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ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA



I know of no other instrument so potentially powerful and full of social purpose as the Cooperative Movement.

—INDIRA GANDHI



Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year



(R. B. RAJAGURU)
ICA Regional Director for S-E Asia

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**ICA
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BULLETIN**

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OUR COVER

Mr. Lars Marcus, President of ICA

ICA Regional Council meets in Bangkok

The twenty-sixth meeting of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 8th November 1984. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Regional Councillor from Thailand, and was attended by the following :

- Mr. A.T. Poustie,
Member for Australia
- Mr. Quazi Abdus Salam,
Member for Bangladesh
- Mr. S.M. Selim,
Member for Bangladesh
- Mr. V P. Singh,
Member for India
- Mr. Eddiwan,
Member for Indonesia
- Mr. Moh. Yahya Suryanagara,
Member for Indonesia
- Mr. Shiro Futagami, Alternate
Member for Japan
- Mr. S. Fukuda, Member for Japan
- Mr. Ki-Won Suh,
Member for Korea
- Mr. Yong-Duck Kim, Alternate
Member for Korea
- Datuk Haji Aziz Mohammad
Ibrahim, Alternate
Member for Malaysia
- Mr. R. Mathimugan, Alternate
Member for Malaysia
- Brig Gen. Arcadio S. Lozada,
Member for Philippines
- Mr. A. Kilyako,
Member for Philippines
- Mr. A.J. Hendricks,
Member for Singapore
- Mr. Roland Tay Tatt Jin,
Member for Singapore



Mr. Phun Boonchit, Dy. Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, inaugurating the ICA Council Meeting. (l-r.) Mr. Bengt Kjeller, SCC, Stockholm; Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General, Cooperative Promotion Department; Mr. Phun Boonchit, Col Surin Cholpraserd, Chairman, Cooperative League of Thailand and Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia.

Mr. M.R.B. Daswatte,
Member for Sri Lanka

Mr. K. Fujimoto, Managing
Director, IDACA, Japan.

Inauguration

The meeting, hosted by the Co-operative League of Thailand, was preceded by the meetings of the Sub-Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries, Consumer and International Trade on 6th and 7th November 1984.

The Council and other meetings were formally inaugurated on 5th November, by Mr. Phun Boonchit, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Royal Thai Government. The inaugural meeting was also addressed by Col Surin Cholpraserd, Chairman, Co-operative League of Thailand; Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia and Mr. Bengt Kjeller of the SCC. Mr. Taweewat Charoensook, Director of the Co-operative League of Thailand, proposed a vote of thanks.

The Committee Meetings and the Council Meeting were attended by Mr. Malte Jonsson, Head of Development Section, ICA Geneva; Mr. Alf Carlsson, Director, Swedish Co-operative Centre, Stockholm; Mr. Bengt Kjeller, SCC, Stockholm; Mr. Folke Dubell of Sweden and

The Council endorsed the programme of activities proposed for the year 1985-86.

Executive Sub-Committee of the Council

According to the new ICA Rules, the ICA Regional Council elected an Executive Sub-Committee with Mr. R. Mathimugan, Member from Malaysia and a Member of the ICA Executive Committee as Chairman, and Mr. Eddiwan, Member from Indonesia, as Vice-Chairman. The Council also elected Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Thailand; Brig General A.S. Lozada, Philippines; Mr. A.T. Poustie, Australia and Mr. Roland Tay Tatt Jin, Singapore as Members.

Education Sub-Committee

The Regional Council decided that there should be an Education Sub-Committee of the Regional Council and that the secretariat should work out a scheme for the expansion of the SEASPECT to be the Education and Training Sub-Committee, with appropriate changes in its composition.

Trade and Industrial Committees to merge

The Regional Council decided to amalgamate the Industrial Committee with the Trade Committee which would thereafter be called the Trade and Industry Sub-Committee of the Regional Council.

Study to set up Sub-Committees on Cooperative Tourism and Coop. Transport to be undertaken

Following the requests made at

the Council meeting to set up Sub-Committees on Tourism and Transport, the Council decided that a study should be first undertaken by ROEC and report to the next Regional Council Meeting to enable it to take a decision.

Nominations to the Regional Council

The Regional Council decided that the ICA ROEC in future will write to the national cooperative organisations in each country for nominations of Regional Councilors. In case of the Republic of Korea, however, the Regional Councillor mentioned that he would discuss this aspect with the other members of the ICA and let the ROEC know of the decisions made.

Nominations to Specialised Sub-Committees

It was decided that each country depending on its need will nominate not more than two persons to each of the Specialised Sub-Committees of the Regional Council. The specialised cooperative organisations in a particular field in each country affiliated to ICA directly will make nominations to the Sub-Committees. Where such organisation does not exist, nominations will be made by the national cooperative organisation.

IDACA Work Programme

The Regional Council in its capacity as Board of Advisors to the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia

(IDACA), Japan, noted the following activities to be undertaken by the Institute during 1985-86:

- (i) Training Courses for Cooperators from selected countries;
- (ii) General Course in Agricultural Cooperatives under Colombo Plan Programme;
- (iii) The Colombo Plan Course;
- (iv) IDACA Re-Union Courses;
- (v) ICA/IDACA Course on Agricultural Cooperation.

The Council was informed that the IDACA will be shifting to a new spacious premises located within the Agricultural Cooperative College around April 1986. The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC), which funds the IDACA activities out of support from its own members, is facing financial constraints in expanding IDACA. Presently, the CUAC is spending more than four million US dollars for maintaining and running various courses at IDACA. The CUAC is making efforts to persuade the Japanese government to support more technical assistance programmes for cooperatives.

Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Council will be held in New Delhi, India, during the period 7th to 15th November 1985, on the invitation of the National Cooperative Union of India to coincide with the 25th anniversary celebrations of the ICA ROEC. □

ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture

The ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture for South-East Asia held its nineteenth meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, on 6th November 1984, under the chairmanship of Brig. Gen. A.S. Lozada of the Philippines.

General A.S. Lozada, President, Cooperative Union of the Philippines, was re-elected Chairman for a period of four years (upto the next ICA Congress).

The meeting reviewed the significant developments that took place in the field of agricultural cooperation in their respective movements. A talk on "the Agricultural Cooperative Movement

in Thailand" was given by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General, Cooperative Promotion Department of Thailand.

The Sub-Committee discussed the activities carried out in 1984 by the ICA ROEC in the field of agricultural cooperation. It noted with appreciation the hosting of the Regional Seminar on Increasing Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock Industries through Cooperatives and Rationalisation of Distribution Process by the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), Japan, and study visits prior to the

Seminar in Republic of Korea by the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) and the National Livestock Cooperative Federation (NLCF) of the Republic of Korea.

The Sub-Committee discussed the two project proposals of the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP) formulated with the guidance of the ROEC:

- (a) Integrated Cooperative Development Programme for Cooperative Member Farm Families in the Compostela Valley.
- (b) Cagayan North Integrated Agro Fishery Cooperative Project.

The Sub-Committee endorsed the programme of activities proposed for the year 1985-86. □

The meeting of the Fisheries Sub-Committee was also held at Bangkok, Thailand, on 6th November 1984, under the Chairmanship of Haji Aziz Ibrahim of Malaysia.

Haji Aziz Ibrahim, Member for Malaysia and Vice-Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee for the next four years (till the next ICA Congress).

ICA Sub-Committee on Coop. Fisheries

Latest developments in the field of fisheries sector were reported to the meeting by the members. Mr. Chern Bamroongwong, Director General, Cooperative Promotion Department, Thailand, gave a talk on "Fishery Cooperative Movement Problems and Prospects".

The meeting discussed fishery development projects submitted for assistance to the ICA and urged that steps be taken to find suitable donors for these projects. The Sub-Committee recommended to the ICA Council the proposal to hold a Workshop on Fish Farming and Prawn Breeding. □

The eighth meeting of the ICA Committee on Consumer Cooperation for South-East Asia was held in Bangkok, on 7th November 1984, under the chairmanship of Mr. Snith Chittaporn.

Mr. Snith Chittaporn, President, Consumer Cooperative Federation of Thailand and Member for Thailand, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee for the next four years.

The Committee reviewed the activities carried out in the field of consumer cooperation. It placed its appreciation to the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union for arranging on-the-job training to professional employees and for

ICA Committee on Consumer Cooperation

agreeing to hold a regional seminar in August 1985. The Committee gratefully noted that the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation Korea, will be hosting a regional seminar on rural distribution through cooperatives in April, 1985.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the various activities and programmes carried out by the ICA ROEC in the field of consumer cooperation.

The Committee suggested that ROEC should assist the movements in formulating their perspective plans for the next three years with the help of experts from Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union and the Swedish Cooperative Centre. The Committee emphasised the importance of member participation especially of housewives, in consumer cooperative development and urged the movements to take steps to increase their participation. □

ICA Sub-Committee on International Cooperative Trade

The Sub-Committee on International Cooperative Trade held an informal meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, on 7th November 1984. Mr. Modesto P. Sa-Onoy, Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Ulf Bergstrom, Secretary, presented a report on the activities of

the Committee carried out through the Cooperative Trade Project.

The Cooperative Trade Project (CTP) plans to develop, in the long-term, international coop trade in fields of major importance to cooperative members as producers and consumers.

Work carried out by the Cooperative Trade Project includes: (1) a Technical Meeting on Export Marketing held in Kuala Lumpur; (2) a six-week consultancy for the upgrading of production technique and plant layout of a metal sheet manufacturing cooperative in Manila; and (3) a project identification mission conducted in Zamboanga, Mindanao in the Philippines where rattan canes are found to be abundant and cooperatives are developing products for export. □

Youth and Cooperatives

The Eighth Open Asian Conference on Cooperative Management was held in Bangkok (Thailand), from 11th to 17th November, 1984. The theme of the Conference was "Youth and Cooperatives". The Conference was organised by the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia (ICA ROEC) in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) on a self-financing basis. It was attended by about 200 participants from seven countries of the South-East Region viz. India, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Thailand. In addition, observers from international organisations such as International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (ACCU) participated in the Conference.

Inauguration

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General of Cooperatives, on behalf of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Royal Thai Government. The inauguration was presided over by Col. Surin Cholprasert, President, Cooperative League of Thailand.

The Conference was chaired by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong as Chairman of the Conference and in his

absence by Gen. Arcadio S. Lozada President, Cooperative Union of the Philippines, who was elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

The Conference was directed by Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Director, ICA ROEC. He was assisted by officers of ICA ROEC and the CLT.

Theme of the Conference

The 8th Open Asian Conference focussed on "Youth and Cooperatives" and was intended to be a preliminary exchange of ideas and experiences in this field which would lead to the initiation of more concrete action within the respective national situations during the course of 1985, which had been designated "The International Year of the Youth" by the United Nations. A large percentage of conference participants were from school and teachers cooperatives and were those already involved in working in the field of youth. There were also many from cooperative banking, thrift and credit society and agricultural cooperative sources who also had developed some programmes to assist youth.

The keenness displayed by the participants and wealth of knowledge which they were able to share were a great asset to the conference and enabled the conference to arrive at several useful conclusions and recommendations.

Methodology

The conference was conducted on the basis of Plenary Sessions at which four resource persons presented specialised papers; Commission sittings where the participants were divided into three Commissions to examine in depth some issues raised for Commission discussions, and to make suitable recommendations; a Plenary to discuss the Commission Recommendations and a final conference.

A two day field visit was made by some of the participants after the final plenary.

Papers introduced by the resource persons were:—Cooperatives and the Youth by Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia; Kobena—A Case Study from Malaysia by Mr. Wahiduddin Wahab, Managing Director, Kobena Malaysia; Preparing Youth for Cooperative Development by Dr. D. Vir, Joint Director, ICA ROEC; and Youth and Cooperatives—Experience from Thailand by Mr. Panom Kawkamnerd, Dy Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Bangkok.

Recommendations

Recommendations made by the conference include:—

The idea of cooperation should be imparted to children and youth at the school level

while organised group activities at the pre-kindergarten stage upto the primary school level would be one form to expose them to cooperative spirit, positive awareness of cooperative principles must be exposed at the upper primary level. This could be by means of school cooperatives and other informal and extra curricular activities.

At the secondary school stage formal cooperative subjects need to be included in school curriculum with some aspects for practical application of cooperative principles.

At the higher education level specialised courses on cooperative management and allied subjects should be offered.

Closer linkages should be established between the national youth movement and the cooperative system to enhance youth involvement in cooperatives. Where there are no national youth movement cooperatives should support the establishment of national youth movement.

Within the cooperative system itself there should be both horizontal and vertical collaboration for youth

activity and national cooperative organisations should work towards setting up of youth wings within their framework.

Cooperatives should provide opportunities for youth to be inducted into their management committees to enable them to gain practical experience and develop their administrative skills.

Well established cooperatives should find ways and means of developing the skills of youth in various fields for their self-employment and cooperative employment opportunities.

Cooperative training institutions should play a more vital role in increasing awareness about cooperatives among youth and also in improving their management skills.

The national cooperative movement and government should help youth in the establishment of economically viable cooperative enterprises.

Since investment capital is a problem for youth they should be supported in the first instance by government and the movement to enable them to become self-reliant.

Wherever necessary technical assistance could be sought from international organisations like ICA, ILO, FAO and other established donor agencies.

The ICA RO should undertake a study to explore the possibility of regional affiliation of youth cooperatives within the region and where it is found feasible it should be taken up through the Regional Council for South-East Asia for implementation.

Conclusion

The Conference concluded that there is wide scope to bring youth programmes in the mainstream of cooperative activity and to involve them in cooperative efforts with a view to make them partners in the overall development of cooperative movement of the country. This could be achieved through a planned process which would involve long term perspective planning in the cooperative movement as well as its coordination with the process of planning at the government level as also at the level of other non-official organisations engaged in youth programmes or activities.

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Geneva. 1 Switzerland

ICA ACTIVITIES

Involvement of Small Farmers in Coops for Increasing Food Production

A Regional Seminar on "Involvement of Small Farmers in Cooperatives for Increasing Food Production" was held in Bangkok, Thailand from the 12th to the 28th December 1984 by the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand.

The objectives of the seminar were to identify the problems faced in involving the poor and the small farmers in the activities of agricultural cooperatives, problems involved in providing necessary services by the cooperatives to them and to suggest solutions to these problems. The seminar was aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of the participants through mutual exchange of experiences among them-

selves and with resource persons of the seminar and through observation of the working of some of the successful cooperatives in Thailand.

Seventeen participants from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Rep. of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand and one observer from India attended the seminar.

The seminar was directed by Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director and Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation, ICA ROEC.

The inaugural session of the seminar was held in the morning of the 13th December 1984 at Bangkok Palace Hotel, Bangkok. The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General of the Cooperative Promo-

tion Department of the Government of Thailand.

Mr. Taweewat Charoensook, Director, Cooperative League of Thailand, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cooperative Movement of Thailand.

In his inaugural address Mr. Bamrungwong said that in all developing countries a sizeable proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and they live in rural areas and therefore the full potential of the rural development strategies can be realised only through the active involvement of the rural people at the grass root level. Cooperative organisation has been recognised as one of the most suitable form of rural institutions to safeguard the interests of the rural people and to generate social and



Inaugural Session of the Seminar (l-r) Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Seminar Director, Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General, Coop. Promotion Department and Mr. Taweewat Charoensook, Director, Cooperative League of Thailand

economic benefits for them. Referring to the research study on cooperatives and small farmer development, conducted by the ICA Regional Office and Royal Tropical Institute of Netherlands in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand he said that such studies help in formulating of projects for small farmer development. The Director General expressed his "best appreciation and compliments to the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia for its dedicated efforts to promote and assist the cooperative movements in the Region."

Addressing the inaugural session Mr. Lionel Gunawardana said that the agricultural cooperatives have an extremely important role to play in increasing food production and to play this role effectively it is essential to involve small farmers in

the activities of the cooperatives. As the small farming families constitute the bulk of the rural people of the Region, their active participation is needed in all economic development activities which are directed to improve the rural areas if they are to be meaningful. He thanked the Cooperative League of Thailand and the Cooperative Promotion Department of His Majesty's Government of Thailand for the willing support they have extended in organising the Seminar.

It is envisaged that the recommendations of the seminar would be implemented in selected primary agricultural cooperatives. These societies are expected to serve as demonstration units for effective involvement of the poor and the small farmers in agricultural cooperatives for increasing food production.

shop was to enhance the effectiveness of cooperative trainers and cooperative field educators by exposing to and training them in the effective use of various training methods, training aids and development of training material.

Methodology

The main style of work in the Workshop was the participative method. For this purpose several working groups were established. The input was three-pronged: (i) providing reading material relevant to the objectives of the workshop. This material was prepared by the ICA Regional Office in advance. (ii) Specialised inputs made by resource persons drawn from various institutions e.g. Films and Television Institute of India, Maharashtra State Institute of Audio-Visual Education, University of Poona and the VMNICM, and (iii) Study visits and practical assignments.

Audio-Visual Aids and Material Production

In order to enable the partici-

A Sub-Regional Workshop on "Techniques of Audio-visual Instruction and Development of Training Material" was held by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, at Pune, India, December 14-31, 1984. Fifteen participants representing India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka participated in the Workshop. The Workshop second in the series, was inaugurated by Mr. M.R. Rade, Director of the Maharashtra State Institute of Audio-Visual Education. Prof S.B. Rao of the VMNICM presided. Dr. G. Ojha, VMNICM, was the Programme Coordinator.

The main objective of the Work-



At the inaugural session of the Workshop (l-r) Dr. G. Ojha, Programme Coordinator, Dr. Damjan Prakash, Director of the Workshop, and Prof. S.B. Rao, VMNICM

pants to acquire sufficient skills under expert guidance and advice, the participants were given assignments—mainly to enable them to produce training material in the form of training packages relating to their own subjects and areas of interest. In addition to the production of training packages the participants were requested to produce one or two individual assignments.

The participants were provided with adequate demonstration, materials, and encouragement before they embarked on their own projects.

Group Work

For purposes of production of training material, the entire workshop was divided into seven working groups. These groups produced their work as small teams and task forces. The entire work produced was subjected to appraisal towards the end of the workshop. Each group was provided with external support e.g. guidance from Workshop Coordinators, subject specialists and other working materials e.g. graphics. Most of the work done was through the use of overhead projection transparencies, flannelgraphs and other simple visual media.

Material Production

A special input on the development of "Material Production Units" and "Media Resource Units" was made with a view to strengthening the work of national cooperative training centres and member education workers. Techniques of adaptation of existing training material (which are produced by agencies like the ICA-CEMAS and ILO-MATCOM) were discussed. A special paper on

"Material Production Activities in Sri Lanka" was also introduced with a view to generating an interest in similar activities in the participating countries. Information on the "Material Production Unit in Indonesia", started under the ILO-UNDP Cooperative Training Project, was also given to the participants.

Evaluation

The participants were encouraged to develop an evaluation instrument of their own in order to evaluate the work of the workshop itself. A majority of participants stated that the objectives of the workshop were "fully achieved", subject areas included were "just right", workshop duration was "just right", physical facilities and training environments were "very good" and the background material provided was "very helpful and well-prepared". Many of the participants felt that similar activities should be organised for other faculty members in the Region and that the ICA should provide technical support to national cooperative organisations and training centres to conduct similar activities.

Recommendations

The recommendations made by Part-I workshop held in the Philippines, June 1984, were endorsed and suggested that the ICA should continue to provide similar training programmes to faculty members in future in the Region on a regular basis. Some of the important recommendations made by the Workshop included, among others, "need for developing audio-visual aids production units at national cooperative training centres and national cooperative organisations", "need for establishing material production units which could under-

Margaret Digby Passes Away

Dr. Margaret Digby, CBE (Order of the British Empire) died peacefully on 6th January, 1985, after a short illness, at the age of 85.

She worked for fifty years for the Plunkett Poundation, first as Research Assistant, then as Secretary for 33 years, and finally as a Consultant for a further ten years until 1977, when she was made a honorary Trustee. She has written books and articles, carried out research, consultancy and advisory projects, drafted cooperative laws, set up training courses and lectured throughout the world.

take adoption, adaptation and publication of training materials", "need for establishing national and international centres for cooperative education and training which could offer programmes in methods and techniques of training and education", better and regular clearing house service from the CEMAS", and "request to the ICA to support training and development activities in the field of audio-visual education and training material development in the Region at national and provincial level".

The workshop was a step towards providing some initiative to national cooperative organisations and training centres in the field of application of systematic training material development and in creating proper environment for developing infrastructure which could support the production activities.

The workshop was directed by Dr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer (Audio-visual Aids) of the ICA ROEC.

ICA Congress

The 28th ICA Congress was held at the Congress Centrum in Hamburg from October 15-18, 1984. There were approximately 770 participants representing 56 countries.

The Mayor of Hamburg, Mr. Claus Von Dohnany, welcomed the participants. He stressed the cooperative traditions of the Hanseatic city of Hamburg, the social approach of cooperatives to economic problems and the challenge represented by the harmonization of competitiveness with participation.

Mr. Oswald Paulig, President of the German Cooperative Union stressed the importance of the charter on consumer's rights which had been defined during the ICA Congress in 1969 and reviewed the history of the cooperative movement in both parts of Germany.

Mr. Roger Kerinec, the outgoing President of the ICA, briefly expressed his solidarity with all decisions which had been made and implemented by the Executive and the Central Committees while he had been the President of the Alliance. He also stressed the need for the ICA to adapt its means to its ambitions and remarked that the organisation was to celebrate its 90th anniversary in 1985.

Ms. Françoise Baulier, the Interim Director of the Alliance, reported on the organisation's activities over the past four years. She expressed her thanks for the strong commitment of the ICA staff and said that, although the next years looked hopeful, a continued commitment from the Secretariat would be required.

Mr. Yvon Daneau (Canada), a member of the Executive Committee,

presented a report which stressed the need to consider as priorities: the relations with member organisations, the importance of research, the role of communications in the promotion of cooperation and relations with the UN agencies.

On the second day Mr Lloyd Wilkinson, the spokesman for the Executive Committee gave an expose on the proposed amendments to the ICA Rules, several delegates took the floor to express their opinions regarding the different Articles.

NEW ICA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The ICA Central Committee at its meeting held in October 1984 in Hamburg, West Germany, elected the following new Executive Committee of the ICA for a term of four years, till the next ICA Congress.

President:

Mr. Lars Marcus, Sweden

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Yvon Daneau, Canada

Mr. Michael Trunov, USSR

Members:

Mr. Shizuma Iwamochi, Japan

Mr. Morgan Williams, USA

Mr. Ornello Prandini, Italy

Mr. Oswald Paulig, West Germany

Mr. Anton E Rauter, Austria

Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson, U.K.

Ms. Raija Itkonen, Finland

Mr. Jan Kaminski, Poland

Mr. Momodou Dibba, Gambia

Mr. Jean Lacroix, France

Mr. R. Mathimugan, Malaysia

Mr. Jorgen Thygesen, Denmark

Mr. Jindrich Zahradnik,
Czechoslovakia.

Many participants stressed their strong belief in maintaining democracy within the ICA, and requested the deletion of those Articles which, in their opinion, were endangering this process.

The President of CLUSA, Mr. Morgan Williams, emphasized the necessity of the ICA remaining an open organisation, representing cooperatives from all continents and involved in all types of activity. Only a strong and efficient ICA could work with worldwide organisations to obtain assistance for promoting different types of cooperatives all over the world.

Among the revisions to the rules which were approved, was the principle of cooption to the Executive Committee which will make this body more representative of the organisation as a whole.

Dr. Hans Fahning, President of German Federation of Public Banks, spoke on the global problems of the world and the role of cooperatives and public institutions in resolving them. He particularly stressed environmental problems: disarmament—decreasing the tensions: reducing protectionism and the development of a new economic order.

Mr Micheal Trunov, spoke on his report "Global Problems and Cooperatives". He said that Centrosoyus had incorporated the points of view it had received from 42 movements.

Mr. Lars Marcus (Sweden) thanked Centrosoyus on behalf of the ICA Executive Committee, for the tremendous work they had undertaken in preparing the report. He stressed the necessity of incorporating the points of view of other cooperatives in certain aspects of

ROBERT BEASLEY FELICITATED

Mr. Robert L. Beasley, the ICA Director, was felicitated at a reception given by the Cooperative League of the USA in Hamburg, West Germany, on October 14, 1984.

On the occasion, M. Morgan E Williams, President and Chief Executive Officer of the CLUSA, gave away CLUSA Awards for Eminent Cooperators to Mr. Beasley and other eminent cooperators. The other recipients of the awards included: Mr. Roger Kerinec, the outgoing ICA President; Mr. Lars Marcus the new President of ICA, Mr. M Daneau, ICA Vice-President, Mr. P Soiland, outgoing Vice-President of the ICA; Ms Françoise Baulier, former Interim Director of the Alliance; Mr. A Krashennikov, Member of the Board of Centrosoyus, USSR; Mr. John E Fisher, the new Chairman of the International Cooperative Insurance Federation and Mr. Yang Deshou, General Secretary of All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.



Mr. Robert L. Beasley

the report as every cooperative lives in a national atmosphere, which determines its way of dealing with matters. He asked the Congress representatives to face the outlined global problems and to take the necessary steps to find solutions to them.

Motions

Motions on Peace, Global Problems and Cooperatives, ICA Collaboration with the UN, the Promo-

tion of Cooperatives, Equality for Women, International Cooperative Trade and two motions in connection with the International Youth Year (i.e. Future Leaders for Cooperatives, and International Youth Year—Participation—Development—Peace) were accepted. However, a motion on the ICA Work Programme and two motions on Research were debated.

The motion on the ICA Work

Programme, in relation with Mr. Daneau's report, had to be amended in order to include cooperative education among the main tasks of the organisation along with relations with member organisations, the importance of research, the role of communications, the promotion of cooperatives and the relations with the UN agencies and other international organisations concerned with cooperatives. (For text of Congress Resolutions, please see page 20).

**ALF CARLSSON JOINS ICA,
GENEVA**

Mr. Alf Carlsson, former Director of the Swedish Cooperative Centre, Stockholm, has joined the ICA headquarters in Geneva as Head of the Development Section on January 7, 1985.

Mr. Bjorn Genberg has succeeded Mr. Alf Carlsson as Director of the SCC.



Mr Alf Carlsson

Mr. Malte Jonsson who was earlier working with the ICA, Geneva, as Head of the Development Section, has returned to serve the SCC, Stockholm.

RANA REJOINS ICA ROEC

Mr. J.M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA ROEC, has rejoined the Office in December 1984 after completion of his one year assignment with the UN FAO as Cooperative Management Adviser in its Project on Agricultural Cooperative Training in Afghanistan (PACTA) in Kabul, Afghanistan. During his tenure Mr. Rana assisted



Mr J. M. Rana

the project in the field of cooperative management training for per-

sonnel of the cooperative movement in Afghanistan.

**ICA ROEC FORTHCOMING
EVENTS**

A Regional Workshop for Women Cooperators will be held in Indonesia from 19th to 29th March 1985 in collaboration with the Dewan Koperasi Indonesia.

A Regional Seminar on Retail Distribution through Cooperatives will be held in Korea from 7th to 22nd April 1985, in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Korea to be followed by five days study visits in Japan.

Scheduled Programme of Meetings, ICA Geneva

1985		
February 20th (f.n.)	Geneva	Cooperative Development Committee
February 20th (a.n.)	Geneva	Executive Sub-Committee
February 21st—22nd	Geneva	ICA Executive Committee
March 15th	Geneva	CLICEC
April 19th	Budapest	INTERCOOP Executive
April	Buenos Aires	6th International Conference for Cooperative Thrift and Credit
May	Paris	Working Party on Cooperative Press Executive
June 16th (f.n.)	East Berlin	Cooperative Development Committee
June 16th (a.n.)	East Berlin	Executive Sub-Committee
June 17th—18th	East Berlin	ICA Executive Committee
June 17th	Sofia	Women's Committee Executive
June 18th	Sofia	Women's Committee
June 19th—21st	Sofia	Seminar on the Role of Women in the Development of their Countries
October 11th—15th	Washington	Specialized Committees
October 15th	Washington	ICA Executive Committee
October 16th—17th	Washington	Central Committee

ICA Mourns the Death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi



Cooperators all over the world joined the millions in India in mourning the tragic death of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In a message communicated to the President of India, Mr. Lars Marcus, President of the ICA said "The shocking news of the tragic death of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi produced an extra measure of grief among members of cooperatives throughout the world.

