important aspects of cooperative auditing.

1. The auditors should be a qualified person and he should be thoroughly acquainted with the practice of cooperation.
2. The auditors should not only concentrate on the checking of balance sheet of cooperative societies, but he should also guide the members of cooperative society for their duties towards their society.

KRISHNASWAMI, J.R.:

Towards New Developments in Cooperative Auditing.  
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,  
Volume VII, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 399-407.

In this article the author has explained the significance of cooperative auditing by explaining the following points;

1. Importance of cooperative audit,
2. Nature of cooperative audit,
3. Operational auditing,
4. Management audit,
5. Management Accounting,
6. Internal audit,
7. Training arrangements,
8. Audit system, and
9. Involvement.

ALLIED SUBJECTS

RELIGION AND CULTURE

RELIGION AND CULTURE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

IRAN

AVERY, Peter:

IRAN : Cultural Crossroads for 2,500 years.  
THE UNESCO COURIER,  
October 1971, 24th Year, pp. 4-11.

"This issue of the "UNESCO COURIER" is published to mark an important date : the 2,500th Anniversary of the founding of Iran. UNESCO's General Conference, recognizing the importance of Iranian civilization in world history and its "links with other civilizations over a period of twenty-five centuries", last year adopted a resolution calling on UNESCO and its Member States to cooperate with the Iranian authorities in this commemoration. The editors hope that the presentation in this issue of a few of the features of Iranian culture and civilization - brief and incomplete though they may be will help to spark a more profound interest in the great traditions of Persia which are as alive today as they were two millennia ago."

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

BANGLADESH

SAVARKAR, Joy:

The Economic Challenge Facing Bangla Desh.  
FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,  
Volume LXXIV, No. 51, December 18, 1971, pp. 12-13.

INDIA

BALASUBRAMANYAM, V.N.:

Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M159-M166.

"What has been the impact of imported technology and investment on Indian industrial productivity, exports and growth? As the Reserve Bank of India study on the subject puts it, "the major problem in this field is, for instance, whether, on balance, foreign collaboration arrangements have resulted in, or can be relied on to result, in, a net gain to the country? Have those firms and industries

AID & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

which have relied more on technology fared better relative to the others in terms of productivity and growth?" Central to the same theme are questions such as what exactly is the nature of knowledge imported under the technical collaboration agreements? Has the implementation of foreign techniques resulted in a higher capital-labour ratio? Is the imported knowledge restructured to suit Indian factor and product market conditions? What has been the cost of such restructuring? How best to assess the quality of knowledge imported? Is the market for knowledge a perfect one? If not, what are the costs and benefits of operating in an imperfect market for knowledge? Questions such as these are easily raised, but answers are hard to find, mainly because of the lack of reliable and comprehensive factual and statistical data on the subject.

A benefit-cost analysis of foreign technology requires much more comprehensive information than is available from published sources. A sector-by-sector analysis of the problems or even micro case studies of selected individual firms with foreign collaboration in each of the industrial sectors would be a more fruitful avenue of approach than overall macro studies."

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

AGGARWAL, Partap C.:

Impact of Green Revolution on Landless Labour - A Note.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY;  
Volume VI, No. 47, November 20, 1971, pp. 2363-2368.

"Studies have shown that thus far the demand for labour per hectare has not been significantly curtailed by the so-called Green Revolution. This is because increased use of farm machinery has also led to multicropping and more intensive agriculture. However, the nature of labour demand has changed. For instance, more talented labourers, are sought after for year-round employment. Also, at peak periods, such as harvesting, labour demand has become more critical because of the need quickly to clear the land and prepare it for the next crop. This has resulted in high wages at harvest times, and in fact throughout the year. The farmers consequently are seeking harvesting combines and other machines to replace slow and increasingly expensive manual labour. It seems fairly clear that demand for labour will diminish as agriculture becomes more mechanised.

Large landowning farmers are becoming prosperous with the help of government agencies, banks, and cooperative societies. They are investing in capital intensive equipment in order to enhance their

LABOUR AND EMPLOYEEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

direct control over agriculture and also their income. The small cultivators and the landless labourers, on the other hand, are losing out in several ways. For instance the demand for their traditional services has diminished availability of land on crop-sharing basis is reduced, inflation has kept their real wages almost constant, and alternate employment opportunities have lagged behind need. Consequently, the two classes are becoming polarised and increasingly antagonistic to each other. At this early stage, the problem may not be difficult to solve. But before deteriorates further, the situation must be carefully analysed and effectively remedied."

CHARLES; K.J.:

Employment Aspects of the Green Revolution.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume XVIII, Number 1, October 1971, pp. 50-53.

