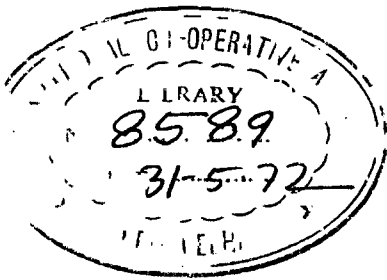


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# ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

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



ICA REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR S-E ASIA  
TENTH-ANNIVERSARY 1960-1970

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— *Editor*

**VOLUME 11 ● NUMBER 1**

**JANUARY 1971**

**ICA REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY (1960-70)  
SPECIAL ISSUE**



**ICA  
REGIONAL  
BULLETIN**

EDITOR

**H. P. Lionel Gunawardana**

Opinions and views expressed in the ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN are not necessarily those of the International Cooperative Alliance.

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

43 Friends' Colony, New Delhi-14, India

February 1, 1971



*Thanks and  
Good Wishes*

Dear Cooperator, The International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia has completed 10 years of successful work. The Tenth Anniversary Celebrations will be held on 17th February, 1971. The publication of the Prof. D. G. Karve Commemoration Volume and the unveiling of his portrait in the Regional Office will be an important part of the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.

It gives me great pleasure and pride to address my fellow cooperators in the Region on this happy occasion and to share with them our sense of satisfaction that something has been achieved.

The Regional Office now serves the national cooperative movements of thirteen countries viz., Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In the countries served by the Regional Office, there are 423,851 cooperative societies which is 71 per cent of the total number of societies in the world. These societies have a membership of 79,808,819 which is 31 per cent of the world total. (The ICA has a membership which covers 60 countries and serves over 255 million cooperators).

The work of the Regional Office & Education Centre began in 1960 with the holding of the Regional Seminar on "Cooperative Leadership in South-East Asia" at New Delhi in 1960. The importance attached to the establishment of the Regional Office & Education Centre and to its first educational activity not only by cooperative organisations but by governmental authorities was underlined by the fact that the Regional Office was opened and its first Seminar inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India. Since the



holding of this Seminar, the Regional Office & Education Centre has conducted over 77 educational programmes of various types in which more than 2,000 cooperators have participated. In its educational programmes, the Regional Office has been giving special attention to the training needs of agricultural and consumer cooperatives, so as to support effectively the member-education and employee-training activities of the member movements in the Region.

The Experts' Conferences, Policy-makers' Conferences, Regional Seminars and National Seminars held in collaboration with the national cooperative movements in the Region on a variety of subjects have afforded the cooperators in the Region an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences on common problems.

Through the Teachers' Exchange Programme, the RO & EC has been affording an opportunity to the cooperative teachers of various teaching institutions in the Region to benefit from the experience of other cooperative teaching institutions.

Through the Fellowship Programme, a number of cooperators have been trained in various fields of cooperative activity.

The Regional Office has also been rendering consultative and allied services to the national cooperative movements at their request.

A number of publications have been brought out on various cooperative subjects with a view to disseminating knowledge acquired by the Regional Office through its educational and research activities. Some of these publications have proved useful as teaching material for cooperative training courses and member education programmes.

During recent years, the ICA has laid considerable emphasis on promoting special projects among the national cooperative movements in the Region. The Regional Office, through its Technical Assistance and Trade Section, which was established in 1967, has endeavoured to give effect to this policy. As a result of discussions held with the national affiliates of the ICA in the Region, a number of projects in the field of Agricultural Cooperation have been formulated by the national movements and referred to advanced cooperative movements for obtaining technical assistance. A project for establishing a milk processing plant in the State of Maharashtra, in India, is now under way, thanks to munificence of the West German Consumers' Cooperative Congress. The movements of Ceylon and the Republic of Korea have received audio-visual equipment and library books plus equipment respectively.

International trade promotion activities initiated in 1965 by the Regional Office and its services as a clearing house of trade information have increased. A few trade agreements between cooperative organisations across national boundaries have already been made and are being implemented successfully. It is proposed to undertake the training of technical personnel working in cooperative trading organisations in addition to our present activities in the field of trade promotion.

All this work of the Regional Office & Education Centre is being done thanks to the financial assistance it receives from the Swedish Cooperative Movement and the Cooperative Movements in the Region. The Swedish Cooperative Movement

contributes the major part of this assistance, about 73 per cent, the member movements about 10 per cent, and the balance is provided by the Alliance.

The Swedish contributions come from a fund called 'Without Boundaries' established by the Swedish cooperators for helping in the education of members and the training of employees of the cooperative movements of the developing countries. The contribution made out of this fund is supplemented by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

Our grateful thanks are due to these organisations whose generous contributions have made our work possible. Our work would not have been as successful as it has been but for the unstinted support and cooperation extended to us by the national cooperative movements in the Region. The advice and guidance we have received from the Advisory Council of the Regional Office, and at our other meetings and discussions has been immensely useful to us. I have every reason to believe that this support and cooperation will be forthcoming in increasing measure in the years to come.

A word about this Bulletin is indicated here. From being only a review of our own work, it has grown in size and volume. It now gives important news of our member movements as well as information and articles on cooperative matters of topical importance. In view of this development the name of this quarterly has been changed to 'ICA Regional Bulletin' with effect from this issue.

A book entitled 'ICA in South-East Asia—the First Decade' is being released on 17th February, 1971 to mark the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations of our Regional Office & Education Centre.

I take this opportunity of expressing my deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed to the success of our work in the past decade for the promotion of a non-profit system of production and trade based on mutual self-help and organised in the interests of the whole community, an economic democracy without which political democracy would not be meaningful.

Wishing each and all of you added strength to your cooperative elbow in the Cooperative Development Decade which has now begun.

Yours in cooperative service,



P. E. Weeraman  
ICA Regional Director for  
South-East Asia.



MESSAGE-

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE  
11, Upper Grosvenor Street  
London W1X 9PA England

The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia has now completed ten years of its existence. This period has witnessed intensive activity in the fields of education, publications, technical assistance and trade information. During this period, we have also been able to maintain close liaison with our member-organizations in the region. The Advisory Council meets annually to advise on the work of the office and an Agriculture Sub-Committee for the Region has begun to give sustained attention to problems of agricultural cooperative development in South-East Asia. It is fair to say that through the efforts of our Regional Office cooperative organisations have been brought closer to the ICA and to each other and considerable experiences are being exchanged for the benefit of the movements.

Now that the Authorities of the Alliance have declared the Seventies as the Cooperative Development Decade, I see our Regional Office playing a very active part in formulating and implementing meaningful programmes in the interest of members of cooperative organisations. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate my colleagues in New Delhi for the hard and successful work which they have done over the years.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. K. Saxena'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'S'.

S. K. Saxena  
Director



MESSAGE

SWEDISH COOPERATIVE CENTRE  
104-65 Stockholm Sweden

The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre is now entering its second decade of work for promotion of the cooperative development in South and East Asia. It is my conviction that the collaboration between the ICA Office and the national cooperative movements in the region will further develop during the seventies and that the Alliance thereby can continue to provide essential services to its member-movements through its diversified activities.

Mobilising the human resources through cooperatives will be one important means to attain reasonable economic and social conditions for the majority of people in Asia. The ICA Office will, I am sure, through persistent efforts, play its role in the fulfilment of this objective.

From the Swedish Cooperative Centre, the best wishes are conveyed to the staff of the ICA Office for a successful second decade of work and development.

Alf Carlsson  
Director

Regional Seminar on the

# Development of Housing Cooperatives in S-E Asia\*

H. P. Lionel Gunawardana\*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Regional Seminar on the Development of Housing Cooperatives in South-East Asia was held by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in collaboration with the Cooperative Union of Malaysia from 19th October to 2nd November, 1970 in Malaysia. In the first week, the seminar was held in Kuala Lumpur and subsequent sessions were held in Penang. Delegates from Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand participated. Observers from the United Nations, ECAFE, United Nations Development Programme, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, also attended the seminar. Resource persons from Sweden, Germany, the United States, India, Malaysia, Singapore and ECAFE gave lectures at the seminar.

The seminar was inaugurated by Y. A. B. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein S. M. N., the Prime Minister of Malaysia. The seminar was directed by Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education) and Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Deputy Director (Publications & Public Relations) of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia. Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, also participated.

The valedictory address was delivered by YAB Dr. Lim Chong Eu, Chief Minister of the State of Penang, Malaysia.

## 2. THE HOUSING SITUATION IN THE REGION

### 2.1. Problems—their Urgency and Scope

It was noted that most of the developing countries in the region were experiencing the tremendous impact of rapid population growth, increasing industrialization and massive urbanization, which have led to serious housing shortages, severe congestion and over-crowding in urban centres, the formation of slums and squatter settlements, in-

adequate community facilities and health services, frustrating metropolitan traffic, and traffic and transport problems, wasteful sub-division and use of urban land, spiralling of urban land prices and a host of other problems.

Many developing countries in the region were suffering from a low level of productivity and high building costs, shortage of financial and material resources, skilled manpower, and chronic unemployment, particularly where urbanization was out-pacing industrialization.



Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, being welcomed by Mr. J. M. Rana and Mr. N. A. Kularajah.

The seminar expressed deep concern with the serious housing situation confronting the developing countries in the region and pointed out that unless adequate remedial measures were taken without further delay, these problems would have serious social, economic and political consequences.

With the exception of a few countries, the developing countries in the region had not been able to meet the needs of the population for adequate housing accommodation. There had, therefore, been a general deterioration in housing and

*Deputy Director, Publications & Public Relations, ICA Regional Office, New Delhi*



environmental conditions, especially in the urban areas and large metropolitan centres. The rapid increase in the urban population due to large-scale rural-urban migration had further aggravated the housing situation.

## 2.2. Government Policies and Programmes

In most of the countries in the region, governments have undertaken direct public housing and physical planning programmes to ameliorate the critical housing situation and the problems associated with rapid urbanization. Despite the efforts taken and measures adopted, however, little progress has been achieved and the situation remains unsatisfactory in most of the developing countries.

The seminar felt that the principal reason was that although it had generally been accepted in most of the countries in the region and elsewhere, that social planning was as important to development as economic planning and that social development must be integrated with economic planning, in practice, however, the social aspects of development had often, if not always, been overlooked or neglected, because of the erroneous assumption that social progress would follow automatically on economic development. As a result, a comparatively smaller share of the national income had been devoted to housing and related programmes than appears justifiable in terms of the social and economic requirements. The situation, however, has been gradually changing.

Until recently, the inability of the developing countries in the region to cope with the serious housing situation was attributable mainly to the lack of clearly defined, comprehensive housing policies, realistic programmes and adequate funds for their implementation. Other contributory factors were inadequate administrative machinery for dealing with housing and urban development problems, aggravated by the dearth of trained technical and management staff; lack of adequate financing schemes for encouraging private savings for home construction; few rational urban land policies for preventing land hoarding and the spiralling of land prices; an improper understanding or appreciation of the benefits or advantages of housing cooperatives; and the failure, in most of the countries, to tap the immense potential of self-help housing, especially for the rural areas.

## 3. COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN THE REGION

National cooperative housing movements have made noteworthy progress in some countries in the region, and have contributed in appreciable measure towards solving the housing problem. In some others, the cooperative housing movements have only just begun. The seminar reviewed briefly the Cooperative Housing Movement in the region.

### Types of Housing Cooperatives in the Region

The following are the major types of housing cooperatives found in the countries in the region:

#### (i) Permanent Cooperative Housing Societies

There are two categories of housing societies of this type:

**(A) Co-ownership Cooperative Housing Societies :** Here the housing estate is owned by the society and the members own the society collectively. No individual member can claim ownership of a particular house or a flat, but every member is entitled to use the house or the flat which is allotted to him (by paying the required monthly rental) as long as he is a member of the society.

**(B) Individual Ownership Cooperative Housing Societies :** In these societies the ownership of the house is transferred to individual members once they have repaid the loan. The society continues to provide maintenance and other services to members. The society also continues to enrol new members and to provide houses for them.

#### (ii) Terminating Cooperative Housing Societies

There are two categories of this type :

**(A)** The societies which transfer the ownership of land and houses to individual members immediately after the completion of the project, after which the societies go into self-liquidation. After the transfer takes place, each member pays his monthly instalment direct to the lending organization.

**(B)** The societies which transfer ownership of the land and the building to the members only after the entire loan has been repaid to the lending organization. The societies remain responsible for the collection of loans from the individual members and for repayment of the loan to the lending organization. After the full loan is repaid the societies transfer the ownership of the houses to the members and go into self-liquidation.

#### (iii) House Construction Cooperative Housing Societies

These are societies of house builders such as carpenters, painters, brick-layers, skilled and unskilled labourers. They obtain their funds from financial institutions and build houses for sale or for rental.

#### (iv) Housing Land Development Cooperative Societies

These societies are formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing land collectively. Once the land is acquired and developed, it is distributed among the members and the societies go into liquidation.

#### (v) Multi-functional Cooperative Housing Societies

These societies undertake all activities connected with housing. The constitution of these societies provides that they continue indefinitely as permanent societies, or liquidate themselves after a specific objective is achieved.

The seminar discussed the suitability and usefulness of the above types of cooperative housing societies, and felt that all these institutions are useful under different conditions. The seminar, however, emphasized that the permanent type of societies should be encouraged as they have a distinct advantage over the terminating types of societies. Not only can they undertake house maintenance and other important services, but they can also continuously enrol new members and provide them with housing facilities.

#### 4. PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING COOPERATIVE HOUSING SCHEMES

The seminar discussed various steps involved in planning and implementing cooperative housing schemes and drew up a detailed list of steps that should be taken in planning and implementing them. The following are some of the important ones listed :

- 4.1 Care should be taken to ensure that an adequate number of members come forward to participate in the housing scheme. Their selection in case there are more persons than required for the scheme should be in accordance with their seniority as noted in the membership register.
- 4.2 The utmost care should be taken in selecting and acquiring land to ensure its suitability for building purposes, proper location, reasonable price, etc.
- 4.3 Once the land is acquired, the society should get a layout plan prepared by a competent architect and have the plan cleared by the appropriate authorities.
- 4.4 When the lay-out plans are cleared, the participants should be informed and confirmation as to their willingness to participate in the scheme should be obtained in writing. The architect should be instructed to design four or five types of houses to suit the tastes and financial backgrounds of the participants.
- 4.5 The lots may be allotted to the participants if the society considers it desirable, or the society might allocate lots only after the houses are completed. There are merits and demerits in both these procedures. If allotted before the houses are constructed participants may be expected to take a more active interest in the society. On the other hand, this can lead to numerous problems—e.g., harassment of the construction personnel to make alterations or to use particular colours etc.
- 4.6 While designs are being drawn up, the society should negotiate for a loan for development of the scheme. When entering into an agreement for the loan, it is important to obtain the services of a legal adviser. No building project should be ventured into on the strength of any incompleting loan trans-

action or on the assumption that the loan would be forthcoming.

- 4.7 When the plans are cleared and the society is ready to commence with the development of the housing scheme, participants should be requested to make down payments as required under the bye-laws within a stipulated period. Care should be taken to see that these payments are not demanded earlier than necessary. Should there be any undue delay in the commencement of the scheme, problems will crop up. Dissatisfaction will arise leading to unnecessary disputes and troubles. The participants should not be allowed to delay the payments, as such delays will hold up the smooth operation of the building project.
- 4.8 At this stage, the society should invite tenders, preferably through the medium of the Press, for the completion of the scheme. Details of the scheme and all necessary specifications and other instructions, such as the amount of tender deposit, should be provided to the would-be-tenderers. The management committee should decide as to whom the tender should be awarded, in consultation with the society's architect. Before taking this decision, the management should ascertain whether the rates quoted generally conform with the market rates and experience and financial status of the contractor.  
  
The agreement, entered into with the contractor, should *inter alia* stipulate the period within which the work should be completed and penal provisions for non-observance of any of the clauses of the contract. As a further safeguard a guarantee should be obtained from the contractors' bankers, or from a reputed insurance company that the work would be completed as contracted.  
  
To avoid suspicion in the minds of the participants of the housing scheme, it is desirable to invite the participants to be present at the time of considering the tenders and also to inform them of the terms and conditions of contract.
- 4.9 When the construction work commences, the society should ensure that :
  - (i) The work is supervised by the society's architect;
  - (ii) The funds are available for prompt payment to the contractor as stipulated in the contract; and
  - (iii) No payment is made without properly ascertaining that the part of the work for which payment is made has been satisfactorily completed.
- 4.10 When the houses and all development works in the housing estate, such as roads, mains, culverts, bridges etc., are completed to the satisfaction of the Authorities and in accor-

dance with the specifications, then the contractor should be requested to obtain the Certificate of Fitness of Occupation from the Authorities.