We in cooperatives knew her not only as the rest of the world did—as a courageous and dedicated leader of her nation and the world—but also as a staunch advocate of cooperatives. Her interest and support of the cooperative system as a way for her countrymen to help themselves were among reasons that India is among the world leaders in cooperatives. Indeed, more citizens of India than of any other country are represented in the membership of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Prime Minister Gandhi's death is an inestimable loss to India and to the world. We were shocked and revolted by the criminal and violent act that cost her life. We dedicate cooperators grief toward work for a peaceful and democratic existence for all men and women, regardless of their differences.

On behalf of the International Cooperative Alliance, which unites 365 million individual cooperators throughout the world, I convey to you and all of the people of India our profound sorrow and our condolences for the devastating loss India has suffered."

Regional Council Pays Homage

The ICA Regional Council which met in Bangkok, in November 1984 recalled the keen interest shown by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in cooperative development and the support she gave to the activities of the ICA. The Council also recalled the association of Mrs. Gandhi as the Patron of the Regional Council and paid homage to her memory by observing a two minute silence.

Cooperative Developments in South-East Asia During 1984

At the recently held meeting of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia in Bangkok, Thailand, the Councillors made brief reports on the recent changes, trends and developments of the cooperative movements in their respective countries. A gist of the reports is given below :

Australia

- the small retail cooperatives were facing increasing pressure from the large supermarkets and chain stores, particularly in the larger country centres where they have opened stores for the first time.
- the community's support for cooperative enterprises was apparently falling. The older generation was still supporting the cooperatives but the younger generation was increasingly questioning the role of cooperatives. Many of the younger generation consider that there should be a return to "free market" conditions.
- there had been a substantial increase in the growth of the credit unions and also to a lesser extent the building societies.
- some of the state governments were reviewing their Cooperative Acts to continue the development of worker cooperatives.
- the possibility of take over of cooperatives by Multi-Nationals existed e.g. attempted takeover

of Nepean Milk Cooperative Ltd. by way of share transfers.

- Wesfarmers was being restructured to allow listing on stock exchange.

Bangladesh

- recently the government has decentralised administration. The BJSU had organised in each district one cooperative union and one land mortgage bank.
- Cooperative Act and Rules were being amended. A committee had been set up consisting of government officers and co-operators both from BRDP system and from the traditional cooperative system to recommend amendments to the law.
- the government was exploring the possibility of integrating BRDP and the traditional cooperative system.

India

- cooperatives have been emphasizing on cooperative democracy.
- more credit to weaker sections.
- strengthening village level primaries through the programme of reorganisation and revitalisation.
- strengthening of primary marketing societies operating at primary market point so as to improve their operational efficiency.

— diversification of cooperative processing activity.

— more emphasis being given on production of agricultural inputs in cooperative sector.

— larger involvement of consumer cooperatives in Public Distribution Scheme,

— organisation of industrial cooperatives to provide more employment to artisans,

— implementation of a massive programme of dairy coops in the country under Operation Flood Programme,

— establishment of national level federations for fishery and labour cooperatives,

— introduction of fishermen insurance scheme for members of fishery cooperatives,

— establishment of Large Size Multipurpose Societies for tribals.

Indonesia

— strong support of government to develop self-supporting autonomous cooperatives—government agencies to be used mostly to stimulate and strengthen cooperatives.

— DEKOPIN (the National Cooperative Council) invited as partner of government in planning for cooperative development.

— number of cooperatives have increased from 17,625 in 1979-80 to 24,791 in 1983-84. Total membership is 13.612 million. The base village level cooperative is the KUD of which there were now 6327 with a membership of 9.539 million.

— KUDS, which had hitherto performed mostly agricultural support activities are now performing multi-service functions in addition to agricultural support. 6000 Cooperative Service Points will be set up through the KUDS to service the members better.

— DEKOPIN in collaboration with concerned government agencies is involved in joint working teams to support cooperative development.

— the Fishermen's Cooperatives, though they are separate institutions, work in close collaboration with the KUDS—now 615 Fishermen Cooperatives with a membership of 133082. Marketing however is a continuing problem.

— five Cooperative Training Centres provide Cooperative Education for fishermen.

— a more recent trend is the undertaking of joint ventures to support fishery development and marketing in skip jack, tuna, shark, sea weed, pearl culture, shrimp hatchery and culture.

— increasing focus on the involvement of women in cooperatives programmes are coordinated through Ministry of State for Role of Women.

— increasing focus on youth and cooperatives. KOPINDO, the National Federation of Youth Cooperatives now has a capital of over 227 M. Rupiah.

Japan

— Japanese economy is facing severe pressures both from international sources and from within. Cooperatives are compelled to work in a situation of severe pressures and constraints.

— the recent Japan—U.S. farm trade agreement is likely to affect domestic agricultural production and prices. In the field of citrus it is likely that the cooperatives would have to undertake another mandarin orchard diversification programme.

— the CUAC is launching a programme to reduce cost of rice production.

— at the farm family level both agricultural income and off farm income have dropped sharply. This is reflected in the diminishing loans business of agricultural cooperatives.

— at the end of 1983, there were 9136 unit agricultural cooperatives of which 4353 were general agricultural cooperatives while others are concerned with specialised crops.

— overall membership in agricultural cooperatives have diminished from around 6 million to 5.6 million over the past 21 years—but associate membership has increased from 800,000 to 2.3 million

(Note :—the growth in associate membership can be attributed to (a) the reduction of farm households from 6 million to 4.5 million and (b) to sons of agricultural households not in farming acquiring membership).

Korea

— the conversion of the three tier system of agricultural and livestock cooperatives to the two

tier system, consequent to the new Agricultural Cooperative Law of 1980, is now complete. The City or County agricultural cooperatives were transformed into the City or County offices of the NACF/NLCF.

— the number of primary agricultural cooperatives has decreased to 1469 from 1485. There are 42 special type cooperatives.

— around 90% of all farmers are members of the agricultural cooperatives and the average membership per agricultural cooperative is around 1409 persons.

— the agricultural cooperatives have had significant success in mobilising rural deposits and also in providing suitable welfare measures under their insurance schemes.

— in 1983 the Kyunggi Agricultural Cooperative Leaders Training Institute was set up, which devotes its time exclusively to the training and education of member farmers.

The Jeonju Agricultural Cooperative Leaders Institute was set up in 1984 with similar objectives.

The total number to be trained in these Institutes in 1984 will be 12,000 member farmers.

— in the field of fisheries there has been considerable growth—

(a) the fishing fleet has increased to over 69,000 vessels.

(b) the motorisation programme has covered most of the vessels.

(c) the gross tonnage has increased to over 800,000 G/T and due to the enlargement of vessels the average tonnage per vessel has

increased from 3.6 G/T in 1962 to 9.4 G/T in 1983.

- (d) exports have increased from over USD 56,000 in 1962 to over USD 900 million in 1983 (16 times growth).
- (e) fishing household income has increased from 193,200 Won in 1970 to over 4 million Won in 1983 (roughly 650 Won to 1 USD in 1983).

Malaysia

- a National Development Cooperative Society (Koperasi Pembangunan Negara) to co-ordinate the business and trading activities of the District Cooperative Societies in Malaysia and to provide financial assistance to cooperatives has been set up.
- the Cooperative College of Malaysia now runs an International Course on Cooperative Management for countries in Asia and the Pacific.
- increasing interest in developing consumer cooperatives. A Malaysian Consumer Cooperative Society has been formed and this has a plan for setting up Cooperative Supermarkets in several large cities and towns. It maintains close contact with the Japanese Consumer Cooperatives and derives benefit from their experience and expertise.
- increasing support by government to strengthen Farmers Associations and the National Federation of Farmers Associations. It is intended that in the long run the Registrar will play only a regulatory role and that the NAFAS will play the dominant leadership and development role.

Philippines

- some significant economic

measures taken by government in recent time are —

- (a) devaluation
- (b) floating the Peso
- (c) development policy shift from industry to agriculture
- (d) measures to mop up excess liquidity.

These are bound to affect the operation of cooperatives.

- the Ministry of Agriculture has been expanded to Ministry of Agriculture and Food—there is now a new Minister—Dr. Salvador H. Escudero III, who replaced Minister Tanco. The new Ministry is also responsible for Development of Fisheries.
- under the reoriented emphasis cooperatives will be called upon to play an even more responsible role in development.
- the Integrated National Cooperative Audit System, has now been established and is in operation in some Regions of the Republic.
- with the advice and assistance of the CUP consumers cooperatives in Metro Manila areas have initiated a series of discussions to work towards the setting up of a central purchasing agency.
- the SCC/ICA Cooptrade Project has helped in identifying exportable commodities and in establishing trade contacts. The progress has been encouraging
- the CUP lays much emphasis on the development of cooperative union system (consisting of the CUP and its 13 affiliated Regional Unions) in the Philippines.
- an Indicative Five Year Development Programme for Fishery Cooperatives has been drawn up.

— a Cooperative Manpower Survey has been undertaken by the ILO and the ICA. The information will be used at the ILO sponsored workshop on Training Standards and Policy.

— in the field of sugar, there are at present 31 cooperatives with full fledged status, 43 with provisional status and 16 provisionally registered pre-cooperatives. The Sugar Cooperative Development Institute (SCDIP) is exploring the possibility of developing cooperative to cooperative trade in respect of the sugar produced by its members.

Singapore

- organisation of two major seminars, namely, ILO/SNCF Workshop on Coop Training Policy and Standards and ACO/SNCF/FES Seminar on Cooperative Law in Asean.
- presently SNCF, the apex organisation, is carrying out internal audit and management consultancy services besides education and training, research and publicity - in future SNCF may be called upon to carry out the function of external audit of cooperatives in Singapore. There may be amendment to the legislation to allow the federation to do external audit as audit done by accountants (private) is very costly in Singapore.
- the federation is also looking into the programme to develop and promote school cooperatives in Singapore to tap the vest resources of youth energy.

Sri Lanka

- open economy approach has severely affected cooperative trade due to increased competition many MPCSS are in financial difficulties.

- the Industrial Cooperatives and in particular the Textile Weavers Cooperatives have also been severely affected.
- a new Cooperative Act—Act No. 32 of 1983 has increased the powers of the Registrar/Commissioner considerably—his powers to intervene in day to day management and control of cooperatives, to remove Boards of Management etc. have been increased.
- a National Cooperative Congress was held in June 1984 to review the situation vis-a-vis cooperatives and to formulate guidelines for growth of self-reliant and autonomous cooperatives.
- the ICA supported Projects, the Teachers Training Project and the Women's Project have now been merged with the normal activities of the NCC. The Projects as such have been terminated.
- 3 Regional Education Centres have been set up and are functioning with SCC/SIDA support.
- the PROCAS, Small Farmer Project is being continued with the support of the Netherlands Embassy.
- two SCC sponsored missions visited Sri Lanka to assess the cooperative situation and to look at dairy and fishery Cooperatives in particular.
- the programme for strengthening selected agricultural cooperatives is continuing—60 in 1981, 160 in 1982, 180 in 1983—this programme is supported by IBRD.
- the National Agricultural Cooperative Training Institute (NACTI) is providing specialised training to cooperative staff and committee men—this is with EEC support so far 1487 committee men and 986 management staff have been trained.
- there is increasing emphasis on Cooperative Fishery Development—marketing is still a critical factor affecting development. At present there are 19 cooperative societies with 4000 members.
- there is increasing emphasis on developing consumer cooperatives—33 new consumer cooperatives have been registered in 1983.
- increasing emphasis on developing Taxi/Autorickshaw/Mini Cab Cooperatives. □

Thailand

- ACFT has been restructured. Its membership will consist only of provincial level cooperative federations—formerly even primary cooperatives were members. These will now affiliate to the provincial level cooperatives.
- ACFT has increased its purchase and export of corn and rice.
- there is a continuing programme to develop storage capacity—130 additional stores will be constructed with 5000 ton capacity in each.

"YOUTH"

"Youth is not entirely a time of life. It is a state of the mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips and supple knees. It is a temper of emotions. Nobody grows old by just merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt, as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear, as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

In the central part of every heart, there is a recording chamber. So long as it receives messages of love, of hope and of courage, so long are you young. But when your heart is covered with the ice of cynicism and the snows of pessimism then and only then you are grown old".

ICA Congress Resolutions

1. PEACE

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance meeting in Hamburg from 15th-18th October 1984, representing 365 million cooperators, referring to Peace Resolutions adopted, since the Moscow Congress by the Central Committee Meetings in Helsinki and Rome:

- **RECALLS** that in its Rules the ICA has stated amongst its objectives to “work for the establishment of lasting peace and security”,
- **NOTES WITH DEEP CONCERN** that the persistence of armed conflicts in numerous regions of our planet and the tense international political climate, as well as the acceleration of the arms race, affect economic and social progress and create a real danger of world crisis.

The Congress

- **DRAWING** on the powerful strength represented by Cooperators throughout the world who demonstrate their capacity to help to jointly construct the democratic institutions necessary for the establishment of a more just economic and social order,
- **UNDERLINES** that this disarmament would allow for the readjustment of the growing imbalance between the rich and poor countries which constitutes one of the most evident risks of conflict,
- **ADDRESSES** all Heads of States, particularly those of the two superpowers, to entreat them to resume negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms and to successfully follow-up the progress made during the conferences of Helsinki, Madrid and Stockholm towards a progressive and controlled disarmament,
- **REAFFIRMS** its support to the United Nations and requests each member organization of the ICA to circulate these initiatives among as wide an audience as possible and to make known its commitment to contribute to the establishment of a genuine climate of detente between all the

Nations of the world and actively to work to influence public opinion to this end,

- **ASKS** its member organizations to engage themselves in the preparations for UN Peace Year in 1986.

2. GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND COOPERATIVES

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance:

- **EXPRESSES** gratitude to the Centrosoyus for the preparation of the report “Global Problems and Cooperatives”, after consultation with a broad circle of member organizations,
- **REAFFIRMS** the deep interest of Cooperatives in resolving the global problems of all peoples, that have emerged in the last third of the 20th century, an interest which ensues from the very essence and aims of Cooperation, and from the fundamental principles and provisions laid down in the Rules of the International Cooperative Alliance.
- **BELIEVES** that the practical contribution of Cooperatives to the resolution of global problems is determined first of all by their role as democratic socio-economic organizations which operate in the interests of their members and of all people,
- **STRESSES** that, at the present moment, the main danger lies in the deepening threat of war, which indisputably necessitates priority being given to the problem of preventing a world thermonuclear war which is the principal present-day problem facing humanity,
- **EXPRESSES** its faith in the future,
- **RECOGNIZES** that the further development of the Cooperative Movement and its support by millions of people and taking advantage of progress in science, technology and human relations can make a substantial contribution to the solution of many economic and social problems, including those of a global character,

ASKS the ICA Executive Committee to present a Programme of Action for inspiring cooperatives to commit themselves to resolving global problems,

- STATES that the major guidelines of the Programme of Action must be:

in the sphere of the struggle for peace

a role of our own in the peace movement; support for the actions of the UN and its agencies in defence of peace and security; intensification of propaganda among Cooperators of the ideas of friendship and struggle for peace; support for the peace initiatives of states and parliaments, aimed at freezing and then reducing nuclear arsenals and at ending the arms race by progressive disarmament,

in the sphere of helping the development of the less developed countries

the strengthening of Cooperatives of all types as set out in the ICA's Cooperative Development Policy,

in the sphere of food, raw materials and energy supply

the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives as set out in the ICA's Cooperative Development Policy; to intensify the opposition to monopoly enterprises; to encourage the creation of international cooperative business organizations; active participation in carrying out the national and regional food, energy and other programmes of ensuring vital activity,

in the sphere of environmental protection

assistance in raising the level of ecological thinking among the members and personnel of Cooperatives; diffusion of nature-conservation knowledge; support for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and for the activities carried out within its framework; participation in implementing national and international projects of protection of the environment,

- CALLS upon the ICA and its member organizations to further strengthen relations with the UN and its agencies, particularly with those such as UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UNDP, and others, in order to help their activity, related to the vital interests of Cooperatives and directed at promoting Cooperation among the states and

peoples and implementing a more equitable international economic order which is of great importance for resolution of global problems,

- ASKS the member organizations to make significant contributions to resolving the above mentioned problems, and to inform the Central Committee periodically of their actions in this filed.

**3. ICA WORK PROGRAMME 1985-87
OBJECTIVES, STRUCTURES, METHODS**

The 28th Congress of the ICA:

- EXPRESSES its gratitude to the Canadian Co-operative Movements, and more specifically to the Desjardins Movement, for having made Mr. Daneau available to prepare a report on the working methods in the ICA.
- APPROVES the decision taken by the Central Committee in Prague to raise the subscription over a period of three years with a view to the progressive restoration and stabilisation of the financial situation of the ICA, with beneficial effects on the conditions in which it operates,
- CONSIDERS nevertheless, that should this remain an isolated decision, it will not resolve the fundamental problem now facing the ICA, and that in order to make it fully efficient, a series of measures are needed to deal with the operating framework and working methods of the ICA,
- RECALLING that in his report on cooperatives in the year 2000 approved by the 27th Congress in Moscow, Alex Laidlaw pointed out the weakness of the cooperative movement at the international level and suggested that the Central Committee should examine the implications for the ICA of the changes that had taken or foreseeably would take place in its member organizations,
- CONSIDERS that the ICA today needs to be equipped with organs enabling it to define clearly the course to be followed by the movement as a whole and then to translate this perception into an appropriate structure and programme of work,
- URGES the Executive Committee to adopt planning as a tool of management for the activities of the ICA and to examine the implications of the introduction of this tool for the authorities of the ICA so that:

1. the Congress can make an informed judgement on the programme of work to be carried out between congresses in full awareness of the aims of the programme, the stages of its implementation, the budgets to be approved and the resources required,
 2. the Central Committee can determine annual plans and budgets as submitted by the Executive Committee related to the priorities,
 3. the Executive Committee can implement the programme and make provision for any necessary adjustments,
- RECOMMENDS furthermore the Executive Committee to review and clarify the responsibilities of the various functional branches of the ICA: the Secretariat, the Specialised Committees, and the Regional Councils and Offices, in order to provide the necessary coordination and identify their respective responsibilities,
 - REQUIRES the Director of the ICA to draw-up an annual and long-term budget based on the various aspects of the world cooperative movement.
 - INSTRUCTS the Central and Executive Committees,
 1. to continue the study of the institutional structure of the ICA and if required to recommend changes in the Rules that would strengthen the structure of the ICA,
 2. to draw up the work programme ensuring that the following elements are the basis for its content, as outlined in the Report:
 - relations with member organisations,
 - the importance of research,
 - the role of communication,
 - the promotion of cooperation through cooperative education,
 - relations with the United Nations Agencies, and other appropriate international organisations.
 - EXPRESSES the conviction that only such a concerted approach will be able to strengthen confidence at all levels of the ICA and allow the necessary evolution to take place.

4. COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

- The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance,
- RECOGNISING that adequate research is vital to generate cooperative knowledge and progress,
 - CALLS FOR the ICA Central and Executive Committees to take appropriate steps to develop a long-term policy and programme for research and to that end,
 - ASKS that the Central Committee direct Specialized Organisations and member organisations to undertake research in fields in which they are active and in close collaboration with the Secretariat,
 - URGES collaboration with appropriate research centers at academic and other institutions where there is interest and activity in cooperatives,
 - RECOMMENDS that an ICA Research Conference be held in 1986 or 1987 and that a report on developments in cooperative research be submitted to the 29th Congress in 1988,
 - REQUIRES the ICA Director to draw up annual and long-term research plans and budgets.

5. PROMOTION OF COOPERATIVES

- The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance:
- RECALLING that it is the responsibility of the cooperatives in the developed nations to assist in the development of cooperatives in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs),
 - EMPHASIZING that broader extension of peoples participation in building up their future through the exercise of democracy is in the interest of the economic well being of peoples,
 - DEEPLY CONVINCED that the promotion of free and independent cooperatives contributes to giving maximum effectiveness to efforts in reaching such goals,
 - DECLARES that every effort must be made throughout the world cooperative movement to help people to help themselves by helping each other through cooperatives; and by urging governments to support appropriate provisions and policies for development of the cooperative movement,

- AND REQUESTS the Secretariat to stimulate the work of the national cooperative organisations in order to carry out the development of free and independent cooperatives around the world.

6. FUTURE LEADERS FOR COOPERATIVES AND INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance:

- CONSIDERING that there is a fundamental relationship of cause and effect between the two questions put to the cooperative movement by A. Laidlaw in his report approved by the 27th Congress of the ICA on cooperatives in the year 2000:

Where are those who will inspire and guide the cooperative movement of tomorrow?

What will be the relevance of cooperative ideas and achievements in the future?

- NOTING that the cooperative movement does not possess sufficient appeal to the general public, and to youth in particular, and often to cooperators themselves,
- PROFOUNDLY CONVINCED that the values of solidarity and mutual commitment, equality in the exercise of democracy, service, equity and education inherent in cooperation still represent especially for young people, one of the hopes of today's civilisation,
- CONSIDERS that it is essential for the international cooperative movement to proclaim its message and ethical standards unambiguously, as they can and should be lived at all levels in the evolution of the cooperative structure in order to demonstrate in what ways and how cooperation is a means towards other ends and in particular towards social change,
- REGRETS that in too many countries, relations between cooperatives in various branches of economic activity and the schools and universities, even in countries where school and university cooperatives are in process of development, do not reflect a political choice designed to pave the way for the future,
- RECALLS that school cooperatives, when organised and run by their pupils, are an excellent apprenticeship in the exercise of demo-

cracy, joint decision-making, responsibility in management as well as social matters, and are also a practical form of self-education and preparation for post-school life and a career,

- STRESSES the importance of preparing a new generation of cooperators sustain and expand agricultural and producer cooperatives as a major factor in the development of the developing countries on one hand and for the alleviation of social and economic problems such as youth unemployment in the developed world on the other hand,
- RECOMMENDS that cooperative movements take an active role in preparing this new generation by initiating and supporting special educational projects within the existing school system as mentioned above, but also by creating and assisting youth organisations that motivate their members to self-realisation through cooperative life; through undertaking the apprenticeship and education of youth groups within the cooperatives and by other similar means designed to meet both the ideals of the cooperative movement and the needs of one's society,
- REQUESTS the member organisations of the Alliance to involve young people in a far-reaching review of the nature of the values of cooperation in the context of a rapidly changing world, of the role of cooperatives in the service of the well-being of the community at all levels, from the local to the international, from the economic and social to the cultural and of the part that youth might wish to play in carrying out an ambitious cooperative project,
- RECOMMENDS adult cooperative movements to implement a recruitment policy for young people, even before their commitment to cooperative ideology, in the practice of school and university cooperatives,
- URGES the Secretariat of the ICA to take the initiative in reviewing the current state of cooperative research into the relationship between cooperatives of adults, cooperatives of young people and young cooperatives, and to submit the conclusions to an international meeting of young cooperators organised in connection with International Youth Year, in collaboration with the governmental and non-governmental international organisations concerned,
- AUTHORISES the Director to seek the necessary financial and human resources from the speciali-

sed agencies of the United Nations to carry out this task and requests him to communicate the result of his investigations at the meeting of the Executive Committee due to be held in the Spring of 1985.

7. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR--- PARTICIPATION-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance:

- **REAFFIRMING** the aspiration of the 365 million members of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) towards work in conditions of social equity, towards peace, good understanding and collaboration among peoples, irrespective of the level of development and the economic and social systems of the countries in which they carry out their activity,
- **RECALLING** that, in its Rules (Article 3), the International Cooperative Alliance has set itself, among other targets, to propagate throughout the world cooperative principles and methods, to promote friendly relations among all kinds of cooperative organisations, nationally and internationally, to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace and security and to support the promotion of economic and social progress of the workers of all countries.
- **RECALLING** also the provision in its Rules (Article 7) according to which the International Cooperative Alliance considers cooperation as a ground on which people of the most varied opinions and beliefs can meet and act in common,
- **RECONFIRMING** the Peace Resolution endorsed by the ICA 28th Congress whereby all peace resolutions endorsed by the previous congresses were reiterated and emphasis was placed on the ICA determination to back the United Nations' efforts for the development of constructive programmes of international peace and cooperation,
- **APPRECIATING** that the international life now traverses a complex stage where mankind has to cope with special problems that youth are faced ever more acutely with such serious phenomena as unemployment, starvation, diseases, illiteracy, the limitation in numerous countries of the world of access to education and of participation in social and political decisions,
- **EMPHASIZING** the fact that young people now

wish to participate directly in the carrying out of renewing national and international change, making their contribution to the building of their own future, in which they are called to live and to work,

- **ACKNOWLEDGING AND APPRECIATING** the efforts deployed at various levels for the settlement of the issues facing the contemporary young generation, through the development of youth policies and programmes in numerous states of the world, as well as the UN efforts in this field,
- **APPRECIATING** as very important, to all ICA cooperative organisations, the resolutions of the UN General Assembly No. 34/151 of December 17, 1979 and 35/126 of December 11, 1980, whereby it was decided that the year 1985 be marked as "International Youth Year" under the motto "Participation, Development, Peace", as well as other UN resolutions and documents referring to this event,
- **CONVINCED** of the importance of mobilizing the energies, enthusiasm and creative capabilities of cooperative youth towards the targets of every country's national construction, as well as of the direct contribution that cooperative youth can make to the promotion of the economic, social and cultural peoples' progress, to the maintenance of peace, understanding and cooperation, to the shape of mankind's future,
- **REQUESTS** all ICA member organisations to take action in specific ways in order to contribute to training cooperative youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual regard and understanding, of human solidarity and channelling the young people's creative energies towards the targets of progress, development and cooperation on national and international levels,
- **EXPRESSES** the conviction that the preparation and observance in 1985 of "The International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" will contribute to the rallying on youth's forces on the local, national, regional and international scale for more involvement of the young generation and more active participation in an innovative transformation of human society,
- **CALLS ON** all ICA member organisations to back by every means they find proper, the accomplishment, on local, national, regional and international levels, of the recommendations included in the "Concrete programme of

measures and activities related to the IYY" endorsed at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly (A/37/348),

- **APPEALS** to all member organisations to seek out the most suitable ways and means and take practical action designed to spur the national authorities and international organisations in the promotion of the fundamental rights and responsibilities of young people, in the development of their awareness to the need for international peace and understanding, to the halting of the arms race and towards disarmament, first of all in nuclear arms, thus securing conditions for the eradication of the economic imbalance and the establishment of a new international economic order, relying upon new type relations of full equality and equity among all nations,
- **CALLS ON** all member organisations to pay due attention to the young cooperative members' training and education in the spirit of humanist ideals of peace and friendship, and respect for the assets of world culture and civilisation,
- **RECOMMENDS** all member organisations to mobilize cooperative youth in the actions taken on local and national levels, prior to and during the International Youth Year and to organize their own manifestations under the motto "Participation, Development, Peace" and "Youth's attraction and participation in the principles and activities of cooperatives an important factor of development of the international cooperative movement and of the peaceful collaboration among peoples"—while coordinating their activity with the National Committees for the IYY or other similar bodies, where they have been created and operate,
- **SUPPORTS** as concrete and possible accomplishments of the IYY, the calling in 1985 of a World Youth Conference under the UN aegis, the drafting of a declaration of young people's rights and responsibilities as a platform document regarding the status of the young generation in today's world, the foundation of a body (Council, committee) of the UN on youth affairs with the aim of promoting international cooperation and coordination of the actions of the UN and its agencies related to young people, the foundation of international institutions of research and documentation on youth affairs,
- **REQUESTS** the ICA Central Committee to take into account the fact that the attraction and

involvement of young people in cooperative activities are consequential to the development and the future at the world cooperative movement and to elaborate in this sense a long-term strategy that should set the guidelines for the ICA assistance in the training and education of young people in the spirit of work, of application of the cooperative principles, of peace and collaboration among people,

- **REQUESTS** the Executive Committee to take the necessary steps in order to ensure the ICA's collaboration with the UN bodies and the matters regarding the preparation and observance in 1985 of the International Youth Year.