"More employment opportunities, if planned properly, can be created with the help of new technological devices in those countries also which are regarded as overburdened with labour force. The researches mentioned in the article indicate these possibilities."

MONEY AND BANKING

EDITOR: An International Banking Survey.  
THE ECONOMIST,  
Volume 241, No. 6692, November 27, 1971, pages LXXIV (between the pages 56 and 57).

Deals with the effect of dollar crises on the banking activities and fluctuation of exchange rates in major commercial cities of the world.

EDITOR: Commercial Banks and Agricultural Credit.  
INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,  
Volume XXVI, No. 3, July-September 1971, pp. 251-254.

The growing demand for agricultural credit in the context of the Green Revolution and the urgency for meeting it adequately, led to an important shift in the agricultural credit policy, viz., the adoption of multi-agency approach. Despite the expansion in credit supplied by the cooperatives, it was thought that they alone may not be able to meet fully the increased demand for agricultural credit and therefore, the commercial banks were brought into the picture. This note briefly review the performance of the commercial banks in financing agriculture since 1967-68-1971.

LAND REFORMS

LAND REFORMS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

DANTWALA, M.L., and SHAH, C.H.:

Pre-Reform and Post-Reform Agrarian Structure.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,

Volume XXVI, No. 3, July-September 1971, pp. 183-200.

"The major aim of our research project is to study the impact of land reform legislation on the agrarian structure in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Since the principal legislation under study is the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948 as amended in 1956, the major indicator of the impact of the legislation would be the change in the extent and character of tenancy."

First it present an detailed picture of the agrarian structure as it existed in 1956-57 (Pre-Reform period). Secondly it examine the magnitude and character of the change which took place as a result of the implementation of the legislation. Thirdly, it analyses the post-reform (1964-65).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

UMALI, D.L.:

Asia's New Realities - A Plan for Action.

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,

Volume LXXIV, No. No. 51, December 18, 1971, pp. 64-66.

Deals on the important socio-economic problems of Asia, viz., over population, low production per hector, over-crowded cities, slums and housing problems, elitarcy, health and hazard. The author suggests remedy for these ill. Emphesised the role of F.A.O. (Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations) in the eradication of these ill from Asia.

BANGLA DESH

SAVARKAR, Joy:

The Economic Challenge Facing Bangla Desh.

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,

Volume LXXIV, No. 51, December 18, 1971, pp. 12-13.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

IESAI, M.B.:

Community Development and the New Agricultural Strategy.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 4, November 16, 1971, pp. 7-10.

Deals with the role of Community Development programme and Panchayat Raj in new agricultural strategy in India.

EDITOR: Community Development and the Challenge of the Seventies.

KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 6-35.

This is the nineteenth anniversary number brought out as a part of the celebration of the Second Community Development Week. It is a special 64 page issue combining the issues dated September 16, and October 1, 1971. The articles appeared under the title are as follows:

1. Community Development Block : Need for New Orientation, by the Editor.
2. Relevance of Community Development, by R.N. Haldipur.
3. Community Development : Promise, Performance and Prospects, by U.C. Ghildyal.
4. Changing role of Development Administration, by P.R. Dubhashi.
5. Training of Farmers Through Field Demonstrations, by M.N. Chaudhuri.
6. Employment for the Millions, by R.S. Chopra.
7. Mahatma Gandhi on Rural Democracy, by the Editor.
8. Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development, by the Editor.

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

BEHARI, Bepin:

Fruit Preservation Industry Offers New Avenues of Employment.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 5, December 1, 1971, pp. 14-15.

Deals with the possibilities of developing fruit preservation industry in India.

INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

EDITOR: A Special Issue of "Public Undertakings", Volume 3, No. 4, November 1971, specially brought out on "Nehru and the Public Sector". The following articles appeared in this issue, explains the views of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru on various types of public sectors in India.