4.11 On receipt of the Certificate of Fitness, the houses should be handed over to the participants after obtaining the necessary agreement. The agreement with the members should stipulate, *inter alia* :

- (i) the periodic instalment to be paid in settlement of the loan;
- (ii) a condition that the house will be resumed by the society in the event of failure to pay instalments on time; and
- (iii) a condition that houses be maintained in good order by the participants and also that they obtain an insurance cover for the property against all types of risks.

The participants should also be instructed clearly that they should report any defect in construction within the period by which the contractor is obliged to correct the defect at his expense according to the conditions of the contract.

4.12 A committee of the members of the housing estate should be established to look after matters concerning their welfare, recreation, health and sanitation, security, etc., and generally to take up matters of common interest with the Management Committee.

4.13 When the participants complete the repayment of loans the society should take immediate steps to transfer the houses to them.

## 5. SELF-HELP HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

It need not be emphasized that the major part of the population of the developing countries in the region lives in rural areas.

The seminar recognized the immense potential that self-help and aided self-help housing could play in the building of houses in the rural areas. This method of building, which utilizes the idle time of workers on the farms as their contribution towards the construction of their homes through the organized cooperative effort of the families themselves with the assistance and guidance of the government, could be successfully employed in rural areas.

## 6. COST SAVING FACTORS IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The seminar discussed in detail the various measures which the housing cooperatives could adopt in bringing about reduction in house building costs. The seminar recommended the following :

6.1 The housing cooperatives should give due attention to measures for reducing house building costs.

6.2 Besides administrative and organizational measures, the housing cooperatives should also concern themselves with technological measures for reducing house building costs.

6.3 Area acquisition of land and its rational utilization.

6.4 Group Housing Schemes should be evolved to ensure economical use of land.

6.5 Area development of land would enable provision of essential housing services at economical cost.

6.6 For evolving efficient layout of housing colonies and economical designs of dwellings, the services of competent architects, engineers, specialists and builders should be sought.

6.7 Guidance should be provided to house-builders to enable them to make correct selection and economical use of building materials.

6.8 Bulk procurement of building materials would help in obtaining supplies at a reasonable price and would also ensure regular deliveries.

6.9 Technical guidance in the adoption of rationalized building specifications and techniques should be provided and encouragement should be given for the adoption of new building techniques.

6.10 Provision of housing amenities and community facilities at economical cost, which enable the fulfilment of requirements of modern living and better housing standards should be given due attention.

6.11 Housing management should be undertaken to ensure the proper use and economical maintenance of houses, services and community facilities.

6.12 Housing cooperatives should provide a lead in adopting modern developments in the technology of housing production aimed at bringing about overall economy in building. These may include adoption of prefabricated building techniques, standardization and modular coordination in building, and better organization of the building industry.

6.13 The application of results of research and experimental construction should be undertaken systematically as per the Development Cycle Scheme to achieve economy in building.

6.14 The establishment of building centres by the developing countries would significantly contribute to the promotion of house building and rational use of resources. Housing cooperatives can be instrumental in expediting the establishment of building centres and wherever such centres exist these should be taken advantage of in full measure.

## 7. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR HOUSING COOPERATIVES

In the developed countries of the world, the cooperative sector has achieved very considerable success in the sphere of housing and has made significant contributions towards solving national housing problems.

The cooperative method can be successfully adopted in the developing countries also, to solve the housing problem.

The success of housing cooperatives in the developing countries, however, will depend not only on the mobilisation of members' savings and enlisting their support on a self-help basis, but also on the various types and quantum of assistance received from the governments concerned. Such assistance might be included under the following categories :

### 7.1 Organization and Management

Cooperative Movement, at least in some of the countries in the Region, need government assistance even in the organization of housing cooperatives and their management in the initial stages. Cooperatives which are formed and managed with government assistance can assume progressively increasing responsibility to become fully self-managing in the course of time, when sufficient experience is acquired.

### 7.2 Finance and Financial Assistance

Large-scale housing schemes need investment of large sums of money. Cooperative Movements in the developing countries have limited financial resources and, therefore, have to look to outside sources for assistance. In view of the important role that cooperatives can play in meeting the housing needs of the rural and urban population, especially of the low and middle income groups which are the economically weaker sections of the community, substantial government financial assistance should be extended. Such finance might be made available in the form of grants and loans at low interest rates with extended repayment periods.

The seminar recommended the following aspects for the special attention of governments :

- (a) sponsoring institutional finance for the cooperative housing sector;
- (b) guaranteeing loans and debentures issued to the public by the financing institutions;
- (c) providing schemes for mortgage insurance;
- (d) direct contribution to the share capital of apex cooperative institutions and financial institutions and to the share capital of primary housing cooperatives, where feasible, to strengthen their resources; and
- (e) directing banks to divert a portion of available funds for housing.

It might even be expected that as a measure of social and economic amelioration of the houseless and the poor, direct subsidies covering full or part cost of the houses might be made available in

terms of declared government policies, and such subsidies be channelled through housing cooperatives.

### 7.3 Incentives and Concession for House Buildings

A well-organized cooperative housing movement can effectively supplement government efforts in solving the housing problems, specially of low and middle income groups. Therefore, it is in government's own interest to extend special encouragement to housing cooperatives.

The incentives to housing cooperatives by governments may be as follows :

- (a) where the concessions in the form of reduction and exemption of municipal, betterment, property and income-taxes and registration fees, stamp duty etc., are absent, such concessions should be granted.
- (b) any incentives and concessions which are normally available to individuals for house building should be extended collectively to housing cooperatives.

The seminar further recommended that where housing cooperatives undertake building projects, the government or local government authorities should assume responsibility for providing amenities and ancillary services like roads, parks, water supply, drainage, electricity and sewerage in order to reduce the cost, as is the normal practice in Scandinavian countries.

### 7.4 Special Legal Protection for Housing Cooperatives

The seminar recommended the need for the creation of a special legal framework to provide, among others, for the following :

- (i) Promulgation of special legislation applicable to housing cooperatives;
- (ii) such legislation should define and regulate the functions of cooperatives and provide for their working, audit and supervision,
- (iii) and also provide for social aid from government, including regular financial assistance and other concessions like exemption from certain duties and taxes; and
- (iv) for summary procedures for recovering overdues.

Further, existing relevant legislation might need to be so amended as to facilitate and assist the work of housing cooperatives and provide for necessary safeguards in the interest of the society, in the matter of securities for loans etc.

### 7.5 Specialized Technical and Managerial Services

Unlike the public and private sectors, which undertake housing and house construction programmes, cooperatives are not generally equipped to avail of the services of capable technical and managerial personnel. This is another area where government's assistance would be helpful.

The seminar noted that in some cases governments have invested large sums of money by way of shares or loans in cooperative housing societies. In order to safeguard public money, governments have made it a condition in such cases to have government representation on the management body of the society in which the government has invested money. The seminar was of the opinion that in these cases the government representative should act in an advisory capacity rather than take on responsibility for the management of the society. The reason for this suggestion is that the management by government officials will undermine the cooperative character of the society. In cases where governments do not hold any shares or extend any loans to the society, such advisory assistance should be given only if it is sought by the society.

### 7.6 Research for Promotion of House Building

As in all spheres of human activity where methods and techniques are being constantly improved by continuous research, in housing and construction too, research plays a vital role in the preparation of new designs and plans, utilization of better and cheaper building materials, new construction techniques etc.—the ultimate objective being to provide the maximum number of housing units at minimum cost. By the very nature of the problems inherent in housing, research activities cannot always be centralized as various aspects have to be viewed from the angle of local conditions. However, in large areas covering housing activities, common problems are faced and they could best be investigated by government or government sponsored research institutions. Cooperatives in a region may pool their resources to undertake research activities for the solution of common local problems, perhaps with government assistance but the wider responsibility should necessarily be with the government. It is, therefore, recommended that while government assistance in adequate measure should be given for purely regional and local research undertaken by the cooperatives, research on overall national problems might be directly undertaken by the State.

### 7.7. Building Material Industries

Development of building material industries by the government will be of immense benefit to all house-builders as this would tend to reduce the cost of materials. Such industries will assist housing cooperatives too, while at the same time, cooperatives can also be organized to produce low cost materials. Further, government might, as a further measure of assistance to the cooperative housing sector, make products of government sponsored corporations like cement, iron and steel available at concessional rates. Governments should also take steps to arrange for standardization of building materials and set up building centres to conduct research on various aspects of house construction.

### 7.8 Land Acquisition

The seminar recommended that governments should encourage, specially in metropolitan centres, through sound land policies, an adequate supply of housing. Emphasis should be on arresting spiralling land prices and on preferential treatment to the economically weaker section of the population in the allotment and distribution of land.

The sources available to housing cooperatives to obtain land are :

- (a) Government lands;
- (b) Improvement Trusts, Development Authorities, Municipal Boards and Local Self-Government bodies;
- (c) Private land acquired compulsorily; and
- (d) Acquisition of private urban and agricultural land by negotiations, exchange or donation.

Governments can help the cooperative housing societies to acquire land from all the sources enumerated above. It is of course manifest that government assistance would, by its very nature, be circumscribed by the existing government land policies.

### 7.9 Protection of Titles

Cooperatives need protection of titles acquired by them by purchase, exchange and gifts. Such protection is available in the case of compulsory acquisition of land under the appropriate statute. In the case of lands acquired by purchase, exchange and gift, such protection can be attained in the case of purchase, in consultation with solicitors (where they exist) who in turn can take an insurance to protect them against contingencies. Solicitors' services may be available in a couple of places only and there is no provision for solicitors in the legal systems of most countries. Some means of protecting titles in other places can be usefully adopted. Provision of the Cooperative Law in India giving protection to land development banks can be recommended *mutatis mutandis* for consideration.

### 7.10 Need to Fix Targets

Where the housing problem is large, the role of cooperative housing has to be defined and one method would be to allocate targets to the various agencies endeavouring to meet the demand for additional housing. It would follow logically that in the allotment of developed lands for construction of houses, the same formula would be followed and the ratio between the number of plots to be allotted to cooperatives and others ought to be the same as that between the targets for the two.

## 8. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In Cooperation, it is generally conceived that cooperators should do their best to propagate the cooperative ideology. The primary task of a



National Cooperative Organization is to work to achieve this goal. The National Organizations must assist the individual members in broadening the field of Cooperation, either directly or through primary societies. In doing so, the National Organizations have an important task to perform in the field of supply of information and imparting education to the members of cooperative societies as well as to the general public. The national organization should also assist housing societies in the preparation of their public relations and educational material and the launching of public relations campaigns.

A national organization of housing cooperatives must see to it that individual members and the general public are fully informed of and educated in the objectives, policies and activities of the cooperative housing movement. The utilization of mass media such as radio, television, and the press, is one of the methods of doing this. This information should be given in such a form that it reaches the widest possible audience.

The Board members of different housing cooperatives constitute the second category of persons that should receive information and education. The educational information and material prepared for these groups must be of a more qualified nature.

The members of governing bodies of national organizations and the professionals constitute the third group to be covered. Their information must be continuous so that they are completely familiar with all the problems with which the housing movement is confronted.

In expanding the possibilities for cooperative development it is necessary in practically all countries that cordial relations are maintained with governments. The governments must be kept informed of the policies, activities and problems of housing cooperatives. It is a task that can best be undertaken by the national organizations.

The other areas where national organizations should assist the primaries are in drawing up of model bye-laws and rules, obtaining finance by helping in negotiations and acting as an underwriter, giving technical advice on planning, construction work, etc., in the administration and maintenance of housing estates and in joint purchase of land, building materials etc.

#### **9. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (ICHDA)**

At the time when the seminar was having its deliberations in Malaysia, a Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the International Cooperative Housing Development

Association (ICHDA) was signed in New York. Under this agreement, when requested by United Nations, ICHDA can provide expertise in the establishment and administration of housing enterprises, conduct or participate in pre-feasibility studies, promote housing as an essential component of an integrated economic plan and advise on the overall feasibility of low cost housing projects and programmes. The seminar congratulated the United Nations and ICHDA on signing this agreement.

#### **10. RESOLUTION ON THE NEED FOR PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMMES**

At the end of its deliberations, the seminar unanimously passed the following resolutions: "While welcoming the signing of the Memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and ICHDA on 28th October, 1970, the seminar emphasized the urgent need for Pilot Demonstration Programmes, to promote the development of Cooperative Housing in South and East Asia. The seminar recommends that the pilot demonstration programmes be carried out under the auspices of the ICA with assistance from ICHDA, U.N., international, regional and national organizations, Governments and national cooperative organizations in the following fields:

1. formation of Home Savings and Loan Associations to attract saving for housing purposes;
2. formation and/or strengthening of national federations for housing cooperative societies to provide financial, technical and managerial assistance to primary societies;
3. to bring about world-wide cooperation within cooperative movements; and
4. to disseminate knowledge and experience by way of technical know-how within the Region."

The Seminar further emphasized that the Governments in the Region be urged to assist cooperative housing movements in the following directions:

- "1. to give higher priority to the provision of housing through cooperatives including making available land and building materials;
2. to provide direct finance for promotion of cooperative housing societies and to guarantee debentures issued by the society or loans provided for the societies, from financial institutions; and
3. to obtain international assistance for promoting the Cooperative Housing Movement, where required."

## Regional News Roundup

### A U S T R A L I A

#### 1971 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 51st Annual Conference of the Cooperative Federation of Western Australia has been planned for the 29th and 30th March, 1971. A special committee is organizing what promises to be an interesting and varied programme covering a wide aspect of Cooperative activity.

#### COOPERATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Cooperative Federation of Australia, statistics were presented indicating the strength of cooperative activity within Australia. It has been estimated that the total cooperative strength, including producer, consumer, community cooperative credit unions, permanent and terminating building societies, totalled 6,410 with a membership of 1,411,000.

#### STATE COOPERATIVE REGISTRARS MEET

The annual meeting of the State Registrars of Cooperatives was held in Canberra at the end of October, 1970. A wide range of subjects relating to coordination of cooperative activity was discussed.

### C E Y L O N

#### COOPERATIVE CONSUMER ACTIVITIES

At present the cooperatives in Ceylon are handling the monopoly distribution of dry fish and Bombay Onions to wholesalers and retailers.

From January, 1971 the Cooperative Wholesale Establishment (CWE) will be the sole monopoly importers of 17 food items and the distribution will be done through the Cooperative Movement.

#### BECHE-de-MER AND CONCH-SHELL FISHING

In addition to the ordinary fishing, Beche-de-mer and Conch-Shell (Chank) Fishing have become more and more popular among the fishermen of the Northern part of the Island as the cooperatives are helping them to get a good price for their catch.

Both Beche-de-mer and Conch-Shell are not used for any purpose in Ceylon. Conch-Shell are used in Pakistan for making ornaments for ladies while a delicious food is turned out from Beche-de-mer in countries like Malaysia. Both these items are therefore the exchange earning items for the country.

Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union Limited is helping the small cooperative societies to obtain fishing gears equip-

ments for processing and also in exporting the produce.

There are at present 64 cooperative fishing societies affiliated to this Union out of which 20 societies are engaged in Beche-de-mer fishing and five in Conch-Shell fishing. The annual export of these items through the Union amounts to over one million rupees in each variety.

As a help to boost up the fishing industry, the Government has decided to supply a 3½ ton mechanised boat on loan to fishermen through the cooperatives.

#### COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CREATION OF TRANSFERABLE SERVICE FOR COOP EMPLOYEES

The Hon'ble Minister of External and Internal Trade, Mr. T. B. Illangaratne, has appointed a Committee to enquire and make recommendations for the creation of a transferable service for cooperative employees.

The Committee is expected to enquire into and make recommendations on the following matters :

1. the nature of the transferable service to be established and its institutional set up;
2. the structure, composition and powers of the authority responsible for recruitment, promotion, transfer and disciplinary control over cooperative employees;
3. Salary scales for different categories of employees of cooperative societies appropriate to their responsibilities, having in view, the financial conditions and resources of the cooperative sector;
4. procedure relating to recruitment, promotion, disciplinary control and dismissal of cooperative employees;
5. terms and conditions of service of cooperative employees with special regard to hours of work, leave, payment of overtime, bonus and other incentive, contributions to employees' provident fund, maternity benefits etc.; and
6. the basis, terms and conditions on which cooperative employees may be called upon to furnish security.