8. EQUALITY FOR WOMEN IN THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance,

- **RECALLING** the resolution of the 27th Congress "Women in the Cooperative Movement" which appeals to member organisations to continue their efforts towards attaining women's equality in political, social and economic life,
- **NOTES** that, despite certain progress in the matter of ensuring legal and actual equality of women and raising their role in the life of society as a whole, the tasks and goals of the UN declared Decade for Women (1976-1985), and expressed in its motto "Equality—Development—Peace", are still far from being resolved,
- **CALLS FOR** a more effective implementation of the concrete recommendations contained in the policy statement of the ICA Women's Committee "Women as Equal Partners in Third World Cooperative Development",
- **RECOMMENDS** the maximum utilization of the mass media, particularly of the cooperative press, for focussing the attention of public opinion on the problems of ensuring women's employment, equal payment for equal work, mother-and-child care, access for women to all types of education, vocational training, etc.,
- **APPEALS** to ICA member organisations to promote in every way the role of women in the cooperative movement, to increasing the number of women in leading positions in cooperatives, expanding women's representation in the Central Committee and specialised organisations of the ICA,

(Continued on page 28)

ILO's Contribution to the Indonesian Cooperative Training Structure

DAMAN PRAKASH

and

NGATIYO NGAYOKO*

Introduction

The National Cooperative Training and Development Centre (PUSLATPENKOP), Jakarta, is the government-sponsored national centre geared to serve the training and education requirements of the KUDs (village primary cooperatives) in the country. The Centre provides training to cooperative officials, cooperative trainers and other functionaries of the Indonesian Cooperative Movement. It provides professional and technical guidance to the 27 provincial level cooperative training centres (called the BALATKOPS). In order to enhance the competence and capability of this national centre and its faculty members and to provide technical support to the 27 provincial centres, the ILO-UNDP sponsored Cooperative Training Project (INS-78-068) was located at the National Centre itself where it worked during 1981-83. The Project made available the services of five international experts, technical equipments and professional support to the development of the faculty by way of advice and training opportunities.

Project Activities

Some of the main activities of the Project were as follows :

*Dr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer (AVA), ICA Regional Office worked with the Project as its Advisor on Training Methods and Training Material Production during 1981-83 while Ir. N. Ngayoko, a trainer at the Puslatpenkop, was one of his national counterparts.

- Development of training, management and administrative systems at the National Centre and at a few selected provincial centres,
- Development of detailed curricula, course programmes and training materials for various target groups,

- at the national level as well as some selected provincial centres,
- Assistance in the development of training policies and systems,
- Provision of training opportunities to selected trainers within the country and/or abroad,

ILO has made significant contribution to the development of the Indonesian Cooperative Movement, particularly in the field of education and training. A systematic step ILO took was the support it extended to the strengthening of the cooperative training structure in Indonesia during 1981-83. The ICA assisted in these efforts by making available the services of two of its officers. These were Dr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer, who was released for two years to work as ILO Advisor on Training Methods, Aids and Development of Training Material, and Mr. B.D Pandey, Librarian and Documentation Officer, who assisted the Project on a short-term consultancy. In this write up an effort is made to explain the development of a cooperative training material production unit at the National Cooperative Training and Development Centre (Puslatpenkop) at Jakarta. The Material Production Unit was a significant experiment which the ILO conducted for the Indonesian Cooperative Movement. The information might be of some interest and use to other Movements in the Region. —Editor

- Training of faculty members of national as well as provincial training centres in training methodology, material production and subject-matter,

- Arranging training of nearly 1200 KUD managers, book-keepers, board members at two provincial centres etc.

Training Material Production Unit

The main objectives of the Cooperative Training Material Production Unit were :

- Development of a Cooperative Training Material Production Unit at the National Centre and training of personnel in techniques of material production,
- Development of Management Consultancy Services for KUDs

- to train the cooperative teachers in the use and production of audio-visual aids and training materials,

- to organise material production workshops and to develop working relationship with known authors and writers,
- to set up a Cooperative Training Material Production Unit which should be able to help trainers and others in the production of their training materials,
- to train Indonesian trainers in the techniques of production of training material and its evaluation and the operation of the Production Unit and
- to supply training material for the Indonesian Cooperative Movement..

A large variety of training materials was already available to the training community but most of this material was not relevant as it did not reflect the current needs and developments of the Indonesian Movement. A number of specialised agencies like the ILO-MATCOM

and the ICA-CEMAS were also producing a host of training material. These were very good in quality but needed some changes in contents and presentation. There was a great need for adaptation and adjustment. Trainers and cooperative authors have also been finding it difficult to have their materials published or distributed. There was thus a great need to streamline the whole system of training material for training purposes. The Material Production Unit was thus designed and established to fill this gap.

The illustration below describes the organisation, operation and service utilisation of the Unit at Puslatpenkop. The UNDP/ILO inputs included the provision of technical personnel as well as some expensive and essential equipments, while the Government of Indonesia provided physical facilities, running and operational costs, operational personnel etc. Through the channel of the Chief Technical Advisor of

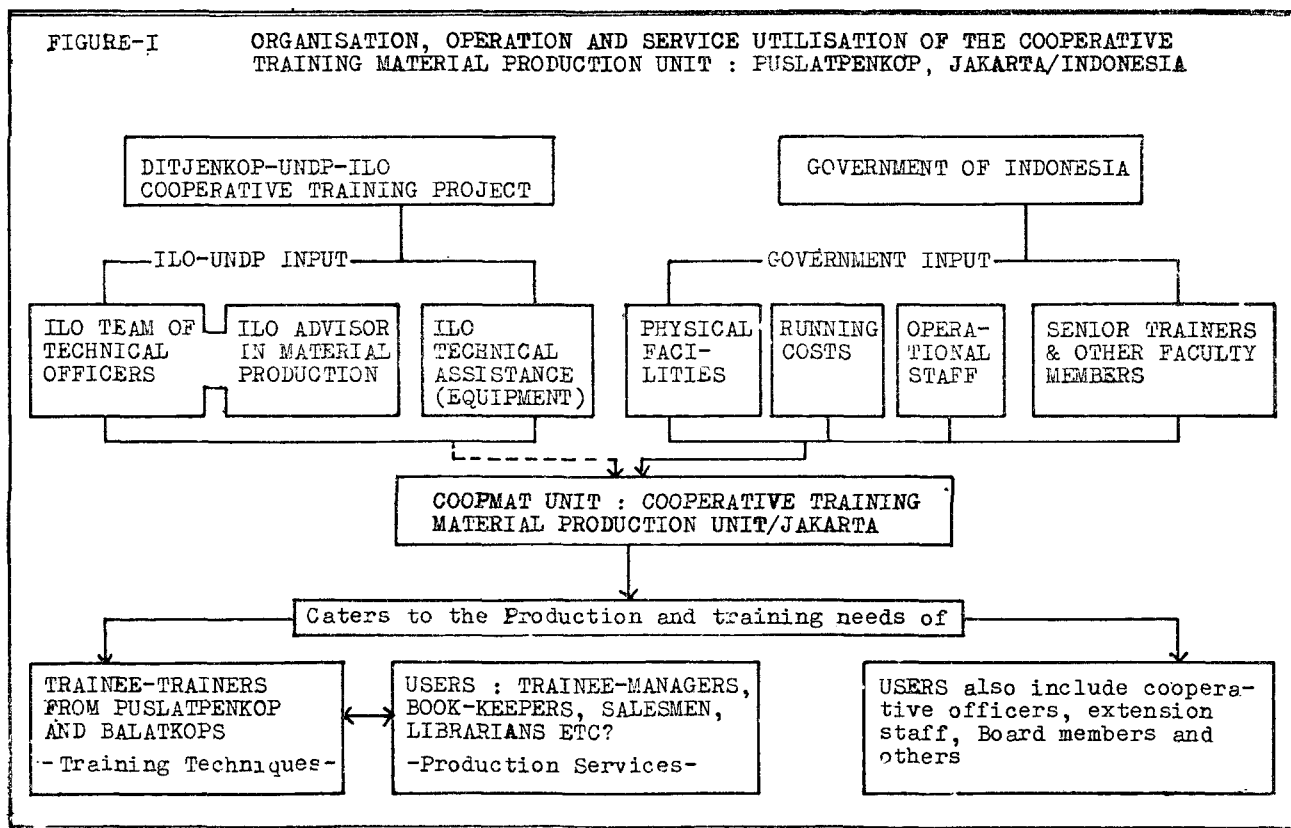
the Project, a good coordination and dialogue was possible between the ILO Team and the National Counterparts. The Unit was considered as a service unit for the entire organisation—even for the entire Movement.

Equipments at the Unit

The following equipment is available at the Material Production Unit :

- Gestetner Offset Duplicator-211,
- Gestetner Offset Platemaker-OE1,
- Offset Fuser, Paper Cutter,
- Electric Duplicators, Cutting machine,
- Perforator-3 holes, Drill punch,
- Electric staplers, Numbering machines,
- Electric Strip Binder, IBM electric typewriters,
- Lettering system, Overhead Projection Transparency makers,
- Photocopiers, Screen Printing table and frames etc.

The Government provided the following facilities :



Large enough rooms to house the machines and other facilities, Running and operational costs e.g., electricity, paper, inks etc., Operational personnel e.g., Production Manager, Coordinator, Typists, Layout Designer, Machine Operator, General Assistants.

One trainer from among the faculty is designated as Coordinator whose main task is to maintain cooperation and collaboration among the various departments within the national centre and the Unit. He is in overall charge of the Unit.

Services Provided by the Unit

It serves the faculty members of the centre, Dekopin (the Indonesian Cooperative Council—a national apex body), Extension Division of the Department of Cooperatives and others.

Some of the main productions of the Unit include: leaflets, lecture notes, internal working stationery, OH transparencies, training packs, Cooperative Education Bulletin (quarterly), audiovisual materials. The Unit has recently been actively engaged in the production of adapted versions of several ILO-MAT-COM training materials. Some of these adapted versions have already been issued.

Production Unit and Media Resource Unit

While the Production Unit provides production services the Media Resource Unit provides resources and technical support to the faculty members. The main purposes of the Media Resource Unit are:

- to provide a specific area of work and storage where the trainers could work on the production of their training materials and aids,
- to provide sufficient space for the display of material produced and used by the trainers and the participants,
- to provide a specific area/location where certain training equipment could be demonstrated and used, and
- to provide the trainers and participants with a facility to obtain resources, information and software and make use of them under the guidance of specialists.

This unit was a special kind of service which grew out of the needs and requirements of faculty members and participants. It was therefore decided by the Project to strengthen this unit side by side with the Production Unit. The unit has the following equipment provided by the Project:

TV colour monitor, Video Unit, Video camera, Video tapes, OHP transparency makers,

photocopier, Overhead Projector, Projection screen, Whiteboard etc.

The Centre provided the following facilities:

Drawing board and light box, seating arrangement for 15 persons, cupboards and other furnishings.

The unit is also used for undertaking Micro-Teaching activities in connection with trainers' training courses.

Conclusion

The development of these services in the field of material production were found to be of great use. The creation of these services is a correct step in the right direction and the participation of the Project in their development has been well-appreciated. Although the activities of these two Units are still to be expanded and fully utilised, yet it was satisfying to note that the quality of material produced and used by the faculty members has considerably improved. The Indonesian cooperative training structure has this unique facility and all concerned seemed to be happy. It will, however, not be safe to conclude, that the mere establishment of the Unit would meet all the needs of the Movement. These needs are so great and varied that greater efforts are still need to be made to provide adequate training material to the trainers, educators and extension workers in the country. □

ICA CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 25)

NOTES the intensification of anti-war actions by women cooperators in all countries, their increasing activity in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, for an end to the arms race, and for the slashing of military expenditures and their rechanneling to meet peaceful needs,

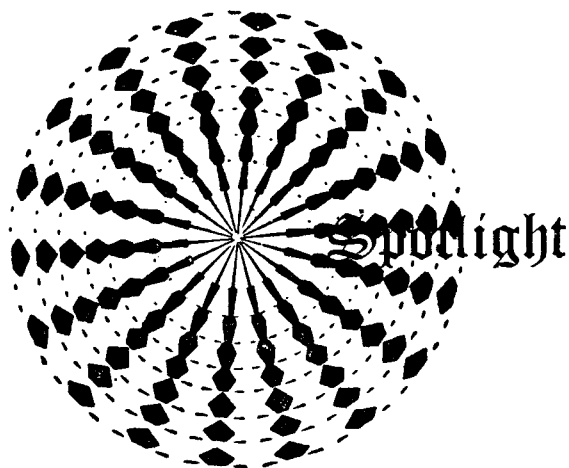
DECLARES its resolute support for actions in defence of peace, for peace is the crucial condition for resolving all problems of women's equality.

9. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRADE

The 28th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance,

EXPRESSES its regret that the development of international trading links between cooperatives is frequently inhibited by barriers imposed by governments and other agencies, through controls and regulations of various kinds,

CALLS UPON all ICA member organisations to work towards the removal of all such barriers in the interests of developing international cooperation in a practical way. □



YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA KOBENA —A CASE STUDY*

It is first of all necessary to define youth in the context of this paper to avoid any confusion in regard to interpretation and terms of reference.

A distinction is made here between youth as individuals and youth as an organised body vis-a-vis the cooperatives. Youth as individuals and in that capacity may and do participate in cooperatives as ordinary members along side the adults with the same and equal rights and responsibilities.

This paper does not deal with youth individual participation of that kind in cooperatives. It however, concerns with youth in organised movement participating and involved in cooperative of youth, by youth and for youth.

Youth Movement

Malaysia has a relatively active youth movement. The movement, comprising youth organisations registered under the Societies Ordinance, caters for young people from the age of eighteen upwards to engage in meaningful activities. Whilst in pursuit of their

*Prepared by Mr. Wahiduddin Wahab, Managing Director, Kobena, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**Presented at the ICA Open Asian Conference on "Youth and Cooperatives" held in Bangkok, Thailand, from November 11-17, 1984.

individual careers they are encouraged to voluntarily participate as members of various youth organisations in their leisure time.

The youth movement in Malaysia although non-government in character, receives encouragement and facilities from the government in the form of finance, advisory services and administrative support. This is given in recognition of the fact that they could complement the government's effort in national development and help minimise social ills particularly among youth. For this purpose the government established a ministry responsible for youth affairs called the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Through the ministry the government channels funds and other facilities to youth organisations for programmes that they undertake for the benefit of their members, the community and the nation.

Under these conditions youth organisations flourish. Before Independence, youth organisations were limited to uniformed groups like the scouts, girl guides and other recreational and leisure types. But after Independence and more so after the establishment of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, their number increased manifold and so did the membership by

the country's youth which numbered over 1.3 million todate.

Not only the number increased but the programmes began to be more development oriented such as those concerned with education and training, national unity and security, social and political awareness, etc.

Besides that, youth organisations also undertook programmes to alleviate the economic problems of their members. Projects such as skill training, tuition for school dropouts, farming agro-based and small business were undertaken particularly in their own environment.

These programmes had contributed in some measure to generate jobs and self-employment among the youth at the local level.

Youth Cooperatives

In Malaysia cooperative movement began in July 1922 when the bill for constitution and control of cooperative societies was first passed. It started as a deliberate government policy to alleviate the financial needs of the farmers and the small man. It had gained momentum by the time of our independence in 1957 and thereafter by which time cooperatives of various types were in operation such as those concerned with consumers, thrift and loan, multipurpose and others.

It was only in the 70's that the youth movement took an interest in cooperatives. This arose because of their increasing involvement in economic activities and they felt the need for a suitable vehicle to undertake them. In cooperation with the Department of Cooperatives, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports promoted the concept of cooperatives among the youth movement. They were encouraged to undertake their economic programmes through the cooperatives among other things, opportunity for wider participation and democratic involvement of their movement's members. Between 1970-1980, major organisations formed cooperatives as an economic arm to undertake and participate in economic development as follows :

cooperative movement of the country, and through it, participate in economic development, it was felt that an apex body affiliating all the youth cooperatives and drawing upon members of the youth movement be formed. For this purpose the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports took the initiative to sponsor the formation of such an apex organisation for the youth movement. The initiative of the Ministry received positive response from the youth movement who endorsed the idea. At a gathering of youth movement leaders and representatives the incorporation of KOBENA was formalised. KOBENA was registered as a Cooperative under the Cooperative Ordinance 1948 on 14th November 1976.

are divided by our country's administrative districts. Each district will elect three delegates to the Annual General Meeting of KOBENA and participate in the normal affairs of a Cooperative A.G.M. The membership structure as such consisting of individuals and cooperatives makes KOBENA a secondary cooperative society.

Administration

In the initial years, KOBENA was to be administered by a Board comprising half appointed and half elected members. The appointments were made by the Ministry responsible for youth affairs whilst the election was by the members at KOBENA's Annual General Meeting. In other words, KOBENA was to be jointly administered by the Government representatives and youth members. This arrangement has now come to pass. The by-laws in respect of these provisions were amended to give full power to the members to elect the whole Board virtually.

Management

KOBENA is managed by full time professionals headed by a Managing Director. It has various divisions in line with the activities undertaken. It also creates subsidiary companies registered under the Company Law for certain specialised commercial activities in particular those in joint venture with other parties.

Commercial Activities

Currently KOBENA undertakes commercial activities in the following sectors :

1. Housing
2. Construction
3. Motors
4. Trading
5. Insurance
6. Warehousing

Membership of KOBENA was

1. SEGEMA	Formed by 4B Youth Movement
2. KOPENGAKAP	Formed by Scouts Movement
3. KOSATU	Formed by United Youth Movement
4. KOPELAJAR	Formed by Peninsular Malaysia Youth Society
5. KOPERASI MAJUJAYA	Formed by Hindu Youth Society
6. KOABIM	Formed by Malaysian Muslim Youth Movement
7. KOBENS	Formed by Negri Sembilan State Youth Council
8. KOBEO	Formed by Johore State Youth Council
9. KOBAPA	Formed by Pahang State Youth Council
10. KOBENEK	Formed by Kelantan State Youth Council
11. KOSAB	Formed by Sarawak State Youth Council
12. KOSAN	Formed by Sabah State Youth Council

Each of these youth cooperatives draws membership from their respective organisation and operates within their own environment. As such they are limited in scope and participation.

National Youth Cooperative Society (Kobena)

In order that the youth movement could significantly involve in the

opened to the following :

- (i) Individual youth who are registered members of any registered youth organisation;
- (ii) Youth Cooperatives;
- (iii) Other individuals and cooperatives as approved by the Board.

Membership by individual youth

7. Quarry
8. Public relations and advertising
9. Forwarding services
10. Travel and Tours
11. Investment Saving Scheme

It adopts a business strategy of both direct and joint ventures in its commercial undertakings based on the need for capital, technical know-how, management expertise and business connections. Currently its joint ventures are in certain housing projects, construction, motor and forwarding services. Joint ventures are forged with other cooperatives and non-cooperatives both local and foreign. Except for joint ventures with cooperatives, joint ventures with other private sector companies are in the form of newly registered companies under the Company Law where KOBENA holds controlling interests and are therefore KOBENA's subsidiaries.

Although KOBENA is commercially oriented it maintains its cooperative philosophy. This is evident in the cooperative structure outlined earlier. In addition, KOBENA manages to bring direct benefits to its members through its various projects in terms of lower prices, employment and training. It

is worthwhile to mention here of KOBENA's handling of a large construction project which has brought direct benefit to the youth as a case of point. This is the construction of US\$250 million project which is managed by KOBENA in a joint venture with a South Korean firm. Taking advantage of the partnership with one who is known for their innovative technological skill and work ethics, KOBENA secures their cooperation to provide trainers to train the local youth in building technology who would then be engaged in the project's construction. Under this scheme over 1,500 youth have been trained at KOBENA's Training Camp and are now working on the project. At the same time local trainers were also procured

Through its various projects KOBENA has provided employment to over 3,500 youth. In recent years the members have been given dividends and bonus issues in view of gains made by KOBENA through its various investments and activities.

Conclusion

KOBENA's development has not been without problems. In

the initial years of its incorporation, response to call for membership was poor. Much needed capital was therefore not forthcoming. Management expertise was lacking. Just as the Ministry of Culture. Youth and Sports provided support to the youth movement, it once again provided support to the Youth Cooperative Movement through KOBENA. Through the Ministry the Government provided initial soft loans enabling KOBENA to chart its operation in the competitive commercial world.

The position has now improved. Membership stands at 12,000 individuals and almost all youth cooperatives giving an indirect membership of over 50,000. It is now able to employ qualified professionals to manage its various projects. This is vital. Just as other cooperatives, it has to succeed in business in order to continue at all. This is KOBENAS's guiding principle. Success in commercial undertakings will not be to undermine the cooperative philosophy. It would be to serve and strengthen them. Surplus from its commercial operations could be and are used for the benefit of its members and the community. □



SOME ICA PUBLICATIONS

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Manpower Management and Cooperative Development—Report. Rs. 10.00
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BJSU ELECTS NEW OFFICE BEARERS

At the 14th annual general body meeting of the Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union held in Dhaka on 17th November 1984, Mr. Quazi Abdus Salam was elected Chairman of the BJSU. Messrs Md. Iqbal Hussain and Abdul Matin were elected Vice-Chairmen and Mr. A.K.M. Awal was elected General Secretary.

13TH NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAY

The BJSU District Cooperative Unions and Sub-district (Upazilla) Cooperative Unions and their member societies observed the 13th National Cooperative Day on 3rd November 1984 and Cooperative Week from 4th to 10th November 1984. Meetings, seminars, conferences, group discussions, exhibitions, cultural functions were organised by the cooperative unions in important places throughout the country on this occasion.

The main function of the day was held at Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. Captain Abdul Halim Chowdhury, Minister for Agriculture attended the function as Chief Guest. In his inaugural address, the Minister reiterated that the Government will soon amend Cooperative Laws of 1940 to make the cooperative movement more dynamic and suited to the existing realities.

The function was presided over by Mr. A. Awal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. In his presidential address he urged the cooperators to make the cooperatives economically and commercially viable and develop them as production centres and

encourage self-income generating activities so that the cooperatives do not remain confined for all time to come as distributor of government credit and grants. The function was addressed among others by Messrs Quazi Abdus Salam, Chairman, Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union, Rashed Mosarraf, Chairman, BJPUSF and Begam Nurjahan Kamal, Chairman, Bangladesh National Women's Cooperative Society.

ment of two million tonnes of fruits and vegetables of Delhi consumers. It envisages buying in bulk from vegetable and fruit producers' unions, transporting and storing the produce and retailing it through established outlets. In time the NDDDB plans to have a 15000 tonne capacity cold storage and a 4000 tonne freezing unit to enable it to supply seasonal vegetables and fruits all year round.

WORKSHOP ON FED APPROACH

A Workshop on CEMAS Approach and Techniques of Field Education Development (FED) was organised by West Bengal State Cooperative Union at Cooperative Training Centre, Uttarpara from 26th November to 4th December 1984. The participants of the workshop included 27 District Cooperative Education Instructors and Lady Cooperative Education Instructors of West Bengal State Cooperative Union (India).

The workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Haridas Mukherjee, Chairman of the Union. Mr. Mukherjee highlighted the importance of cooperative education for building up the democratic strength and functioning of cooperative societies. He referred to the new cooperative legislation being enacted in the State under which the Unions have been assigned a greater role. This will also help to expand the educational activities and strengthening of necessary infrastructure.

Mr. K.C. Jain, Executive Director, National Cooperative Union of India who also spoke indicated that it was difficult to precisely define the aims of education but generally education should

India

NCCF SCHEME FOR VILLAGES

The National Cooperative Consumer's Federation (NCCF) an apex body of consumer cooperatives, has decided to undertake a programme under which essential items will be distributed in villages, slum areas and labour colonies.

The essential items will include tea, rice, salt, pulses, edible oil and controlled cloth. Sugar may be added to these items later.

This was stated at a news conference recently by Mr. R.G. Tiwari, Chairman of the NCCF. He said nine States had agreed to adopt the programme.

The turnover of the NCCF had gone up from Rs. 1,400 million in 1981-82 to Rs. 1,570 million in 1983-84, he added.

NDDDB PROJECT TO MARKET VEGETABLES

The National Dairy Development Board has launched a pilot project in Delhi to market vegetables and fruits through its dairy outlets. Presently the project plans to meet just five percent of require-

aim at creating awareness, imparting vocational and technical skills and bringing about a change in the attitude of learners.

The workshop mainly dealt with the FED approach and modules relating to various steps/techniques for making cooperative education need based, problem oriented and effective in improving the working of the cooperatives. Main thrust was laid on the study of field situation including expected and actual performance, identification of performance discrepancies and causes thereof and designing educational contents accordingly. On the last day of the workshop the participants prepared action programme for utilisation of CEMAS approach and techniques in their respective areas.

Indonesia

TRAINING COURSE IN COOPERATIVE MEMBER EDUCATION

A national level training course on cooperative member education was held by DEKOPIN at the National Cooperative Training Centre, Jakarta (Indonesia) from 16-30 November 1984. The course was mainly for those educators who are engaged at cooperative education and training at the primary cooperative level in Indonesia. There were 30 participants in the course. Some of them were the teachers at the cooperative academies and elected cooperative leaders at the regional levels.

The course was directed by the Principal of the National Cooperative Training Centre and conducted by the faculty of the Centre in association with external resource persons. The participants were also addressed by Mr. J.C. Lumunon, Vice-Secretary General of DEKOPIN.

As a part of the Course, an Orientation Workshop on CEMAS Approach and Techniques in Field Education Development (FED) was held from 16th to 23rd November 1984. Modules from the FED packages and other related material supplied by ICA-CEMAS were used during the workshop. Some of the material was translated into Bhasha Indonesia by the resources persons and used in the workshop. This helped in better communication with the participants. Overhead projector and other visual aids were also used. A display of selected publications from CEMAS was arranged during the workshop.

Dr. Dharm Vir from ICA ROEC, New Delhi, Ms. Rosnida Abdullah and Mr. Martono from Indonesia worked as resource persons.

Japan

NAKABAYASHI CONFERRED ROYAL AWARD

Mr Sadao Nakabayashi, President of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union, was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese Emperor on November 6th, 1984,

at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. The Order given biannually to persons of distinguished services to development of the nation as well as the society, was conferred on Mr Nakabayashi, for his long standing services to the development of the Cooperative Movement of Japan.

At a celebration party held in Tokyo on November 28, 300 cooperators and friends of Mr Nakabayashi gathered to congratulate him. Mr Nakabayashi, said, with satisfaction that this order had been given to the Japanese Consumer Cooperative Movement itself.

Korea

NACF EXPANDS ON LINE SYSTEM TO ALL BRANCH OFFICES

The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation which launched computerization programme for its business operations in 1970 has finally completed nation-wide on line terminal network connecting 389 branch offices all over the country.

Computerization of business,



Mr. & Mrs. Nakabayashi with the order

started from credit and banking services, was expanded to all businesses including agricultural marketing, supply of farm inputs and consumer goods, and other activities.

The NACF plans to broaden this programme to all its member primary cooperatives and as a pilot scheme plans to connect 30 cooperatives with on-line terminals in 1985.

REGIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING ON SMALL FARMER MARKETING

A Regional Consultation Meeting on Small Farmer Marketing under the co-sponsorship of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East was held in Seoul, Korea, from October 30 to November 2, 1984. Twenty-six agricultural marketing specialists from ten countries in the region participated. Agricultural marketing improvement programme of each participating country was presented and discussed at the meeting.

The participants stayed at the NACF Agricultural Cooperative Leaders Training Institute for two days to learn about member farmers' training of agricultural cooperatives in Korea.

(Won Sik Noh)

Malaysia

COOPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK'S SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO ICA ROEC ACTIVITIES

The Central Cooperative Bank of Malaysia has made a special contribution of Malaysian Dollars 10,000 to the activities of the ROEC

in the Region. The Board of Directors of the Bank has decided to increase its contribution to the ICA ROEC as the Bank has improved its performance. In a letter to the Regional Director, Mr. R. Mathimugan, the Chief Executive, expressed the hope that this contribution will be of some assistance in the continuing effort of the ROEC to develop the movements of this Region". This increased contribution is above the annual contribution that CCB makes through the Co-operative Union of Malaysia or the ANGKASA.

MATERIAL PRODUCTION UNIT AT THE COOPERATIVE COLLEGE

Detailed plans have been drawn up for the establishment of a full-fledged Cooperative Training Material Production Unit at the Cooperative College of Malaysia. The Unit is the outcome of the efforts made by Ms. Hayati Md Salleh, Lecturer, at the Cooperative College, who had participated in the ICA Sub-Regional Workshop on "Techniques of Audiovisual Instruction and Development of Cooperative Training Material-I" held at Manila, in June 1984. The proposal forms a part of the College Five-Year Plan, 1986-1991. It is proposed to recruit new staff for the operation of the Production Unit i.e., two graphic commercial artists, a technician, two machine operators and an assistant lecturer to provide professional support to the Manager of the Production Unit.

The main objectives of the Production Unit are:

- to produce and adapt cooperative training material for use at the Cooperative College;
- to provide training in techniques of audiovisual instruction and handling of audiovisual equipment;

- to produce general reading material on cooperatives; and
- to serve as a cooperative resource centre.

The development of the Production Unit is designed on the basis of similar experiments conducted in Indonesia under the ILO-UNDP Cooperative Training Project, a detailed paper on which was submitted at the Manila Workshop.

The Production Unit is expected to become operational in the early part of 1985.