1-Progress by consent, 2-Socialism through democratic framework, 3-An example of democratic functioning, 4-Democracy and the changing world, 5-Democracy and planning, 6-Perspective Planning, 7-Flexible economic policy, 8-Individual and social freedom, 9-A mixed economy, 10-The middle way, 11-Co-existence necessary, 12-Crossing the barriers of poverty, 13-Concept of long term planning, 14-Private property and public good, 15-Second Five-Year Plan, 16-The State's Role in industrialisation, 17-A base for future progress, 18-Our policies justified, 19-To the business community, 20-Foreign capital, 21-Personnel for industry, 22-Production the first essential, 23-No change in food policy, 24-All encouragement to shipping, 25-The human factor and the development, 26-Economists comments on Nehru's views on public sector, 27-Public sector for planned development, by H.N. Bahuguna, 28-Public Sector: A necessity, by V.N. Kak, 29-Dominant role of public sector, by Dr. P.C. Jain, 30-Free enterprise system unsuitable now, by M. Sinha Ray, 31-Nehru's concept of workers participation in public sector, by Balgovind Verma, 32-Nehru : A passionate devotee of public sector, by Indarjit Singh, 33-Nehru wanted mixed economy, by Prof. Joseph K. Alexander, 34-Jawaharlal Nehru and the public sector, by M. Sinha Ray, 35-Nehru founder of public sector in modern India, by Dr. P.C. Jain, 36-Nehru's concept of public sector, by Dr. D S. Nag, 37-Strong cooperatives essential by Jawaharlal Nehru, 38-Desel Traction, by C. Chalpati Rao, 39-Bazpur is Nehru's gift by Amir Hassan, 40-State Intervention essential by Mohan Dharja, and 41-Public sector for rapid industrialisation, by Ajit Singh.

KHAN, A.M.:

Employment Potential of Rural Industries Projects.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 53-55.

Certain norms can be adopted for the assessment. These include:

1. the extent of diversification in rural occupations,
2. mobilisation of savings from the rural communities for industrial purposes,
3. technological transformation to raise the productivity of labour,
4. reduction in exodus of rural labour to urban areas, and
5. cost-benefit ratio of the programme.

A satisfactory answer to these norms would give a clear indication about the extent of new employment opportunities created as a result of the programme.

INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

MANJAPPA, K.L.:

Prospects for Rural Industrialisation.  
KHADI GRAMODYOG (JOURNAL OF RURAL ECONOMY OF INDIA),  
Volume 18, No. 1, October 1971, pp. 45-49.

Industrialisation of our rural areas is of urgent importance now, which needs to be carried out in a methodical and rational way. Some advocate, the propagation of large scale industries in the rural areas, while others plead for the establishment of village and cottage industries to the exclusion of large industries. The golden means to achieve our objective would be the even spread of modern, viable small scale industries to exploit the total resources, both human and material.

The following main points are discussed in the article:  
1-Economic viability, 2-Colder mean, 3-Significant aims for industrialisation, 4-Challenge and opportunities, 5-Ground-work for rural industrialisation, and 6 Towards rural industrialisation.

- - - : Rural Industrialisation : Progress and Prospects.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 48-50.

"There are quite a few pertinent questions which should be answered properly so as to enable one to form a correct perspective on rural industrialisation. The first question is: "What does rural industrialisation imply?" The second concerns the 'why' of it. And the third 'how' it can be brought about. And last but not the least one wants to know whether rural industrialisation is at all possible in the conditions obtaining in India. We shall try to assess the prospects for rural industrialisation in the light of the answers to these questions and the lessons of past experience."

■ EPA, Ram K.:

New Technology for Rural Industries.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 1, October 1, 1971, pp. 50-52.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

■ EDITOR: 2nd Afro-Asian Conference on Small Industries and All India  
Exhibition of Small Industries,  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT,  
No. 2, April 1971.

This issue contains the compilation of papers submitted in the 2nd Afro-Asian conference on Small Industries and All India Exhibition of Small Industries held at New Delhi in 1971. The following papers appeared in this issue are:

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

1. Tasks Before the Second Afro-Asian Conference on Small Industries, by the Editor.
2. Small Industries Exhibition an Important Land-mark, by Moinul Haqu Choudhury.
3. Vital Role of Small Industries for Economic Growth, by Dinesh Singh.
4. Export Promotion of Small Industries Products, by the Editor.
5. Facilities to Small Industries in India, by the Editor.
6. Small Industries in In India, by K. Balachandran.
7. Small Scale Industries in the Afro-Asian Region, by O.P. Jain.
8. The Role of Small Industries in the Acceleration of Asian Growth, by H.T. Oshima.
9. Revised Industrial Policy for Expansion of Small Scale Sector, by the Editor.
10. The Public Sector in India, by N.N. Kashyap.
11. The New Weapon for Commercial Revolution, by L.N. Mishra.
12. Trade Development Authority, by the Editor.
13. Growth and Progress of Trade Development Authority in India, by A.C. Banerjee.
14. TDA Offers Package of Services, by the Editor.
15. Great Potential for Small Industry, by G.B. Nwalkar.
16. Quality Control for Success of Industry, by Dr. Bharat Ram.
17. Economic Growth & Development in a Developing Country, by Editor.
18. The Small Scale Industries in Japan, by the Editor.
19. Trade Development in Developing Countries, by Manuel Pe Rez-Guerrero.
20. Rural Industries have a Big Potential: Reserve Bank Survey, by the Editor.
21. Items Reserved for Small Scale Sector, by the Editor.
22. International Trade Terms, by the Editor.
23. Spectacular Growth of Small Industries in India, by K.L. Nanjappa.
24. India and the European Economic Community, by Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf.
25. How To Start A Small Industry in India, by the Editor.
26. Marketing Management in Small Scale Industries, by M.S. Raju.
27. Small Industry Exports, by O.P. Jain.
28. Development Planning of Small Scale Industries, by O.P. Jain.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA

JAPPA, K.L.:

Small Scale Industry -- Its Role and Perspective.  
JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE,  
Volume XXI, No. 8, November 1971, pp. 24-28.