The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted to the Hon'ble Minister soon.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF CEYCOFED

Mr. L.M.V. de Silva was elected the President of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon at a special general meeting held on 21st September, 1970. He is also the President of the Cooperative Industries Union and a Director of the Cooperative Consumers Union.

#### BROADER MEMBERSHIP FOR CEYCOFED

The General Body of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon approved the amendments to the

bye-laws of the Federation providing the broader membership. Secondary Cooperative Unions will now be entitled to become members of the Federation.

## INDIA

### YUVARAJ UDAYBHANSINHI HONOURED



The President of the National Cooperative Union of India, Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji, has been honoured with the "Padma Shri" by the Government of India on the Indian Republic Day January 26, 1971.

### NATIONAL SEMINAR ON COOPERATIVE LAW AND PROCEDURES

A National Seminar on Cooperative Law and Procedures was held at the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, from 11th to 16th January, 1971.

The Seminar was attended by representatives of 15 States and Union Territories, including Secretaries to Government, Registrars, Joint Registrars and other senior officers. Principles and Lecturers teaching cooperative law in cooperative training colleges and teachers from Universities connected with the topic were also invited to attend.

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, in a key-note address, considered the subject of the Seminar, "Cooperative Law and Procedures" was being given its rightful place of importance, which he opined is the crucial problem of the hour for almost all the cooperative movements in Asia. He exhorted the Seminar to keep in mind, while discussing cooperative law, basic factors, such as, the reasons for state control, the extent to which there should be state control, the nature of the relationship that should exist between governments and cooperative movements and the relationship between public and cooperative enterprises. Mr. Weeraman also laid great stress on voluntary discipline and pointed out that the reform of the law is the first step indicated in the withdrawal of the government from its present

position of controller and manager to its proper role of promoter, guider and protector.

Inaugurating the Seminar, Mr. Sinha, Director of the VMNIM pointed out that unlike in many other countries cooperative legislation had provided the foundation for the organized efforts for the development of cooperatives in this country. It has all along remained a major influencing factor in the horizontal and vertical growth of the cooperative movement as also responsible for quantitative as well as qualitative development of the movement.

Particular emphasis was laid by Mr. Sinha on the divergent views prevailing in the country over the role of cooperative legislation with reference to a growing demand for liberalisation of cooperative legislation and rules on the one hand and the official view that since the government is constituted of the representatives of the people and as Cooperation has been accepted as an instrument of planning and development of the country, the powers vested with the government by the statute need not be interpreted merely as powers for regulation and control, but need to be looked as measures for further growth of cooperatives. Mr. Sinha also drew the attention of the seminar to the accustomed view of thinking that cooperative legislations have to be different in different states on the ground of diversity of conditions prevailing there, which ignores the common features of India as one nation and stressed on the need in bringing out unity in approach to cooperative legislation and help develop an integrated national cooperative movement which could ultimately prove to be a consolidating factor for the prosperity of a united, democratic Republic of India.



Mr. P. E. Weeraman (left) being received by Mr. B. K. Sinha at the Institute.

Professor M. D. Vidwans, a leading advocate in Cooperative Law presided over the inaugural function.

## **HOUSING FINANCE SOCIETY MAKES PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA**

The Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtra Cooperative Housing Finance Society considered the Annual Report of the Society for the year 1969-70. The meeting was held at Nagpur on December 20, 1970.

During the period under review the Society advanced Rs. 72,351,000 as compared to Rs. 57,027,000 in the previous year, an increase of 26.9 per cent. Out of the total advances made during the year 41.29 per cent was made to the societies situated in areas out of Bombay. The total amount of loans advanced till 30th June, 1970 was Rs. 339,041,000.

The membership rose to 1,710 in 1969-70 from a mere 216 persons in 1960-61.

During the year under review the Society received 237 applications for loans for the building of 6,597 tenements.

## **CREDIT SOCIETIES PROGRESS**

According to the "Statistical Statements relating to the Cooperative Movement in India 1968-69" released recently by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 1,46,699 credit societies which were active out of a total of 1,67,760 societies. Active societies covered 86 per cent villages and the dormant ones had seven per cent of the villages in their area of operation.

The cooperative movement in the country has undergone a surgical operation with primary agricultural credit societies coming down by 4,044 to 1,67,760 during 1968-69.

## **NCDC HELPS COOPS. IN SOIL TESTING**

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has formulated a programme to assist selected cooperative apex and district marketing societies in setting up 10 soil testing laboratories during the year.

The Scheme envisages financial assistance to cooperatives for establishment of soil testing laboratories with capacity to test about 30,000 soil samples per year per laboratory in selected areas in different States to advise farmers about fertilisers most suitable for their soils and thus to enable cooperative organizations to take active promotional measures and render better service in regard to distribution of fertilisers.

## **COOPERATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE**

A Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation was held in New Delhi on 23rd and 24th of October, 1970. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India, presided.

During its two-day session, the Conference generally reviewed the progress of the Cooperative Movement in India and the policies and pro-

grammes of the Movement as envisaged in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

About the role of cooperatives in supporting the new agricultural strategy, the conference felt it was essential that cooperatives should be enabled to provide massive credit support to agricultural development programmes and for expanding infra-structural facilities for supply of inputs, processing, storage and marketing.

More than 550 processing units are to be set up during the Fourth Plan and the value of consumer articles to be distributed by cooperatives at the end of the plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 900 crores against the present level of Rs. 475 crores.

The Conference endorsed measures of progressive legislation suggested by the conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Cooperation in 1968 to make the movement more broad-based. This included measures for the exclusion of moneylenders from becoming members of cooperatives for weaker sections, restriction on holding office simultaneously in a number of institutions, regulation of loans to office-bearers and regular selection by an independent authority.

There were, however, two views regarding restriction on the term of office of office-bearers.

Some participating Ministers thought that a longer term of office would facilitate building up of effective and experienced leadership for the movement, and in any case, such a restriction should apply only to office-bearers. Another view was that in the interest of inducting new leadership and fresh approach to development, limitation on terms of office of office-bearers was necessary. Nominations by the government should generally be avoided and where this was necessary or expedient, such power should be exercised with caution.

## **GUJARAT COOPERATIVE BANK ANNUAL MEETING**

The 11th Annual General Meeting of the Gujarat State Cooperative Bank was held on December 7, 1970. Presenting the annual report of the Bank, Mr. M. R. Patel, Chairman, said that the Cooperative Movement in Gujarat has progressed well. In some of the parts in India, the Chairman said, the State Governments have set aside the basic principles of democracy and issued orders as well as amended the Cooperative Act and Rules keeping in view the political and personal considerations. This has affected the movement adversely.

## **COOPERATIVE SCOOTERS FROM KERALA**

A cooperative society by engineers has received a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Kerala State Government to manufacture scooters. A loan of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has also been made available by the Maharaja of Travancore to the Society for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 2.47 lakhs has already been raised by the Society from among its members.

According to the secretary of the Society the project envisaged an investment of Rs. 31 lakhs and the unit will produce 10 scooters a day. It would provide direct employment to 166 technicians.

## **ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REGISTRARS**

The Annual Meeting of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in India was held in New Delhi on September 18, 1970. The meeting was attended by the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the country, representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc.

Inaugurating the meeting the Minister of State for Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India, Mr. A.P. Shinde, said that the linking of cooperative credit with marketing and processing of agricultural produce through the establishment of a network of agro-based processing units all over the country was an urgent necessity in the context of the envisaged increase in the agricultural production in the coming years.

## **SINHA HEADS POONA INSTITUTE**

Mr. B.K. Sinha, Member-Secretary of the Committee for Cooperative Training of the National Cooperative Union of India has been appointed Director of the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona. Mr. Sinha succeeds Mr. P.R. Dubhashi, IAS, the former Director.

## **COOPERATORS URGED TO WORK TO END UNEMPLOYEMENT**

Mr. Hitendra Desai, Chief Minister of Gujarat, addressing the fourth Gujarat State Cooperative Conference held in December, 1970 at Nadiad, Gujarat (India) called upon cooperators to concentrate more on measures to solve the unemployment problem in the educated and the rural sectors.

Gujarat, Mr. Desai stated, had adopted the democratic cooperative method to solve economic problems and it had achieved spectacular success without any Government efforts.

However, he cautioned the cooperators against the evil of falling standards of public life which might also corrode the progress made in the co-operative sector unless constant vigil was not kept.

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, attended the Conference from the ICA Regional Office. Speaking at the Conference, Mr. Weeraman said that Gujarat had set up an example to the entire world by establishing a model dairy, the Amul, at Anand.

## **I R A N**

### **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO WORK WITH RURAL COOPERATIVES**

160 high school graduates were selected from rural regions to participate in a nine-month coope-

orative training course so that they may be appointed as supervisors of rural cooperative societies after completing the prescribed course.

The Central Organization for Rural Cooperatives of Iran has also arranged a four-month course for training 43 supervisors of rural cooperatives. The idea was to acquaint the supervisors with the cooperative principles and practices.

Similarly the Organization held eight courses for 288 managers of rural cooperative societies to acquaint them with the various techniques of operation of cooperative societies. The courses which were of eight to twenty-one days' duration also included the principles and practices of cooperation and the latest trends in the cooperative movement.

## **J A P A N**

### **12TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES**

The Twelfth National Congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan was held in Tokyo from October 27 for three days and was attended by 1,850 representatives of Unit Cooperatives all over the country. The Congress, which is held every three years, is the highest decision-making organization.

Plenary sessions were held on 27th and 29th October and the 28th was devoted to group discussions.

At the plenary session, the keynote report was presented. The presentation of the report was followed by a discussion on "Cooperative Basic Policy on Living" and "Three-year Comprehensive Plan". Active discussions were carried on among the representatives who spoke for the Cooperatives of their own districts.

The Congress outlined guidelines for the future development of the Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Movement.

### **THIRD GREATEST BUMPER CROP IN HISTORY**

In spite of the success of rice production control, the rice crop of the fiscal year 1970 is predicted to be phenomenally great.

According to the latest prediction by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, production index of aquatic rice is 104, its predicted harvest, 12,689,000 tons, and the predicted harvest of upland rice 166,000 tons, making the total harvest of 12,850,000 tons. This will be the third largest harvest after 1967 and 1968.

The results of production control, however, are apparent in the decrease of production area to 2,836,000 hectare for the aquatic rice, which is 337,000 hectare less than the year before, and to 87,400 hectares for the upland rice, representing a decrease of 13,900 hectares.



## **Stockpile Increased**

One million ton reduction of rice crop undertaken by the cooperatives showed the successful achievement of 139%. The 0.5 million reduction by land-purchase to be achieved under Government responsibility, however, did not work out as well. The harvest this year is predicted to be 12,850,000 tons, which would result in the stockpile.

## **AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY PROSPER**

The trend for the establishment of industries in agricultural village areas, occasioned by the enforcement of rice-reduction and rice-field diversion policies, has been becoming increasingly apparent. The industries wanting to increase production, were unable to find appropriate factory sites. Agricultural households, on the other hand, were willing to offer their land, provided if it is properly utilised and also wanted to increase their income by offering the new surplus labour, caused by rice production reduction. Thus, a situation arose where the respective requirements of the two groups of people, suited each other, hand glove.

Under such circumstances, a conference on Co-prosperity between Agriculture and Industry comprising both agricultural and industrial organization leaders was organized under the joint auspices of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry and the Ministry of Trade and Industries. The meeting served well its objectives of bringing about a better understanding of the problems faced by two groups and of finding the ways of cooperating with each other for their solutions. Following this conference, local conferences of agricultural and industrial organization leaders were held through the cooperation of local offices of the Ministries concerned.

## **FIRM POLICY FOR FEED SELF-SUPPLY REQUIRED**

The Central Union "ZENCHU", on September 4, 1970, requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to establish a basic policy for demand supply of feed grains.

This request was made, because the United States, which had been the main import source, can no longer be depended as a long-range steady supply source due to decrease in their exports occasioned by the domestic demand increase, as well as to the rise and unstability of price due to poor crop and various other accidents. This situation is causing a trend for the raising of mixed feed in the domestic market. The Central Union, therefore, requested the Government for the establishment of a policy encompassing the following points :

(1) Increasing the self-supply rated of feed-grains, (2) Development and import of maize and

milo, and (3) Controlled storage of feed grains by the Government.

## **JAPANESE ASSIST IN REHABILITATION OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN EAST PAKISTAN**

In expressing fellow feeling, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan and the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union have contributed handsome donations to the East Pakistan Cooperative Union for the rehabilitation of their Movement after the recent cyclone disaster. The Central Union contributed 1,000,000 yen (IUS \$=360 yens) while the Consumers Cooperative Union contributed 1,333,345 yen.

## **N E P A L**

### **REGISTRAR OF COOPERATIVES PROMOTED**

Mr. Narayan Bikram Shah, until recently the Registrar of Cooperative Department, has been promoted to the post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Land Reforms of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

### **INCREASED APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS**

In order to further develop agriculture in Nepal, agricultural inputs worth two million rupees has been distributed to farmers through 72 model cooperatives throughout the country.

## **P H I L I P P I N E S**

### **CAO MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY DEC. 1, 1970**

The Cooperative Administration Office (CAO) completed 20 years of work on 1st December, 1970. The CAO is the administrative office of government for non-agricultural cooperatives.

The CAO was created in 1950.

### **COOPERATIVES FOR IMPORT DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC GOODS**

President Fernando Marcos expressed his preference in the importation by cooperatives of essential commodities. The Chief Executive pointed out that cooperatives are exempt from paying tariff duties and taxes in the importation of prime commodities. He said that more consumer cooperatives should be organised to handle the distribution of primary commodities and stressed that the government is willing to help consumer cooperatives financially and in the allocation of Dollars.

## PAKISTAN

### AGRICULTURAL BREAK-THROUGH IN CHITTAGONG

#### Rice Production nearly Doubled

With the increasing tempo of the "Grow More Food" in the province, and the introduction of the high yielding varieties of paddy, combined with formation of Thana Central Cooperative Associations (on Comilla pattern) Chittagong District has registered spectacular increase in rice production.

In the last five years, 1965-70, rice production in the district has nearly doubled itself. From 3.84 lakh tons in 1965-66, it has gone upto 6.72 lakh tons in 1969-70.

#### Food deficit wiped out

As a result, the district is now almost self-sufficient in its requirement of rice. In 1965-66, it had a deficit of 2,14,000 tons. This deficit has now been reduced to a mere 27,000 tons.

In fact 10 Thanas, covering nearly 60 per cent of the district, which are being served by Thana Central Cooperative Associations, have piled up a surplus of 17,000 tons in 1969-70.

### COOPS TO SAVE FORESTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

The Conservator of Forests of East Pakistan has proposed that cooperative societies should be formed to protect and grow more forests which were fast disappearing in the Chittagong area due to scarcity of water and haphazard cutting of trees by the people.

Mr. M.R. Chaudhury, Conservator of Forests, East Pakistan, said that if Cooperatives were formed it would be possible to associate the local population in the proper utilization of water resources for growing trees and also to protect the forest wealth from being wasted and stolen. The forest department, it is reported, was prepared to extend all possible help to promote cooperative societies for forest protection and agricultural development.

### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN EAST PAKISTAN

Cooperative education activities are conducted in East Pakistan by 45 Cooperative Peripatetic Units working throughout the province under the guidance of the District Cooperative Unions. During July-August, 1970, they have conducted 292 training courses in which 5,701 participants have attended. During the same period, they have also organised 209 study circles.

### NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES IN WEST PAKISTAN

The total number of all types of cooperative societies in West Pakistan stood at 29,085 at the end of April, 1970. These societies have a membership of 16,88,325 with a working capital of Rs. 12,006.70 lakh and share capital of Rs. 1,369.34 lakh.

Loans amounting to Rs. 96.57 lakh were advanced to their members by these societies during the month whereas loans recovered during that period amounted to Rs. 134.47 lakh.

The service cooperative societies responsible for the distribution of chemical fertilizer and good quality seed, which are 2,494 in number, purchased 71,987 bags of fertilizers and sold 66,703 bags to their members during the period under report.

### COOPERATOR HONOURED

Mr. Z.R. Kitchlew, General Manager of the Cooperative Insurance Society of Pakistan has been appointed by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Commerce, as a Member of the Advisory Board of the Controller of Insurance.

Mr. Kitchlew has a rich background in the insurance business which dates back to 1951. He worked as Superintendent of Cooperative Insurance Society of Pakistan in 1957, and was promoted as Assistant Manager in 1962. He was elevated to the position of General Manager of the Society in 1969.