Nepal

AID FOR HILL AGRICULTURE PROJECT

About 50,000 farm families are to benefit from a SDR 17,868 million (\$ 17.8 million equivalent) loan to Nepal by the Asian Development Bank for a Hill Agriculture Development Project.

The loan will help to finance a project designed primarily to increase agricultural production and raise farm incomes in Nepal's rugged hill regions where scarce land resources are strained by an increasing population.

The Project will be implemented in four districts of Nepal's Central region, an area of restricted transportation and communications, extreme variations in altitude, limited irrigation and meagre agricultural resources.

The Project will include improvements in transport and irrigation infrastructure, agricultural credit to finance crop inputs and subsidiary activities, and strengthening of agricultural and horticultural support services.

Pakistan

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION ADMITTED TO ICA MEMBERSHIP

The National Cooperative Union of Pakistan, the newly formed apex organisation of cooperatives in the country, has been admitted into the membership of the ICA. The decision was taken by the ICA Executive Committee at its meeting held in Hamburg, in October 1984.

IDACA RE-UNION MEETING

The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), Tokyo, Japan, will be holding Re-union Meetings of former participants from Pakistan, who have attended IDACA seminars earlier. The re-union programme will be held in Pakistan from 2nd to 10th February 1985.

Philippines

MOVEMENT OBSERVES COOPERATIVE MONTH

The Philippine Cooperative Movement observes Cooperative

Month from October 16 to November 15, every year. This period has been designated as cooperative month under Executive proclamation No. 2238 dated November 10, 1982. The movement led by the Cooperative Union of the Philippines, observed the Cooperative Month in 1984 with rallies, parades, cultural events, exhibitions, raffles and contests. Educational activities such as seminars and symposia were also held. Broadcast and print media were utilised to promote cooperatives.

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The Publications Section,
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
Regional Office and Education Centre for SE Asia
Bonow House, 43 Friends Colony (East),
New Delhi-110065 India.

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

ILO/NORAD NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON COOPERATIVE TRAINING POLICIES AND STANDARDS

As a follow up of the Regional symposium on Setting Effective Cooperative Training Policies and Standards in Asian countries organised by the ILO and held at Chiang-mai, Thailand, from 3rd to 8th December 1979, a series of ILO national workshops on Cooperative Training Policies and Standards are being held in different countries of South-East Asia. Under this programme a national workshop was held at the Cooperative Training College, near Rangoon (Burma) from 5th to 14th November 1984.

A national workshop was held at the Continuing Education Centre, Los Banos, Philippines, from 25th November to 5th December 1984. The workshop included a two day

policy makers meeting on the subject held at Manila on 3rd and 4th December 1984. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Pedor R. Sandeval, Dean, College of Development Economics and Management, University of the Philippines at Los Banos. The inaugural session was also addressed by Brigadier General Arcadio S. Lozada, President of the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP); Mrs. Nelia T. Gonzales, Director, Bureau of Cooperative Development (BCOD); Mr. Peder Soiland, former Vice President of ICA and ILO Consultant. A special display of selected publications from CEMAS and MATCOM was arranged at ACCI.

The workshop was directed by Mr. Nils Thedin, Project Director, ILO. He was assisted by Dr. R. M. Matienzo, Director, ACCI, three foreign experts from ILO,

MATCOM and CEMAS and several other resource persons. There were 35 participants and observers in the workshop.

The workshop discussed a special survey of man power needs and training requirements of cooperatives in the Philippines. Dr. L. Skaarat from ILO-MATCOM presented a Systematic Approach to Cooperative Management Training and Dr. Dharm Vir from ICA made a presentation of Systematic Approach to Cooperative Member Education. The participants were also introduced to the activities of MATCOM and CEMAS.

The introductory sessions were followed by group discussions on the following subjects ,

- (a) Improvement of member education and training of board of directors and committees of cooperative institutions,
- (b) Improvement of cooperative management training in the Philippines,
- (c) Strategies and plans for a greater role of cooperative movement in education and training,
- (d) Policies for personnel administration, management and training.

JERRY VOORHIS MEMORIAL FUND LAUNCHED BY CLUSA

A memorial fund has been established in memory of Jerry Voorhis, a former executive director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., who died on September 11, in Claremont, California.

The fund will be used to help support the League's assistance in developing oilseeds processing cooperatives in India; to help maintain the Cooperative Hall of Fame and Historical Society; to sponsor an annual cooperative award programme; and to support cooperative education, research, and training in the U.S.



Mr Nils Thedin, Director of the Workshop, addressing the inaugural session. (l-r) Dr. Pedor R. Sandeval, Dean, College of Development Economics and Management, University of the Philippines; Brig General A.S. Lozada, President. Coop Union of the Philippines, Mr Peder Soiland, ILO Consultant, Mrs Nelia T Gonzales, Director, Bureau of Cooperative Development; and Mr Gert A Gust, Director, ILO Office, Manila.

CUC IS ACTIVELY FOLLOWING UP THE TASK FORCE REPORT

The Cooperative Union of Canada is following up the report of the National Task Force on Co-operative Development on several fronts.

- On capital formation, the CUC is starting preparation of submissions to the federal government as part of the pre-budget and economic summit consultations promised by the federal government. The briefs will stress the task force recommendation for the creation of a cooperative registered savings plan to encourage long-term tax deferred investment in cooperatives. The CUC is also organizing a number of meetings in 1985 to discuss the recommendation that co-operatives develop new ways of raising needed equity capital.
- On worker cooperatives, the CUC has initiated a 12-month follow-up project that will review legislative changes needed for the successful development of worker cooperatives. The project will also develop resource material, models, and guidelines for successful worker cooperatives.
- On fisheries, before the September federal general elections the CUC worked closely with the United Maritime Fishermen in presentations that resulted in a

long-term loan commitment by the federal government of \$ 6.5 million to UMF. The CUC is continuing its discussions with the new fisheries minister to stress the need for federal fisheries policy to take into consideration the interests of independent and cooperative fishermen on both coasts.

- On health care, the CUC has arranged to become Co-sponsor with several other national organizations of a national conference on health care delivery to be held in Ottawa in November 1985. The conference will concentrate on alternative systems of health care delivery and provide the CUC an opportunity to put forward the cooperative and community clinic model for consideration by both federal and provincial governments.
- On the task force recommendation for on-going practical research, the CUC and the Cooperative College have established a working committee to evaluate the feasibility of a cooperative research endowment fund.
- In housing, the CUC continues to work in close collaboration with the Cooperative Housing Foundation to encourage the new government to support the development of housing cooperatives.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY CIDA AND CDF

A historic agreement has been signed, signalling the Canadian federal government's approval of a new global approach by the Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada to its international development activities.

Under the agreement, the federal government through the Canadian International Development Agency, will provide \$ 2.5 million to CDF for 1984-85. This sum, to be managed by CDF, comes in the form of block funding in addition to the \$ 1.6 million already committed by the government for 1984-85 to support CDF's more than 140 projects in 34 developing countries.

CIDA will also seek formal confirmation for contribution to CDF of \$ 4.1 million for 1985-86 and \$ 4.9 million for 1986-87.

The move to long-term funding has been long sought by CDF which in the past, received funding on a project-by-project basis. It will also permit CDF to move its programming increasingly towards long-term commitments on a country.

The agreement was signed on December 12 by Monique Vezina, federal minister for external relations and Bruce Thodarson, CUC/CDF executive director, at a ceremony at Cooperative House in Ottawa, which houses offices of several national cooperative organizations. □

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Cooperative Federation of Australia,
363 Pitt Street, P.O. Box A 231, Sydney South NSW 2000,
Tel.: 264 9522 Telex: CFNSW75303-AA

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union,
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-2 (RANGDHENU)
Tel.: 231697

INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016.
Tel.: 662750, 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of
India Limited,
Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065
Tel.: 682401-4 (NAFED) Telex: NFD-IN 31-3254

National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016 (KONFED)
Tel.: 668023, 668030, 608092, Telex: NCCF-IN 31-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation,
Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli,
Bombay-400018 (BHUMIVIKAS)
Tel.: 395349

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks,
Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. (COPBANKFED)
Tel.: 379936, Telex: 011 3912

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.,
34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
Tel.: 6412030, 6413211, 682507 (IFFCO)
Telex: IFCO-IN 31-3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110016 Tel.: 664006, 663865
Telex: 31-62246 NFIC-IN

INDONESIA

Dewan Koperasi Indonesia,
Jalan S. Parman Kav, 80, (Wisma Koperasi) Jakarta
Tel.: 540204 Telex: 46391 INKUD-IA

JAPAN

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
8-3 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku-Tokyo (CHUOKAI)
Tel.: 2700041 Telex: 22809 UNICOOPA J

Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION)
Tel.: (404) 3234 Telex: 23393 (COOPTR J)

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations,
"Coop. Building" 1-12 Uchikanda, 1-chome, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo (NAFEDEFISH)
Tel.: 2949611
Telex: ZENGYO J, O-222-6234

National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Associations
Cooperative Building, 8th Floor, 1-12, 1-chome, Uchikanda,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
8-3, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo (CCBAF).
Tel.: 2790111 Telex: 23918/9 NOCHUKIN J.

Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative
Associations)
8-3-1, chome Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel.: 03-279-0211 Telex: ZENNO O-222-3686

IE-NO-HIKARI Association

11 Funagawara Cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo.
Tel.: 263-3151 Telex: O-232-2367

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural
Cooperatives,
7-9, Hirakawa cho, 2 chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel.: 265-3111

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Agricultural Cooperative Federation,
75 1st Street Chungjong-Ro. Jung-Ku, Seoul (KONACOF)
Tel.: 723-0021, 7252681 Telex: NACOF K. 27421, 27235

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
88, Kyun Wun Donv, Chongro Ku, Seoul 110,
(FISHFEDER)
Tel.: 70-6211, 724436 Telex: FISHCO K. 24359

National Livestock Cooperative Federation,
YPO Box 87, Yeoevido Dong, Young-Deungpo-Ku, Seoul,
(NALICOF)
Tel.: (783) 005-0059, Telex: NALICOF K-23517,

MALAYSIA

Angkatan Kerjasama Kebangsaan Malaysia Limited,
ANGKASA, No 3 & 5, Lorong 51A/227 A,
Peti Surat 368, Petaling Jaya
Tel.: 570858. Telex: 37478 ANKASA MA

Cooperative Union of Malaysia
107, Jalan Bunus, Opp. Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel.: 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus. P.O. Box 10685, Kuala Lumpur (COOP)
Tel.: 914155, Telex: MA 31765

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited.
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345, Petaling Jaya,
Tel.: 772577 Telex: 37493-MA (MCIS)

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
Bangunan Tun Sambanthan, No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman
Peti Surat 2133, Kuala Lumpur 02-12
Tel.: 207044 (NALFICD)

Federation of Housing Cooperatives Ltd..
Tingat 2, No. 20, Lorong Bunus Enam, Opp. Jalan
Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur-0404
Tel.: 932935, Telex: MA 31765

PAKISTAN

National Cooperative Union of Pakistan
5 Court Street, PO Box 2234, Lahore-1 (ENCUP)
Tel.: 54674, 65647

Merchantile Cooperative Finance Corporation
197A, The Mall, Rawalpindi,
Tel.: 67630, 62155-58, Telex: 5828 FELAB PK

PHILIPPINES

Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc.,
Room 400G, (4th Floor) N. la Merced (Delta) Building,
West Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel.: 991073, 922161, Telex: 745383 SUPERB PM

Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the Philippines Inc.
Post Box 452, Bacolod City-6001.
Tel.: 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
c/o FES, Suit 74, ZETA Building, 191 Salcedo Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila, 3117, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative
Organisation (SASCO)
P.O. Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office, Singapore-9007.
Tel.: 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road, Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel.: 84638, 85496 Telex: 21283-MARKFED-CE

Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127, Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOPFISH)
Tel.: 25057

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand,
4 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok, 10300
Tel.: 24-13634, 24-13332

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited Interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.

Equitable division of surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows:

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society.

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. □

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA



The man of learning lives even after his death : the ignorant man is dead, while still alive.

—ALI



He who praises everybody praises nobody.

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

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**ICA
REGIONAL
BULLETIN**

EDITOR

H. P. Lionel Gunawardana

ASSISTANT EDITOR

A. H. Ganesan

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OUR COVER

A good catch today ensures a better income tomorrow.

Photo Courtesy :

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Women Cooperators Meet in Jakarta

The ICA ROEC held a Regional Workshop for Women Cooperators in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 19th to 29th March 1985 in collaboration with Dewan Koperasi Indonesia. The following countries were represented : Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Observers from FAO and the ILO/Swiss Project on Cooperative Management and Training in Indonesia and from PUSKOWANJATI, Indonesia, also attended. The workshop was directed by Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Director of the ICA ROEC in coordination with Mrs. Margaret D' Cruz, Education Officer (W & Y) in the ICA ROEC.

The workshop was inaugurated by the Minister for Social Affairs, Ms. Nani Soedarsono SH. Other speakers who addressed the function included Professor Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, President of DEKOPIN and Ms. T. Slamet Danusudirdjo, Executive Chairperson of the Coordinating Body of Women Cooperators of DEKOPIN and Mr. R. B. Rajaguru.

The State Minister for the Role of Women, the Hon'ble Ms. Lasiah Soetanto SH, delivered a special lecture on "Women and Cooperatives" and went on to share her experiences in utilising "social welfare" for involving women in cooperatives.



Ms Nani Soedarsono S.H., Minister for Social Affairs, seen inaugurating the Workshop. (l-r) Prof. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, President, Dekopin; Ms. T Slamet Danusudirdjo, Executive Chairperson, Coordinating body of Women Cooperators of Dekopin; Ms Margaret D'Cruz, Education Officer, ICA ROEC and Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director.

Editor's Note

I will be completing my assignment with the ICA at the end of June 1985. During the 17 years of my service with the ICA, I have had the privilege and the pleasure of meeting and working with a large number of cooperators from all over the world specially from Asia. Most of them were dedicated leaders and workers striving for a common goal—making life little better for everybody. ICA Regional Bulletin has served a very useful purpose of keeping them informed of the cooperative development activities in various countries and served as a vehicle for exchange of views and experiences.

I consider the 17 long years of my association with the ICA and the Regional Bulletin as a very fruitful and satisfying period. I like to record my appreciation and gratitude to those cooperators with whom I had the opportunity to work together and wish them well and success in their cooperative endeavours.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. S.K. Saxena, the former Regional Officer who later rose to the highest executive position in the Alliance; Mr. P.E. Weeraman, the former Regional Director whose guidance and example made many a dedicated cooperator and Mr. Alf Carlsson, whose gentle manners endeared him to all his friends, for the valuable

(Continued on page 4)

The workshop recorded the experience in the field of women and cooperation in the countries of the Region, and proceeded to consider in depth various issues related to strengthening and accelerating women's participation in cooperatives. Based on their discussions, findings and conclusions the participants drew up an action programme.

The participants were of the view that the overall objective of any action plan for women cooperators should be to educate women to increase their awareness of the role which they can play in cooperatives, especially through group action, and find cooperative solutions to their problem.

It was felt that if women are to be equal partners in development there must be a firm institutional base within the existing cooperatives at the field level, which would provide for a women's forum. There could also be special women's cooperatives outside of the field level cooperatives, but they should have a possibility for collaborative and integrated activity.

To facilitate the development of a base at the village level it would be necessary, in the first instance, to have a women's committee at the national level, and similar committees at the district level which will work towards setting up Women's Committees at the village/base level. In time, the secondary and national level committees should be representative of the committees at the base level. There should also be linkages with the government and other concerned agencies working in the field of women's development.

The workshop felt that it was necessary to develop appropriate

approaches of intervention at the various levels of existing structures and organisations, to ensure support for a programme which envisages change through participatory group approaches.

Special programmes would be necessary to equip group leaders to be effective as leaders. Participants felt it would be best if leaders were rotated periodically, so that more members could have a chance to contribute to group development.

Programmes for field workers should be worked out at the field level itself, with a minimum of classroom orientation; as they learn best by working with groups on activities selected by the groups themselves.

The programme of action highlighted the setting-up of national women's committees in countries where they do not exist, follow-up action by the participants of the Regional Workshops and the Women's Committees at all levels, and the national cooperative organisations in discussing and drawing up suitable action programmes leading to field level projects.

The role of the ICA ROEC was envisaged as a continuation of the following activities undertaken by it: Studies of women's position in cooperatives; feasibility studies which would help in formulating projects; assistance to the national cooperative organisations in identifying and formulating projects, finding donors and completing formalities with government and cooperative agencies before projects can become operational, disseminating information about project experiences and providing fellowship for study tours to enable women leaders to learn from on-going projects and exchange experiences. □

EDITOR'S NOTE

(Continued from page 3)

guidance they gave me during the initial period of my service with the ICA. I am deeply grateful to Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, the Regional Director, for the advice and guidance he gave me in my work and for the warmth of his friendship.

I like to thank Mr. J.M. Rana, Director (Education) with whom I had a very long and close association from which I benefited much. I am very grateful to Mr. B.D. Pandey, the custodian of the repository of knowledge—the library—who served as a ready source of information. To Mr. I.S. Gupta, I express my thanks sincerely for the valuable assistance given to me and my family specially in connection with our stay in India.

Support of those who worked with me as Personal Secretary in different periods made my work pleasant and less strenuous. I would like to record my sincere appreciation for this support to Messrs Vinay Nagpal, K. Sethumadhavan, Prem Kumar and Ashok Kandhari.

I would like to make a special mention of Mr. A.H. Ganesan, the Publications Officer and Assistant Editor of the Bulletin. The bulk of the work in the fields of publications and public relations and the editing of the ICA Regional Bulletin fell on his able shoulders and he executed them ungrudgingly and with utmost efficiency.

Finally I wish to thank very sincerely all my colleagues in the ICA Regional Office and other Indian friends whose friendship and cooperation made my work and the stay of our family in this great country, India, a very pleasant one indeed.

—H.P. Lionel Gunawardana
Editor, ICA Regional Bulletin

ICA ACTIVITIES

Regional Seminar on Rural Distribution Through Cooperatives

The need for providing satisfactory arrangements for the supply of consumer goods and essential services in rural areas was stressed at the ICA Regional Council Meeting held in Manila (Philippines) in November, 1982 and it was urged upon member-movements that they should activate their role in rural distribution in their respective countries. As agricultural cooperatives in the Republic of Korea and Japan are already handling this work in a very effective and efficient manner and are playing a significant role in rural distribution in their respective countries, the members of the Council requested the Regional Office (ROEC) to organise a Regional Seminar in Korea or Japan so that representatives of cooperative movements from other countries could visit and study the systems obtaining in Korea and Japan.

The ICA ROEC conducted a Regional Seminar on Rural Distribution through Cooperatives in Korea and Japan from 7-27 April, 1985. The seminar in Korea was conducted in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) who not only made all necessary arrangements for the conduct of the seminar but also provided experienced and competent resource persons from their various departments and training institutes. In Japan the programme was conducted in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC) and the

Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) from 21-27 April, 1985. They arranged explanation of the Japanese system through a team of experienced resource persons from CUAC and ZEN-NOH and also arranged study visits to economic prefectures, distribution centres and a-Coop Chain Store operated by an agricultural cooperative society. The seminar was attended by 19 participants from nine countries of the Region viz. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. It was inaugurated by the President and Chairman of the NACF in the Conference Hall of their newly acquired building in Seoul.

Objectives

The main objectives of the seminar were :

- (i) To study the cooperative systems in South Korea and Japan for rural distribution and their experiences in this field.
- (ii) To identify problem areas in rural distribution.
- (iii) To discuss about organisational, managerial, financial and infrastructural needs of cooperative movements to undertake rural distribution effectively and efficiently.

Recommendations

Some of the important recom-

medations and conclusions made by the seminar were as under :

The seminar recommended that to make available the supply of basic necessities and essential services to the low-income consumers in rural areas should be a matter of high priority in any programme of consumer protection in the developing countries. The seminar further recommended that agricultural cooperatives in developing countries should accept this responsibility as a part of their philosophy and objective, and they should arrange to supply daily necessities of consumer goods to their members at fair and reasonable prices.

The success and effectiveness of the scheme of rural distribution in Korea is mainly due to the major role played in it by the NACF. The seminar, therefore, recommends that agricultural cooperatives should prevail upon their own national federation of agricultural cooperatives to accept the responsibility of playing a major role in any scheme of rural distribution. Similarly, at the regional level, regional federation of agricultural cooperatives should be actively involved.

The kind of role and support that is envisaged from the apex level cooperative organisations to make their scheme of rural distribution function effectively, it is imperative that this organisation at the apex level must be keenly interested in the welfare and development of primary agricultural cooperatives

and it should be responsive to the needs and demands of farming community.

A regular and assured supply of consumer goods of acceptable safety and quality standards is very essential for the success of the scheme. The responsibility for making available quality goods to primary agricultural societies at fair and competitive prices should be that of national and regional federations of agricultural cooperatives.

These federations should also be made responsible for providing free business consultancy at regular basis to primary agricultural societies in retail management and they should also monitor and guide their consumer activities.

LIONEL GUNAWARDANA COMPLETES HIS ASSIGNMENT WITH ICA ROEC

Mr. H.P. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director (Publications and Public Relations) and Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation, ICA ROEC, will be returning to his home country, Sri Lanka, after successfully completing his assignment with the ICA. Mr. Gunawardana joined the ICA ROEC in November 1967 as Deputy Director. He was promoted to the post of Joint Director in April 1972.

Before joining the ICA, Mr. Gunawardana served in the Administrative Service of Sri Lanka and worked for several years in the Department of Cooperative Development. He holds B.Sc. degree in Agriculture from the University of Pune, India, and M.A. in Economics from the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Gunawardana served the ICA ROEC in various capacities. As head of the publication section and editor of the ICA Regional

Bulletin, he directed the activities of the publications department with vigour and more than two hundred titles were published by the ICA during his tenure of seventeen years.

His contribution to the cooperative seminars and conferences and to cooperative literature has been of benefit to many an Asian movement.



Mr. Lionel Gunawardana

He has directed many seminars and conferences, specially in the field of agriculture and fisheries cooperation. Noted among his contributions are the annual joint seminars organised by the ICA ROEC and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) in the field of agricultural cooperation. These seminars helped the movements in the Region to learn from the experiences of the Japanese Movement and to adopt them in their respective movements. As Secretary of the ICA Sub-Committees for Agriculture and Fisheries for South-East Asia, he helped the movements in their developmental activities.

Mr. Gunawardana has conducted many studies on various aspects of cooperative development and provided consultancy services for the movements in the Region. His publications based on studies con-

ducted in Japan and Korea on the amalgamation of primary agricultural cooperatives in these two countries were very well received by the movements in the Region.

The Staff Club of the ICA Regional Office held an informal function on Wednesday the 26th June, 1985 to bid farewell to Mr. Gunawardana, Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, Regional Director, speaking on the occasion said that Mr. Gunawardana has rendered valuable services to the development of the cooperative movements in the Region. His services have been admired and appreciated by the cooperators in the Region. He said Mr. Gunawardana is a conscientious worker and a dear friend. Mr. J.M. Rana, Director (Education) speaking on the occasion recollected his long association with Mr. Gunawardana and said his services have been appreciated in the Region. He described Mr. Gunawardana as an able officer and a good friend.

We join the cooperators in the Region and elsewhere in wishing Mr. Gunawardana well. —AHG

DAMAN PRAKASH JOINS ILO

Dr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer, ICA ROEC, has been selected again by the International Labour Organisation to work as ILO Advisor (Cooperative Training Methods, Techniques and Production of Training Material) in Indonesia with effect from May 1985. Dr. Prakash, who had previously worked as Advisor in the ILO-UNDP Cooperative Training Project in Indonesia during 1981-83, will now assist the National Cooperative Training and Upgrading Centre (PUSLATPENKOP) initially for a period of one year.

The Project would provide support to the Indonesian Cooperative Movement in various ways e.g.,

training of trainers, production of training material, development of management consultancy activities, development of member education and member relations activities with a view to enhancing the participation of members in the primary cooperatives (KUDs), and strengthening the faculty and infrastructure of the national and provincial cooperative training centres in the Republic of Indonesia.

Dr. Daman Prakash, who had previously worked in Sri Lanka as Technical Advisor in the ICA-SCC-NCC Cooperative Teachers Training Project (1978-81), has a rich experience of working at the grass root level and is fully aware of the needs and problems of general coop-



Dr. Daman Prakash

erative membership. Besides earning

his doctorate in "Cooperative Education and Training as Tools of Cooperative Democracy" he has several published works to his credit. Some of his papers have been published by the ICA Regional Office and other organisations. During his 22 years association with the ICA Regional Office, Dr. Prakash has supported and led several national and international training programmes. He was a fellow at the ILO-ICA Regional Course on Cooperative Staff Training in Asia held at Pune (India), and Turin (Italy) during 1977. He received his training in Audio-Visual Education and Communication Media from British Council (CEDO), London and NCERT in India.

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I, A. H. Ganesan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

New Delhi
March 31, 1985

Sd/- A. H. Ganesan
Publisher, ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

63rd International Cooperative Day

SATURDAY, 6TH JULY, 1985

Message from the ICA Executive Committee

The Rainbow, the symbol of the International Cooperative Alliance, represents at the same time both the unity and the diversity of 500 million individual members.

There are many ways to cooperate, depending on the economic fields and the political circumstances of cooperators. This diversity within unity is the strength of the international cooperative movement.

However, the entire movement is united in the same social aim—a new, more humane world in which mutual understanding allows each individual to evolve in the best possible way.

Cooperative diversity is emphasized by the fact that the member organizations of the Alliance represent more or less equally the Western World, the Socialist Countries and the Developing Countries.

The economic difficulties of today do not breed tolerance. Fear, racism and protectionism persist. Under such circumstances, the cooperative must remain as a source of human value and dignity.

1985 has been chosen by the United Nations to be the Year of Youth. Young people represent the hope and challenge of the International Cooperative Movement. It is indispensable that the cooperative way should become familiar to young people. If they come to know cooperation, the young shall not fail to understand and to enhance it.

ICA GLOBAL FIGURES

164 national member organizations representing

72 countries (Africa 13; America 14; Asia 17; Europe 26; Oceania 2) and

8 international organisations.

Summary

of

Statistics

	No. of Societies	Percentage of Whole
Agricultural	256,392	34.6
Consumer	69,296	9.4
Credit	204,461	27.6
Fishery	15,467	2.0
Housing	69,278	9.4
Industrial	53,938	7.3
Miscellaneous	71,825	9.7
	740,656	100.0

	Individual members	Percentage of whole
Agricultural	66,612,740	13.0
Consumer	129,581,131	26.0
Credit	127,895,439	25.5
Fishery	2,162,641	0.5
Housing	17,394,554	3.5
Industrial	6,292,708	1.5
Miscellaneous	150,025,422	30.0
	499,964,185	100.0

ICA World Membership

AFRICA		Jordan	38,094
Botswana	36,221	Korea	2,132,153
Egypt	—	Malaysia	1,732,620
Gambia	8,969	Pakistan	2,960,448
Ghana	680,002	Philippines	735,851
Ivory Coast	—	Singapore	63,377
Kenya	1,991,248	Sri Lanka	3,946,786
Mauritius	40,000	Thailand	1,779,545
Morocco	—	OCEANIA	
Nigeria	302,506	Australia	4,022,098
Somalia	—	Fiji	30,440
Tanzania	640,463	EUROPE	
Uganda	980,076	Austria	3,027,328
Zambia	107,977	Belgium	2,725,967
AMERICA		Bulgaria	2,933,855
Argentina	5,587,408	Czechoslovakia	4,458,175
Canada	11,282,247	Denmark	1,530,820
Chile	358,556	Finland	2,060,730
Colombia	152,871	France	13,652,284
Guyana	29,085	GDR	4,389,847
Haiti	136	FRG	7,013,331
Jamaica	—	Greece	712,836
Mexico	—	Hungary	4,692,910
Panama	2,276,848	Iceland	41,792
Peru	1,223,000	Irish Republic	—
Puerto Rico	326,452	Italy	5,215,381
Uruguay	398,500	Netherlands	1,250
USA	58,344,538	Norway	1,218,600
ASIA		Poland	12,011,558
Bangladesh	1,946,875	Portugal	3,000,000
China	132,000,000	Rumania	14,976,698
Cyprus	278,533	Spain	2,524,455
India	67,634,409	Sweden	4,593,498
Indonesia	8,492,197	Switzerland	1,032,545
Iran	2,985,726	Turkey	5,521,516
Iraq	531,156	U. K.	10,011,813
Israel	680,215	USSR	59,500,000
Japan	18,409,631	Yugoslavia	1,506,000

NOTE : Summary up till 31st March, 1985 using most up-to-date statistics available.