"Spectacular growth of small scale industries during the last fifteen years is primarily the result of a comprehensive assistance programme in vogue for small scale units and also due to the favourable circumstances provided by a large and rapidly growing indigenous market for a variety of consumer and producer goods, new as well as old". The main points

The main points discussed in the article are as follows:

1. Small Scale Industry - A Definition.
2. Present Status and Contribution.
3. Qualitative Aspects of Small Industry's Contribution  
(a-Diversification of activity, b-Dispersal of Activity, and  
c-Upgrading of Entrepreneurial Skill), and
4. New Strategy for the Small Sector.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

UNITED KINGDOM

O.P.:

Export Assistance for Small Industries in the United Kingdom.  
JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE,  
Volume XXI, No. 8, November 1971, pp. 53-57.

"There are some 80,000 small manufacturing companies in Britain, which play a very important role in that country's economy. They produce goods of an estimated value of £9,000 million annually, nearly a quarter of the Gross Domestic Product. Although, more than 50 per cent of the British export trade is done by a small number of big firms, these firms depend to a great extent on the production of innumerable small firms. Thus, small manufacturing companies contribute appreciably to export production in the United Kingdom."

How it is done in UK has been elaborated through the following points:

1. Appreciable role,
2. Varied Export Assistance,
3. Extensive Market Information,
4. Wide Publicity Media,
5. Advisory Production Facilities,
6. Efficient Business Services,
7. Fiscal Incentives,
8. Specialised Marketing Systems, and
9. Promising Future.

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

BHATTACHARYA, N., and CHATTERJEE, G.S.:

Consumer Prices and Per Capita Household Consumption in Rural India: Variation Between States.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 44, October 30, 1971, pp. 2249-2253.

"Budget data collected in the 18th round of the National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) has been utilised for constructing indices of consumer price variation among the rural areas of the different states of India. Consumer price indices, computed to compare the price level in each state with that in rural India as a whole, are also employed to compare the average per capita total household expenditure in the different states at rural India prices.

A major limitation of the price differential indices is the exclusion of item-groups like education and durables. Besides, there are inherent limitations of NSS household budget data which are not collected specifically for purposes of construction of consumer price indices. The findings may have been partly vitiated, therefore, by the unrecognised factor of quality variation. Finally, there are the intrinsic limitations of interregional comparisons of consumer prices owing to climatic or other environmental differences."

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL WELFARE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

CHOWDHRY, D. Paul:

New Directions in Rural Child Welfare Programmes.  
KURUKSHETRA,  
Volume 20, No. 4, November 16, 1971, pp. 4-6.

Deals with the new directions taken in rural child welfare programmes in India.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

EDITOR: Exploring New Approaches and Methods in Education in Asia.  
BULLETIN OF THE UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN ASIA,  
Volume VI, No. 1, September 1971, pp. 7-126.

The issue is divided in three sections. The following are the

EDUCATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

three section with their sub-sections:

Section I: Programmes and Projects in Asian Countries:

1. Correspondence education in India.
2. The system approach to educational reform in Indonesia.
3. The development of educational technology in Japan.
4. The NHK's educational broadcasts in Japan.
5. Mastery learning in the Korean Middle Schools.
6. New methods and techniques in Malaysian education.
7. Use of instructional technology in Pakistan.
8. Instructional television in the Philippines.
9. The centre for production and training for adult education television in Singapore.
10. The progress of ETV in Singapore.

Section II: General : Methods and Techniques.

1. New resources for learning.
2. Programmed instruction.
3. Film loops - a modern aid to learning.
4. Electronics for Education.
5. Notes about the authors.

Section III: Bibliographical Supplement.

TRADE AND MARKETING

TRADE AND MARKETING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

INDIA

**ATTOPADHYAY, S.:**

Sales Promotion - Concepts, Tools and Techniques.  
FERTILISER NEWS,  
Volume 16, No. 11, November 1971, pp. 43-48.