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'First of all, the philosophy of self-help which underlines the cooperative movement helps to ensure that aid from abroad is, in fact, temporary. External aid will succeed only to the extent that it generates initiatives at the local level. Its effectiveness can be enormously enhanced by the emphasis on continuous education which is a characteristic feature of the cooperative movement. Secondly, it has been the experience in several developing countries that national economic planning has not made the impact expected of it, basically for the reason that the large masses of people have not felt involved in this process. Cooperatives, as people's own organizations, help to canalise the energies of large masses of people in plans for social and economic development. For these two reasons alone, we believe that assistance towards the development of cooperatives is essential.'

Dr. S. K. Saxena, Director, ICA London  
Address to the U.N. Economic and Social Council May, 18, 1970

## Tenth Anniversary of ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia

The 10th Anniversary celebrations of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia will be held on the 17th February, 1971 at 6.00 p.m. at the premises of the Regional Office at 43 Friends Colony, New Delhi.

The programme of the celebrations will be as follows :

Welcome by Dr. S.K. Saxena, Director, International Cooperative Alliance, London.

Greetings by Mr. Brahm Perakash, on behalf of the National Cooperative Union of India.

by Mr. N.A. Kularajah, PJK., AMN., of Malaysia on behalf of the Advisory Councillors.

by Mr. H. Yanagida of Japan on behalf of the Agricultural Sub-Committee Members.

Unveiling of the Portrait of the late Prof. D.G. Karve by Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President, International Cooperative Alliance.

Eulogy on Prof. Karve by Dr. D.R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, India.

Presentation of Karve Commemoration Volume by Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia

Address by Dr. Mauritz Bonow.

Chairman's Remarks Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Chairman, ICA Advisory Council for South-East Asia.

Vote of thanks by Mr. P.E. Weeraman

7.00 p.m. Reception.

### Regional Office Foundation Day

At a special function held on 19th November, 1970 to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the ICA

Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director, distributed copies of Mr. W. P. Watkins' book "The International Cooperative Alliance 1895-1970" published by the ICA, among the staff members. Mr. Weeraman briefly traced the history of the Alliance and the Regional Office and said that the year 1970 had been of special significance to the Alliance. The Alliance has completed its 75 years of existence and its Regional Office for South-East Asia has successfully worked for 10 years. He recalled that it was 10 years ago on November 14, 1960, that the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia was formally inaugurated by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in the presence of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, ICA President and a large number of distinguished Cooperators who were in New Delhi in connection with the Cooperative Leadership Seminar which was the first educational activity of the Regional Office & Education Centre.



Mr J. M. Rana receiving the book from the Regional Director

During the last 10 years, relationship between the Alliance and the Cooperative Movements in the Region has grown closer. Mr. Weeraman said that the Regional Office has received fullest cooperation from the cooperative movements in its work and expressed the gratitude and thanks to the movements on behalf of the ICA and the members of the staff of the Regional Office & Education Centre.

In conclusion Mr. Weeraman said that the staff of the Regional Office should rededicate

themselves to the cause of Cooperation on this auspicious day when we are celebrating the completion of 10 years of a successful work.



Mrs Margaret D'Cruz cutting the cake.

Mrs. Margaret D' Cruz, one of the employees, working with the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre since its inception cut the ceremonial cake which was specially prepared for the occasion.

## Cooperative Development Decade:

### Wider coverage of Cooperative News

The Director of the International Cooperative Alliance, London, has in a letter to all member-organizations of the ICA, requested the affiliates to send items of news relating to their cooperative organization for inclusion in the Cooperative News Service, published every month from ICA London. The letter sent out from ICA London is reproduced hereunder for the benefit of our readers :

"Following the decision of the ICA Central Committee taken at its meeting held in London in October 1970, to designate the next 10 year as the Cooperative Development Decade, the ICA is anxious to interest a much wider circle of people in the role cooperatives can play in the social and economic development of developing countries.

"In this connection we should like to enlist your help in bringing the Cooperative Development Decade and the work of the ICA to the

attention of a much wider readership and for this purpose the ICA will, in future, supply your organization with ONE free copy of our monthly publication, the ICA Cooperative News Service.

"The attached copy of the CNS contains summaries of the Central Committee and other meetings of the auxiliary committees recently held in London. A report of the 2nd International Conference on Cooperative Thrift and Credit held in Paris in September is also included in this issue.

"May I also say that I should be pleased to receive items of news relating to your organization for publication in the CNS. Please address such communication to the ICA Cooperative News Service, International Cooperative Alliance, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA."

### JOINT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Two United Nations Agencies and three non-governmental international organizations have signed an agreement to promote agricultural cooperatives in developing countries. A joint committee has been established, the secretariat of which is currently located with FAO in Rome.

This Committee will be known as CoPAC, and is an extension of what was formerly known as the Joint FAO/ILO/IFAP/IFPAW Programme.

Under the agreement the FAO and the ILO will pool information and resources with the International Cooperative Alliance, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers.

The aim of CoPAC is to provide a liaison between the many organizations actively concerned with the promotion of agricultural cooperatives and similar rural associations. It will help to identify and prepare suitable schemes and projects for development aid in this field.

### JOINT ICA-IFAP STUDY SESSION ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

The first Joint Study Session of ICA's Agricultural Committee and IFAP's Standing Committee on Agricultural Cooperation was attended by 45 participants from 15 countries, and by FAO, ILO and OECD observers, in Malmo, Sweden, on 25th and 26th July 1970. Dr. L. Malfettani and Mr. O. R. Sandberg, Chairmen respectively of the ICA and IFAP Committees, were co-Chairmen of the Session. The Session was held prior to the FAO/UNESCO/ILO World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training.

Agreement was reached among the participants to present the following main conclusions to the Copenhagen Conference :

### Commission I : Higher Education in Agriculture

To achieve good results, managers of cooperative organizations should be taken from university graduates with an agricultural background having studied agricultural economics, farm guidance, agro-business. University courses should, therefore, emphasise that there is a cooperative sector in the agricultural economy and give students adequate knowledge of its major characteristics.

Cooperatives should be represented in the planning body for national education.

**Commission II : Intermediate Agricultural Education and Training :** Extension workers must, as an integral part of their training, be made aware of the fact that cooperative societies are composed of, and administered by, farmers. They are not therefore, in competition with any governmental services. As a matter of fact, extension officers will find that the staff and personnel of cooperative societies are the best instruments for the dissemination of knowledge and the implementation of policies.

**Commission III : Vocational Training for Farming and Related Rural Occupations :** As an example of agricultural extension work and cooperative involvement in that work, the attention of the Conference should be drawn to the background material prepared by the ICA, with special reference to the papers from Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Under vocational training falls everything that is related directly or indirectly to agricultural production. As cooperatives offer most of these services, cooperation should also be a subject of vocational training as well as their services.

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATION LEADERS

The Director, Education, Mr. J. M. Rana, of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, attended the above Conference held under the joint auspices of the International Cooperative Alliance and UNESCO in Switzerland. The Conference discussed the training needs of Cooperative Movements in the developing countries and the facilities being afforded by the international training centres and various questions connected therewith such as the selection of participants, orientation of teachers, exchange of literature and member education in developing countries.

The Director, Education, presented the educational activities of the RO & EC for South-East Asia and chaired one group session dealing with member education in the developing countries.

The Conference recommended that the Alliance should coordinate the activities of the various international cooperative training centres by establishing a Working Party whose meetings could preferably be held at the same time as the

ICA Congress. The ICA was also requested to compile a Register of Research on Cooperatives.

### DONATION OF BOOKS

The International Cooperative Alliance has recently requested member-organizations to donate books which might be useful to cooperative libraries in Tanzania and Ghana. The Cooperative Union, UK, the Cooperative League of the USA, Hevrat Ovdim, Israel, Centrosoyus, USSR, the Central Cooperative Council, Czechoslovakia, and NKL, Norway, have sent a selection of suitable books as gifts to the libraries concerned.

### BERT ORAM JOINS ALLIANCE

Mr. Bert Oram, M. P., has taken up a part-time appointment with the International Cooperative Alliance headquarters as Coordinator of Development Programme. His duties relate particularly to the decision by the Alliance to designate the seventies as the Cooperative Development Decade.

From 1964 to 1969, Mr. Oram was Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Overseas Development. He is also active in various capacities within the British Cooperative Movement.

### SEMINAR ON TRADE UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES

A seminar on Trade Unions and Cooperatives for the Asian Region was organised by the ILO in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Singapore from the 15th to 31st October, 1970. Mr J. M. Rana, Director (Education) gave a talk at the above seminar on the subject of "Aims and Principles of Cooperatives and their Application in Different Asian Countries".



Mr. J. M. Rana addressing the Seminar.

Mr G. S. Dass, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Cooperative Development, Government of Malaysia, and now General Manager of the Central Cooperative Bank, Malaysia, gave a talk on the subject of Cooperative Housing at the seminar.



## FIRST ASIAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT & COOPERATIVES

The First Asian Conference on Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives held in Manila, Philippines, from December 1 to 10, 1970 was of the unanimous view that multipurpose cooperatives "are the appropriate agencies for serving the farmers". The Conference recommended that "The long-range policy should be to institutionalize agricultural credit, and allied services of supply of inputs, marketing and processing and extension services to replace the traditional exploitive non-institutional agencies. Cooperatives which are voluntary democratic institutions committed to social justice, are the appropriate agencies for serving the farmers. The multi-purpose village cooperatives linking supply of credit and inputs with processing and marketing facilities are the most suitable for retailing credit and other services. However, in areas where the cooperatives are weak and undeveloped, special efforts should be taken to provide alternative institutional resources as an interim measure. A national level coordination agency should be set up to plan for the overall strategy for agricultural development, coordinate the programmes of various credit agencies."

The Conference also made a number of other far-reaching recommendations and adopted a number of resolutions. One of the resolutions expressed the need for establishing a bank for cooperatives to serve the cooperative movement in Asia.

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines. Delegates from 13 countries attended the Conference. Observers from international organizations including the FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP and ICA also attended the Conference.

The International Cooperative Alliance was represented by Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Specialist in Cooperative Credit of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia.

### THEDIN, UNICEF CHIEF

Mr. Nils Thedin, Head of the Information Section of Kooperativa Forbundet—the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society—and member of the ICA Central Committee, has been made Chairman of UNICEF for the next two years. Mr. Thedin has been a Swedish delegate to UNICEF for the past ten years.

### CONSUMER SPECIALIST VISITS JAPAN

Mr. Ragnar Arvidsson, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation, ICA Regional Office & Education Centre, conducted a study of consumer cooperative societies in Japan during November-December 1970. During his study, he visited a number of cooperative societies including the Nada-Kobe Consumer Cooperative Society, Izumu Multipurpose Society and the Consumer Department of ZENKOREN.

*Welcome . . .*

## New Cooperative Journals

### "ICA AFRICA NEWS"

The Regional Office for East and Central Africa of the International Cooperative Alliance, Moshi, Tanzania, has published, its first information letter called the "ICA AFRICA NEWS" beginning November 1970. The ICA Office for East and Central Africa was established in 1968 to assist the Cooperative Movements of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Recently, Zambia has also been brought within the jurisdiction of this Office.

We welcome the "ICA AFRICA" NEWS and wish it all the best in the years to come.

### "SCC NEWS"

The Swedish Cooperative Centre has started a quarterly news publication entitled "SCC NEWS".

The "SCC NEWS" is aimed at providing information on the activities of the SCC and the Swedish Cooperative Movement, and serving as a link "between Sweden, Swedes working in developing countries, seminar participants from these countries and also other organizations with which the SCC is collaborating."

We wish the "SCC NEWS" good luck.

### "NAFED MARKETING REVIEW"

With effect from January, 1971, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., of India, has started the publication of their quarterly journal entitled "NAFED Marketing Review". The ICA Regional Bulletin welcomes the new journal and wishes it a bright future.

—*Editor*

## ICA Executive Meets in Delhi

The ICA Executive Committee and the Cooperative Development Committee will be holding their meetings in New Delhi on 23rd & 24th February and 22nd February respectively.

The meetings of the Advisory Council of the Regional Office & Education Centre and of the Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia will be held in New Delhi on 17th & 18th February and 15th & 16th February respectively.

### Top Level Cooperative Leaders Conference Postponed

The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre has postponed the Top Level Cooperative Leaders' Conference which was scheduled to be held in February, 1971 for 1972. This decision has been necessitated by the circumstances that a mid-term General Election to the Lower House of the Indian Parliament has been fixed for the beginning of March 1971.

### FIELD PROJECT ON COOPERATIVE EDUCATION LAUNCHED

A Field Project on Cooperative Education has been launched by the Regional Office & Education Centre in a selected area near Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI). The Project was conceived with a view to devoting more attention to the training of employed personnel and educating members at the grass-root levels, as it is of primary importance to the progressive growth of the cooperative movement.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the development of primary cooperative societies in the area and thus, through the training process, bring about improvements in the social and economic situation of the members. The specific aims of the project are as follows :

- (i) To carry out education programmes for the employees, board members and ordinary members of the selected primary societies as a part of the current and projected development programmes.
- (ii) To carry out educational activities for the supervisory and extension personnel of secondary cooperative organisations (such as cooperative banks and marketing societies) and employees of cooperative department, (such as inspectors and supervisors) who come in direct contact with the primary societies.

- (iii) To experiment with and demonstrate successful educational approaches and techniques and to produce educational material such as manuals and audio-visual aids for use in the project. Experiences gained from the project in this regard could then be multiplied elsewhere.

The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) has kindly made available for three years the services of Mr. V. N. Pandya, Deputy Director in the NCUI. Mr. Pandya has been trained in Member Education under the ICA Fellowship Programme in 1965-66. Mr. Pandya holds a B. A. degree in Economics from the University of Gujarat, India, and Higher Diploma in Cooperation from the Cooperative Training College, Poona. Mr. Pandya has experience of cooperative work of about 20 years. He started his cooperative career in 1950 as a Cooperative Education Instructor and has served the Movement in different capacities, such as the Publicity Officer of the Gujarat State Cooperative Union and Zonal Education Officer of the NCUI before he became a Deputy Director in the NCUI in June 1968.



Mr. V. N. Pandya

Mr. Pandya will work in the ICA Field Project as a Field Officer.

### BHOR EDUCATION PROJECT IN INDIA

As a follow-up to the ICA Fellowship Programme, assistance was given to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Union for initiating its education project in Poona area in conjunction with the Bhore Dairy Project. In the last week of December 1970, Mr. P. E. Weeraman, Regional Director, Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), Mr. M. V. Madane, Joint Director (TA & T) and Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director (Education) participated in the meeting of the implementation committee held at Poona. They also visited several local institutions concerned with the Bhore Dairy Project.

Mr. Rana, Director (Education) inaugurated on 30th December, 1970, the first Shibir (Camp) organized at a village near Poona for the education of local cooperative leaders concerned with dairy business.

It may be noted that the Member Education Scheme prepared by Mr. Y. D. Deshpande, the former ICA Fellow and Assistant Chief Executive

Officer, Maharashtra State Cooperative Union, has been approved by the Government of Maharashtra for implementation in and around Poona. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 22,000 for its implementation. The main aim of the scheme is



Mr. Weeraman and Dr. Vir at a Women's Cooperative. Mr. Deshpande is in the centre.

to educate the members, office-bearers and cooperative leaders of the local cooperative societies so that they may develop milk business and help in supporting the Bhor Dairy Project.

### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSIGNMENT IN MALAYSIA, 1970

The assignment was completed in December, 1970, according to schedule. In December 1970, the Joint Director (Education) visited Malaysia for the third time and participated in the following activities in the field of Cooperative Education :

1. National Seminar for Committee Members held at the Cooperative College of Malaya, Petaling Jaya, from 7-12 December, 1970. 75 Committee Members of Cooperative Societies and other cooperative leaders participated in the seminar.
2. National Seminar for Internal Auditors held at the Cooperative College of Malaysia from 14-19 December, 1970. 35 Internal Auditors of Cooperative Societies and cooperative leaders participated in the seminar.
3. Meeting of the Education Committee of the Cooperative Union of Malaysia held on 12th December, 1970 at the office of MCIS Kuala Lumpur. The meeting reviewed the cooperative education work done during the year 1970 i.e., International Education Year and plans were made for cooperative education programmes for the forthcoming year.

Dr. Vir had discussions with the President of CUM, Principal of Cooperative College of Malaysia, Director-General of Cooperatives and other prominent cooperators about the further possibility of developing cooperative education in Malaysia.