The most important resource in any society is the mind of man. It is this resource that must be protected, developed and fully utilised. A country like ours which lives in the villages, has a rural population of 52.12 million. Nearly half of this population belong to the age group that is generally described as youth. In other words youth is the most precious asset which determines the quantity and quality of performance and output, symbol of strength and energy, receptive to new ideas, and a dominant factor in socio-economic transformation of the society. The United Nations has rightly designated 1985 as the International Youth Year.

In India, out of the various local governing institutions, cooperatives-people's institutions—have played a key role in the socio-economic and technological progress. These organisations unlike any other form of organisation are one of the most widely distributed geographically in the country. Cooperatives have been organised at all levels in diverse areas such as credit, marketing, distribution, dairy, industry, sugar, handlooms, labour, housing, poultry, fishery etc. Some of these organisations have lent a big hand in the success of green revolution, consumer project and a chain of agro-based processing units like sugar complexes, fertiliser plants etc.

The present paper makes an attempt to highlight the role of cooperatives in youth development. Accordingly, the role of youth has been categorised under 3 headings :

1. Cooperatives and students;
2. Cooperatives and un-employed youth; and
3. Cooperatives and role of youth in policy and decision making processes.

*Lecturer (Public Administration), Punjab University, DCC, Chandigarh.

Role of Cooperatives in Youth Development

E. B. GOEL*

Cooperatives and Students

Over the years, the Government has initiated a number of schemes such as National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, National Youth Advisory Board which are engaged in helping the youth. As regards cooperatives, involvement of youth has more or less been restricted to organisation and running of consumer stores at schools, colleges and university levels. The total number of such cooperatives in contrast to a huge network of educational institutions in the country is however, just negligible. Moreover, barring a few stores, their performance has not been upto mark. For instance, the Punjab University Consumer Store set up in 1970, was closed just after a period of six years. Some of the possible reasons for closure of the Store as ascertained on the basis of extensive study of records supplemented by discussions with a number of functionaries, are :

1. The students lacked enthusiasm and interest as they were not assigned any key post in management of store and partly, there was a compulsory membership of the Store.
2. The students hardly participated in the annual meetings although notices were displayed at all important places well intime.

Never in the history of Consumer Stores, the meeting was held as per schedule. Even in the adjourned meeting, the number of members present did not exceed 5-10.

3. The functionaries of the Store not only committed irregularities but also did not evince any interest in pushing up the sales.
- d. Goods were procured from wholesale market for ulterior purposes inspite of the fact that State Consumer Federation of Punjab/Haryana & Super Bazar were stationed at Chandigarh.
5. Teaching staff discouraged formation of Cooperative Store as it involved extra responsibility and burden on them without getting any benefit.
6. Whereas audit of cooperatives ought to be conducted by Department Auditors, in the instant case, it was got done from a Chartered Accountant. This is one of the possible reasons that although the Store was closed in 1977, its winding up operations have not been finalised till to-date due to apathy of Coop. Deptt.
7. No steps have been taken since 1977 to convert the money worth Rs. 30,000 lying in the current account of the Store with the Bank into a fixed deposit whereby the Governmental property

could have multiplied during these years.

From the above, it cannot however, be suggested that youth are not aware about the ideology and philosophy of cooperation. In this respect, mention may be made of cooperative messes being organised and run by students themselves in the hostels on the campus as also in the local colleges. These messes though not formally registered under the cooperative societies act, have been highly hailed for rendering quality service at almost at par with the rates being charged by the contractors. Thus, the idea of cooperative messes not only facilitate the revival of cooperative spirit among the youth, save them from utilising their idle time and energy from unproductive purposes, but also ensure in maintaining, to some extent, a tension and violence free campus.

Cooperatives and Unemployed Youth

At present, our country is faced with population explosion and an alarming incidence of unemployment and under-employment. A Sub-Group on Rural Employment set up by Planning Commission and the latest I.L.O report have also expressed that the developing world is plagued by massive unemployment.

In this respect, it has been the endeavour of our government to provide employment under TRYSEM, NREP and RLEGS Schemes. Of late, it has been experienced that nationalised banks are in a dilemma whether or not to provide loans to the individual youths without assessing the viability of their projects and ensure speedy recovery thereof. It is in such a situation that such individual youths can form a cooperative based on their area of specialisation and training and the banks would have no hesitation in extending financial

assistance to such cooperatives. As regards the technical guidance, the cooperatives can safely depend upon the Sectoral Apex Federations as well as the District Industries Centres of the State Government. The Government may also assist these cooperatives in providing raw-materials and other infra-structure at concessional rates as also in the marketing of their goods and services. Besides, the youth may be inculcated the habit of thrift. A small percentage of their monthly earnings may be deducted every month and deposited with the Society itself. This would not only strengthen the economic base of Youth Cooperatives, help in retiring the bank loans, but would also repose their confidence to be promising entrepreneurs. Above-all, this novel experiment of cooperatives would act as a feedback to the Government in reviewing its various employment oriented policies for the youth.

Cooperatives and Role of youth in Policy and Decision-making process

For the success of any organisation, policy and decision-making functions have to be so grouped that top management concerns itself with the ends while the management responsibilities are left to the Chief Executive. In this context, youth of to-day who are brimmed with energy, enthusiasm, initiative and are capable enough to work with honesty and integrity, can help in bringing about far reaching improvements and reforms in the functioning of cooperatives provided they are associated in policy and decision making processes. One of the I. C. A. Surveys on Youth participation has also been interested to find out the percentage of the representation of young people on Cooperative Committee/Boards as also number of young people in cooperative employment.

It was observed from a study of the management of one of the apex federations of Haryana that fresh blood was almost kept out of the leadership structure during the tenure of first nominated, second nominated and second elected Board. Its representation was just 21% (3 out of 14), zero% (0 out of 4) and 23% (3 out of 13) respectively. The youngsters however adequately represented in the first elected and third elected Board (42% each—5 out of 12). It was also found that the members from the third elected Board (the youngster group) were the most educated ones (69%—8 out of 12) followed by first nominated (50%) and first elected Board (40%). Occupation-wise too, 8 members (67%) in the third elected Board were agriculturists while the remaining 4 (33%) as practising advocates.

A detailed functioning of the organisation bears that there was a phenomenal expansion in its activities whenever the Board (barring other factors) was represented by youth. For instance, a blue print for setting up of a chain of agro-based processing units and increased share in procurment of wheat was taken during the regime of first elected Board. The third elected Board simplified the Fertilizer Distribution System thereby providing remunerative margin to the wholesalers and retailers. During this period, the federation started making exports of its goods and services. Besides, it could persuade the World Bank in setting up an Integrated Cotton Development Project.

Similarly, a profile of the Chief Executives revealed that 50% (5) were just in age group of 27-35. All of them belonged to IAS cadre and were post-graduates. Four of them, prior to their present assignment, had worked in Cooperatives. There is a growing evidence from

(Continued on page 14)

With the establishment of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia at New Delhi in November 1960, a small reference library was also started. The main purpose of this reference library was to provide information and authentic references on matters relating to Cooperative Movement to the technical staff of the ICA and its member organisations.

In 1966, the Chairman of the International Working Party of Cooperative Librarians and Documentation Officers, late C. Kamp, made a consultancy visit to the Region and made recommendations for the growth and proper utilisation of library and documentation services for the benefit of Cooperative Movements in the Region. Some of his recommendations were :

- (i) upgrading the intake of quality references, books and journals;
- (ii) instituting the information dissemination services through an Annotated Bibliography and a Documentation Bulletin; and
- (iii) providing technical assistance to cooperative libraries in the Region in terms of human resources development and upgrading the physical conditions of libraries.

These recommendations were effectively implemented and the work of the ICA Library continued to develop and grow and it became to be known as a centre of higher learning in the field of cooperatives. The ICA RO library got increasing recognition by various institutions of higher learning.

*Librarian and Documentation Officer, ICA ROEC, New Delhi.

ICA ROEC Library, Documentation and Information Services —Present and Future

B. D. PANDEY*

Step by Step Development

Realizing the importance of dissemination and provision of knowledge in the conduct of technical assistance programmes, a programme of gradual development of a proper documentation and information system was embarked upon by the ICA Regional Office. This included :

- (i) making the services available known to other cooperative institutions in the Region;
- (ii) enabling the ICA Library and Librarian to develop professional contacts with the Region and outside the Region;
- (iii) developing a close liaison with the International Working Party; and
- (iv) strengthening working relationships with the libraries and documentation centres of various international and national agencies.

Some of the developmental steps undertaken are briefly explained hereunder :

1. Upgrading the intake of quality references, books and journals

Special drives were undertaken

to procure latest publications on Cooperation and allied subjects which were published in India and abroad. Some of the important subject areas included: Cooperative Literature, Agricultural economics, Educational technology, Rural development, International and National economics, Management, Industry, standard information literature and publications issued by various UN and international agencies.

The rich collection of the library consists of 16,230 books and 5,000 booklets. It also subscribes to 200 journals and 8 daily newspapers.

2. Information Dissemination Services

In order to provide professional services to the technical staff, scholars, researchers and cooperators from the Region, the library has been issuing, at regular intervals, various documents such as Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Annotated Bibliography of Literature on Cooperative Movement in South-East Asia, New Additions to the ICA Library, Special Bibliographies and Newspaper clipping services. So far the Library has issued 15 volumes of quarterly Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, 32 Half-Yearly

Supplements of Annotated Bibliography of Literature on Cooperative Movement in South-East Asia, New Additions to the ICA Library 1980 to 1984 (earlier it was a Part-II of the quarterly Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia), 15 Special Bibliographies on "Cooperatives", 3 volumes of Cumulative Library Catalogue 1962-1976, Directory of journals received in ICA ROEC Library, Directory of Contact Co-operative Libraries and Documentation Centres, List of books on Cooperation and its subsequent supplements, subject book lists and subject Reference Lists.

These documents are regularly mailed to all cooperative libraries in the Region, various cooperative institutions in the Region, and to various national and international training organisations throughout the world.

Users of Library Resources

Other than ICA staff on an average about one thousand users visit the library in a year. In total, over 8,000 reference calls are being attended and about 15,000 documents are being retrieved in a year.

3. *Technical Assistance to Co-operative Libraries in the Region*

The ICA Library, in addition to serving as a reference and service unit, has also functioned as a training unit for cooperative libraries in the Region. Special training programmes have been conducted in order to strengthen human resources development programmes for member organisations. Forty one librarians of member organisations were trained at two sub-regional workshops in the techniques and systems of library development and information sharing practices. The ICA library has also supported national workshops in the Region, which were attended by 109 persons.

In addition to the sub-regional and national workshops, the library has provided in-service training to six librarians from countries other than India. Consultative and in-service training are also being provided to the Indian Cooperative Librarians as and when required.

As a result of development activities of the ICA library the conditions of several libraries in the Region have improved. Some of the improvements noticed included :

- better physical conditions
- better procurement and retrieval practices
- introduction of documentation services
- creation of national working parties
- better awareness among the librarians on the useful role of the libraries.

Keeping in view the useful and effective work done by the ICA library, the services of the ICA Librarian were also utilised by the ILO-UNDP Cooperative Training Project in Indonesia on a consultancy basis. The technical support provided by the ICA Librarian resulted into restructuring of the national cooperative library and creation of documentation services for the national cooperative training centre in Indonesia.

Some Recent Trends in Cooperative Information Requirements

The cooperative movements of the Region have grown in size and have diversified their activities. To provide trained manpower support, many educational programmes are being conducted in the Region. To provide reference and information support to the movement, there is a need to strengthen the present libraries and develop a network of cooperative libraries, documenta-

tion and information centres in the Region. The work done by the ICA Library so far has created a positive climate for effectively carrying out this task in the Region.

Librarians and Documentation Officers are responsible for managing and disseminating information and knowledge. Cooperative functionaries need to be trained and retrained. Similarly, for maintaining and providing efficient information services, the manager of information also must be exposed to modern techniques in the subject.

Some of the priorities set up by the International Cooperative Alliance also point out to various important areas of development. These include, among others :

1. Education and Training
2. Professional Management
3. Promotion of Central Organisations
4. Research
5. Women and Youth activities
6. Strengthening of Cooperative Organisations, Structure and Staff development, and
7. International cooperative collaboration.

Recent discussions have revealed that the ICA Library could undertake a broad programme of dissemination of information and expertise to cooperative movements which are actively involved in cooperative education, training and research.

The library which was started as a modest reference library has now grown into a full-fledged specialised library on Cooperation and allied subjects and documentation centre. It has been undertaking development activities and also have been working as an information centre to a limited extent. These services have been appreciated in

the Region as amply shown by the comments made by prominent cooperators.

The need, therefore is to further strengthen its present activities and develop it as an information centre to meet the increasing demand for its services in the Region.

Recently, a survey was conducted to ascertain the views of the users of the ICA ROEC Library and Documentation Services as to their

usefulness. Very appreciative responses, highly commending the work of the unit have been received. All respondents advised the ICA to continue the library services and further advised to diversify and intensify the services of the library. Respondents also suggested that the ICA library through its promotional and consultative services should initiate and develop the national network of cooperative library, documentation information services and systems through resource sharing among South-East

Asian Cooperative Movements. We also submitted a proposal on "ICA ROEC Documentation Centre" to the ICA Council Meeting held in Bangkok in November 1984. The proposal was warmly received by the Council members. There was a general acceptance that the services provided by the ICA ROEC Documentation Services were very useful and that such services should be improved and extended. Our library services have been internationally appreciated by all concerned.

ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 11)

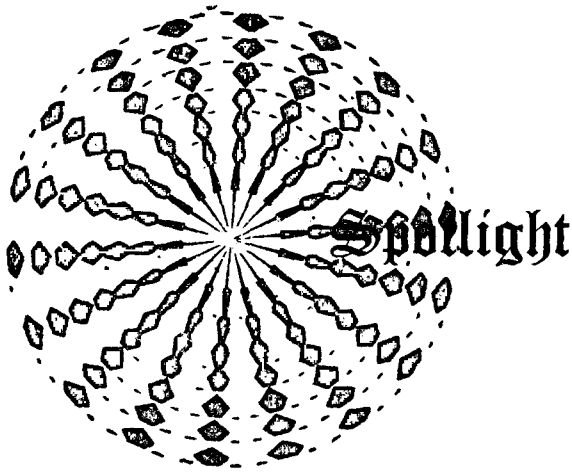
the records that whereas some of the chief executives limited their visits to central capital and field offices of the federation, instances were not lacking where others (especially youngsters) had an extensive touring right down to the villages. Two chief executives were so daring that even at the expense of their lives, they used to conduct raids in the evenings so that culprits could be brought to book on the spot, incidence of embezzlements and frauds minimised, and immediate decisions taken on the problems referred to by the field staff. Incidentally, the tenure

of these executives coincided with those boards which were adequately represented by the youth.

Thus, the ideas and energies of youngsters were clubbed both in formulation and implementation of policy. As such, if the youth are encouraged and groomed in the art and science of Public Administration under the overall guidance of elderlmen there is no reason as to why the image and credibility of cooperative organisations is not enhanced. For this there is also an urgent need to educate, motivate and train our youth by introducing

'Cooperation' as a part of academic curricula.

Education is also linked with field research. Here again, very few purposive studies having a definite contribution to policy decisions, are available. It is felt that youth can contribute a lot provided the apex federations encourage researches by extending facilities such as research fellowships, stipends, prizes as well as easuring them of preferential treatment for employment (by keeping aside a fraction of its profits by conventions/statutory law).



RAJBURI NONG PHOE DAIRY COOPERATIVE

Historical Background

In 1968 the people raising dairy cows in Rajburi Province of Thailand had to face loss because their milk was spoiled as a result of an inadequate market. Therefore, they constructed a facility with cooling equipment to store the raw milk before delivery to Kasetsart University which agreed to buy raw milk from them. The "Milk Centre" started operation on August 24, 1970. The business gradually progressed and the quantity of raw milk at the Centre had increased to the level that the Centre could not find an adequate market. The Committee of the Milk Centre then took this problem into consideration and decided to develop the centre into a cooperative in 1971. Later, His Majesty the King graciously gave his royal fund to build a dry milk factory at Tambon Nong Phoe with some part of fund from other individuals. M.L. Dej Snidwongse (Luang Dej Sahakorn) was the President of the Board of the Company which bought raw milk from the people raising dairy cows for dry milk production, and the operation of the Company gradually progressed. His Majesty the King, on seeing that the members had an adequate understanding in the principles of cooperatives, graciously merged the company and the cooperative into "Rajburi Nong

Phoe Dairy Cooperative" under His Royal Patronage. This Cooperative started operation on October 14, 1975 by purchasing raw milk from its members and producing various types of milk products for the market.

Objectives

The objective of the Cooperative is to help agriculturists raise their milking cows properly so that they will yield a maximum quality and volume of milk. According to this objective, the cooperative provides its members with the following services :

- artificial breeding service which will introduce good genes.
- providing equipment necessary for raising of dairy cows.
- training proper management practices.
- providing advice on principles of democracy, cooperative principle on mutual assistance among cooperative members.
- setting up of a factory or milk centre to produce various types of milk food and to promote Thailand's milk products.
- operating any business for the benefit of the Nong Phoe Dairy Cooperative following the Cooperative Law.

Members

The persons raising cows who live in the operation area of the Cooperative are qualified for membership. Every member has an equal right to be elected to the Administration Committee of the Cooperative. The members sell their raw milk to the Cooperative and at the end of each year they will be given a part of the profit in proportion with each member's business with the Cooperative during the past year, together with dividends from the shares each of them owns in the Cooperative.

Administration

There are 2 groups of people who are involved in the Administration of the Cooperative. The first one is the Committee which consists of elected members who work on a voluntary basis—that is—without remuneration. The duty of the Committee is to set the policy for the Cooperative. The second group is the Cooperative paid staff. The work of the cooperative is divided into 8 divisions under the supervision of the manager. The work will be carried out following the set policy and target. The main principle of the Cooperative is "the benefits of Cooperative members must be well cared."

Activities

The Nong Phoe Dairy Coopera-

tive has various activities which can be summarized into three categories as follows :

Milk Products which are produced in two types.

- Pasturized milk in plastic bags, and
- U.H.T. (Ultra Heat Treatment) milk in paper boxes. This type can be kept as long as 6 months without refrigeration.

Cooperative Shop where members are provided with consumers goods and animal feed produced by the Cooperative itself at a low price.

Community Development the Cooperative staff give agriculturists' advice on methods in dairy cow raising and also in utilizing energy from bio-gas production.

Price of Raw Milk

To be fair, the price of raw milk will be given the following criteria consisting of five main factors as follows :

1. Sediment

Clean milk with small quantity of sediment will get high price.

2. Bacteria

Good milk has only small quan-

tity of bacteria. Milk from the process which is not hygienic enough has more bacteria and gets low price.

3. Specific Gravity

Milk with concentration get higher price than milk with a higher water content.

4. Fat

Milking cow which is properly fed yield milk which consists of fat at the standardized quantity. Such milk will get high price.

5. Cow Pen Condition

The Cooperative staff will examine and record the cleanliness of the cow pens of the Cooperative members. This record will be taken into consideration in calculating the price of raw milk.

Payment for Raw Milk

The Cooperative members will be paid for the price of raw milk every ten days at the Cooperative Office. The quantity of raw milk will be calculated from the weight to raw milk in each delivery.

Quality Control

The Cooperative always cares for the safety of consumers. Both types of milk products of the Cooperative, pasteurized and U.H.T., are examined for freshness and

quality. The quality control is therefore one important process in the cooperative milk product production.

Pasteurized Milk

This type of milk product must always be kept in refrigeration and it must be consumed within 3 days. The lab staff will pick up 3 bags from the packing machine every 15 minutes. One bag will be examined immediately. The second and third bags will be examined 24 hours and 72 hours respectively in order to determine whether there is any change.

U.H.T. Milk

The U.H.T. milk can be kept for a period of 6 months without refrigeration. Two boxes will be picked up every 10 minutes. Date of production will be marked on every box. However, all boxes ready for sales will be kept in the storage for a period of 5 days before delivery to the market. The samples picked up will be examined and if there is anything in doubt regarding quality those of the same lot will be immediately withheld.

The process above assures of good quality Nong Phoe Dairy milk products which also bear the Cooperative mark to guarantee the milk freshness all through the process from factory to consumers. □

China

ALL CHINA FEDERATION OF SUPPLY AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES ADMITTED TO ICA MEMBERSHIP

At its meeting held in February 1985 in Geneva, the ICA Executive Committee approved the admission of the All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives into the membership of the ICA.

The Federation consisting of 130 million individual farmer members is the dominant cooperative organisation in China. It is composed of provincial federations, which have an independent capacity to become involved in international trade.

With the inclusion of China, the primary level membership served by the ICA, will go up to 500 million members.

India

IFFCO SETS NEW SALES, PRODUCTION RECORDS

The Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) has set new records in production, sales and service to farmers.

The capacity utilization of IFFCO plants during the year was around 115 per cent, a 20 per cent increase over last year. Its Kandla plant increased its capacity utilisation to a record 135 per cent.

During the cooperative year 1983-84, the total production by IFFCO plants was 1.48 million tonnes.

The sales reached a record 1.8 million tonnes of fertilizer worth Rs. 4.5 billion during the year,

REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

compared to 1.45 million tonnes in the previous year.

The cooperative has established a network of 150 service centres to provide essential inputs and technical know-how to the farmers.

IFFCO has embarked upon an ambitious expansion and diversification programme.

Apart from establishing the fourth plant at Anola, the IFFCO has promoted Kribhco which is setting up its 4,400 tonnes per day capacity urea plant at Hazira in Gujarat.

The unit is expected to go into production this year. Of the total commitment of Rs. 1.05 billion towards Kribhco's share capital, the IFFCO has already contributed Rs. 720 million up to March this year.

INDIAN EXPERIMENT IN FIELD EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has recently started a unique scheme TOPIC as a part of its multifarious development activities. The World Bank has agreed to provide some finances for the Scheme as well as for Agri-Business development at the primary cooperative level. As a part of NCDC Project Topic, the NCDC proposes to set up a national training institute for trainers and material production. It also plans to set up six State level Agri-Coop Staff Training Institutes to be run by the respective State Cooperative Banks of the country.

Under phase-I of the project an induction programme for the

training personnel recently recruited for the institutions mentioned above has been conducted in April 1985 with the assistance from ICA-CEMAS. Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director (Education), ICA ROEC, worked as Coordinator for the Programme. He together with Mr. K.C. Jain, Executive Director, NCUI, worked as resource persons for some sessions related to CEMAS FED Approach.

Under phase II, the trainers have been attached to selected Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) in different parts of India as a part of their learning programme.

Under phase III, the trainers will consolidate their learning in a national workshop to be held at a central place for a short period.

Under phase-IV, a six weeks programme on Curriculum Development and revision of training materials will be conducted by the ILO-MATCOM at New Delhi.

Under phase-V, the participants will learn about CEMAS Field Education Development (FED) Approach and Methodology with the help of ICA-CEMAS resource persons. The programme will be held during July-August 1985. In addition, the participants will learn SAMAKYA and AMSAC methodology in the field of cooperative education and training.

NATIONAL COOP LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS FEDERATION CELEBRATES SILVER JUBILEE

The Silver Jubilee of the NCLDB Federation was celebrated in New Delhi on 25th March 1985.

Mr. Buta Singh, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of the Government of India was the Chief Guest and delivered the inaugural address. Fraternal greetings were extended by Mr. J.M. Rana, Director (Education) on behalf of the International Cooperative Alliance, Dr. D. Wind, Secretary, Rabobank Foundation, Netherlands, Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President, National Cooperative Union of India and Mr. Subhash Yadav, Chairman, National Federation of State Cooperative Banks. The celebrations were presided over by Mr. S.S. Sisodia, President of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies. Mr. Buta Singh also distributed outstanding performance awards to member banks of the Federation.

Welcoming the distinguished gathering, Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, said that the banks have so far provided about Rs. 40 billion for farm investments through a net work of 2100 branches. The annual credit disbursements presently is Rs. 5 billion now Mr. Vishwanathan added.

COOPS COUNCIL AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The Union Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr. Buta Singh, said on 1st May that a national advisory council of cooperatives will soon be set up at the national level to evolve policies and procedures that would help and strengthen labour cooperatives.

The Minister, who was inaugurating the all-India conference of chairmen and chief executives of state and district labour contract and construction and forest labour cooperatives, said that the major thrust of cooperative development programmes in the Seventh Plan

would be to help the weaker sections of the society.

The strategy would be to expand membership of weaker sections in existing cooperatives and provide credit, inputs and services to them on priority basis.

They would also be given representation on boards of management of cooperatives and functional cooperatives like labour, dairy and poultry, which would largely benefit weaker sections, would be organised.

The Minister said that there was need to strengthen operations of labour cooperatives, while the number of the two types of cooperatives—labour contract and construction and forest labour—had gone up over the years and their membership also increased their share in national totals had been very minute, unlike the agriculture sector cooperatives whose share of national totals was over 50 per cent.

The Minister announced that a Central Scheme would be devised during the Seventh Plan to assist labour cooperatives to equip them with technical personnel and equipment to undertake large construction programmes.

Mr. Buta Singh said that it was also proposed to amend the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act to enable NCDC to extend assistance to forest labour cooperatives.

Reviewing the growth of cooperative movement in recent years, the Agriculture Minister said that with a membership of over 120 million, it had emerged as the largest in the world.

The total volume of credit disbursed by cooperatives had expanded from Rs. 7.45 billion in 1970-71 to nearly Rs. 29 billion in 1983-84, Cooperatives handled agriculture produce worth Rs. 25 billion in

1983-84 and distributed 44 per cent of fertilizers produced in the country, he added.

NAFED BAGS CHALLENGE SHIELD

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has been awarded the Delhi Canners Association Challenge Shield for 1985 for the highest aggregate marks, besides five First Prizes, for its canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, mixed fruit, mixed fruit jam, baked beans in tomato sauce, squash and tomato juice, tomato ketchup and canned vegetables processed by the NAFED Processed Foods (NPF). These products were adjudged the best among the items of various canners and bottlers of reputed brands at the Flower and Vegetable Show organised by the Delhi Agri-Horticulture Society at IARI Institute, Pusa, New Delhi recently.

The Prizes were distributed by Mr. R. Venkataraman, Vice-President of India.

This is for the third time consecutively that NAFED has won the Shield and the Five First Prizes. NAFED's products also got the Shield and the first four prizes in 1983 and 1984 exhibitions in competition with other reputed manufactures.

NAFED has two modern factories of fruit and vegetable processing at Delhi and Vellore (Tamil Nadu). Its products have become a household name in the country and they are in great demand in overseas markets too.

NCCF-SCC FOLLOW-UP WORKSHOP

The National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India (NCCF) conducted a follow-up workshop with former participants and managers of 25 leading consumer

cooperative stores in the country at Pondicherry from 4-9 February 1985. The workshop was attended by 31 participants and 10 observers. The ICA and SCC provided resource persons at the above seminar and also shared 50 per cent of the costs. The objectives of the Workshop were to review experiences of the participants of the Swedish and Japanese seminars in implementing their action programmes and to hear from managers of leading stores about the factors which have contributed to their success. The seminar was inaugurated by the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, Mr. T.P. Tiwari.

Japan

ZENCHU TO SET UP LIAISON OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

Zenchu (Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives) has decided to establish a liaison office in Washington in May this year, convinced that it is of great importance to set up exchanges, including personal visits, between Japanese and American agricultural organisations. Hiroshi Usui, formerly of the International Affairs Department, will head the office. It is Zenchu's first liaison office to be established abroad.

TAXES ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES RAISED

The Japanese Government, out to reconstruct deficit-ridden national finances, has submitted to the Diet (parliament) a bill for raising corporate taxes on special corporations, including agricultural cooperatives, from fiscal 1985 starting in April this year. As a result, taxes on agricultural cooperatives will be hiked by 2 per cent for reserves and by one per cent for dividend. Taxes on reserves and dividends will increase to 28 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. Taxes on ordinary corporations are

43.3 per cent for reserves and 33.3 per cent for dividends for sums exceeding 8 million a year and 31 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively for less than 8 million.

GOOD HARVEST CREATES DILEMMA

Due to the unusually chilly weather, Japan has had a rather poor crop of rice for the past several years. However, 1984 saw a good harvest for the first time in five years. According to the statistics and information department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the 1984 production of rice totalled 11,870,000 tonnes.

During the pre-harvest months last year, there was a shortage of rice, and the government had to ask the Republic of Korea to return part of the rice loaned by Japan. This emergency measure became a political issue in Japan, the government was criticized for the lack of long-term prospects. As soon as this issue was settled, the government had to face another problem, the plummeted wholesale prices of hakusai and other vegetables due to overproduction. The producers had to see their products thrown away as garbage.