"The article discusses the basic concepts of sales promotion, the various promotional techniques involved and their effectiveness in fertiliser sales. It is difficult to decide which technique is best in all situations. The task of the fertiliser marketing man, therefore, is to study the relative effectiveness of each technique and formulate the sales promotion strategy accordingly."

**PPRECHT, Max R.:**

Experience in Licensed Manufacturing in India: An Example of Development Aid on Private Basis.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 275-283.

TRADE AND MARKETING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

SAU, Ranjit K.:

Market Price, Shadow Price and All That.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November\*27, 1971, pp. M139-M147.

"Despite all the suspicions that have been cast on its theoretical soundness and practical usefulness, the concept of 'shadow price' still lingers on in cost-benefit analyses. In this article it is argued that shadow prices as computed from linear programming models of development planning are far from satisfactory as an instrument of planning. Apart from the question of feasibility of solving a sufficiently large size programming problem, there are doubts whether, the dual solution would be comparatively consistent, robust and stable. Besides, there are reservations as to the validity of the simplifying assumptions of economic relations implied in a programming model."

EDITOR: Review of India's Foreign Trade.  
JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE,  
Volume XXI, No. 9, December 1971, pp. 48-53.

EDITOR: Foreign Trade and Financial News.  
JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE,  
Volume XXI, No. 9, December 1971, pp. 55-61.

HILL, O. Mary:  
Foreign Trade Barriers : What You should Know.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 307-326.

NARASIMHAN, S. :  
Non-Tariff Barriers in International Trade - Effects on India.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 247-258.

RAJAN, M.S., and MEHTA, S.S. :  
India's Foreign Policy and Trade Promotion.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 259-274.

SATISH CHANDRA :  
International Business Meet : Strategy for Export Promotion.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 299-306.



TRADE AND MARKETING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

MALAYSIA

SACHDEVA, M.S.:

MALAYSIA : Know Your Markets.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 327-345.

TRADE AND MARKETING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

EURASIA

RAMU, S.S.:

Economic Cooperation : India-UAR-Yugoslavia.  
FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW,  
Volume VI, No. 3, October-December, 1971, pp. 284-296.

LATIN AMERICA

MOHAN RAM:

India's Trade Prospects in Latin America.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 47, November 20, 1971, pp. 2347-2349.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION

RAJ, K.N.:

Some Questions Concerning Growth, Transformation and Planning of  
Agriculture in the Developing Countries.  
JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING,  
No. 1, 1969, pp. 15-38.

In the introduction, the learned author explain the area and objectives of the article. "Recent literature on agriculture in the developing countries has tended to draw a sharp distinction between those that have been able to accelerate the rate of growth in this sector to phenomenally high levels over a short period of time and those that have failed to do so. This difference in performance has been attributed to the successful transformation of traditional agriculture in the former through changes in technology. The inference has also been that the same or similar changes in technology in other developing countries would lead to comparable break-throughs in agriculture and to high rates of growth within relatively short periods.

It is necessary to examine closely the factual basis of this hypothesis and its analytical and policy implications. For if the

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

facts and the hypothesis are correct one would be justified in assuming that the institutional framework of agrarian economies is not a serious obstacle to growth and that what is needed above all is concentration on specific questions relating to the mechanics of the technological change required in each case and the supply of the necessary inputs. Moreover, if growth rates of the order usually mentioned in this context can be achieved in agriculture, it would be much easier than it has appeared up to now to solve the many other problems, such as inflation, foreign exchange shortage and idle manpower, faced by developing countries."

The following three countries have been discussed in the article: i-Mexico, ii-China (Taiwan), and iii-India. The general implications are also given in the article.

INDIA

MULAY, S. Hira Nand, and JAGDISH SINGH:  
Role of Farm-Women in Decision-Making.  
THE HARYANA COOPERATION,  
Volume 5, No. 1-2. February-May, 1971, pp. 27-37.

PURI, D.N.:  
Role of Agro-Service Centres  
FERTILISER NEWS,  
Volume 16, No. 11, November 1971, pp. 28-29.

Timely availability of all the agricultural inputs from one place is essential to increase yields. The Agro-Service Centres, aim at fulfilling this objective. Yet there is no clear understanding of the scope, functions and responsibilities of these centres. This article describes the various facilities the Agro-Service Centres could offer to the farming community. The article has been elaborated by the following points.

1. Supplying agricultural inputs.
2. Providing soil testing facilities.
3. Proper management essential for success.
4. Collaboration between various agencies.

SWAMINATHAN, M.S.:  
New Vistas in Agriculture,  
THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,  
Volume LXIII, No. 6, December, 1971, pp. 379-382.