### ASSIGNMENT IN COOPERATIVE EDUCATION IN SINGAPORE

At the request of the Singapore Cooperative Union Ltd., the Joint Director (Education) paid a brief visit to Singapore in December 1970 and discussed with the cooperative leaders the possibility of developing cooperative education programme in Singapore, with the assistance of the ICA.

It was proposed to initiate the educational programmes first in selected cooperative societies and then to organize a national level seminar on cooperative education towards the end of 1971.

### ICA TEACHERS' EXCHANGE PROGRAMME 1970

Under the Programme, Mr. Robert Waite, Training Organizer, Cooperative Federation of Western Australia, visited cooperative institutions in India and Malaysia in November-December 1970 for a period of six weeks. In India Mr. Waite worked for some time with All India Cooperative Instructors' Training Centre at New Delhi and prepared three background papers on Cooperative Movement in Australia.

He accompanied Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director (Education) to Malaysia and assisted him in conducting two national level seminars organised by the Cooperative Union of Malaysia at the Malaysia Cooperative College. On his way back to Australia Mr. Waite visited Singapore and met cooperative leaders in that country.

The following candidates has been selected for the above programme for the year 1970-71 :

1. Mr. Hwan Kyou Lee, Senior Lecturer, NACF, Seoul, Republic of Korea.
2. Mr. Shamsul Alam Safdar, Principal, East Pakistan Cooperative College, Comilla, East Pakistan.

They will be visiting cooperative education institutions outside their own countries for a period of 4-6 weeks. The programme is to be implemented before the end of June, 1971.

### ICA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME 1970-71

The subject selected for the Programme 1970-71 is "Cooperative Education". The following three cooperators have been selected for the Programme.

1. Mr. John G. Stephens, Teacher Government English School, Rembau, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia.
2. Mr. Ram Raja Prasad District Cooperative Office, Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal.
3. Mr. Sa-ang Sentong Second Grade Officer and Chief of Surin Land Cooperative Union Surin Province, Thailand.

The Programme will mainly be held in India for a period of 3 months from 17th January to 16th April, 1971.

## Technical Assistance & Coop Trade

### STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING PROJECTS IN THE REGION

The survey team for identifying the areas for development of agricultural cooperative marketing projects in the Region formed by the ICA Regional Office, as reported earlier in the Bulletin, visited India and Indonesia during the period Novem-



The Trade Promotion Group in Australia.

ber 24-December 7, 1970. The team also visited Australia as an International Trade Promotion Group.

The team was received by the national cooperative movements in the respective countries and full cooperation was extended to the members of the team by the national federations as well as their affiliates.

The report of the study will be finalised by the team before the middle of February, 1971.

### KOREA GIVEN ICA LIBRARY GRANT

A donation of US \$ 3,605 has been made by the International Cooperative Alliance to the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF), Seoul, for the purchase of furniture, fixtures and fittings for the Library of the Agricultural Cooperative College in the Republic of Korea. The donation was made possible by a grant from the Cooperative Development Committee (CDC) of the Alliance.

It will be recalled that at the request of the ICA, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, had in 1968, very generously donated over 100 books in Japanese to the Library of the Agricultural Cooperative College.

Efforts are now being made by the ICA Headquarters and the South-East Asian Regional Office to procure the books in English on Cooperation for the Library for which necessary funds have been provided from the ICA Development Fund.

## SHIRO FUTAGAMI RETURNS TO JAPAN



After working with the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia for three years, as Deputy Director (Education), Mr. Shiro Futagami, returned to Japan towards the end of November, 1970. During his tenure with the ICA, Mr. Futagami had also been the Secretary of the ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia. Mr. Futagami has resumed his work with the International Department of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

Speaking at the farewell dinner hosted by the Staff Club of the ICA Regional Office, Mr. P. E. Weeraman, Regional Director and Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), recalled with appreciation the useful work done by Mr. Futagami while being with the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre. They and others who spoke wished him well and expressed the hope that Mr. Futagami will continue to support the ICA work from his new position in Japan.

Reciprocating the good wishes, Mr. Futagami said that his help and assistance will continue to be made available to the ICA from his desk at the Central Union's International Department and that he be regarded as an extension of the ICA Secretariat in Japan.

Special gifts were presented to Mrs. Futagami, Mr. Futagami and their two sweet children Takashi and Mackiko, on behalf of the Staff.

# *All-India Cooperative Week Celebrations*

Inaugurating the All-India Cooperative Week Celebration at a function organised by the National Cooperative Union of India on 7th November, 1970, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister for Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, said: "This year marks a turning point in our journey towards economic prosperity and well-being in more than one way. The Fourth Five-Year Plan has been finalised and it is possible now to accelerate the process of development according to stipulated time-table. The Plan could be said to be our contribution to the Second Development Decade which has been initiated the world over. Through this Plan and the manifold schemes undertaken, we have sought, to harmonize the goals of economic growth with social justice and we continue to follow the means of democracy to achieve these goals. It may be somewhat slower and at places irritatingly tardy but that is a deliberate decision because otherwise the whole social system gets disturbed without necessarily compensating for it by a more prosperous future.

"The ideal of cooperation as a whole has its place in this scheme of things. It can be a very vital instrument for organizing people and developing in them a sense of unity and purpose. When so evolved, it becomes identical with a way of life, a way of life which is willing to take risks but willing to take it in a spirit of brotherhood and jointness. This cooperative system can encompass all aspects of our life, agriculture, industry, consumer goods and social welfare. During the past few decades our experience has not been unmixd but basically it has strengthened the belief that cooperation has the potential of vast developments and strengthens the fabric of economic justice".

Mr. P.E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, speaking at the same function said: "Cooperation is not new to this ancient land. The cooperative way has been the basis of all Indian institutions at the grass-roots level from time immemorial. Therefore, the adoption of Cooperation in its more sophisticated way was not a difficult matter.

"Cooperation in its more special sense, however, was introduced to most Asian countries by foreign rulers. The latter knew the potentiality of this movement. For instance, the Cooperative Movement played a very large part in the national movement for constitutional rights in Denmark

which has today one of the best cooperative movements in the world; and that, without even a law for cooperatives. The foreign rulers therefore held the reins of the cooperatives. Thus the cooperators were trained to look up to the Registrar for leadership in everything. The law ensured this providing that cooperatives should obtain the Registrar's approval for borrowing, lending etc., etc. He was the appointed guide, philosopher and friend of the movement. But he could not forget that he was a servant of the Government. Now that these countries are independent their governments can follow a policy of gradual withdrawal from the position of control which, they have inherited so that ere long the movement will be an autonomous one.

"The cooperative movement should be autonomous not only in order to be truly cooperative but because it is only an autonomous movement that could make a real contribution to social and economic development. It is generally accepted that all governments are weakest at the village level exactly where the cooperative could be strongest. Therefore it is in the interest of any government to help in the growth of an autonomous movement that could make an effective cooperation to the implementation of governmental schemes of national development".

Prof. D.R. Gadgil presided over the function. Prof. Gadgil in his presidential address referring to Mr. Weeraman's remarks on the voluntary and autonomous character of the cooperative movement said the voluntariness and autonomy were essential to make a society cooperative. The quality of the movement could depend upon the extent of autonomy which the movement enjoyed. If Government had no faith in the people, cooperatives should not be organized and it would be better in that situation to have public sector undertakings rather than cooperatives. If people were not trusted, trustworthy people would not come up, he remarked.

Mr. V.N. Puri, Chairman, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, welcomed the chief guests and others who attended the function. Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Director, National Cooperative Union of India, read out messages from the President and the Prime Minister of India. A large number of cooperators attended the function.



# Swedish Contribution to the Cooperative Programmes in Developing Countries

Between 1960 and 1967 the administrative work in connection with the voluntary cooperative assistance from Sweden was managed by the various departments within KF (Kooperativa Forbundet)—the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, Stockholm. In 1968, the responsibility for the technical assistance programme was transferred from KF to a new foundation called "The Foundation Collaboration Without Boundaries." The foundation works under the name Swedish Cooperative Centre and its board at present includes representatives from the KF, the Federation of Swedish Farmers' Associations (SL), the Swedish Oil Consumers' Organisation (OK), and the Consumers Guild (CG). The following members constitute the Board :

President	Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President, ICA	KF
Vice-Presidents	Mr. Nils G. Asling, MP Mr. Hugo Blum	SL OK
Secretary	Mr. Alf Carlsson, Director Dr. Helge Kristersson	SCC SL
Dy. Members	Prof. K.F. Svardstrom Mr. Nils Thedin Mr. Bertil Tronet Mrs Etti Widhe Mrs Ulla Jonsdotter Mr. Arne Holmberg	SL KF KF CG CG KF

## GUIDELINES

The Board of the foundation decides the guidelines and the budget for SCC activities, which are mainly :

1. Education of cooperative leaders in the developing countries
2. Project administration
3. Recruitment of experts for service in the developing countries
4. Information concerning the role of cooperation in developing countries
5. Collection of funds for finance of administration and assistance as listed above.

In all these activities, SCC works closely together with the governmental authority, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), which supports SCC activities, especially in the field of education.

## STAFF

The following staff is responsible for the development of activities of the SCC :

Mr. Alf Carlsson, Director  
Mrs. Maj Karlberg, Secretary

Mr. Folke Dahl, Information, Editor,  
"SCC NEWS"

Mrs. Marianne Wikstrand, Collection of Funds  
Mr. Jorgen Wide, Recruitment  
Miss. Margot Ronnberg, Recruitment  
Mr. Malte Jonsson, Seminars, Courses  
Mr. Allan Tornland, Finance  
Miss Anna Lisa Kjellstorm, Individual Scholarships

The full address of the SCC is "The Swedish Cooperative Centre, KF, S-104 65 Stockholm, Sweden."

## FINANCIAL INVOLVEMENT OF SCC

The following table indicates the financial involvements for 1969 of the SCC in cooperative programmes in developing countries.

<i>Income</i>	Sw. Crs.	Per-centage
Contribution from Consumer Cooperative Movement	2,091,000	56
Contributions from SIDA	1,118,000	30
Sundry (contributions from SL, Interest etc.)	524,000	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,733,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Costs</i>		
Projects in Asia†	1,087,000	29
Projects in Africa	577,000	15
Projects in Latin America	143,000	4
Seminars in Sweden with participants from Africa and Asia	808,000	22
Administration and information in Sweden	644,000	17
Allocated to funds	321,000	9
Sundry costs	153,000	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,733,000</b>	<b>100</b>

†Upon SIDA's directive, the SCC manages part of the Danish-Swedish Tanzania Project. This is financed in the following manner :

Danish Government	521,000
Swedish Government	521,000
Contributions from SCC	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>

(exchange rate : Swedish Cr. 5.15=US \$ 1.00)  
(exchange rate : Swedish Cr. 12.50=£ 1 sterling.)

(Projects in Asia mentioned in Costs, generally refer to the ICA Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi.)

# 1971 Publications of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre

## COOPERATIVE SERIES

4. Farm Guidance Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives—report of a regional seminar and background papers. Cooperative Series No. 4. Indian Rs. 10.00, US \$ 1.35. Postage inclusive.
5. Cooperative Education—Progress or Perish by P. E. Weeraman. Cooperative Series No. 5. Indian Rs. 3.00, US Cents 40. Postage inclusive.
6. Education for Agricultural Cooperatives in South-East Asia by J.M. Rana. Cooperative Series No. 6. Indian Rs. 3.00, US Cents 40. Postage inclusive.

## OTHER BOOKS

1. Professor D. G. Karve Commemoration Volume—a compilation of writings and speeches of the late Professor D. G. Karve. Indian Rs. 50.00, US \$ 7.00. Postage inclusive. (Special rebate is allowed to teachers and cooperative training centres.
2. The Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development—report of the experts conference jointly organised by the ICA and the

AARRO in Nepal in 1969. Indian Rs. 5.00, US Cents 70. Postage inclusive.

3. A Study of Personnel Management in Co-operative Super Markets in India by Ragnar Arvidsson and K. K. Taimni—a comprehensive and detailed study of personnel management policies and practices in eight selected cooperative super markets in India carried out under the auspices of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia. Indian Rs. 12.00, US \$ 1.50. Postage inclusive.

## SUPER MARKET ON COOPERATIVE LINES IN MALAYSIA—A FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. Ragnar Arvidsson, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation of the Regional Office & Education Centre, who had earlier conducted a feasibility study for establishing cooperative super markets in Malaysia, presented his findings to the co-operators of Malaysia in a three-day National Seminar held in August, 1970. His final report was presented to the Malaysian co-operators at a meeting held in Malaysia in December, 1970. A future plan of action for establishing a cooperative super market was discussed at this meeting.

Price per Copy Rs. 2.50 or US Cents 35.

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## COOPERATIVE PUBLICATIONS

### The Cooperative Law in Asia

by Professor Laszlo Valko  
Department of Agricultural Economics  
College of Agriculture  
Washington State University

The ICA would like to draw the attention of Cooperators throughout the world to this valuable study, which is a compilation of cooperative legislation in the Far East and in South Asia. This study was published by the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, Washington State, USA in May, 1969.

Chinese edition of the publication can be had from the Cooperative League of China, Taiwan Branch, 17 Nan-king E. Road, Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan.

### HISTORY OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA 1935-51

The Reserve Bank of India has recently published its history covering the first 16 years of the Bank. The volume entitled the History of the Reserve Bank of India 1935-51, was prepared under the guidance of an Editorial Committee headed by Dr. C.D. Deshmukh, the first Indian Governor of the Bank who also has held Finance Ministership of the Government of India.

The volume falls into four broad sections : the Preparatory Years, that is pre-1935 developments, the Formative Years 1935-39, the War Years 1939-45 and the Post-War Years 1945-51.

Running into over 850 pages, the volume has been priced at Rs. 50.00. Special rebate is allowed to educational institutions, teachers and libraries in India.

Copies can be had from the Administrative Officer, Economic Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay-1.



# ICA IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA —a Pictorial Presentation

1960-1970

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

The International Cooperative Alliance is one of the oldest existing international voluntary bodies, and is a world-wide confederation of Cooperative Organizations of all types.

Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895, it has now (1970) 144 affiliates spread over 60 countries and serves over 255 million members at the primary level.

## The Congress

The supreme authority of the Alliance is the Congress or Assembly of delegates of the affiliated organizations, usually meeting every three years in a different country, by invitation of one or more member-organizations.



Opening session of the 24th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance.



A section of the delegates attending the Congress  
—a delegation from Asia.

## Aministration

The administrative organs of the Alliance are the Central Committee, the Executive Committee, the Cooperative Development Committee and the Secretariat.

The Central Committee is responsible for seeing that the decisions of Congress are carried out. It is also authorised by the Rules to take other important decisions on its own responsibility.

The Central Committee elects the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the members of the Executive, all of whom hold office until the next Congress.

The Executive Committee exercises general control over the affairs of the ICA, between meetings of the Central Committee. Besides, keeping in touch with the work of the Secretariat, the Executive Committee is concerned especially with questions of finance and membership.



Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance.

The Cooperative Development Committee (formerly Technical Assistance Sub-Committee) was established in 1957 to give effect to the Resolution on the "Development of Cooperation in Lesser Developed Countries" which was adopted by the Paris Congress.

The Committee administers the ICA Development Fund and arranges technical assistance to developing national movements from more advanced cooperative movements.



The Secretariat carries on the day-to-day work of the Alliance at its headquarters in London. The head of the Secretariat is the Director.



ICA Headquarters in London

There are two other offices of the ICA, viz., the Regional Office for South-East Asia situated in New Delhi and the Office for East and Central Africa at Moshi, Tanzania.

## Regional Office & Education Centre

Proposals for establishing Regional Office of the ICA in various parts of the world were included in the development plan adopted after the Second World War.

After an exploratory tour by Dr. G. Keler of Sweden, in the winter of 1955-56 a Conference was convened at Kuala Lumpur in January, 1958 for the purpose of consulting the organizations and governments of the Region.

Guided by their views and its own further studies, the Alliance decided to locate its Regional Office at New Delhi, India.

At about the same time the Cooperative Movement of Sweden was examining the possibilities of doing cooperative educational work in India. Finally the Swedish Movement and the ICA agreed upon starting a Regional Office and an Education Centre for South-East Asia.



*A view of the International Cooperative Conference held in Kuala Lumpur.*

The work of the Regional Office & Education Centre began in 1960 with the holding of the Regional Seminar on "Cooperative Leadership in South-East Asia" at New Delhi in 1960. The importance attached to the establishment of the Regional Office & Education Centre and to its first educational activity not only by cooperative organizations but by the governmental authorities was underlined by the fact that the Regional Office was opened and its first Seminar inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India.