INCREASE IN WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

The research department of the Norinchukin Bank, a central cooperative bank for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, released the results of a survey on women's participation in the administration of the nation's farm cooperatives. According to this survey, the number of women elected to the position of Director, Auditor, etc., has been on the increase since 1975. Central participation in coop activities by women is also rising as is their degree of decision making within the home.

Under the present system, each

family is regarded as one member of the coop. organisation, but the majority of respondents favoured participation of all family members in coop activities. Admission of women to coops was supported by 70 to 80 per cent. Those who favoured full-fledged membership for women cited opportunities for women to make their opinions known and to become more actively involved in administration and the benefits to be gained. The survey polled members of 256 coops throughout Japan (including 22 female officers) as well as 1,163 wives of coop members.

Malaysia

GREATER PROFESSIONALISATION STRESSED IN COOPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

A national workshop on Cooperative Training Policy and Standards was held at the Cooperative College of Malaysia, Petaling Jaya, from February 5-8, 1985. The workshop was jointly organised by the International Labour Organisation and the Ministry of National and Rural Development. The workshop, inaugurated by the Deputy Minister of National and Rural Development, Dato Haji Yahya Lampong, was attended by 46 participants representing top management and senior officers from cooperatives, the Cooperative Development Department, Cooperative Unions and other agencies supervising cooperatives. Resource persons came from the International Labour Organisation, International Cooperative Alliance and the Cooperative College of Malaysia.

A study of the manpower situation in cooperatives carried out by the College, reveals that there are a number of areas of weaknesses within the Movement. If cooperatives are to improve their performance

nce and effectiveness, due attention has to be given and appropriate action taken in the following main areas of concern. The provision of a systematic and continuous programme for member education, identification of manpower needs, formulation of a planned manpower policy, Management training for employees, Strengthening of the Apex Organisation so as to be more effective representative of the Management, and Staff development and professional training for the faculty of the College.

As at the end of 1983, there were a total of 2266 cooperatives of which 1613 were in Peninsular Malaysia and the other 653 in Sabah and Sarawak. In addition there were 136 agro-based societies and 43 fisheries cooperatives. All these cooperatives today have 2.5 million members, share capital totalling approximately M\$955 million and assets worth M\$4.2 billion. Despite the large size in terms of number, the cooperative sector has not as yet made the desired impact in the economy of the country.

Some of the main recommendations made by the Workshop were for cooperatives to be more effective, there was a need for the provision of a systematic and continuous member education programme with the ordinary members and potential members including the youth, women and school children as the target group for such programmes; creation of the following infrastructure in order to promote an on-going member education programme—an in-house education committee at all levels, identification of qualified educators, an in-house education plan, and an in-house education fund. The Co-operative College should continue to support cooperative member education programmes in close collaboration with the ANGKASA, production of relevant training and

education material for the movement. On the management training side, the Workshop was of the strong view that the training imparted should be related to the job performed by the members and the employees. Special emphasis was laid on the job-oriented training and formal institutional training including inservice training.

Trainers should be given more opportunity to participate in high level seminars and workshops designed to act as avenues for exchange of ideas. Exposure through study tours and exchange programme too should form part of the training.

The workshop felt that an "integrated approach" to training should be adopted i.e., the employees at all the three levels (managerial, supervisory and operational) should be provided with cooperative education and job-related training.

Mr. Peder Soiland (of Norway) directed the Workshop, while Mr. Rolf Akeby and Mr. Wilfred Dekker supported him from the ILO side. Dr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer of the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, made a presentation on 'A Systematic Approach to Cooperative Member Education'.

COMPUTERIZED BANK-TELLERS

Co-operative Central Bank of Malaysia became the first co-operative bank in the country to provide automated teller machine facilities at its banks.

The bank commissioned its first machine called "COOP TELLER" in February. The teller machines service the savings accounts of the bank's members, who are mainly public sector low and middle income wage earners.

The tellers will soon be programmed to operate other types of accounts.

This new service is part of a major plan to computerise its banking operations to provide better and more efficient service to its ever increasing membership.

Nepal

MOVING TOWARDS A NATIONAL COOPERATIVE ORGANISATION

A group of 28 participants representing managers, chairmen of some selected cooperative organisations, senior officials of the Department of Cooperative Development, faculty members of the Centre for Cooperative Development Training, and several related institutions, took part in a National Workshop on Cooperative Training Policy and Standards held jointly by the International Labour Organisation, the Ministry of Land Reforms and the Department of Cooperative Development, at Kathmandu, February 25-March 4, 1985.

The Workshop was inaugurated by the Minister of State of Land Reforms, Mr. Labaru Rana Tharu.

The Workshop was supported by various resource persons representing the International Labour Organisation, International Co-operative Alliance, Department of Cooperative Development and the Agricultural Projects Services Centre.

The main emphasis laid by the Workshop was on identification of manpower needs, formulation of a planned manpower policy, provision for an apex organisation as an effective representative of the Nepali Co-operative Movement, staff development and professional training for

the faculty of the national centre, Management training for employees and to continue extensively the present programme of member education.

Some of the main recommendations of the Workshop were: the establishment of a National Co-operative Federation as an apex cooperative organisation for the Nepali Cooperative Movement. Besides undertaking business activities, the NCF would actively support and promote cooperative member education and cooperative employee training activities.

Among other things, the Workshop strongly suggested an improvement in the curriculum and training methodology at the national centre, greater efforts in the field of cooperative member education, and improvement of infrastructural facilities within the movement itself.

The Workshop was of the view that Department of Cooperative Development, which had been consistently supporting and promoting cooperative movement in the country, should be relieved of some extra burdens e.g. cooperative training and cooperative

member education, and these functions should be gradually passed on to the proposed National Co-operative Federation.

Mr. Peder Soiland (Norway) Director of the ILO Project on Cooperative Training Policy and Standards directed the Workshop. He was supported by other ILO officials e.g., Mr. Rolf Akeby, Mr. Wilfred Dekkar, Dr. Lennart Skaaret, Chief Technical Advisor of the ILO-MATCOM, and Mr. Pekka Pilvio of the Cooperative Branch of ILO Headquarters. Dr. Daman Prakash, ICA ROEC, made a presentation on "A Systematic Approach to Cooperative Member Education".

Philippines

CEU PROPOSED TO BE CONVERTED INTO A COOP

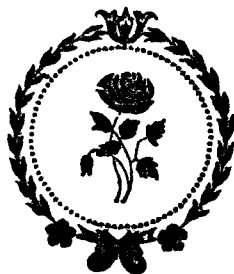
Studies are conducted by a group of cooperators proposing to convert the Centro Escolar University into a Cooperative. The University proponents believe that under the Cooperative System, its faculties and employees will be motivated towards the highest

levels of efficiency and integrity because they will be owners and users of the University. Students on the other hand who would be the co-operative's clients or customers could expect patronage refunds from whatever tuition fees they pay. To ensure the continuous operation of this Cooperative System, provisions would be made for its continuous capital build-up.

Sri Lanka

TEACHING OF COOPERATION IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM

As a follow up of the ICA Regional Seminar on Strengthening of National Cooperative Organisations held in Bangkok, in January 1983, the Department of Cooperative Development has submitted proposals to suit teaching of cooperation as a subject in schools. The follow up action will include training of Master Trainers selected from all the districts on the subject as well as on education methodologies and application of Cooperation through Children. This the Department feels, will make the trained trainers as change agents which will help revive the schools cooperatives in the country. □



NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

REORGANISATION OF KF

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the KF held in December 1984, a decision on the future orientation and organisation of KF's operation was taken to be effective from early 1985. The reorganisation include concentration of resources on retailing by cooperative societies, decentralisation of operation and adaptation to local conditions, expansion of the daily commodities sector, purchase centralisation, conversion of integrated industrial companies into joint-stock companies, restructuring of department stores in the non-food sectors, increased collaboration with trade unions, and the sharing of responsibilities between management units, service units (technical level) and business units.

CLUSA-CHANGES REFLECT BUSINESS DIRECTION

During a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of CLUSA, the US representative to the ICA, action was taken which will result in a change of name, identification and image and a new structure for the operation of the organisation.

From May 1st, the new name for CLUSA will be the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA). This new name will more closely identify the function and activities of the League, which is that of a cooperative". The organisation will operate with six related entities which are: the Cooperative League Fund (CLF) a foundation for receiving donations and making grants for cooperative projects; the Cooperative League Political Action Committee, a federally recognised committee which makes contributions to political candidates; the Cooperative

Hall of Fame and Historical Society-keeper of coop artifacts and hall of fame honouring coop leaders in the USA, the Rochdale Institute-the educational wing of CLUSA, the CMB Funding Corporation-a mortgage holding company funding coop housing; and Cooperative Business International (CBI)-recently formed to promote commercial activities among cooperatives around the world.

The membership of CLUSA comprises cooperative members from the sectors of housing, credit, insurance, health care, recreation, marketing, electric and other utilities, purchasing cooperatives, plus individual associate members in related service fields such as education, banking and real estate.

The Cooperative League became the US representative to the ICA in 1918 and is represented on the Executive Committee by its President, Mr. E. Morgan Williams.

FARMLAND, LAND O' LAKES DISCUSS AMALGAMATION

The boards of directors of two large U.S. Midwest Cooperatives Farmland Industries Inc., and Land O' Lakes, Inc., "have agreed to investigate the potential savings to farmers and ranchers from consolidating the operations of the two cooperatives", says a joint announcement.

Farmland, based in Kansas City, provides farm supplies to 2,300 member local cooperatives in 19 states of the midwest and southwest. Its 1984 sales were \$5.3 billion with savings of \$112 million.

Land O'Lakes, based in Minneapolis, serves 1,200 local cooperatives in eight upper midwest states with

farm supplies and is a major national marketer of dairy and other food products. Its 1984 sales were \$2.3 billion, with savings of \$11 million.

RESEARCH IN COOPERATIVE MEMBER EDUCATION

The Cooperative College of Canada has begun a major research project to examine the state of cooperative member education in Canada. The Project will include face-to-face interviews with 100 members in each of the 72 selected primary cooperatives across Canada, as well as documentation of their activities related to member education. Participants will be drawn from agricultural, consumer, financial and other cooperatives of a wide range of sizes.

One objective of the research is to analyse the relationship between organisation's activities and members' attitudes towards and participation in their cooperatives. Recommendations may include a role for the college in supporting member education initiatives of local or secondary cooperatives.

AFRICA STILL NEED FOOD AID

While there are hopeful signs that the drought is ending in much of Africa, food aid needs of the hardest hit nations will be twice as large this year as in 1984, according to estimates by Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

FAO says 21 countries remain on the emergency list and they will need 6.6 million tons of emergency food assistance this year, even under the most favourable conditions. These countries are: Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. □

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

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363 Pitt Street, P.O. Box A 231, Sydney South NSW 2000,
Tel. : 264 9522 Telex : CFNSW-75303-AA

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union,
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-2 (RANGDHENU)
Tel : 231697

CHINA

All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives
45. Fu Xing Men Nei Street, Beijing
Tel : 665913 Telex : 6815

INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016.
Tel : 662750, 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of
India Limited,
Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065
Tel : 682401-4 (NAFED) Telex : NFD-IN 31-61065

National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016 (KONFED)
Tel : 668023, 668030 662765, Telex : NCCF-IN 31-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation,
Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli,
Bombay-400018 (BHUMIVIKAS)
Tel : 395349

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks,
Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
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Tel : 379936, Telex : 011 3912

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34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
Tel : 6412030, 6413211, 682507 (IFFCO)
Telex : IFCO-IN 31-3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor, Panchshila Marg,
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Dewan Koperasi Indonesia,
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Tel : 540204 Telex : 46391 INKUD-IA

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Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
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Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION)
Tel : (404) 3234 Telex : 23393 COOPTR J

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations,
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National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Associations
Cooperative Building, 8th Floor, 1-12, 1-chome, Uchikanda,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
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IE-NO-HIKARI Association

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National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural
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7-9, Hirakawa cho, 2 chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
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Tel : 723-0021, 7252681 Telex : NACOF K. 27421, 27235

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
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(FISHFEDER)
Tel : 70-6211, 724436 Telex : FISHCO K. 24359

National Livestock Cooperative Federation,
YPO Box 87, Yeoevido Dong, Young-Deungpo-Ku, Seoul,
(NALICOF)
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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives
Central District, Pyong Yong

MALAYSIA

Angkatan Kerjasama Kebangsaan Malaysia Limited,
ANGKASA, No 3 & 5, Lorong 51A/227 A,
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Tel : 570858. Telex : 37478 ANRASA MA

Cooperative Union of Malaysia
107, Jalan Bunus, Opp. Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel : 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus, P.O. Box 10685, Kuala Lumpur (COOP)
Tel : 914155, Telex : 33504 COBANK MA

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited,
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345, Petaling Jaya,
Tel : 772577 Telex : 37493-MA (MCIS)

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
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COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited Interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.

Equitable Division of Surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows:

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society.

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. □

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 72 countries, serving over 500 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

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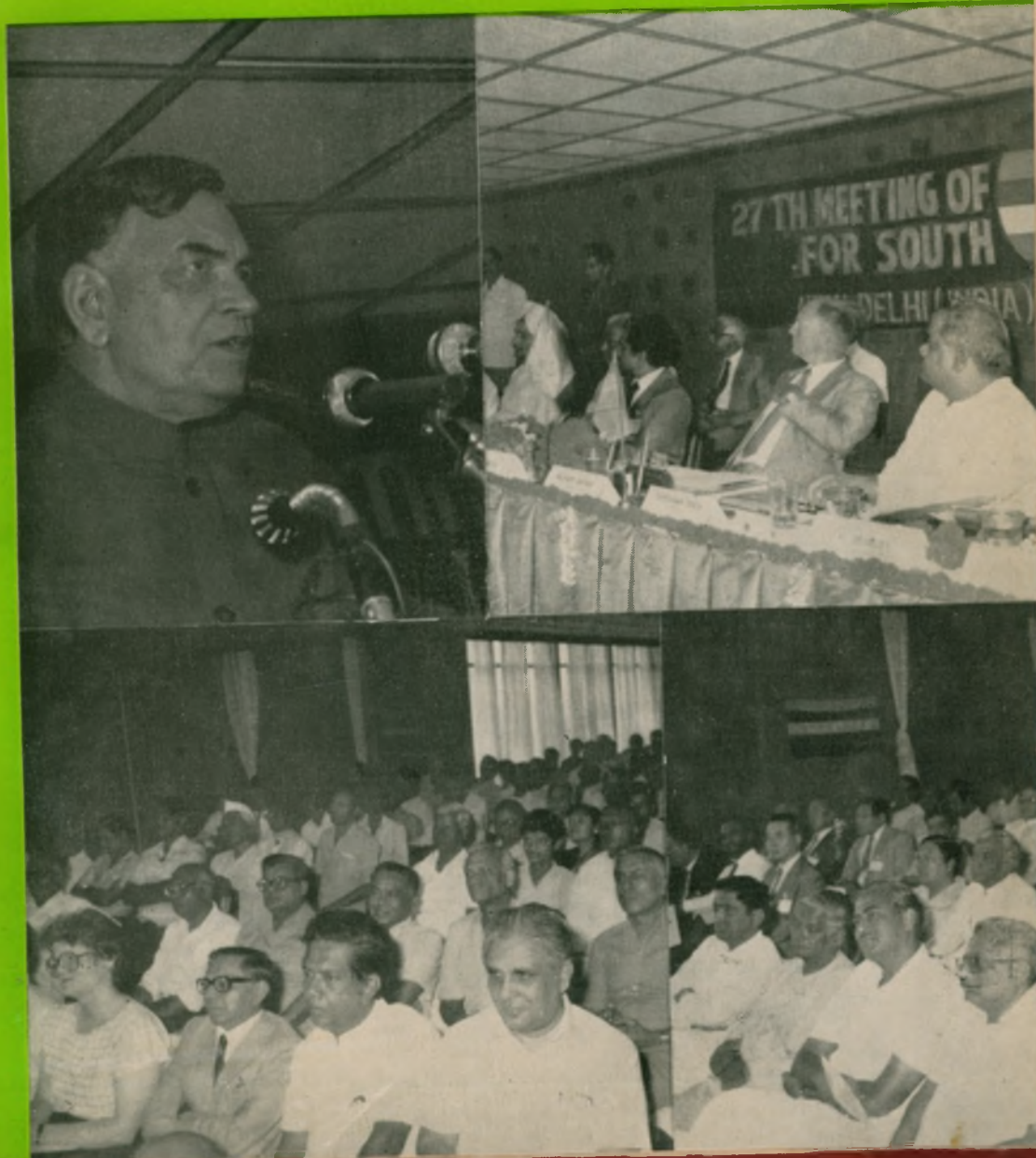
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA



*Keep your fears to yourself but share
your courage.*

—R. L. STEVENSON



The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

—SIR THOMAS OVERBURY

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BULLETIN**

EDITOR

A. H. Ganesan

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OUR COVER

*Inauguration of the ICA Regional Council Meeting
in New Delhi*

*(Photos on cover and lead article : Courtesy of
National Cooperative Union of India)*

ICA Regional Council Considers Proposed Structural Changes

The ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia, which held its 27th meeting in New Delhi on August 21st and 22nd, 1985, formally considered the proposed structural changes in the ICA RO set up in New Delhi.

The Council meeting held in New Delhi on the invitation of the National Cooperative Union of India, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Mathimugan, Chairman of the Regional Council and Member for Malaysia, was attended by 17 Councillors representing Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Mr. Lars Marcus, President of the ICA; Mr. Robert L. Beasley, Director of the

ICA and Ms. Martha McCabe, Administrative Assistant to the Director, ICA, also attended the meeting.

Inauguration

The Council meeting was formally inaugurated by Mr. Balram Jakhar, Speaker of Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) on 21st morning. The inaugural session was presided over by Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President, NCUI. It was also addressed by Mr. R. Mathimugan, Chairman of the Council, Mr. Lars Marcus and Mr. Robert L. Beasley. Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, Chairman of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India and

Member for India, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. Balram Jakhar in his inaugural address exhorted the cooperators to work with commitment and dedication, if they were really concerned with cooperative development. He emphasised the need to get more and more member participation for which meaningful steps to motivate the members were necessary. He concluded by reminding the audience that without member involvement and member responsibility towards the cooperative, a cooperative can at best be only a weak institutional framework.

Restructuring of ICA Regional Offices and the need for greater financial support from the Region

The Chairman invited the President and the Director of the ICA to brief the meeting in regard to recent thinking and developments within the ICA.

Mr. Lars Marcus, President of the ICA, expressed his happiness in being able to attend the Regional Council meeting. Explaining the developments, the President of the ICA said that discussions on the restructuring have been going on in the headquarters for quite some time. In this connection he mentioned that the ICA Headquarters was working on the idea of setting up a separate Development Agency which would have its own Board of Directors or Committee of Management and which committee would consist of also representatives from



Mr. Balram Jakhar, Speaker of Indian Parliament, formally inaugurated the Regional Council meeting. Others in the picture (l-r) Mr. M.J. Shah, Vice-President, NCUI; Mr. Rai Singh, Chief Executive, NCUI; Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia; Mr. R. Mathimugan, Chairman, ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia; Mr. Lars Marcus, President, ICA; Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President, NCUI; Mr. Robert L. Beasley, Director, ICA; and Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, Chairman, NAFED.



Mr. Lars Marcus, President, ICA, being welcomed by Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President, NCUI.



Mr. Rai Singh, Chief Executive, NCUI, garlands Mr. R.L. Beasley, Director of ICA.

the various Regional Councils plus also from the ICA Executive and the ICA Headquarters. Mr. Marcus said that several new members have joined the ICA and that the demands on the ICA were very many and that there were increasing demands for separate Regional Offices in Latin America, in the Arabic speaking regions of the Middle East and in North Africa and possibly also in Central America.

Mr. Marcus informed the Council that most discussions on restructuring in the Executive Committee centred around the report submitted to the last ICA Congress by Mr. Yvon Daneau, Vice-President of the ICA. He said that specialised committees of the ICA could be more effective to meet the demands made on the ICA by the new members.

In view of the increasing need for institutional bases for developmental activity he was of the view that the kind of Regional Offices that were set up several decades ago could no longer be set up and that the need was for smaller Regional Offices with a greater regional awareness which could be in closer contact with the membership than at present. In respect of Asia he said that there could possibly be two or three or four Regional

Offices, but that for a start the ICA would like to have two Regional Offices, one in New Delhi and one located at Kuala Lumpur. He informed the Council that the process of restructuring the ICA would be implemented in a period of three years.

Lighter Staff Structure

He also mentioned the role that the Regional Councils and the Specialised Committees could play in strengthening member contact and in responding to member needs and was of the view that the time had come to establish ICA as a strong organisation capable of handling development work effectively. He added that in future the Regional Offices would be having a lighter staff structure with heavier responsibilities to the Regional Councils. He said that the restructuring suggested would have the following five proposals from ICA Headquarters on which he sought the endorsement of the Council. The proposals were (i) restructuring and reducing the size of the Regional Office in New Delhi, (ii) to implement plans which would lead to ICA not to own property or be a landlord of property and premises, (iii) to set up a new Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, (iv) to support the concept of a new

Development Agency, and (v) to advise the President and the Director in regard to the existing staff of the Regional Office in New Delhi.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Robert L. Beasley, Director of the ICA. He informed the meeting that due to reduction of funding from SCC sources, a review of the budget of the ICA was done and that a study was undertaken on the restructuring of the ICA set up. The report of the study was presented to the ICA Executive Committee at its meeting in February 1985 which was followed by meetings with management consultants and Regional Directors in April/May 1985.

He emphasized the fact that there was a need for greater member involvement and member relations programme and that he at the ICA Headquarters was working on the document which would eventually help in establishing a Development Director in charge of development activity. A separate Development Board having representations from the Executive Committee, the Regional Council and the donors would be formed to look after the developmental requirements of the movements. He also appealed to the Council to formally endorse the proposed restructuring.

The President and the Director explained that the proposals were considered at length at the Executive Sub-committee of the ICA Regional Council at its meeting held on 20th August in the ICA RO premises and said that the ESC had decided to recommend the endorsement to the full Council.

The Chairman said that the SCC had indicated about four years back

its intention to reduce its support to Regional Office and the movements in the Region had not taken serious note of it. He said that it was a pity that this matter was not discussed seriously at the last two Regional Council Meetings. Now SCC's reduced support has become a reality forcing the ICA to take drastic steps to restructure its regional office including reduction of staff. The Chairman said that though the members are not directly affected, this would affect the staff who were serving them for more than 20 years.

The Council discussed the proposals at length and felt that in view of the situations explained by the ICA authorities, the reduction of staff had become necessary. It appealed to the ICA authorities to give just and fair compensation to the staff who may be affected by the restructuring and subsequent redundancy. The Council sought

more clarification as regards opening more Regional Offices.

The President of the ICA explained that it was proposed to open two or three Regional Offices for the Asian Region. The RO in Delhi would look after India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal and that another office in Kuala Lumpur may be opened to service the movements in the far east. He said that with the coming in of China and North Korea into the membership of the ICA, the Region had grown in size and two offices may serve the members better. He also said that the proposal had been discussed and approved by the ESC at its meeting held on 20th August.

There was much discussion among the Regional Councillors in regard to the proposal to divide Asia into two regions, and there was no unanimity.

Unity of Asian Movements

The member for India emphasized that the unity of the Asian Cooperative Movement should not be tampered with and the split of the region should be avoided. One Regional Office, irrespective of where the office was located, should serve the entire Region and the Asian solidarity should not be damaged. In the Asian context it was premature to go for division.

The alternate member for Japan was of the view that dividing the Region would be difficult. He was of the view that the new members like China and North Korea also should be consulted prior to making any firm decisions.

Member for Bangladesh said that they believed in international brotherhood and in the unity of the South-East Asian Region. The Regional Council should be one and the same as before.



The Members of the ICA Regional Council, the President and Director of ICA along with some Indian Cooperators called on Giani Zail Singh, the President of India.

Regional Councillor for Sri Lanka was of the view that the unity of the movements must be maintained but that if decisions had already been made, there was no point in discussing.

Member for Korea was of the view that political relations between different countries should be analysed before taking a decision about dividing the Region. If the Region was divided, he and his organisation would find it difficult to help the whole of Asia, which they were doing now.

Summing up the discussions, the Chairman said that different viewpoints had been expressed by the Regional Councillors and that the President and the Director could convey these views to the Executive and make appropriate decisions.

Report of Activities of Specialised Sub-Committees

The Secretaries of the specialised Sub-committees on Consumer, Agriculture, and the Chairman of the Trade Sub-Committee reported to the Council the decisions and recommendations arrived at the Sub-Committee meetings held in Kuala Lumpur.

Programme of Activities for 1986-87

The Council noted that the following activities would be carried out during the year 1985-86:

- (i) Regional Seminar on Processing of Agricultural Produce by Cooperatives for increasing returns to farmers, Tokyo, Japan,
- (ii) Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation, Tokyo, Japan,

(iii) Some activities under CEMAS, and

(iv) An Open Asian Conference on Cooperative Management.

The Council also decided that the programme of activities for the year 1986-87 could be finalised after the final decision on reorganisation and restructuring of the Regional Office is taken.

Venue and Date of the Next Meeting

The Cooperative Movement of Australia confirmed its invitation to the Regional Council to hold its 28th Meeting in Australia in 1986.

The Member for Bangladesh also extended an invitation to the Council to hold its meeting in Bangladesh. □

EXECUTIVE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Executive Sub-Committee of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia met in New Delhi in the afternoon of 20th August in the ICA RO premises. The meeting was presided over by Mr. R. Mathimugan, Chairman and

was attended by the Vice-Chairman from Indonesia and members from Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and India.

The President and the Director of the ICA also attended the

meeting.

The meeting considered all aspects connected with the restructuring of the ICA and after a long discussion decided to recommend them to the main Council for endorsement. □

ICA Committee on Consumer Cooperation

The ninth meeting of the Consumer Sub-committee was held in Kuala Lumpur on 23-24th July 1985 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alfredo V. Sanchez, Member for the Philippines. The meeting was attended by representatives from Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Mr. Ole Lindberg from Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC) attended as a special invitee.

A report on activities, carried out during 1984-85 was presented. The committee expressed its happiness and appreciation that a number of useful activities were carried out during the course of one year and placed on record their thanks and appreciation to the Swedish Cooperative Centre, Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union (JCCU), National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Korea (NACF) and Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC) for providing financial and technical assistance to some of these activities.

Constitution

The revised Constitution of the Sub-committee was considered and adopted with a few amendments.

Election of Chairman

Mr. K. Katsube, Vice-President of JCCU from Japan and Mr. Alfredo V. Sanchez, General Manager, Centro Esclor University Consumer Cooperative Ltd., Manila, were unanimously elected as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the sub-committee respectively.

Activities for 1985-86

Based on the recommendations of the sub-committee the SCC has agreed to support the following activities during the current year i.e. 1985-86:

- (a) Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation in Japan;
- (b) Technical Assistance to the Consumer Cooperative Federation of Thailand.
- (c) Technical assistance to selected cooperative supermarkets in Thailand, Indonesia and India.
- (d) Consultancy service to Cooperative Union of the Philippines for strengthening of consumer cooperative movement in the country.
- (e) Study Missions to selected countries to identify activity areas which need external assistance.

The members from the Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka stressed the need for continuing financial and technical support to national programmes for training of employees of consumers cooperatives in retail management.

Technical Development Units

The Sub-committee decided to constitute a Technical Development Unit envisaged under Article 7 of the Constitution. Member movements from Japan, India, Malaysia and the Philippines were requested to recommend qualified and experienced persons from their movements to serve on this Unit.

It was decided that a Study Mission consisting of experts from SCC, JCCU and ICA Regional Office should visit Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka to assist consumer cooperative movements in these countries in preparing their perspective plans and identify activities which need external assistance for further advancement of their movements. It was suggested that recommendations of the Study Mission be taken into account before finalising work programme for the years 1986-87, 1987-88. □

ICA ACTIVITIES

Regional Workshop on Better Cooperative Management

The ICA ROEC held a Regional Workshop on "Towards Better Cooperative Management with special emphasis on Board-Executive Relationship" in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 14th to 24th May, 1985 in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council (NCC) of Sri Lanka. Seventeen participants from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand attended the Workshop. The participants comprised a mix of office bearers/board members as well as managerial personnel from medium-sized cooperative organisations in the Region and they considered questions concerning medium-sized cooperative organisations. The Workshop had the benefit of resource persons from India, Sri Lanka and the ICA ROEC, New Delhi. The workshop was directed by Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA ROEC, New Delhi.