The author is a renowned agricultural scientist of India. This article is based on his speech delivered in Madras. Here the speaker has highlighted the various areas of agricultural problems faced in India. It also deals about the new prospects in agricultural fields in India. The following points have been

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH-FAST ASIAN REGION (contd.)

INDIA (contd.)

highlighted in the speech.

1. Emphasis on Human Health.
2. High Productivity and Stability of Production.
3. Per Capita Productivity and Poverty.
4. Significance of the Semi arid-areas to the national economy.
5. Stability of production in relation to the goal of self-sufficiency.
6. Spread of technology as a function of the ease of adoption.
7. Recent advances in dry land farming:  
a-Moisture conservation, b-New varieties, c-New methods of nutrient supply, d-New vistas in a land use planning.
8. Science Based Agricultural Strategy.
9. Education and Knowledge.

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT

BHATTACHARYYA, S.K.:

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Management Planning and Control Systems.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M147-M152.

"This article attempts to relate the framework for management control and reporting systems developed by the author in two earlier articles to a planning and control system in use in an Indian system and, in process, to evolve guidelines for the effectiveness of such systems. The critical requirements for the effectiveness of management planning and control system must finally relate to the following questions:

- a. Is the organisational structure such that it defines authority and responsibility in terms of jobs to be accomplished, the costs and revenues of which are controlled by the responsibility centre concerned?
- b. Are the corporate goals and objectives translated into time-phased statement of unit targets based on the input-output relationship prevalent in the unit operations?
- c. Is the reporting system such that it can quickly diagnose deviations from the desired results, particularly in those areas which represent key variables in operations?
- d. Is the follow-up mechanism such that it ensures prompt remedial action by proper analysis, review and co-ordinated action?

A management planning and control system must answer all these questions in the affirmative before it can be truly effective."

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT (contd.)

BHATT, V.V.:

Recruitment and Promotion Policies in Commercial Banks.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M167-M169.

The present procedures for recruitment and promotion in Banks have evolved over the years in an ad hoc manner. Yet a proper solution to these problems is crucial for evolving a set of banking practices that are efficient and tuned to the attainment of national objectives.

Recruitment is generally based on merit tested through competitive examinations for applicants drawn from all over the country. This method may be suitable for services such as the civil service and the judiciary, but for non-officer jobs in district branches of banks which require local knowledge and trust and a modicum of accounting ability and reportive clarity, it would be far better to recruit from among local persons who have passed the school-leaving certificate examination. Such persons could even qualify for the officer cadre through a special banking examination. The branches could then be entrusted with greater responsibility and operate like subsidiaries of the lead banks.

LAL, L.: Leadership Styles and Managerial Performance.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT,  
Volume 10, No. 11, November 1971, pp. 37-39, and 46.

For several years, behavioural scientists have been trying to specify predicatable relationships between various leadership styles and managerial performance, but the entire research work in this field shows contradictory or unrelated and divergent findings. It is the intent of this paper to locate and integrate the consistencies and to generate and use a network of variables for predicting outcomes of managerial performance. This paper presents:

1. a brief review of the conceptual structure resulting from several programmes of research in leadership styles.
2. the adequacy of leadership styles in predicting managerial performance variables.

MANDELIA, S.P.:

Professional Manager : His Role & Its Scope.  
INDIAN MANAGEMENT,  
Volume 10, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 29-32.

SHARMA, V.K.:

Fringe Benefits & Employee Satisfaction.  
INDIAN MANAGEMENT,  
Volume 10, No. 10, October 1971, pp. 33-37.

BOOK-KEEPING AND MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

INDIA

NIPTA, L.C.:

Corporate Policies on Bonus Share Issues in India.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M157-M158.

"Bonus issues in India are in the nature of 'stock-splits' rather than 'stock-dividends'. Increases in the total quantum of dividend distribution do not follow bonus issues quite as universally or automatically as is generally assumed. In fact, where dividend distribution has been increased, the quantum of increase has been usually less than in proportion to the bonus issue. This paper is based on the findings of a specific inquiry. It argues from its findings that both to counteract the tendency towards laxity and wastefulness in the investment of retained earnings and to check undesirable speculation, a policy of an annual 'stock-dividend' paid concurrently with the retention of profits has distinct advantages over the present practice in India. The current practice amounts to capitalising past accumulations at infrequent and irregular intervals according to the whim of managements."

LINGARAJAN, C., and MAMPILLY, Paul:

Net Present Value Versus Internal Rate of Return.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M153-M156.

"As the net cash inflow generated during the life time of a project can be re-employed to earn further as and when they are realised, the exact point of time of occurrence of cash flows together with the size thereof becomes important in the process of evaluating the profitability of an investment project.