Prime Minister Nehru arriving to inaugurate the Leadership Seminar. (From left to right) Dr. S. K. Saxena and Mr. Bertil Mathsson.



Inaugural function of the Leadership Seminar (from left to right) Miss G.F. Polley Mr. S.K. Dey Mr. Nehru Dr. Mauritz Bonow and Mr. A.Q. Ansari

The Regional Office now serves the national cooperative movements of thirteen countries six, Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In the Region served by the Regional Office, there are 423,851 cooperative societies which is 71 per cent of the total number of cooperative societies in the world. These societies have a membership of 79,808,819 which is 31 per cent of the world total.

## Functions and Set-up

The main tasks of the Regional Office cum-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 organizations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to help in the supply of technical information assistance, and to conduct educational activities for the benefit of the movements in the Region.

The office has four sections viz :

- (1) Education Centre—in the charge of the Director (Education)
- (2) Technical Assistance & Trading Section—Joint Director (Technical Assistance & Trade)
- (3) Administration & Finance Section—in the charge of the Joint Director (Administration)
- (4) Publications & Public Relations Section—in the charge of the Deputy Director (Publications and Public Relations)

The Regional Director is in overall charge of the Regional Office and Education Centre. His own duties are :

- (i) to assist Cooperative Movements in the Region to evolve sound policies with particular reference to the tasks which are performed by the Regional Office.
- (ii) to be responsible for leading and coordinating the policies and functioning of the Sections of the Regional Office.

- (iii) to promote mutual understanding and collaboration among the Cooperative Movements in the Region,
- (iv) to discuss various matters at the highest level with leaders of Cooperative Movements and government officials,
- (v) to represent the Alliance in the Regional Meetings of the United Nations Agencies as well as non-governmental international organizations,
- (vi) any other duties and functions as are directed to be performed by him by the Director of the International Cooperative Alliance.

The Director (Education) is in charge of all educational activities as well as consultative and allied services. He is assisted by the Joint Director (Education) and an Assistant (Education). The Joint Director (Technical Assistance & Trade) is in charge of work connected with obtaining of technical assistance from the developed to developing movements, and the promotion of cooperative trade across national boundaries. He is assisted by an Assistant (Technical Assistance & Trade). The Joint Director (Administration) is in charge of the administrative and financial matters of the Regional Office. The Deputy Director (Publications and Public Relations) is in charge of work relating to the publications issued by the office, the library, documentation services, and public relations. He is assisted by an Assistant (Publications). There is provision for Specialists in addition to the above officers. At present the Joint Director (Administration) functions as Specialist in Consumer Cooperation as well. Similarly the Joint Director (Education) is the Specialist in Educational Methods, and the Deputy Director (PPR) is the Specialist in Cooperative Credit. The post of Specialist in Agricultural Marketing is vacant at the moment. It will be filled in the near future.



## Finances



The Swedish Cooperative Movement contributes a major part of the finances required by the Regional Office, amounting to about 73 per cent of the annual expenditure, whilst the Alliance contributes about 17 per cent and the balance is provided by the member-organizations in the Region.

The Swedish contributions come from a fund called "Without Boundaries" established by the Swedish cooperators for helping in the education of members and the training of employees of the cooperative movements in the developing countries. The contribution made out of this fund is supplemented by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

The Japanese Cooperative Movement gives financial assistance to various activities of the Regional Office. The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), established and financed by the Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Movement, shares with the Regional Office the cost of the annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the Regional Office, the members of the ICA Advisory Council being also the members of the Board of Advisors of IDACA.



*IDACA Building, Tokyo, Japan*

The contributions made by the member-movements towards the cost of the educational programmes of the Regional Office have increased over the years. Member movements now bear the costs of obtaining local lecturers, the travel, board and lodging costs of the local participants and the costs of study visits organized in connection with each technical meeting. The movements which send participants to the seminars, except the movement of the host country, provide 50 per cent of the travel costs of their participants whilst the ICA pays the balance.

## ICA Advisory Council

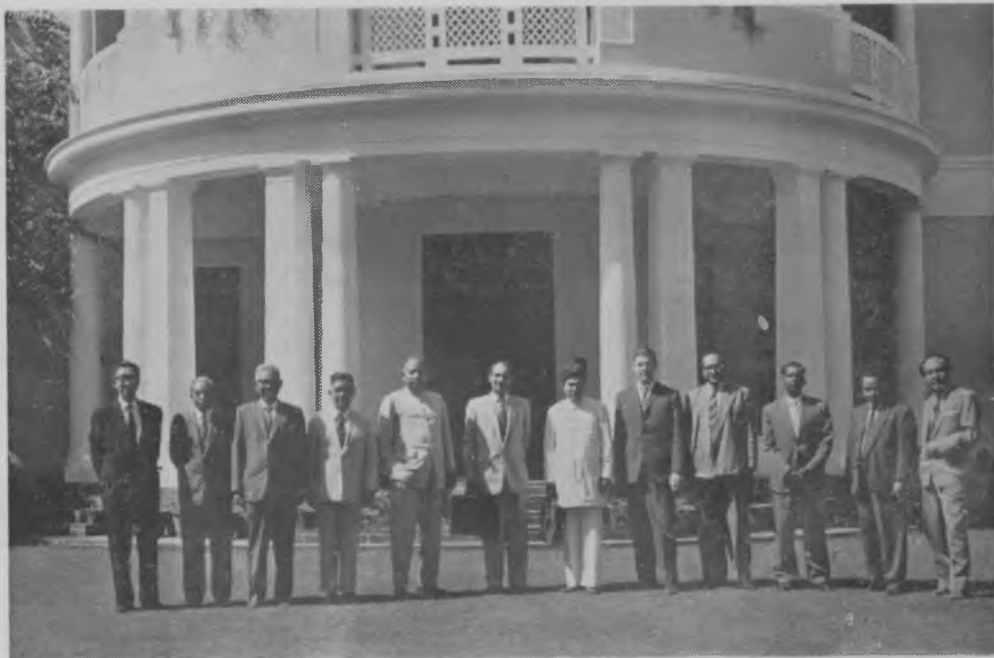
The Regional Office and Education Centre is advised by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the national cooperative movements in the Region which are members of the ICA.

The Council usually meets once a year to consider the programme of the Regional Office & Education Centre for the forthcoming year.

The Advisory Council has an Honorary President and a Chairman nominated by the Executive Committee of the ICA. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been the Honorary President since the inception of the Office. The late Professor D.G. Karve was the first Chairman of the Council. Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, then Vice-Chairman of India's Planning Commission, served as the Chairman of the Council in 1962-63 when Professor Karve joined the Reserve Bank of India as its Deputy Governor. On his relinquishing that post Professor Karve was re-nominated Chairman in 1963 and he continued in office until his death in 1967. Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Member for Agriculture in the Planning Commission of India, was nominated to the post in 1968.



*Mrs Indira Gandhi, Honorary President of the  
Advisory Council*



*Advisory Council Members, 1961*



*Advisory Council Meeting, New Delhi, 1963.*



*Advisory Council Meeting in Teheran, Iran, 1969.*

## Office Premises

A new building suitable for housing the Regional Office was constructed at 43 Friends' Colony in New Delhi.

The cost of land and building amounted to almost three million rupees. A large part of this was received as a grant from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC). The Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Movement has subscribed to a donation of 10,000 pounds sterling, over a period of ten years. £3,000 has been paid already. The Alliance met the balance cost.



*Dr Mauritz Bonow inaugurating the building on February 16, 1968.*

The new building was inaugurated by Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance, on 16th February, 1968 at a ceremony presided over by the Honourable Mr. Jagjivan Ram, then Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation in the Government of India.



*ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi.*

## Educational Activities

In pursuance of the long-term policy of the Alliance to contribute to the development of the developing national cooperative movements in Asia, and in recognition of the fact that it is cooperative education that makes the observance of cooperative principles, methods and practices possible, the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia has devoted a greater part of its attention during the last ten years to educational activities of various types.

The main activities of the Regional Office and Education Centre in the field of cooperative education are the following :

1. holding technical meetings
2. conducting study programmes
3. conducting research
4. publication of books and periodicals
5. rendering consultative and allied services
6. running a library
7. rendering documentation services

The technical meetings held under the auspices of the Regional Office & Education Centre are of four categories, viz.,

- A. Regional Seminars, Workshops etc.
- B. Policy-makers conferences
- C. Experts' Conferences
- D. National Seminars, Workshops etc.

During the first ten years of its existence, the Regional Office and Education Centre conducted 77 educational programmes of various types and over 2,000 persons from different countries participated in these programmes.



## Regional Seminars

Regional Seminars are organised by the Regional Office and Education Centre in collaboration with the national cooperative movements of the countries where the seminars are held. These seminars cover subjects of vital cooperative interest. The selection of the country in which a seminar is to be held is made having regard to the availability of cooperative activities of relevance to the theme of the seminar.



Participants to the Regional Seminar on Cooperative Marketing of Foodgrains held in the Philippines visiting a warehouse.



*Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education) welcoming the Prime Minister of Malaysia at the Housing Seminar in Kuala Lumpur, 1970. Mr N. A. Kularajah is on the right.*



Participants of the Regional Seminar on Consumer Cooperation visiting a Cooperative Departmental Store in Lahore.



Group discussion in progress of a Regional Seminar held in New Delhi in 1962.

## Policy Makers' Conferences

Policy-makers' conferences are organised to discuss questions pertaining to cooperative development policies. Persons at policy making level, both in voluntary cooperative movements and cooperative ministries and departments of governments, are invited to these conferences. The conclusions arrived at these conferences are circulated to cooperative organizations and governments to serve as guidelines to policy makers.



Prof. D.G. Karve with the participants to the Experts Conference on the Role of Government in Cooperative Development, held in Bangkok.



Participants to the World Conference on Cooperative Education held in New Delhi, 1968.

## Experts' Conferences

Experts' Conferences are organized to discuss cooperative problems of topical importance at a very high level. The participants are directly selected by the Regional Office from among persons who have specialized knowledge of the subject chosen as the theme of the conference and who have the capacity to study the subject objectively and arrive at mature conclusions.



Participants to the Experts' Conference on Cooperative Member Education held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1968.

## National Seminars

National Seminars are held by national cooperative organizations. The Regional Office helps by guiding them in the development of seminar programmes and by providing resource persons and documentation to the national seminars.



*Inaugural session of the national seminar on Cooperative Management, Dacca, East Pakistan, 1970.*



National Seminar on Cooperative Management, Singapore, 1970



A group discussion in progress at a national seminar.

## Educational Programmes held by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia in the Region from 1960 to 1970

SUBJECT	Regional Seminars		Policy-Makers Conferences		Experts' Conferences		National Seminars		Fellowship Programme		Teachers Exchange Programme		All Educational Programmes	
	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants	No.	Partici- pants
Cooperative Development Policy	1	41	1	60	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	141
Cooperative Education	7	173	1	36	2	40	8	254	4	11	4	8	26	522
Cooperative Management	2	46	—	—	—	—	6	331	—	—	—	—	8	377
Agricultural Cooperation	9	247	—	—	4	63	2	80	3	8	—	—	18	398
Consumer Cooperation	3	95	—	—	—	—	1	39	—	—	—	—	4	134
Miscellaneous*	9	240	—	—	1	19	8	255	—	—	—	—	18	515
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2,087</b>

\*Educational programmes on Youth and Cooperation, Women and Cooperation, Press and Publicity, Cooperative Housing, Trade Unions and Cooperatives, Cooperative Insurance, Industrial Cooperatives, are among those included in this category.

## ICA Fellowship Programme

ICA Fellowship Programme is of a specialised nature. Persons who have a good record of cooperative work to their credit are selected, on the recommendation of their cooperative national organizations, for following a particular course of study in a field of cooperative activity that is of topical importance, or that would enable them to contribute to the follow up of cooperative activities initiated by the regional or national seminars.



*Participants to the ICA Fellowship Programme 1968.*

## ICA Teachers' Exchange Programme

A Teachers' Exchange Programme was started by the Regional Office & Education Centre in 1968 for the national cooperative training centres in the Region. Under this programme, a teacher from one national cooperative college is attached, on a study-cum-teaching assignment, to a training centre in another country for about one month.

## Research and Publications

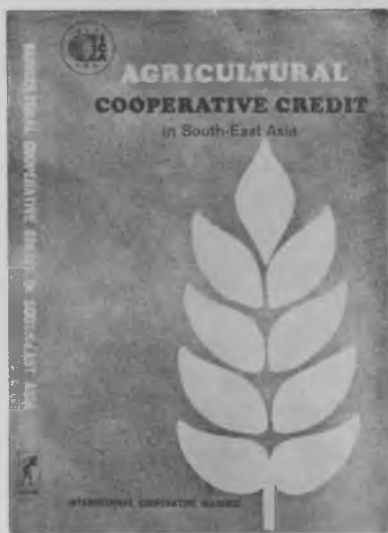
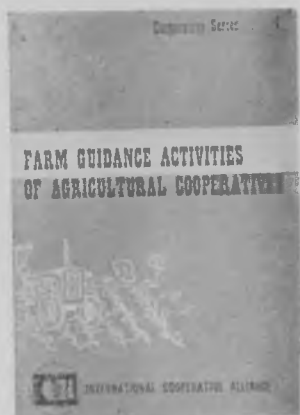
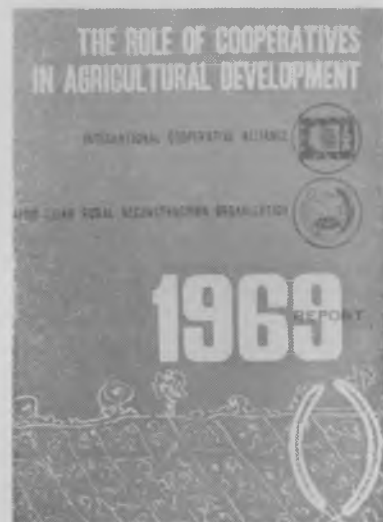
The Regional Office does research in fields of cooperation that are of topical importance. Due to the inadequacy of personnel and finance, only a limited amount of work was possible in this period. Research was undertaken in the following fields: Agricultural cooperative marketing in South-East Asia, Coordination of activities of the cooperative movement and women's organisations in South-East Asia, Personnel management policies and practices in selected departmental stores (Super Bazars) in India.

It has been decided to undertake the following research work in the next two years :

- a. A Study of sales management in consumer cooperative societies.
- b. A study of techniques of marketing in selected primary agricultural marketing cooperatives (dealing mainly in one commodity, e.g., rice, fruit).
- c. A study of the techniques of amalgamation of cooperative societies.



The Regional Office publishes books, periodicals and mimeographed pamphlets. A number of books have been published with a view to disseminating knowledge acquired by the Regional Office through its educational and research activities. Some of these publications have proved useful as teaching material for cooperative training courses and member education programmes.



## Consultative and Allied Services

The Regional Office provides consultative and allied services to the ICA member-organizations in the South-East Asian Region. This development was welcomed by the Advisory Council meeting of 1963. These services have been mostly in the field of cooperative education and training and as far as possible they have been offered to or through our member-organizations.

## The Library and Documentation Services

The Library of the Regional Office & Education Centre has steadily grown in size. At present it has over 8,500 books and 3,000 booklets. Nearly one fourth of them are books on Cooperation.

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



Dr. Mauritz Bonow and Mr. Jagjivan Ram in the ICA Regional Office Library.

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

### Obtaining Technical Assistance from other Sources

The International Cooperative Alliance, its various organs and the Auxiliary Committees, have been engaged in development efforts for several decades. During the post war period, more emphasis has been given to developing economic projects and securing financial assistance for them as well as inter-linking trading cooperative organizations across national boundaries through international trade.

The Regional Office and Education Centre takes the following steps to obtain technical and other assistance for the national movements of the Region :

1. the identification of areas in which technical assistance is indicated,
2. the identification of a cooperative organisation that would grant such technical assistance as is requested in each case,
3. the processing of requests for assistance in conducting feasibility studies, wherever necessary
4. maintaining close contacts between the aid-giving organisation, the technical assistance experts engaged in the project, their counterparts in the aid-receiving organisation, the aid-receiving organisation itself and the national government during the implementation of the project. Wherever necessary, participation in meetings held to discuss projects and their implementation.
5. Complying with special requests, such as those for the provision of literature (including its adaptation and translation wherever necessary), and equipment (including printing presses, audio visual aids) for which foreign exchange facilities may not be available to a member organization. Such requests as are approved by the Cooperative Development Committee of the ICA are financed from the Development Fund of the ICA.