Inauguration

The Workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya, Minister for Food and Cooperatives, Government of Sri Lanka. In his inaugural address, the Minister emphasised that the cooperative movement needs better management and greater efficiency to contribute to the growth of the economy together with the public and the private sector. Referring to Sri Lanka, the Minister said that Sri Lanka had over 288 primary societies and a nation-wide network of nearly, 8,000 outlets to deal with consumer needs. He added that in view of the scope and magnitude of the

activities of this entire network of cooperative establishments and the sharp competition from the private sector since the opening up of the economy, it was imperative that cooperative societies maintained a high level of efficiency. The inaugural session was also addressed by Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, Mr. M.R.B. Dasawatte, President, NCC and Mr. H.C.E. Ebert, Acting Commissioner for Cooperative Development, Sri Lanka.

Subjects Discussed

Subject discussed by the workshop included cooperative enterprise—management problems and prospects, the role of the board and its relationship with the chief executive (from the point of view of the board), the role of the chief executive in enhancing cooperative management performance and relationship with the board (from the point of view chief of executive); integrated approaches for more effective cooperative performance, manpower planning for cooperative management.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Workshop adopted several conclusions and recommendations.

The Workshop identified the following as the main problems and challenges faced by medium sized cooperatives in the region :

- (i) Lack of adequate leadership calibre and necessary skills in Board Members.

- (ii) Low Calibre of Personnel.
- (iii) Lack of adequate financial resources and planning.
- (iv) Competition in countries having "Open Economy" system.
- (v) Adverse effects of government policies and practices.

The Workshop emphasised that the ICA and the national cooperative organisations must act to check the erosion of fundamental values and principles of cooperative enterprises. The ICA and the national cooperative organisations should be able to persuade the governments of the region to adopt appropriate policies that would result in withdrawal of government regulations and control thereby allowing management of cooperatives by boards of directors duly elected by the members themselves. The importance of education process was once again emphasised by the Workshop vis-a-vis political leadership and officials of the government cooperative departments as well as top management of the cooperative organisations. The Workshop further felt that the salvation of cooperatives ultimately lay in awakening the members' spirit and the reinforcement in their minds of the concepts of Cooperation and the rights of democratic leadership.

The Workshop agreed that the distinct role of the Board was to be responsible for the overall management of the affairs of the coop-which responsibility included the tasks of providing the leadership as well as the role of policy-making in the context of the coop's stated objectives. The policies themselves would need to be translated into a programme

Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation

of activities together with the financial and other planning required to achieve the targets and the annual programme. The board would be responsible to the general assembly of members (or to the powers that created it) and was therefore duty-bound to seek endorsement of its performances by way of annual reports and accounts. As the formulator of policies, the board was expected to make recommendations for necessary amendments to the by-laws so that activities attuned to changing situations could become possible. As the custodian of the interests of the coop, the board was entrusted with the task of admitting suitably qualified new members into the organisation and to discipline members where necessary.

The Workshop recommended the following action plan to be adopted by the ICA ROEC over the next three years.

- (a) To conduct courses for top management over the three-year period at national levels in such of the twelve countries in the South-East Asian Region;
- (b) To conduct these courses in conjunction with national level apex bodies in each country;
- (c) To ensure that similar workshops were, in turn, conducted by the national level organisations (or otherwise to transfer this knowledge by whatever appropriate methods) over the next three years at the state, district and even village levels; and
- (d) To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the above programmes carried out at various levels in each country.

The International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office for South-East Asia, in collaboration with the Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union (JCCU) and the National Federation of University Cooperative Associations (NFUCA), organised a Regional Seminar on "Consumer Cooperation in Japan, from August 20 to September 10, 1985. The Seminar was hosted jointly by the JCCU and NFUCA who not only covered the entire local costs of all the participants in Japan but also provided experienced resource persons from their movements. This is the second Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation being hosted by the Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union in Japan. The first Regional Seminar was held in September 1981.

Objectives

The objective of the Seminar was to enable the participants study and observe the growth of a healthy and sound consumers cooperative movement in Japan, particularly its supermarket operations and working of University Coops. The seminar was attended by 22 participants (and two observers) from eight countries namely, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Thailand. The participants consisted of managers, consultants, board members of consumers cooperative movements in their respective countries.

Inauguration

The seminar was formally inaugurated on Wednesday, the 21st August 1985 at "Coop Inn", Shibuya, Tokyo by Mr. Fukuda, Managing Director of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union. He pointed out that though the market share of

consumers cooperatives in Japan was less than 2%, they were exerting a significant influence on the economic and social life of the consumer in the country. He said that consumers' cooperatives in Japan are being developed in a way as to emphasize clearly the features which distinguish them from private traders sustaining their independence and providing effective democratic control by the members. He informed that a great importance is attached to members' participation and involvement and that consultation with members, on a continuous basis, is one of the basic policies of the management in Consumers Cooperatives in Japan. He expressed the hope that even though socio-economic situations in the participating countries is much different from that in Japan, yet the participants might be able to get many useful lessons from the experiences of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Movement and try to emulate them in their home countries.

The seminar was directed by Mr. M.K. Puri, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation, ICA RO, New Delhi.

The seminar was divided into two groups, one group on "Supermarket Operations" and the second on "University Coops". Technical sessions discussed by the seminar included how to improve store operations, store management by analysing figures and cultivation of human resources, higher education in Japan, university coop. movement in Japan, purpose and role of university coops., system and management of university coops., activities of university coops., the role of NFCUA as an apex organisation and the future of university coops. in Japan, etc.

Conclusion

Important conclusions and recommendations adopted by the seminar included the following :

(a) The secret of the success of the consumers cooperative movement in Japan have been, the following features :

- (a) Dedicated leadership of high calibre,
- (b) Genuine support of housewives,
- (c) Active participation and involvement of members,
- (d) Consultation with members on continuous basis,
- (e) Democratic administration and management of cooperatives,
- (f) Emphasis on quality of goods,
- (g) Merchandising policy in consultation with housewives,
- (h) Emphasis on cleanliness and hygienic conditions in shops,
- (i) Development of Coop branded goods in association with member housewives,
- (j) High priority to development of human resources and training of employees,
- (k) Close collaboration between



A view of the Tokyo Coop. which the participants of the seminar visited during their study visits programme.

retail societies and the JCCU, both working together as parts of one organisation, and

- (l) Active collaboration with other consumer organisations.

(b) Strong and large consumers cooperative societies on multi-shops basis should be organised in big cities and towns, in consultation with and support of housewives.

(c) Retail societies working at small margins can never become

viable without the support and assistance of a powerful wholesale organisation. The need for having a strong and powerful wholesale society at the national level cannot be over emphasised. There has to be a very close collaboration and integration of activities between the wholesale and retail sectors of the movement and both have to function as integral part of the same organisation.

(d) In many developing countries, a pressure is exercised on consumers cooperatives from the State to act as its agents for distribution of controlled and essential commodities, at a nominal or even unworkable margin. The seminar recommends that consumers cooperatives should not concentrate on distribution of controlled and scarce commodities alone as this, apart from being an uneconomic activity, also creates among their employees an attitude of indifference and apathy towards their member customers. The consumers cooperatives should develop their business in supply of daily necessities and goods, of acceptable standards of safety and quality, in free competition with the private trade.

(e) Managements of consumers cooperatives should pay special



Member housewives of the Coop take active interest in the introduction and promotion of coop brand goods to the customers.

attention on development of their human resources and provide opportunities of continuous training to their employees.

(f) The cooperative wholesale societies should develop Coop branded merchandise of selected mass consumption items for which an assured off take of minimum economic scale has already been developed in the cooperative sector, in consultation and in association with member housewives, as is being done by the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union in Japan.

(g) It would be useful to organise university coops in developing countries after the model of university coops in Japan. It will not only help in attracting the young and educated section of the community towards the cooperative movement, it may also provide a useful source of dynamic leadership and experience for the consumer cooperative movement, in these

countries. It is recommended that the existing "university coop" in the developing countries should be reorganised on the lines of those in Japan.

(h) The consumer cooperative movement in each country should within the framework of their national economic development plans, formulate their perspective and strategic plans for the next 3 to 5 years, in consultation with their members and all others who will be concerned with its implementation.

FOLLOW-UP SEMINAR

The ICA Regional Office has recently organised a Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation in Japan in collaboration with Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union. Mr. R. Santhanam, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Madras and Mr. K.V. Rao, in-charge NCCF Consultancy Cell in Southern

Region of India were participants at this seminar. On their return from the Seminar in Japan, the Cooperative Department of Tamilnadu, in collaboration with the Consultancy Cell of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India, organised a two-day Exposure Seminar on Consumer Cooperative Movement in Japan in Madras. The Seminar, conducted in Madras on 25th and 26th Dec. 1985, was attended by General Managers of all the 29 Consumers Cooperative Stores and Tamilnadu State Consumers Cooperative Federation. Other senior officers of the Cooperative Department also participated in the seminar. The Secretary to the State Government, Tamilnadu, inaugurated the seminar and the Minister for Cooperation gave the valedictory address. Mr. M.K. Puri, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation at the ICA Regional Office, participated in the seminar as a Resource Person.

Regional Seminar on Processing of Agricultural Produce by Coops. for Increasing Returns to Farmers

A Regional Seminar on Processing of Agricultural Produce for Increasing Returns to Farmers was held at IDACA in Tokyo from August, 26—Sept. 14, 1985 in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and IDACA. The seminar was attended by 19 participants from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Among the participants were high level executives from the cooperatives as well as from the government departments in several countries. Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, attended the latter part of the seminar as an ICA Resource Person.

Objectives

The main objectives of the seminar were:

- (i) to review the situation in regard to processing of agricultural product by agricultural cooperatives;
- (ii) to study processing activities of agricultural cooperatives;
- (iii) to discuss ways and means of ensuring value added farming through agricultural processing activity;
- (iv) to suggest ways and means of improving the strength of

agricultural cooperatives to undertake better processing.

Recommendations

The seminar noted that agricultural processing was one of the neglected sectors in very many of the cooperative movements in the region and emphasized the need for concentrated efforts to strengthen the hand of the primary producer by introducing agricultural processing at all stages and also by developing horizontal and vertical linkages among the cooperatives to support the processing and marketing structures.

The main difficulties experienced were the absence of adequate capital and the lack of professional skills within the cooperative sector and the seminar was of the view that greater efforts would have to be

made by both the national and the international cooperatives to assist individual cooperative movements to improve their capacity and strength in these various sectors.

Another matter that was recommended for investigation was the possibility of setting up joint ventures between the developed cooperatives and the national cooperatives to enable the cooperative sector to be further strengthened.

A further recommendation was that the very high level of expertise developed through the Japanese experiences should be made available to the Asian cooperatives and that opportunities should be provided by the Japanese cooperatives to the Asian cooperatives to have their professional staff and leaders exposed to the experiences of the Japanese Movement.

Following from the seminar it was suggested that action should be initiated at the local levels to emphasise to both the movements and the governments concerned about the importance of this sector and for this purpose it was felt that a national level discussion in each country would be the best way of initiating such action.

BRUCE THORDARSON JOINS ICA AS ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR AND DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Bruce Thordarson, who has been the Executive Director of the Cooperative Union of Canada, CUC, since 1979, has joined the ICA, Geneva, as its new Associate Director and Director of Development from 1st November 1985.

Mr. Thordarson will hold a dual title, Associate Director and Director of Development of the ICA. His primary responsibility in the ICA

will be leadership of ICA development operations.



Mr. Bruce Thordarson

Employment of a full-time development director underscores the importance of development in ICA's operations and ICA's commitment to continued effectiveness in its developmental activities.

During his tenure as the Executive Director of the CUC, Mr. Thordarson was responsible in the CUC's strengthening its government relations programme in close collaboration with its member organisations. It also achieved two long-standing goals of the Canadian cooperative sector: appointment of a federal cabinet minister responsible for liaison with cooperatives and increased recognition by the federal government of Cooperatives as a third sector of the economy. A National Task Force on Cooperative Development was established by the CUC which produced a report on ways in which the cooperative sector could increase its contribution to Canadian economic and social development. During this period the CUC's role in support of international cooperative development expanded greatly.

Alf Carlsson

Mr. Thordarson will succeed Mr. Alf Carlsson as Director of

Development. Mr. Carlsson, on assignment to the ICA from the Swedish Cooperative Centre, will stay on at ICA until the first quarter of 1986. Mr. Carlsson will help Mr. Thordarson get started in his new position and will help administer the changes planned in operations of the ICA Regional Offices in Asia and East Africa, both of which are funded in large part by the SCC.

STEN DAHL JOINS RO AS COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR

Mr Sten Dahl, a Swedish national, has joined the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia on November 23, 1985, as the Cooperative Development Coordinator in the newly established Development Coordination Unit (CDU) of the Regional Office.

Mr. Dahl will assist and advise the member organisations of the ICA in the region in identifying and planning of all types of cooperative



Mr. Sten Dahl

development projects. He will also assist, working in close collaboration with the Regional Development Officer of the Regional Office, in coordinating the submission of such project plans to donor

(continued on page 22)

ICA Central Committee Calls for Increased Food Assistance

More than 200 delegates from cooperatives in 52 nations launched an effort to alleviate famine, malnutrition and rural poverty at the Central Committee Meeting of the International Cooperative Alliance, which opened in Washington, D.C. on October 16th, the World Food Day.

Delegates adopted a resolution on food and cooperatives which called on national and international development agencies to increase their assistance in the field of food production and distribution, and urged all nations to encourage cooperatives to "contribute to a definite and lasting solution to this grave problem."

The resolution recognized the paradox of famine in a world where some countries are plagued by agricultural over-production and pointed out that "certain governments" spend more on armaments than on programmes to increase food production. It also stressed the importance of producing more food while preserving the "ecological balance".

In addition, the resolution said that food problems should be met by creating "manifold types of cooperatives, adapted to local conditions, satisfying the needs of local people", and called on all governments to create the necessary framework for cooperatives to fulfil this role.

A report prepared by a special committee on agriculture prior to the ICA meetings warned that some governments have taken over the management of their cooperatives. "Cooperatives should be given the freedom to operate according to cooperative principles," the report advised. The second day of the meeting was taken up by organizational discussions and decisions.

Strong Support to U. N.

Delegates then passed a resolution on peace, closed the meeting by offering congratulations to the United Nations on its 40th anniversary and reiterating its strong support for the organization and its goals.

Delegates expressed hope that the coming negotiations in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm will result in concrete agreements to end the buildup

of nuclear, space and conventional armaments and their gradual reduction.

ICA and UN agencies have worked together on cooperative development around the world with the aim of encouraging the creation of autonomous, democratic, viable cooperative organisations that are instruments of self-help and self-reliance.

Hosting this year's meeting was the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), formerly the Cooperative League of the USA. Representatives of the US Government appearing on the programme of events included John R. Block, the US Secretary of Agriculture; Elisabeth Handored Dole, US Secretary of Transport; Senator John Melcher of Montana, a leading US advocate in world food programmes. The meeting was also attended by the honourable S.U. Yoloh, the Under Secretary General of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION ON FOOD AND COOPERATIVES

The Central Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance at its Meeting held in Washington in October 1985,

NOTES

with profound disquiet the continuing famine and malnutrition within many countries of the world, especially Africa, and pays great attention to the contradictions and paradoxes of food production with famine, over-production and food distribution problems.

REGRETS

that the governments of certain countries spend a greater proportion of their budgets on armaments, than on programmes to increase food production.

URGES

all countries to take the necessary steps to improve food production and distribution by giving their support to agricultural cooperative development.

REQUESTS

all development agencies (national and international) to increase their assistance in the field of

food production and food-processing.

- EXPRESSES** its wish for the cooperative movement to contribute to a definite and lasting solution to this very grave problem.
- IS CONVINCED** that agricultural cooperatives in particular can do much more in implementing the earlier resolutions of the International Cooperative Alliance according to well-established cooperative principles.
- EMPHASISES** the importance of encouraging the formation of manifold types of cooperatives, adapted to local conditions, satisfying the needs of local people.
- STRESSES** the significance of applying the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress in cooperatives and an adequate exchange and distribution of the experiences to all levels of the cooperative movement.
- RECOGNISES** the importance of preserving the ecological balance during this process.
- REQUESTS** the Agricultural Committee of the Alliance and member organisations to make firm suggestion on ways to alleviate famine, malnutrition and rural poverty.
- DRAWS** the attention of all governments to create the necessary framework for cooperatives to fulfill the above mentioned role and to operate in accordance with the ICA Principles.

MOTION ON PEACE

The Central Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance at its meeting in Washington in October 1985.

- SPEAKING** on behalf of the half million members of the ICA coming from nations at opposite ends of the earth, with dramatically different levels of economic

development and with the widest possible differences in political systems,

- REFERRING** to the resolutions "Peace" and "Global Problems and Cooperatives" adopted by the 28th Congress of the ICA which reaffirmed that the Alliance gives indisputable priority to the problems of preventing a world thermonuclear war,

- BEING CONCERNED** with the persistence of political tension in today's strife-stricken, danger laden world, expansion of the spheres of the arms race and continuation of armed conflicts in different regions of our planet,

- RECALLING** in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism the grim lessons of the second world war teaching the necessity of mobilizing all peace-loving forces face of war danger,

- CONSIDERS** that disagreement and differences in social and economic systems, cultures, language and history need not mean or lead to distrust and fear but on the contrary can enrich the lives of good will, good intentions and mutual respect,

- EXPRESSES HOPE** that negotiations conducted in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm will finally result in working out the concrete agreements aimed at curbing the build-up of nuclear, space and conventional armaments and gradual reduction of military arsenals down to the complete disarmament,

- WELCOMES** the efforts of the United Nations to eliminate the danger of the world nuclear holocaust, to curb the arms race on earth and to prevent its proliferation into space,

- CONGRATULATES** the United Nations and its founders with the 40th anniversary of its creation and signing of the UN Charter calling on all the

states to live together, in peace with each other and join the efforts to maintain international peace and security,

URGES

all the cooperators especially the members of the ICA to work even more perseveringly and actively for the benefit of peace and detente, to strengthen solidarity of the world anti-war forces, to promote in every way the development of cooperation and mutual trust between the nations.

ICA MESSAGE OF GREETINGS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The International Cooperative Alliance extends most heartfelt congratulations to the United Nations Organisation on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

The International Cooperative Alliance is one of the world's oldest and largest international non-governmental organisations. Established in 1885, it now has more than 500 million individual members, who are affiliated with all types of cooperative associations situated in 72 countries in Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe.

The Alliance, which has had the highest consultative status with the United Nations since the end of the 1940's, has taken an active part in important UN meetings and programmes. These include the UN General Assembly's Special Sessions on Disarmament, UN Development Decades, etc.

As far as cooperative development is concerned, the ICA and the UN Agencies work towards the

same goal, autonomous, democratic, viable cooperative organisations that are instruments of self-help and self-reliance. This is particularly reflected in the joint ICA/UN development efforts in Third World countries.

A number of resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, ECOSOC, ILO and UNIDO, in addition to other members of the UN system, have emphasised the importance of cooperatives as instruments in the search for a better life for all mankind.

The ICA welcomes the trend within the UN to place emphasis on cooperative development. Both the inter-governmental UN agencies and the non-governmental organisations, such as the ICA, have vital roles to play in this field.

The United Nations was founded 40 years ago, growing from the people's victory in the Second World War.

The great victory in the most sanguinary war in history, inspired mankind with great hopes for building a happy and peaceful future, free from tyranny. It was in the name of such a future, that the United Nations Organisation was created.

In the UN Charter, the people express their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, and to recognise the dignity and worth of the human person by equal rights for all mankind. Furthermore the Charter supports the promotion of economic and social progress.

This UN faith, corresponds entirely with the views and aspirations of the cooperative movement. The International Cooperative Alliance wishes the United Nations success in its steady pursuit of achieving these noble goals. The ICA stands ready to provide all necessary support to this end. □



At the 27th meeting of ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia held in New Delhi on 21st and 22nd August 1985, the Councillors reported important recent changes, trends and developments of the cooperative movements in their respective countries. A summary of the report is given below :

Bangladesh

— A new Cooperative Enactment has been promulgated as an Ordinance. Among others this ordinance provides for the following :

- A director can be elected for three consecutive terms.
- After that he must be out of office for at least one year.
- If the Government grants or guarantees a loan for more than 500,000 Tk, 1/3rd of the board of directors would be nominated by the Government.
- A cooperative insurance society has been formed to cover both life and general insurance.

India

- During the year 1984-85, agricultural produce marketed was worth Rs. 25,660 million.
- The turnover of marketing cooperatives on account of marketing of produce of the farmers, supply of production requisites like chemicals and supply of essential consumer articles reached the level of Rs. 54,994 million in 1983-84.
- In the seventh five year plan, attempt is being made in each state to amend the act so as to restore democratic character—a small committee has already been constituted.

- Attempts being made to consolidate the sugar sector, dairy sector, and the housing sector.
- Government gives high priority to cooperatives-cooperatives will look after the public distribution system.

Indonesia

- Indonesian Cooperative Movement had set up a joint office in collaboration with the Cooperative Business International of CLUSA.

Japan

Consumer

- The Japanese Consumer Cooperative Union (JCCU) would be

— consumer cooperatives were now establishing direct contact with Farmers' Cooperatives with a view to better understanding and collaboration.

— The consumer cooperatives sent a large number of lady cooperators to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to take part in the 40th Anniversary of Atom Bomb demonstrations and to pray for peace and no Nuclear warfare.

— UNICEF work being undertaken by the consumer cooperatives —a mission already sent to Bangladesh.

— There is increasing pressure on consumer cooperatives. The Liberal Democratic party is pres-

Cooperative Developments in South-East Asia during 1985

collaborating with the ICA RO in hosting a Regional Seminar on Super Market Cooperatives and University Cooperatives.

— The annual turnover of consumer cooperatives had gone upto US \$750 million.

— The membership in Consumer Cooperatives has gone upto 9 million and would increase to 10 million by end 1985.

— The role of Han groups had increased considerably.

— the number of coop brand goods has increased,

— Coop. brand goods have less chemicals, do less advertising and are relatively cheaper.

sing for limiting cooperative activities to members only.

— An appeal to assist consumer cooperatives being made to all members of parliament.

Agricultural

— The Council was informed that the 17th Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives would be held in October. The Regional Councillor went on to explain the procedure adopted in these triennial congresses to ensure that the opinions of the village level ultimately reach the national level, through primary level, district and provincial level and finally national level meetings.

Republic of Korea

- The national economy had a growth rate of 7.6% in South Korea. The NACF achieved much progress. Banking business increased by 19%. The 15th anniversary of NACF would be held in 1986.

Philippines

- Serious problems faced by the cooperatives, as tax exemption had been done away with.
- Many cooperatives becoming non-viable.
- A massive campaign being conducted by CUP to get the law rescinded.
- A National Dialogue with Assemblymen being arranged. Would request the Regional Director to participate in the Dialogue, on 16th and 17th September.

Singapore

- A new Service Society-Premier Security Cooperative Society

started as a joint venture between two thrift and credit co-operatives (the Police and Government Servants).

- Two National Workshops were held to focus attention on (i) Towards 1990.

(ii) Youth Cooperatives.

- The SNCF has been appointed by the Registrar as an approved auditor to provide external Audit Services to other cooperatives.

Sri Lanka

- No significant change.
- The Coconut Producers Union has commenced export of desiccated coconut with the assistance of the ICA/SCC Coop. Trade Project.

Thailand

- The number of employees in co-operatives has gone beyond 11,000. They need security and better service conditions. The CLT is working on this.

— The rule regarding maximum subscription by members to CLT has been increased from Baht 5,000 to Baht 10,000/-

— The bye-laws of the ACFT have been changed to enable Provincial Unions to become its members.

— New water users' cooperatives are being set up in the irrigated areas—these are separate from the Agricultural Cooperatives.

— Rural Electricity Cooperatives are being set up with the support of the National Energy Authority.

— A process of restructuring of agricultural cooperatives with World Bank assistance is on going.

— "Total Development" oriented technical assistance programme is being supported by the Japanese Agricultural Cooperatives on a 1985-88 framework.

— A Revision of the existing cooperative law is under consideration. □

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Geneva. 1 Switzerland

Cooperative Education and Human Resource Development in South-East Asia

DHARM VIR*

It is often said that most of the developing countries in Asia and other developing regions of the world are over-populated with under developed or undeveloped resources. Population is therefore considered more as a liability rather than an asset. Thus, there is much emphasis on population control. However, it would be more advantageous to consider population as a resource and an important ingredient in overall development of an organisation, area or a country. There is however an urgent need to develop human resources in such a way that most of population is gainfully employed and phenomenon of unemployment or under-employment gradually reduced and ultimately removed. Also there is need of having a system for equitable distribution of the fruits of production. Those fortunate ones who get more should have willingness to share with less fortunate ones. This applies to all human beings, countries as well as the world community as a whole. This cooperative approach to human resource development does not exclude the need of population education in a suitable form.

Cooperatives in developing countries are expected to help transform socio-economic system by performing a number of functions, viz. distribution function, produc-

tion, democratisation function and the agency function. All these functions in a developing economy can be handled by cooperatives effectively provided among other things there are plans for human resource development by the cooperative movement and for manpower planning developed and implemented by the cooperative organisations. Efforts are being made to professionalise the management of cooperatives and develop leadership from primary to higher levels. Nevertheless these efforts often fall short of expectations of planners (say in a vast country like India). There could be several causes for these short falls. One of the important causes may be the lack of suitable training and educational programmes within the cooperative movements of many developing countries in Asia. With the exception of cooperative movements in Japan, Republic of Korea and Australia, there are a few cooperative organisations engaged in manpower planning, and human resource development through education and training.

Of course, international organisations such as ILO, FAO and the ICA have been promoting these ideas among cooperatives in developing Regions of the world. FAO has recently assisted the countries of South Asia in conducting manpower surveys for agricultural credit sector including agricultural credit

cooperatives. ILO has been assisting countries of Asia and Pacific Region to undertake manpower planning and projections in cooperative sector to identify training needs of personnel both quantitatively and in terms of different specialisations.

The ICA ROEC recently held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) a Regional Seminar on Manpower Management and Cooperative Development. An overall picture of the Region in regard to manpower emerged during the discussions was one of ad-hoc approaches, with recruitment in cooperatives being made at times of persons inadequately qualified on a multiplicity of salary scales, with little or no career prospects within the organisation to make the employee secure and contented. The ad-hoc approaches have necessarily affected the training and education programmes. The seminar made several recommendations in the area of Manpower Planning and Development in the cooperative movement including on Cooperative Training and Education.

Education is important for any activity or programme especially the one designed for the development of masses and promotion of their economy. Cooperative movement being people's movement, the need of educating all kinds of its functionaries including cooperative leaders, members and prospective members is imperative. The overall aim of cooperative education may be to stimulate change in knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviour of cooperative personnel (both employed and non-employed or elected) in such a way that they together contribute to improvement in the business of their cooperatives and thus to their own socio-econo-

*Joint Director
ICA ROEC, New Delhi.

mic standards. This can best be achieved if they have proper understanding of cooperative principles and practices. Cooperative education programmes, therefore, includes, besides training in management and technical skills, broad understanding and appreciation of cooperative philosophy and objectives. The vocational and technical skills are imparted according to the needs of various categories of personnel and objectives of a specific programme.

The objectives, scope and methods of cooperative education training programmes would be determined by the nature and size of target groups of learners. Broadly, we can divide the learners within cooperative fold into two kinds; employed personnel and non-employed or elected personnel. Usually the term 'cooperative training' is used for employed personnel, as it is more skill oriented for learners. 'Cooperative education' can be used as a broad term for education and training for all kinds of elected personnel, members and also for prospective members.

The employed personnel may be working at the cooperative organisations and the government departments concerned with cooperative development. They can be divided into the following categories, depending on the level at which they are working:

- (1) Junior personnel.
- (2) Intermediate personnel.
- (3) Senior managerial personnel.

There are various kinds of cooperative education and training programmes for the employed personnel in cooperative movements of various countries of Asia. However,

there is urgent need of manpower planning and management programmes at the organisational levels. Proper research and planning within cooperative organisations should form important part of human resource development at different levels.

The elected (non-employed) personnel in cooperative movements may be divided into the following categories:

- (1) Members and prospective members.
- (2) Managing committee members and elite members.
- (3) Office bearers and other leaders.

As most of the leaders in cooperative movements are elected, it is very difficult to apply the concept of manpower planning. However, leadership development approach is to be built in the cooperative education and training programmes both for employed and non-employed personnel.

Most of the cooperatives are concentrating their educational efforts for the existing membership. However, they have capability of serving more important section of people who are socially and economically disadvantaged. Increasing efforts are therefore being made to involve small farmers, artisans, women, rural and urban poor in cooperative or pre-cooperative self-help activities. In fact the position of cooperative movement in Asia is unique in respect of its reach to weaker and poorer people in the Region and their involvement in development. No other organisation can perhaps claim to have such a wide coverage of human resources.