Net present value and internal rate of return were evolved as tools to give proper weightage to these factors in making capital budgeting decisions. However, in evaluating projects, these two tools of analysis do not always lead to the same conclusion. The purpose of this note is to examine the circumstances in which divergent conclusions are reached and also to indicate which technique is to be preferred."

BRAHMANIAN, K.K.:

Determinants of Corporate R. and D.  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,  
Volume VI, No. 48, November 27, 1971, pp. M169-M171.

"The R and D record of Indian companies is mostly depressing. In this context the question what factors influence the scale of R and D activity by firms is of great relevance for analytical as well as policy purposes. This article reports the findings of a cross-section regression analysis of a number of determinants of R and D by firms in the chemical industry."

TOWN PLANNING AND URBANIZATION

ASIA

EDITOR: Housing Asia's People.  
FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,  
Volume LXXIV, No. 43, October 23, 1971, pp. 57-68.

The article has been divided in three parts, namely:  
1. The Disaster Cities, by Paula Milone (San Francisco).  
2. The Poor Little Rich People, by Koji Nakamura (Tokyo).  
3. Brick Revolution, by Stjepan Pucak (Peking).

Each part emphasises one of the main problem of Housing in Asia.  
The central idea of problem is given below:

"If "people work better in colt conditions", how are asia's often miserably housed masses to participate in development? The pressures on the cities from the country - side, the legacy of the fifties which saw developing nations concentrating on industry at the expense of the social infrastructure, poverty, and a population growing faster than housing programmes - all have combined to make too much of urban Asia a disaster area. Paula Milone examines new approaches to old problems in major cities, Koji Nakamura looks at the effects of governmental indifference to housing in overcrowded but prosperous Japan, and Stjepan Pucak, Tanjug's Peking correspondent, describes how China has accommodated a quarter of the world's people in two decades."

A P P E N D I X : ( I )

THE NAME OF MAGAZINES FROM WHICH ARTICLES HAVE BEEN ABSTRACTED.

D A I L Y:

FINANCIAL EXPRESS:

Published for the Proprietors Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited, Indian Express Press, Bombay-1, INDIA.  
Price 25 Paise per day in India.

W E E K L Y:

ECONOMIC & POLITICAL WEEKLY:

Skylark, 284, Frere Road, Bombay-1, INDIA.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 60.00 in India.

ECONOMIST:

The Economist, Subscription Department, International Subscription Service, 54, St. James's Street, London, SW1, U.K.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW:

The Far Eastern Economic Review Limited, 401-408, Marina House, P.O. Box 160, Hong Kong.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 140.00 for India.

F O R T N I G H T L Y:

BOMBAY COOPERATOR:

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Union, 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay-1, INDIA.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India.

COOPERATOR:

National Cooperative Union of India, 72, Jorbagh, New Delhi-3, INDIA.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 10.00 in India

CO-OP COMMENTARY:

The Cooperative Union of Canada, 111, Sparks Street, Ottawa, CANADA K1P 5B5.

DEHRA DUKSHETRA:

Publications Division, Government of India, "A" Block, Patiala House, New Delhi-1. INDIA  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 5.00 in India

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST:

The Southern Economist, 24 Haudin Road, Bangalore-1. INDIA  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 15.00 in India or Foreign US \$4.00 or 25s.

DEHRA DUKSHETRA:

Publications Division, Government of India, "A" Block, Patiala House, New Delhi-1, INDIA.  
Annual Subscription : Rs. 7.50 in India

A P P E N D I X : (II)

M O N T H L Y:

CENTROSOYUS REVIEW:

9, Neglinnaya Street, Moscow, K-31, U S S R.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS BULLETIN:

International Cooperative Alliance, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street,  
London, W1X 9PA, U.K.

Annual Subscription : Indian Rs. 18.00 or US \$2.40

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING:

Cooperative Press Limited, Progress House, 418-Chester Road,  
Manchester M16 9HP, U.K.

Annual Subscription : £ 2-15-0

COOPERATIVE SUGAR:

National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited,  
L-8, South Extension, Part II, New Delhi-49, INDIA

Annual Subscription : Rs. 12.00 in India.

FAR EAST TRADE & DEVELOPMENT:

Laurence French Publications Limited, 3 Belsize Cres., London,  
NW3 5QZ, ENGLAND

Annual Subscription : £4.00

FERTILISER NEWS:

Fertiliser Association of India, 85 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi-11, INDIA.

Annual Subscription: Rs. 30.00 in India.

HOUSING TIMES:

The Bombay Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, 19 Bell Building,  
Sir P. Mehta Road, Bombay-1. INDIA.