The Regional Office has been the channel of assistance in the following instances :

- a. **Bhor Cooperative Dairy Project.** The West German Consumers Cooperative Congress has gifted machinery and equipment worth over 1.3 million rupees to the Cooperative Milk Federation of Maharashtra State, India, for the erection of a milk processing plant in Bhor area of Maharashtra State.



*Inaugural function of the Foundation laying Ceremony of the Bhor Dairy Project, India.*

- b. **The library of the Agricultural College of the NACF, Korea** A gift of furniture and fixtures worth US \$ 3,600 has been made by the ICA to the library of the Agricultural College of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of the Republic of Korea.

The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan gifted a set of books in Japanese to the Library.

- c. **Gift of Audio Visual Equipment to Ceylon.** A complete set of audio visual equipment worth US \$ 1,400 was gifted to the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon.

The following projects are being examined by the Regional Office with a view to finding donors of the machinery and equipment required :

- a. **Multi-commodity Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant at New Delhi, India.**
- b. **Consolidated Fruit Processing Plant in the Republic of Korea.**
- c. **Cattle Feed Project, India.**
- d. **Fish Canning Project, Ceylon.**
- e. **Pineapple Canning Project, Ceylon.**

## Promotion of International Cooperative Trade

As a result of a recommendation of the Cooperative Ministers' Conference on the Role of Cooperation in Social and Economic Development held in Tokyo, Japan, during 1964, a trade survey was conducted by the ICA during 1965-66 to investigate the position of cooperative trade in the Region of South-East Asia and to initiate measures for its further development. In pursuance of the recommendations made in the trade survey report entitled "Trading of Cooperatives—South-East Asia" and by the Third Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference held in New Delhi during January 1967, a number of measures have been initiated to assist the trading cooperatives directly.

A conference on International Cooperative Trade in South-East Asia was held by the ICA in Tokyo during June, 1968 to provide an opportunity to business executives of cooperatives to come together and explore possibilities of increasing their trade in the Region.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the above conference, the ICA along with many cooperative trading organizations in the Region participated in the Second Asian International Trade Fair held in Teheran during October, 1969.



*ICA Stall at the 2nd Asian International Trade Fair, Teheran, 1969.*



In order to bring importers and exporters of specified commodities together, the Regional Office convened a Commodity Conference in May, 1970, in Tokyo in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan.



*Inaugural session of the Commodity Conference in Tokyo, Japan.*

## ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia

A number of Auxiliary Committees have been set up within the ICA as the need of discussing problems peculiar to each sector of the cooperative movement was felt by cooperators engaged in those sectors. In the period following World War II the Alliance admitted a number of cooperative organizations of the developing countries to its membership. It was felt that a way should be found whereby cooperators of those countries also could have the benefit of such auxiliary committees hitherto available almost exclusively to European cooperators.



*Agriculture Sub-Committee Members at NAFED in New Delhi.*

It was decided to set up a sub-committee of the ICA Auxiliary Committee on Agriculture to be termed "The ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia". In 1967, this sub-committee was established with a constitution approved of by the main Committee. Its first formal meeting was held in Tokyo in the same year.

## International Cooperative Day Observance



1969—Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Defence, (formerly Minister for Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation) Govt. of India arriving to preside over the International Cooperative Day meeting.



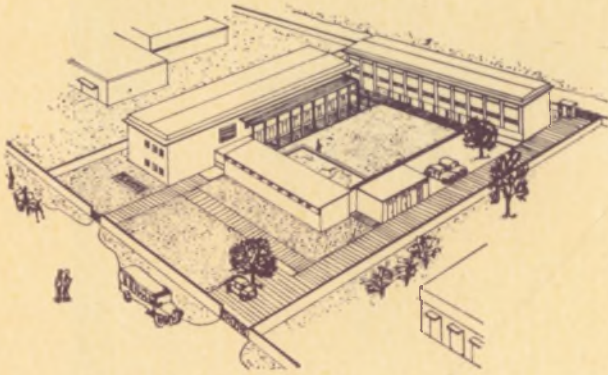
1970—Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, addressing the International Cooperative Day meeting.



## Relations with other international organizations



Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia addressing the IFAP 17th General Conference.



**ICA REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA :  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY 1960-1970**



**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA  
43 FRIENDS' COLONY, NEW DELHI-14, INDIA

*HEADQUARTERS :*  
11 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET  
LONDON W1X 9PA ENGLAND





# ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 2 • APRIL 1971

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



## QUOTABLE QUOTE

**"You do not lead by hitting people over the head—that's assault, not leadership."**

**Dwight D. Eisenhower**

VOLUME 11 ● NUMBER 2

APRIL 1971



## ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

EDITOR

**H. P. Lionel Gunawardana**

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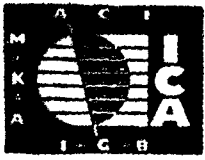
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## OUR COVER

The portrait of the late Professor D. G. Karve which was unveiled at the ICA Regional Office by Dr. Maurtiz Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance on February 17, 1971.



Greetings from the International Cooperative Alliance to the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress on 8th April, 1971, conveyed by Mr. P.E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia

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Mr. President, Madam Prime Minister, Ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you the heartiest greetings of the International Cooperative Alliance.

It has been most pleasant and stimulating for the personnel of the ICA to work in close liaison with the National Cooperative Union of India and its member organisations. I would take this opportunity to thank the National Cooperative Union of India and its affiliates for the steady support given to the ICA Regional Office during its first decade. I must also take advantage of the presence of the Prime Minister of India to express publicly our thanks to the Government of India for the very valuable and steady support the ICA has received from the government for running a Regional Office for South-East Asia located in New Delhi.

It is very gratifying to us cooperators to have with us here the Prime Minister of India. We rejoice in a special way because we have with us as Prime Minister of India, one who has given the world body of the Cooperative Movement her unqualified support as the Honorary President of the Advisory Council of the ICA's Regional Office since its inauguration in 1960. We rejoice, Madam Prime Minister, that you are as much a supporter of the Cooperative Movement as your revered father. We rejoice, therefore, that you have received a vote of confidence of the highest order from the largest democracy of the world. This vote for democracy means that the progress of the Cooperative Movement is assured in India, for political democracy would not be meaningful without economic democracy, for the establishment of which Cooperation is the only way.

I believe that this Congress is the most appropriate forum for the cooperators of India to reaffirm that the role of the cooperatives in national development is that of initiators and collaborators, as voluntary and autonomous bodies and as free and equal partners of the State in the great task of nation-building. The famous words of Jawaharlal Nehru that he wanted to "convulse India with Cooperation and make it the basic activity of India and the cooperative approach the basic thinking of India, to make it an essential basic fabric of the State - not part of the State Government", continue to ring in our ears. I wish also to quote the recent remark of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, the President of the International Cooperative Alliance, that "it is absolutely essential that the long-term objective of making the Cooperative Movement an independent and autonomous one is kept constantly in mind. We would have mistaken the casket for the gem if we were to perpetuate an arrangement whereby the initiative and democratic character of the Cooperative Movement would be impaired".

India sets the pattern of cooperative development for the rest of the Asian Region. Therefore, dear fellow cooperators, your deliberations at this conference will have great meaning for the Cooperative Movements of the other Asian countries, and even for African countries and so a great responsibility attaches to you to arrive at mature conclusions, for which I wish you god-speed.

## International Cooperative Alliance

# Regional Office Celebrates its 10th Anniversary

The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia celebrated its Tenth Anniversary at an impressive and largely attended function held on 17th February 1971 at the premises of the Regional Office in New Delhi.

The Tenth Anniversary occurred on 14th of November, 1970, the date of its inauguration by Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India, but the celebration of it was fixed for 17th February, 1971 in order that it may coincide with the Twelfth Meeting of the Advisory Council.

Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Chairman of the Advisory Council presided over the function.

Dr. S. K. Saxena, Director of the ICA, welcomed the distinguished gathering.

Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji, President of the National Cooperative Union of India; Mr. N. A. Kularajah, Member for Malaysia in the ICA Advisory Council; and Mr. H. Yanagida, Chairman of the ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia, conveyed greetings on behalf of the Indian Cooperative Movement, ICA Advisory Councillors and the Agriculture Sub-Committee Members respectively.

The unveiling of a portrait of Professor D. G. Karve donated by the national cooperative movements in the Region and the releasing of the "Professor D. G. Karve Commemoration Volume" formed an important part of the function. Prof. Karve was the Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Regional Office & Education Centre from its inception in 1960 to the time of his demise in 1967, with a short break in 1962-63 when he was Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

The portrait was unveiled by Dr. Mauritz Bonow, the President of the International Cooperative Alliance. Thereafter Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India, pronounced a eulogy on Prof. Karve.

The Karve Commemoration Volume was next released by the Regional Director presenting a copy of it to Dr. D. R. Gadgil.

Dr. Mauritz Bonow delivered an address in which he analysed the present position of the Co-operative Movement and explained the goals of the Co-operative Development Decade.

Among those who attended the function were Mr. N. Q. Dias, High Commissioner for Ceylon, Dr. Woonsang Choi, Consul-General for the Republic of Korea, Mr. Raja Aznam bin Raja Haji Ahmad, High Commissioner for Malaysia, Mr. P. Coomaraswamy, High Commissioner for Singapore, Count C. G. Bielke, Counsellor of the Swedish Embassy, Mr. B. P. Tilakaratna, Deputy High Commissioner for Ceylon, Dr. V. T. H. Gunaratne, Regional Director for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation, Mr. S. Narayanan, Deputy Director of the Area Office of the ILO, Mr. Krishan Chand, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, Mr. M. A. Quraishi, Additional Secretary of the Department of Cooperation, Government of India, Mr. P. Lacour, Chairman of the Fisheries Sub-Committee of the ICA Auxiliary Committee on Agriculture, and Mr. W. Maddock of the Co-operative League of the USA.

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, proposed a vote of thanks.

The texts of all these speeches follow :

Welcome Address by Dr. S. K. Saxena,  
Director,  
International Cooperative Alliance

Mr. Chairman, Prof. Gadgil, Mr. Venkatappiah, Members of the Advisory Council for South-East Asia, Members of the ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee, Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, fellow cooperators, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the ICA, I would like to extend to you all a very cordial welcome to the small function organised by us on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of our Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia. When the South-East Asian office was opened on November 14, 1960, our intentions were clear but the ways of achieving those intentions were somewhat unclear. There was, and continues to be, a large amount of goodwill towards the efforts of the ICA and a number of cooperative organisations and governments had strongly supported the proposal. Our Swedish member-organisation had decided to back the proposal materially by making available finance and man-power and the resolution on Long-Term Programme of Technical Assistance adopted by the ICA Congress at Lausanne in 1960 had provided the framework within which this initiative was to develop. But there is often a hiatus between the broad intent of a plan and its actual implementation. I am extremely happy to say that the initial thinking done by the Authorities of the Alliance in collaboration with our member-organisations has stood the test of time. We have moved in the right direction in an attempt to

provide some help for the development of cooperative movements in this part of the world. Every dynamic organisation, however, must constantly revise its approaches especially in periods of rapid social and economic change. I am very happy to say that under the guidance of our Advisory Council, we have been able to subject ourselves to constant self-analysis and to transform our activities to match the changing needs of the movements. Our work has benefited considerably from the support of our member-organisations, from the assistance given to us by governments of several countries of South-East Asia and I hope I will not be misunderstood if I make a specific mention of the Government of India which has provided us necessary facilities that have enabled us to expand our work at reasonable costs. The Japanese Cooperative Movement has given us substantial assistance in connection with our building etc. and we are very grateful to them. Finally, the movements in the Region of South-East Asia have been a source of tremendous support and inspiration.

There will be several speakers after me and my purpose really is to welcome you all very cordially. It is a pleasure and a privilege to have our sense of delight shared by such a distinguished group at the way this plant which was embedded 10 years ago has flourished and begun to bear fruits.



Address by Yuvaraj Udaibhansinhji,  
President,  
National Cooperative Union of India

President Dr. Mauritz Bonow, Professor Gadgil,  
Dr. Saxena, Your Excellencies and distinguished  
guests,



*Yuvaraj Udaibhansinhji of India addressing the meeting.*

The National Cooperative Union of India and the Cooperative Movement as a whole feel very proud that we have in our midst this evening no less a person than Dr. Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance and other distinguished members of several committees of the ICA. At one of the meetings of Credit and Thrift Conference held at Paris last September, it was decided that as a follow-up of the Conference, a small liaison Committee be constituted. The Indian Cooperative Movement then expressed the desire that as the Regional Office and Education Centre of the International Cooperative Alliance in Delhi was to complete 10 years of its life shortly, it would be only in the fitness of things if the first meeting of the Liaison Committee was held to time with the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the Regional Office. It was also our wish that a Conference of the top level cooperators of the Asian countries be also held in Delhi along with the various meetings of the ICA, viz., the Agriculture Sub-Committee, the Advisory Council of the Regional Office and the Executive Committee of the ICA. We, however, regret that owing to a large number of our

cooperators being occupied in one capacity or another with the mid-term elections, it was not found practicable to arrange a meeting of the top level Asian leaders in Cooperation.

We only hope that convening of this Conference would only be a pleasure deferred for us. We are, however, very happy to have the meetings of the several other committees in Delhi to coincide with the 10th Anniversary of the Regional office of the ICA. For us it has been a more or less a cooperative festival and we are sure that the various get togethers would result in further cementing the bonds of cordial relations and understanding between cooperatives.

On behalf of the Cooperative Movement of India, I convey our hearty felicitations to the Regional Office and Education Centre of the ICA on completion of 10 years of very useful service to the Cooperative Movement of the South-East Asian Region. While according our heartiest welcome to our distinguished guests, I convey to them sincere cooperative greetings from all the cooperative institutions and their members from all over India. As is well-known, our cooperative membership ranges around five crores which forms 73% of membership of the South-East Asian Region and 21.4% of the world membership of the ICA.

The services rendered by the Regional Office and Education Centre have not only covered a wide gamut of cooperative activities, but also helped in sponsoring trade relations between cooperatives across national boundaries. The Indian Cooperative Movement has no doubt immensely gained from the working of the Regional Office and Education Centre of the ICA for which we express our sincere gratitude. We are also grateful to the Swedish and Japanese Cooperative Movements in particular which have been greatly contributing to the success of the ICA Regional Office and the Education Centre.

Thank you.

Address by Mr. N. A. Kularajah PJK, AMN,  
President,  
Cooperative Union of Malaysia

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I am indeed very happy to have been invited to speak on behalf of the Advisory Council of the Regional Office of the ICA for South-East Asia. To make it quite clear that it is not only for South-East Asia I am speaking, I would like to say that both Australia and Iran are members of the Advisory Council. Our Council was formed soon after the Regional Office was set up and has met annually to decide on the policy to be followed, on the plans, the programmes, and the various aspects of the work the Regional Office has been doing. The Regional Office at the same time and place has also had an Education Centre, and probably in the not too distant future, will have a Trade Centre as well.

Before I go further, I feel personally, and I am sure that the other members of the Advisory Council will agree with me, that I should pay tribute to the first Director of Education Centre, Mr. Bertil Mathsson, who came along to organise the setting up of the Centre and, in fact, did exemplary work in organising and making the Centre well-known in this Region. I am not exaggerating if I say that had it not been for him, the Centre might not have received the response that it did from all over the Region. We from Malaysia were very disappointed at first. The ICA had a full-fledged meeting of its Executive Committee members, who came to Kuala Lumpur to decide whether they should open a Regional Office and where it should be established. Naturally, in view of the entertainment provided by the Malaysian cooperators and wanting including the delegates from all over the Region agreed that the Regional Office should be in Malaysia. Well, later on it was decided, and perhaps for very good reasons too, that the Regional Office be located in New Delhi and, as I said earlier, the Swedish Cooperative Movement sent out a very competent public relations man, namely, Mr. Bertil Mathsson. He persuaded all of us to support the Regional Office and Education Centre and even bribed us with half the travel fare, to attend a Cooperative Leadership Seminar which was organised at the same time as this office was set up. Thanks to him, therefore, everything went off smoothly. The start is important and the start was good. After he came, Mr. Nyi Nyi, Dr. Saxena, the present Director, Mr. Weeraman, have all done very good work. I must not forget, and I am sure all members of the Advisory Council will agree with me, the ICA staff members, the Director of the Education Centre, Mr. Rana, his Joint Director, Dr. Dharm Vir, Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Mr. Madane, and the various Swedish gentlemen who have been at one time or another attached to the Education Centre and Regional Office. All of them have become well-known to the leaders of the Asian



*Mr. N. A. Kularajah of Malaysia addressing the meeting*

Cooperative Movements and I feel that this is the opportunity to thank them for the very very good work that they have done for the Cooperative Movements in this Region.