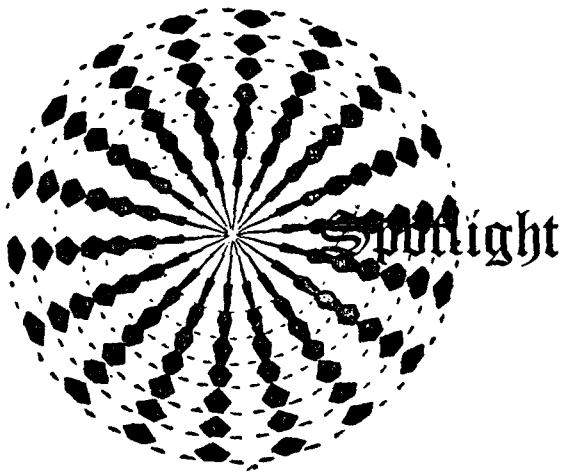
The cooperatives are people's orga-

nisations meant for their social, economic and intellectual development. The cooperative movement aspires to cover most of the under privileged people of the world and help them develop so that they can make increasingly positive contribution towards their socio-economic development in accordance with cooperative principles. In this context the role of cooperative education and training becomes increasingly important. In fact we cannot conceive any cooperative development effort devoid of human resource development and effective training and education programmes for members, prospective members, leaders and above all employed personnel.

The scope of cooperative education for general and prospective members of cooperatives should be based on their social and economic needs. It means that besides cooperative contents and methods, education should include vocational and business skills contributing to better income generation and its utilisation. In order to help the members in solving their day to day problems, they may be encouraged to divide themselves in small action groups according to their common needs and interests. This will also stimulate leadership functions which are much needed for cooperative success.

The experience of cooperative movements in Japan, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand has shown that cooperative development effort including education has to be dynamic and intensive enough to meet complex needs of member households, specially in improving their productivity and production abilities. Finally, it should result in better

(continued on page 25)



CHENTEX*

A success story of an economic organisation means, commitment, hardwork, dynamic leadership, self-reliance etc. 'The Chennimalai Handloom Weavers Cooperative Production and Sale Society Ltd.' familiarly known as "CHENTEX" is progressing successfully and marching towards its Golden Jubilee. Chennimalai is a small village of weavers in Periyar District of Tamil Nadu. The Chentex is a renowned name for bed spreads, pillow covers, furnishings etc. Though the Chentex is facing competition from master weavers, individual handloom weavers, and powerloom weaving units, it marches ahead due to the reliability, durability and quality of its products.

Origin and Growth

The Chentex started functioning well before the independence, in 1941, with 45 handloom weavers, who came forward to start the Society under the leadership of Mr. M.P. Nachimuthu. At present, the Chentex is working with more than 660 members. There are 644 active looms engaged

in production and it forms 98 per cent of the total looms. The percentage of active looms reflect the successful working of the Chentex. The commendable growth of the society from 1941 to 1984 can be quantified on the basis of the data available on membership, share capital, sales, wages paid, net profit and reserves. Generally, the Chentex has earned good business over the period and paid good wages to the member weavers. It has earned considerable profit from 1950-51 onwards'. The same trend is found in respect of share capital and reserve funds.

Membership

The membership of the Chentex has increased from 45 in 1941 to 660 as on 30-6-84, which forms an increase of 15 times. If we look at the rate of growth in the membership it gives us a different picture. The rate of growth was almost nil except for the period 1975-76, which met a sudden increase by 51 per cent than the previous year. Hence the year 1975-76 got the significance and attracted more weavers to join the society due to successful functioning.

Management

The president and five directors elected democratically by the

members are managing the affairs of the Chentex. The president of the Chentex continues in his office for more than four decades continuously and is working for the development of the Society. It shows the confidence of the members on their president and the president's commitment and involvement. The Society has democratic management with a dynamic and dedicated leader, without any party politics or bias.

Leadership

Any socio-economic organisation which aims at improving the economic standard of its members must have an energetic and dynamic leader with commitment to strive for the development. On these lines, the president of the Chentex Mr. Nachimuthu is working from 1941, since the inception. As the president of the Chentex, he fought not only for the development of the Chentex but also for the development of the handloom industry as a whole. He is rendering 44th year of continuous service to the handloom industry. During his regime as president of the Tamil Nadu Weavers Cooperative Society (COOPTEx), the apex body of handloom cooperatives in Tamil Nadu, he worked for the establishment of a spinning mill in

*Prepared by Mr. Manickavasagam, Research Scholar, Centre for Development Studies, Ulloor-695 022, Trivandrum.

the Cooperative Sector and succeeded. Under his leadership, the Chentex constructed housing colonies, schools, polytechnic, hospitals for rendering services to the weaving community. It is functioning as a model to all other cooperatives. For his untiring continuous work he was awarded 'Padmashri' in 1983.

Business

The main business is to produce and sell handloom cotton cloth demanded in the market. The efficient function and sale depends on the yarn availability, wages paid and the marketing efficiency.

Raw Materials

The required raw materials for the Society is being supplied by the state society i.e. Cooptex, through its yarn sales depots. Besides, it is able to get the required yarn directly from the cooperative spinning mills. If the required yarn is not available either in the Cooptex yarn sales depots or in the cooperative spinning mills, the society can purchase the fine yarn from the open market and double it to make use of them. The Society mostly needs coarse yarn. As far as the yarn requirement is concerned, the Society is able to get the required yarn in quantity and in time. Above all a well equipped modern dye-house was constructed by the Chentex to bleach and dye the yarn. There is also a new building with more space for drying of the dyed yarn.

Design and Product Development

To have wider and constant market, product differentiation is a must. The Society attracts more foreign countries because of its design and product development.

The Society has employed a technician/designer to make attractive designs to suit the changing demand in fashion. The sources for developing such designs are mainly the suggestions made by the president, directors, employees and members, who notice such designs in the handloom fairs and exhibitions and from the designing section of the Chentex.

Production

Though the Chentex is now renowned for its bed-spreads, pillow-covers, furnishings etc., it produced only sarees and towels of coarse varieties up to 1952. From then onwards, the Society switched over its production to bed sheets, furnishing and polyesters.

Marketing

Due to the superior quality and varieties of produce, the Society finds a ready market for its products. It supplies its products mainly to Cooptex (apex society), cooperative super markets/stores. All India Handlooms Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society and private traders. Hence, there is no problem of marketing or unsold stock. It also has five show-rooms, two in Tamil Nadu, two in Andhra Pradesh and one in Karnataka to increase sales under the brand name of Chentex. It is the first handloom society to export directly to countries like Fiji, Sweden, Nigeria and Australia.

The sales turnover of the Society was Rs. 2490 million as on 30-5-84. It reached this peak just from Rs. 773 in 1940-41. The increase and the rate of growth shows an encouraging trend for handloom products, if the societies produce specialised varieties and concentrate on quality and durability.

Sources of Funds

The main sources of funds for the working of the Society are the share capital contributed by the members, reserves created out of net profit and borrowings from the financing banks.

Share Capital

One way or other, increase in share capital reflect the involvement of members towards their society. It can be substantiated by saying that the share capital contributed by members increased throughout the period. In 1945-46, the share capital of the Society was only Rs. 11,971 and it increased by thousand fold and it forms, Rs. one million in 1982-83. Even though there was steady increase, the rate of growth had fluctuated widely from 2 to 61 per cent. At the same time, the average growth rate was 16 per cent which is an indicator for the developing nature of the society. The Chentex has not received any share capital from Government and functioning as a viable society.

Reserves

The statutory and other reserves together form significant portion and it is more than nine times of the paid up capital. These two reserves are the main source to increase the maximum borrowing power and working capital. The rate of growth of the reserves shows the viability of the society over the period. The average growth rate was 16.3 per cent.

Borrowings

The Society borrowed funds from different agencies for different purposes. The main sources of borrowings are from district central cooperative bank,

cash credit accommodation for procurement of yarn, government loan for members share capital, housing and machinery and HUDCO loan for housing.

Social Welfare Measures

As a model society, it undertakes various welfare measures to help the weaving community. As a measure of social upliftment, the Chentex is providing education, hospital, community hall, housing colony etc., to its members. These activities are undertaken mainly from the society and partly from the welfare schemes of the Government.

Education

To educate the children of the members and other local children, the society runs its own elementary school in its building. Besides, the society contributed from its common good fund Rs. 400,000 to start a polytechnic. It may be the only handloom society which provides such educational facilities to the children of its members in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Hospital

A hospital with 24 bed ward and an operation theatre was provided by the Government. The Chentex contributed Rs. 150,000 from its

Common Good Fund to provide medical treatment and to supply medicines free of cost to its members, employees and their families. It also runs its own free dispensary.

Community Hall and Guest House

A community hall was constructed by the society at a cost of Rs. 263,000 named Mahatma Gandhi Community Hall, to have its functions like general body meeting, conferences and seminars, cultural programmes of the members and domestic ceremonies of the members family. Besides a guest house was also attached with a free library, which displays dailies, cooperative journals and other books.

Housing Colonies

The main problem of handloom weavers, next to non-availability of required yarn is housing. To solve this, the Chentex provided houses with reasonable living and working conditions to accommodate their family and looms to its members.

At present there are two housing colonies providing housing facilities to 200 weavers. Further steps are in action to provide housing to the other weavers.

The funds for the colonies were

made by the Government of Tamil Nadu under special schemes. To provide additional living space, the society also contributed liberally from the general funds to the housing colonies.

Godown

The society has two godowns with all facilities to store the finished product and raw materials. This reduces the burden in keeping the unsold stocks safely. In order to facilitate the members, one godown adjoining the housing colony is functioning as Collection Centre to collect the finished products.

Cooperative Stores

To supply essential commodities and controlled goods to the weaver members a cooperative store is also being run by the society.

Honours and Awards

Distinguished personalities of the country like the President, Vice-President and others visited the society and have praised its functioning to uplift the economic standard of the weavers. The society has been awarded many international, national and state level awards for its better functioning, products and services to its members. □

STEN DAHL JOINS RO...

Continued from page 12

agencies as well as coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such projects in which the Regional Office is involved. He will also help in the introduction and implementation of systems for planning and reporting of regional

cooperative development projects.

A professional banker and a graduate in development studies from the University of Uppsala, Sweden, Mr. Dahl has during the past fourteen years served in developing countries in different capacities—as Credit and Banking Advisor with the Danida/Nordic Cooperative Project in Kenya, Agricultural

Credit Advisor to the Government of Pakistan with FAO, and Team Leader of a multidisciplinary consultancy team for small enterprise development in a World Bank funded project under the auspices of Bank Indonesia. He has also worked as a consultant to the Swedish Cooperative Centre assisting in the reorganisation and restructuring of Uganda Cooperative Alliance. □

**GOVERNMENT ENFORCES
ACT ON COOPERATIVES**

The Government of India has issued a notification bringing into force from Monday, the 16th September 1985, the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (MSCS) Act, 1984 and also the Multi-State Cooperative (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeal and Revision) Rules, 1985.

Although Cooperation is a state subject, under this Act cooperatives with membership from more than one state are under the jurisdiction of the Centre.

These multi-state cooperative societies are governed by various Cooperative Societies' Acts.

The new MSCS Act, 1984, brings all such societies under the purview of a single Central Act and will apply to all national level cooperative organisations like Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Urban Cooperative Banks which have inter-state membership.

**WIDER ROLE FOR NCDC
DURING SEVENTH PLAN
ENVISAGED**

The Government of India plans to give a more important role to the National Cooperative Development Corporation in the Seventh Plan. This will be for strengthening the cooperative network to provide support to farmers, both in distribution of inputs and in providing the whole range of post-harvest facilities to ensure remunerative returns to them.

This was disclosed recently in New Delhi by Agriculture and Rural Development Minister, Mr. Buta

Singh, while addressing the 21st meeting of the NCDC general council.

He said post-harvest facilities were being emphasised because of the programme for expanding dryland farming and increasing production and productivity of paddy, oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains. The NCDC's role should be to ensure that cooperative infrastructure for post-harvest facilities is built up to match the production efforts.

The minister said the NCDC had been asked to prepare a comprehensive proposal for creation of storage and cold storage facilities at lesser cost. The NCDC had already helped cooperatives to build nearly 2.3 million tonnes of storage during the last six years.

While this was a creditable achievement, larger efforts were needed to ensure that this infrastructure created with considerable cost was fully utilised.

With increasing costs, he felt that infrastructure creation had become costly, therefore, cheaper and more effective methods of storage and cold storage should be considered. For preservation of potatoes, there was a chemical spray, which was effective and cheaper. "We should adopt innovative methods for our programmes" he said.

Mr. Buta Singh noted that there were inter-state disparities in the overall assistance provided by NCDC. He asked the corporation to examine this in detail and take effective measures to rectify this imbalance.

In this context, he observed that while assistance provided by NCDC

increased 100 per cent from 1980-81 to 1984-85, the assistance to cooperatively under-developed states increased by only 75 per cent and to weaker sections by hardly 25 per cent during this period.

Analysis of the activity-wise financing by NCDC showed that for input distribution, the corporation's outlay was less than 2 per cent of the total and for marketing hardly 11 per cent of the total. These two areas needed special attention.

He also urged the NCDC to formulate concrete proposals for effective implementation of this market intervention programme for the benefit of the farmers through cooperatives.

The Minister also asked the national level organisations present at the meeting to give suggestions on how best the surplus food grains could be utilised in building up of cooperatives.

**IBRD AID SOUGHT FOR
IFFCO MODERNISATION**

The Government is likely to pose a \$ 100 million modernisation scheme of IFFCO for World Bank assistance shortly.

The scheme will cover IFFCO fertiliser plants at Kalol and Kandla in Gujarat and in Uttar Pradesh. These plants currently produce as much as 1.9 million tonnes of fertiliser materials annually.

The agriculture ministry is keen that the project be posed to the World Bank for Assistance as early as possible in order to boost output of fertilisers in the country. With rising consumption levels, the

ministry has been forced to import sizable quantities of fertilisers for the past two years and a similar quantity may be imported this year.

IFFCO is understood to have informally sounded World Bank authorities on assistance for the modernisation programme. It will, however, be formally posed to the Bank after the finance ministry evaluates the proposal.

Implementation of the modernisation scheme is expected to raise the productivity and efficiency of these plants substantially. Till now IFFCO has been able to maintain capacity utilisation at fairly high levels. During the 1984-85 cooperative year, the overall capacity utilisation has reached 114 per cent.

It may be difficult, to maintain or exceed these performance levels unless the modernisation scheme is carried out at the three IFFCO plants.

The Kalol plant, which is based on natural gas as feedstock, went into commercial production ten years ago. The Kandla plant also went on stream at about the same time. The Phulpur unit was set up relatively recently in March 1981, but even here, modernisation of the plant is considered essential.

Besides the proposed modernisation scheme, IFFCO has already embarked on construction of a giant gas based fertiliser project at Anola in Uttar Pradesh. Being set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.3 billion the project is to have an installed capacity of 750,000 tonnes of urea annually. It is expected to come into commercial production by March 1988.

NABARD SCHEME TO HELP VILLAGE ARTISANS

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has decided to extend

refinance facilities to commercial banks to enable them to finance traditional village artisan activities of non-traditional nature in rural areas.

With Nabard offering refinance at 6.5 to 8 per cent interest per annum depending on the class of beneficiaries and the type of scheme, the banks would be able to offer credit at interest varying from 10 to 12.5 per cent, a Nabard notification said. The extent of refinance would be up to 100 per cent in the north-eastern region and up to 90 per cent of advances in other areas.

The commercial banks would be able to offer credit to tribal artisans investment in tribal areas at nine per cent per annum. So far, Nabard had been providing assistance to rural artisans through cooperative banks for their working and block capital needs.

This credit line, is expected to cater to the needs of a wider spectrum of industrial activities in rural areas which include the recognised 22 broad groups of activities and certain specific activities in the tribal or forest areas.

Nepal

STUDY ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE ORGANISATION FOR NEPAL

A Study Team of Nepalese Co-operators under the leadership of Mr. Bhoj Raj Ghimere, Chairman, Sajha Central Organisation, Nepal, visited the ICA ROEC and national level cooperative organisations in India in September 1985 to study the possibility of establishing a national cooperative organisation for Nepal. The need for a national level cooperative organisation for Nepal has long been felt by Nepalese cooperators. In addition to the Indian model, the study team may

study Japanese and Korean models of national level cooperative organisations. The recommendation of the study mission will be placed before the government.

Pakistan

ADB APPROVES GRANT FOR TRICKLE IRRIGATION PROJECT

The Asian Development Bank has approved technical assistance for a trickle irrigation project in Baluchistan, Pakistan.

Trickle irrigation is a technology which delivers water directly to plants through a network of pipes and controlled outlets at rates closely matching requirements. Higher irrigation efficiency is achieved through reduced conveyance and percolation losses and controlled delivery of water.

Baluchistan is Pakistan's largest but least developed province, with 85 per cent of its population living in rural areas and 65 per cent of its labour force engaged in agriculture. Its arid climate, with low rainfall and high rates of evaporation, puts a high premium on available surface and groundwater resources.

The technical assistance grant will provide 22 man-months of consultant services in the fields of irrigation and groundwater engineering (with special knowledge and experience in trickle irrigation systems), horticulture and adaptive research, date production, agricultural extension, credit, marketing, rural sociology and agricultural economics.

Philippines

TAX EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES TO COOPERATIVES MAY BE RESTORED

The Agricultural and Finance Committees of the Parliament

of the Philippines have recently decided to endorse favourably the Parliamentary Bill No. 6049 which would restore the tax exemption privileges to cooperatives. The Cooperative Union of the Philippines had convened a meeting with Parliamentarians in September 1985 to orient them to supporting cooperatives in general and to support the request for restoration of the tax exemption privileges withdrawn earlier. With the decision of the Agricultural and Finance Committees of the Parliament to endorse

the request favourably, the bill restoring the tax exemption privileges is expected to be passed soon.

and Loan Society completed sixty years of its useful services to its members on 7th October 1985. The Diamond Jubilee of the society was celebrated in Singapore recently.

Singapore

GOVT. SERVANTS COOP THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETY CELEBRATES DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Singapore Government
Servants' Cooperative Thrift

In addition to its regular savings and loan activities the society provides retirement benefits, scholarship awards for members' children, hospitalisation benefit scheme and funeral grants. Started with a group of 32 devoted members, the society has grown into a strong organisation comprising 6000 members. □

THE GREATEST THINGS

<i>The Best Day</i>	—Today
<i>Greatest Sin</i>	—Fear
<i>Best Gift</i>	—Forgiveness
<i>Meanest Feeling</i>	—Jealousy
<i>Greatest Need</i>	—Common sense
<i>Most Expensive Indulgence</i>	—Hate
<i>Greatest Trouble Maker</i>	—Talking too much
<i>Greatest Teacher</i>	—One who makes you want to Learn
<i>Cleverest Man</i>	—One who does what he thinks right
<i>Worst Bankrupt</i>	—The Soul that has lost its enthusiasm
<i>Cheapest, Stupidest Easiest Thing to do</i>	—Finding fault
<i>Best Part of any one's Religion</i>	—Gentleness and Cheerfulness

Cooperative Education and Human Resource Development

(continued from page 19)

incomes and standards of living for the bulk of the population covered by a cooperative/pre-cooperative or by the cooperative movement in an area. However, special efforts are to be made for those who are below poverty line and socially disadvantaged. This would fit well in the endeavour being made in the field of integrated rural development. There is an urgent need for action research and pilot projects for determination of scope and the role of cooperative education can play in human resource development in a wider context. □

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

WORLD CONFERENCE OF YOUNG COOPERATORS

The World Conference of Young Cooperators organized by the International Cooperative Alliance and the Supreme Cooperative Council of Poland took place in Warsaw, Poland, from 21st to 26th October 1985. It was attended by more than 100 participants from 20 countries and three international organizations. Topics discussed included education, unemployment, finance, the possibilities coops afford young people to take responsible positions, the participation of youth in the promotion of cooperation in the Third World and youth and new technologies.

The participants agreed that the ICA should serve as a channel for the exchange of information on the activities of youth in the cooperative movement. They decided that meetings of young cooperators from ICA member countries should be organized at least every four years and that the majority of delegates attending these meetings should be under 35 years of age. In addition they felt that a centre for the education and upgrading of young cooperative leaders should be organized and that the ICA should establish a permanent body for current studies of cooperative youth problems. Recognizing the vital importance of youth for the future of the cooperative movement, they stressed the necessity of the ICA undertaking appropriate measures to promote the cooperative idea among school and university students.

FAO SEES GOOD FOOD PROSPECTS IN AFRICA

With the return of rains, Africa should have a good crop

year in 1985, but a number of African countries will continue to need extraordinary food aid in 1986, FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma said in Rome on 30 September

Speaking at the opening session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, Mr. Saouma said: "The 1985 forecasts for a good crop have now been confirmed", but added "this does not mean that all difficulties are over".

He noted that in-country delivery of food aid, blocked by bottlenecks, was straining the lifeline just as many countries were entering the pre-harvest hungry season.

"This is the worst time", he said, "when food stocks are exhausted. Complete deprivation will be the outcome if relief is not at hand".

Despite the abundant output of the developed world, poor countries could not afford to buy it. "Here is one of the cruelest paradoxes of the present food situation", Mr. Saouma stated.

"In the short term, importers can be happy about the current low prices. But the risk of low prices may well discourage production and set off a reverse cycle of shortage and high prices", he said.

Should such a situation occur again, as it did in the 1973-1974 food crisis, "staple food aid may well be lacking at the very time it is most needed", Mr. Saouma warned. This would be the case if crop failures struck simultaneously in Africa and Asia, where food self-sufficiency, despite great strides, was

precariously dependent on monsoon rains.

To plan for this contingency, Mr. Saouma recommended an additional 1.5 million tonnes to the 500000 tons international emergency food reserve, to be mobilized only during an acute crisis.

SWEDISH COOPERATIVES REACH OUT TO YOUNG MEMBERS

The Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society is encouraging its member organisations to reach out to the country's youth.

The campaign began with a pilot project in 1982 in which 2,000 teenagers were invited to become members of a cooperative in northern Sweden. What spurred it was a check of the membership roster that showed only 6 of the 10,000 members were under 20 years of age.

The goal was to enroll 500 teenagers in the first year. The result was 800 new teenage members within a month and 1,100 before the year end.

The youth members have the same rights and duties as other members. They may attend membership meetings and be elected to represent other members but they also get special benefits offered to their age group.

They include product groups considered 'in' and appealing to young consumers, clothes, sports and leisure articles and records. There are also fashion shows, consumer information meetings on relevant "in" products, entertainment and cooperative information meetings especially adopted to young customers. □

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Cooperative Federation of Australia,
363 Pitt Street, P.O. Box A 231, Sydney South NSW 2000,
Tel.: 264 9522 Telex: 73303-CFNSW-AA

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union,
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-2 (RANGDHENU)
Tel: 231697

CHINA

All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives
45, Fu Xing Men Nei Street, Beijing
Tel: 665330 Telex: 20032 BFAMC CN

INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016.

Tel: 662750, 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of
India Limited,

Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065
Tel: 682401-4 (NAFED) Telex: NFD-IN 31-61065

National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016 (KONFED)

Tel: 668023, 668030. 662765, Telex: NCCF-IN 31-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation,
Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli,
Bombay-400018 (BHUMVIKAS)

Tel: 4934349 & 4931359

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks,
Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. (COPBANKFED)

Tel: 397594, Telex: 011 3912

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.,

34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
Tel: 6412030, 6413211, 682507 (IFFCO)

Telex: IFCO-IN 31-3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor, Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110016. Tel: 664006, 663865

Telex: 31-62246 NFIC-IN

INDONESIA

Dewan Koperasi Indonesia,
Jalan S. Parman Kav, 80, (Wisma Koperasi) Jakarta
Tel: 540204 Telex: 46391, INKUD-IA

JAPAN

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
8-3 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku- Tokyo (CHUOKAI)
Tel: 2700041 Telex: 33809 CUAC J.

Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION)

Tel: 404-3234 Telex: 23393 COOPTR J

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations,
"Coop. Building" 1-12 Uchikanda, 1-chome, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo (NAFEDEFISH)

Tel: 2949511 Telex: ZENGYO J, O-222-6233

National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Associations
Cooperative Building, 8th Floor, 1-12, 1-chome, Uchikanda,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Tel: 293-9711

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
8-3, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo (CCBAF).
Tel: 2790111 Telex: 23918/9 NOCHUKIN J.

Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative
Associations)

8-3-1, chome. Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel: 03-279-0211 Telex: ZENNO O-222-35145

IE-NO-HIKARI Association

11 Funagawara Cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo.
Tel: 263-3151 Telex: O-232-2367 IENOHI J

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural
Cooperatives,

7-9, Hirakawa cho, 2 chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel: 265-3111 Telex: O-232-2973 ZEKI J

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Agricultural Cooperative Federation,
75 1st Street Chungjong-Ro. Jung-Ku, Seoul (KONACOF)
Tel: 723-0021, 7252681 Telex: NACOF K. 27421, 27235

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
88, Kyun Wun Dong, Chongro Ku, Seoul 110,
(FISHFEDER)
Tel: 720-6211-20 Telex: FISHCO K. 24359

National Livestock Cooperative Federation,
YPO Box 87, Yeoevdo Dong, Young-Deungpo-Ku, Seoul,
(NALICOF)
Tel: 783-0051-59, Telex: NALICOF K-23517,

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives
Central District, Pyong Yong

MALAYSIA

Angkatan Kerjasama Kebangsaan Malaysia Limited,
ANGKASA, No 3 & 5, Lorong 51A/227 A,
Peti Surat 368, Petaling Jaya
Tel: 570858. Telex: 37478 ANKASA MA

Cooperative Union of Malaysia
107, Jalan Bunus, off. Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel: 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus. P.O. Box 10685, Kuala Lumpur (COOP)
Tel: 914155, Telex: 33504 COBANK MA

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited,
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345, Petaling Jaya,
Tel: 772577 Telex: 37493-MA (MCIS)

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
Bangunan Tun Sambanthan, No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman,
Peti Surat 2133, Kuala Lumpur 02-12
Tel: 207044 (NALFICD) Telex: 32891 NLFCS MA

Federation of Housing Cooperatives Ltd.,
Tingat 2, No. 20, Lorong Bunus Enam, Off. Jalan
Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur-0404
Tel: 932935, Telex: 31765 COOP MA

PAKISTAN

National Cooperative Union of Pakistan
5 Court Street, PO Box 2234, Lahore-1 (ENCUP)
Tel: 54674, 211749

Merchantile Cooperative Finance Corporation
197A, The Mall, Rawalpindi,
Tel: 67630, 62155-58, Telex: 5828 FELAB PK

PHILIPPINES

Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc.,
Room 400G, (4th Floor) N. Dela Merced (Delta) Building,
West Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel: 967534, 991073, Telex: 45383 SUPERB PM

Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the Philippines Inc.
Post Box 452, Bacolod City-6001. Tel: 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
San Dionisio Credit Coop. Building, Quirino Avenue,
San Dionisio, Paranaque, Metro Manila, Philippines.
Tel: 827-14-16

SINGAPORE

Singapore National Cooperative Federation Ltd.,
2nd Floor, Industrial Unions' house, 215 Upper Bukit Timah
Road, Singapore 2158 Tel: 4690044

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative
Organisation (SASCO)
P.O. Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office, Singapore-9007.
Tel: 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road, Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel: 84638, 85496 Telex: 21217-COCOBOD-CE
Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127, Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOPFISH)
Tel: 25057

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand,
4 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok, 10300
Tel: 24-13634, 24-13332

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited Interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.

Equitable Division of Surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows :

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society.

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. □

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 72 countries, serving over 500 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 17 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

World Headquarters Route des Morillons 15, CH 1218,
Le Grand Saconnex, Geneva. 1.
Tel. 022-984121
Telex : 27935 ICA-CH
Cable : Interallia

South-East Asian Office
Regional Office for South-East Asia
'Bonow House', 43 Friends' Colony (East), Post Box No. 7011,
New Delhi 110-065, India, Tel. 63-5123, 63-5319
Telex : 31-61425 DICA-IN

East & Central African Office
Regional Office for East and Central Africa
Post Box 946, Moshi, Tanzania. Tel. 4706

West African Office
ICA Regional Office for West Africa
"Maison de la Mutualité-AMC", 15, Ave. Joseph Anoma,
01 BP 3969, Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast. Tel : 324327
Telex : 22629 ACIABICI.