Annual Subscription : Indian Rs. 5.00 in India.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION:

Indian Adult Education Association, 17-B, Indraprasth Marg,  
New Delhi-1, INDIA.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 8.00

INDIAN MANAGEMENT:

All India Management Association, 29, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-13.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 30.00 in India.

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

The Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, Ministry  
of Foreign Trade, Government of India, Udhog Bhavan, New Delhi.

Annual Subscription (Inclusive of Postage) : Rs. 12.00 in India,  
US. \$4.32 Cents or 28 Shillings for Foreign.

KHADI GRAMODYOG:

Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodaya, Irla Road,  
Vile Parle (West), Bombay-56, INDIA.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 2.50 in India.

MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION:

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union, TNCU Building, Near Walajah  
Bridge, Madras-9, INDIA

Annual Subscription : Rs. 10.00



A P P E N D I X: (III)

M O N T H L Y (contd.):

NCCF NEWS BELLETIN:

The National Cooperative Consumer's Federation Limited,  
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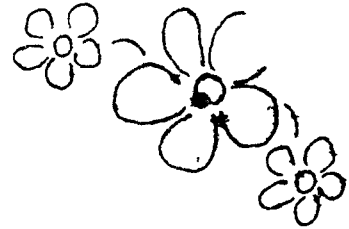
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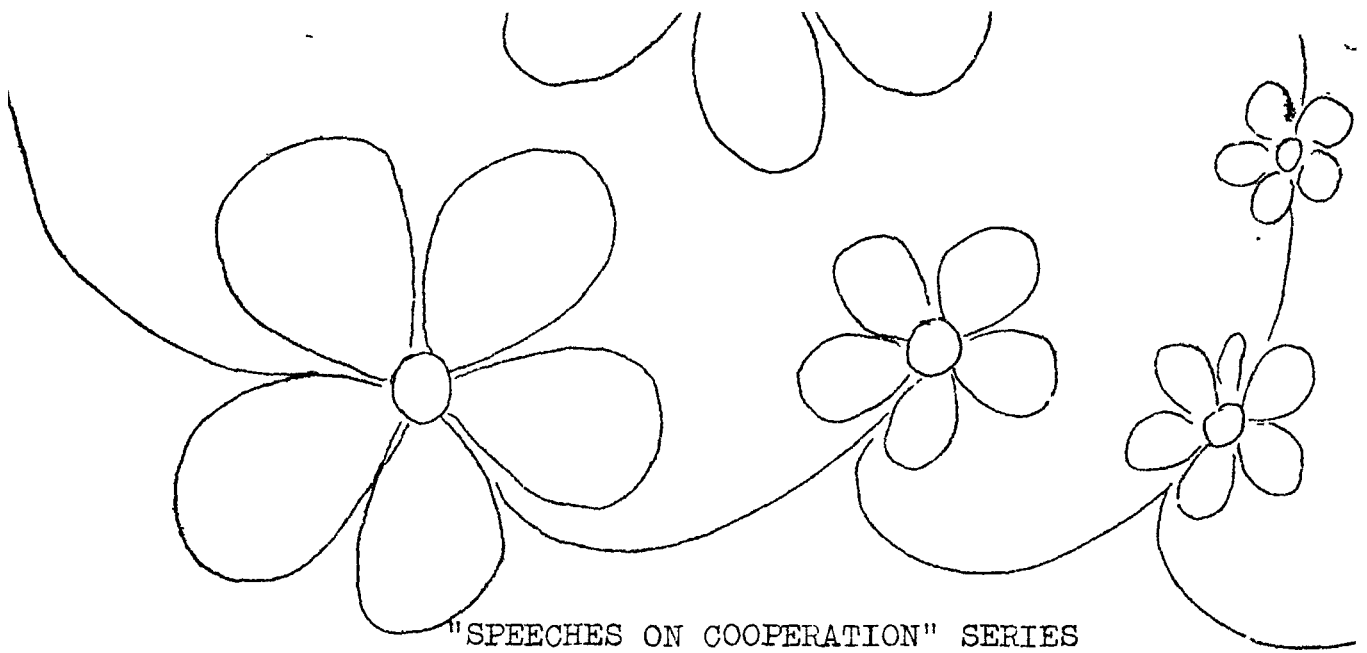
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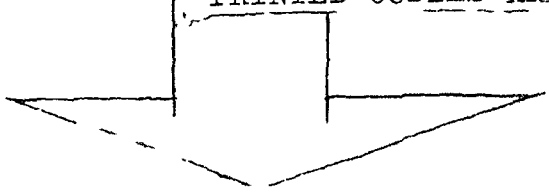
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