At one time, the Regional Office was manned entirely by Indians except for a few Swedes, but soon we had Japanese, Ceylonese and, probably, in the not too distant future, we shall have staff members and specialists in one field or another from the various countries in the Region.

I should be failing in my duty if I did not, on behalf of the members of the Advisory Council, thank the Swedish Government and the Swedish cooperators for their magnificent donation. In fact, we have been running this Centre and Regional Office almost entirely with their money and I would like the Regional Director to convey to them our thanks, expressed here on behalf of the Advisory Council, for their generosity and kindness and for providing facilities for us to get together to learn of the cooperative movement, thereby helping in the expansion and development of the cooperative movement in our various countries.

As time has passed we too, of the various movements, have felt that we should contribute and it was very heartening to hear today almost all the movements present in the Region have agreed to meet the local costs of all meetings, seminars and training courses. This is a step in the right direction. I hope in the not too distant future, in fact in the next few years, it should be possible for us, the Asian Movements including Australia, to contribute to the expenses of running this very useful organisation.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Fellow Co-operators.

Address by Mr. H. Yanagida, of Japan  
on behalf of the ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee  
for South-East Asia

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Agriculture Sub-Committee, it gives me great pleasure to extend congratulations to the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre on the completion of 10 years of successful work. All cooperators in the Region are highly appreciative of the great achievements which the Regional Office has attained during these 10 years. Prior to the establishment of the Regional Office, there was not much opportunity for Asian cooperators to meet together frequently at one place and discuss problems in a friendly manner with each other, like family members. With the establishment of the Regional Office, such opportunity has been made possible in ample measure. For the last 10 years, most of the countries in the Region have been experiencing instability in agricultural production resulting in instability of the economic and social conditions of the people. Cooperatives had not been assigned an important role in the economic development of the developing countries in the Region. However, now the situation has changed considerably. The social and economic conditions in the Region have progressed, the governments particularly have come to realize the importance of the cooperative movement and of the resolution of the United Nations.

Looking back at the ICA itself, it has many valuable achievements. Starting with member education, the Regional Office has extended its activities in the field of international cooperative trade. Due importance has been attached to the promotion of agricultural cooperation and to this end the Regional Office has established an Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia. Most of the Movements in the Region have many things to do for their development. We have to under-



*Mr. H. Yanagida of Japan addressing the meeting.*

stand that it takes a long time to reach an advanced stage like that of the European Movements.

I am convinced that there is no end to the development of the cooperative movement. The movements in the Region have to come closer to each other and it is my sincere hope they will continue to come still more close.

I should be failing in my duty if I do not make a special mention of that great cooperator, the late Professor Karve, who made a substantial contribution towards the development of the cooperative movement, particularly by the Re-formulation of the Cooperative Principles.

May I once again extend my sincere thanks to the Regional Office for its excellent performance and to the Swedish Cooperative Movement for the support they have extended to the Regional Office during the last 10 years of its work.

Thank you.

Address by Dr. D. R. Gadgil delivered on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre and on the occasion of the unveiling of the portrait of Prof. D. G. Karve, on 17th February 1971.

Mr. President and friends,

I am very grateful indeed to the organisers of this function for having requested me to say a few words regarding Prof. D.G. Karve on this occasion. I met Prof. Karve first in 1923 but it was really from the time I came to Poona to the Gokhale Institute in 1930 that we began to work closely together, and I think, I could say that for the next 37 years from 1930 to 1967, we worked closely together in most fields that were of interest to both of us. His and my field coincided almost perfectly and therefore I have had the good fortune of having him as a colleague in a number of interesting and important activities. This is not the occasion to deal at length with Prof. Karve's life and achievements but it would not be out of place to recall the many aspects of his career.

Few know, perhaps, that he was primarily an educationist, then perhaps an economist. Later on he was very important in a large number of public affairs and as a cooperator. He had a brilliant academic career which had to be inter-

rupted for part of the time, in order that he may earn his own living during his college career. He lost his father at an early age and so in many ways he was an entirely self-made man. Though not in affluent circumstances, he elected at the outset of his career to join the institution called the Deccan Education Society—an institution with which both Gokhale and Tilak had been associated, on terms which were well-known in economic terms, to be very scanty and meagre and he served the Fergusson College and other institutions of the Deccan Education Society for 25 years from 1923, when he joined, to 1948. He held a variety of posts during that period. He was Professor of Economics at the Fergusson College, he was Principal of the Sangli College and the Principal of the newly started Commerce College of the Deccan Education Society, and all through he was an extremely busy and very highly respected and loved teacher of economics. I should like to emphasize that in those days in which Prof. Karve taught, the usual chore of teaching that fell to a teacher in a college like that was of the order of 15-20 hours a week,



*Dr D. R. Gadgil addressing the meeting.*

and he managed to keep an interest in current economic developments in spite of not only the heavy teaching duties, but other administrative duties which a Professor in a college like that had necessarily to shoulder. I remember many episodes when he was the Superintendent of the hostels in the Fergusson College. He was by nature what you might call a disciplinarian and yet the cordiality of his relations with the students of his hostel was known to be quite remarkable.

One of the things that always impressed me about Prof. Karve was the way he kept up not only interest in economic development, in the development of economic thought, but also added certain investigational and research interest of his own to them. A book of his published in the early thirties on "Poverty and Population" dealt with a number of emerging ideas which, it is only now, are being vastly debated. It was not possible for him to follow up this trend but his interest in research work was so great that we always looked upon him as an honorary member of the staff of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, and the assistance and help that I received from him in counsel and in representing the institute in other places has been much more than any member of the staff could have given.

After Prof. Karve left the Deccan Education Society, he successively was first the Editor of the District Gazetteer that the Government of Bombay had started and now which has been recognised all over India and for which quite a substantial grant is now being given. It was pioneering work that he undertook. He was early induced to leave it after about 3 years to take up and initiate another extremely important and pioneering work, which was establishment of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. He was the first Director of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission and he has laid a very secure and sound basis for the extremely important work of that organisation. He left Delhi and in doing this he created a record, for when he came to Delhi for a three-year period, everybody assured him that nobody leaves Delhi after the appointed period and that they would expect him to knock about the place for many more years to come, and he showed not only great determination but, in my opinion, a quality that, I suppose, all economists ought to have, which is the quality of directing your resources with proper and most fruitful direction, by leaving Delhi when he did. He then took on a number of assignments. He became deeply involved, much more deeply in Cooperation than ever before and took



*A section of the distinguished guests attending the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.*

assignments which from the public point of view, are more important, such as that of the Vice-Chairman of the State Bank of India, or being the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

His work in Cooperation was initially started in cooperation and in collaboration with Vaikunthbhai Mehta, and his first important assignment was with the Cooperative Union of Bombay State, so chiefly with cooperative education and publication work in the cooperative field when he began his work. He later became Director of the Bombay State Cooperative Bank. He was the Chairman of the Crop Loan Evaluation Committee set up by the Bank and its report was one of the earliest reports on that entirely new and important experiment that was tried. Then with the programme of the Rural Credit Survey being accepted by the Government of Bombay, he became an extremely important proponent as well as one who actively implemented that programme, and his advocacy of it, his criticism of it, and his review of its implementation are remembered by many who have attended cooperative conferences in those days. He was a member of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, and was, for a short time, Chairman of the Bombay State Cooperative Bank. An episode which fully brings out the many qualities of Prof. Karve is the way he handled the extremely tricky business of division of assets, when out of the Bombay State Cooperative Bank with the re-organisation of provinces into states, two new cooperative banks had to be created. There was the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank that came into being and the Gujarat State Cooperative Bank and we had on the Board almost equal representation of both. It is a tribute not only to Professor Karve's fairness which he had in full, and to his sense of justice, but also to the way he was able to handle men and the cordial personal relations that he established wherever he went, that this was a single instance in which without a dissident voice, without a trace of bitterness, the whole business, the very complex business of disposition and distribution of assets was unanimously arrived at well before the due date.

There are many qualities, one could talk of, of Prof. Karve, but I would like to emphasize only a few. One was his great clarity of thought. He was lucid in his expositions; he was very clear in his ideas. He knew what he wanted to be; he knew where he wanted an institution to go or to do and was clear regarding the next step. He was in the tradition of Ranade and Gokhale—the old time liberal tradition, and right to the end, he kept very faithfully to that tradition and was one of the best exponents of that tradition. Though clear in his thinking and through firmly grounded in the principles of economics and in the ideology of what may be called liberalism, which is really more Victorian liberalism—late Victorian liberalism—than anything else, though sound in ideology, he was also, which is another very important characteristic to be noted, an extremely practical man. He was a realist. He was full of common-sense advice and if you really wanted in a complex situation a proper analysis and a proper direction

of the next step, there was never a better guide for you than Prof. Karve. He was surely and firmly on the ground all the time and, I think, his cordiality was such that he came only next to Vaikunthbhai and to whom, in my knowledge, the epithet which was always applied to Vaikunthbhai, could be applied. Vaikunthbhai was called by his friends, "Ajatasha ru"—a person whose opponent was not born, who knew of no opponent. Now it would be wrong to class Prof. Karve entirely with Vaikunthbhai, because Prof. Karve had a rather keen sense of humour and there was a twinkle in his eyes when he said things which made you suspect that there might be some irony behind his remarks. But whatever he said, he was suave, gentle, courteous, and he never hurt, and therefore you found a great deal of cordiality wherever he went.



*Dr D. R. Gadgil arriving for the meeting. Accompanying him is Mr P. E. Weeraman.*

His ability to win friends, his ability to have cooperation and collaboration fully was shown in many of his administrative duties. He was for a short time the Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, and, as I said, with the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. Though he did not actually conduct many cooperative businesses, he was on Boards of many, and he was an adviser whose advice and guidance was available to everybody. It was a profound shock to all of



us, to me personally a very great shock indeed, to hear of his sudden and, if I may so, looking to his state of health and the way he was conducting himself, premature death. It is a great loss; it is a great loss to the Cooperative Movement in India. He had made his mark in the international scene by the way he conducted the chairmanship of the ICA Commission on Principles. There again, with both Russians and the Americans on the

same Commission, it was only Prof. Karve that could get a unanimous report on Principles out. It is not really proper for me to keep you very long. I could go on indefinitely, having known him, loved him and respected him as I did, but I merely again thank you and the authorities of the ICA for giving me this opportunity to recall a few of the great qualities of my friend.

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Address by Mr. P. E. Weerman,  
ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia

Sir, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To complete the function of the portrait, I think it is my duty to thank first the member-organisations of our Region for gifting to the ICA Regional Office this first-class portrait of the late Prof. D.G. Karve. In fact, their keenness to do this job resulted in an over-subscription. I do hope that the contributors will not ask for a patronage dividend. I must also thank, or, rather, congratulate the painter of this portrait who is here with us today, Mr. M.L. Dutta Gupta. (*applause*)

That, Sir, is the tribute paid by the member-organisations of the Region, and we in the ICA in our own humble way have thought of paying tribute to our dear guide, philosopher and friend, by publishing this Commemoration Volume. This contains almost all the writings of the late Prof. D.G. Karve and we are very grateful to the University of Bombay, the Vaikunth Mehta Institute, and Gokhale Institute and in a very special way, to

Mr. V.D. Karve who is here with us—the son of Prof. Karve—for helping us to collect all this material and in the same breath I would thank the publishers of the various articles for allowing us to put them all into this book. I also thank the Deputy Director of Publications, Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, and his able assistant, Mr. Daman Prakash, for the hard work they have put in to print this material.

Now, Sir, it is customary on an occasion such as this, to present the first copy of the publication to a worthy personage, and I think of no person more worthy of this humble tribute from the ICA than the lifelong friend and colleague of the late Prof. D.G. Karve, the acknowledged doyen of the Indian Cooperative Movement. (*loud applause*). I have, therefore, great pleasure in presenting this copy to you, Sir, Dr. Gadgil, with best wishes that you may be spared to us for many more decades to come. (*loud applause*.)

## ICA and the Development of Cooperative Movement\*

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman

It gives me great pleasure to address you on this occasion, the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the ICA's Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia.

Founded in 1895, the International Cooperative Alliance is now over seventy-five years old. It is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. Furthermore, with a membership spread over 62 countries, and with affiliates serving over 255 million individual members of cooperative societies at the primary level, the ICA is also the most widespread international non-governmental organisation.

In 1955, at the instance of the ICA, Dr. Keler, a well-known cooperator, made a study of the social and economic development needs of the Asian Region and recommended that attention to the development of the Cooperative Movement in Asia at close hand was indicated.

In 1958 some members of the Executive Committee of the ICA took part in the first multinational cooperative conference in Asia held at Kuala Lumpur. The Asian Cooperative Movements present in Kuala Lumpur requested the ICA to set up a regional office in the region. This request was the basis for the positive decision taken by the ICA Congress of 1960 held at Lausanne.

At Kuala Lumpur the wish was also expressed, that an Education Centre should be established for collaboration between the movements inside the Region and between the region and movements in the industrialised countries. This request was timely for the Swedish Cooperative Movement, which at that time was considering ways and means to assist some cooperative development projects. As a result of this preparatory work, the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia was established. It was inaugurated by Pandit Nehru on November 14, 1960, his 71st birth anniversary. On the same day, by the way, he opened the Lok Sabha and received the Head of Burma, who was on a state visit to India.

Since that time, the ICA has tried to render some service to this region in the fields of cooperative education and research, in respect of consultation activities and international cooperative trade through its Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia.

Seventy-five technical meetings such as Experts' Conferences, Regional Seminars and Workshops, National Seminars and the like have been held and the total number of participants of these meetings is almost 2,000. Twenty-five publications, the result of these meetings as well as of individual research work, have been published by the Regional Office during this period.

The Regional Office-cum-Education Centre now serves thirteen countries, viz., Iran, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Australia. There is an Advisory Council composed of representatives of these countries and an Agricultural Sub-Committee for this region, a sub-committee of the ICA Auxiliary Committee for Agriculture. The sub-committee has in turn set-up two Working Groups for Trade Promotion and Fisheries.

A beginning has been made in promoting cooperative trade across national boundaries. The Japanese Cooperative Agricultural Movement and the Thai Cooperative Movement have a trade agreement for the production of maize, an arrangement worthy of emulation by other developed cooperative movements. Recently there has been an agreement between the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India and the UNICOOPJAPAN of Japan, and furthermore a few instances of trading between European and Asian movements, through the good offices of the Regional Office.

Consultative services have been rendered by the specialists of the Regional Office in the fields of Consumer Cooperation and Cooperative Education in India and Malaysia.

The Regional Office has been instrumental in obtaining assistance from the developed movements to the developing movements. The ICA itself has also been able to make some grants to the developing movements from its Development Fund.

\* Address by Dr. Mauritz, Bonow President of the ICA at the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for S.E. Asia, New Delhi held on 17th February 1971.





*The President of the ICA, Dr. Mauritz Bonow, unveiling the portrait of the late Professor D. G. Karve at the ICA Regional Office on February 17, 1971.*

The developing countries, quite naturally, want to make rapid social and economic progress. As a result, in many countries plans for economic development have been drawn up. We have with us Prof. D.R. Gadgil who is the Vice-Chairman of exceedingly important Indian Planning Commission. When one is concerned with overall social and economic development, it is perhaps inevitable that in one's enthusiasm to achieve the desired rate of economic growth voluntary organisations like the cooperatives are brought within the framework of economic plans. I am aware that this situation sometimes gives rise to problems. When financial assistance is extended by the State, it is

inevitable that some control would result. Such funds come from the national exchequer and the government is responsible to the people through the parliament to ensure that the funds are duly accounted for. I am aware that a number of new and very significant activities, not the least in the field of cooperative credit, have been generated as a result of this approach. However, it is, I think, absolutely essential that the long-term objective of making the cooperative movement an independent and autonomous one is kept constantly in mind. We would have mistaken the casket for the gem if we were to perpetuate an arrangement whereby the initiative and the democratic character

of the cooperative movement would be impaired. In the ultimate analysis, it is the vitality of the people of country which determines progress. Legislation, especially cooperative legislation should provide the framework within which people's capacity to bring about the desired change is enhanced. If the net result of legislation is to thwart this tendency, I am afraid, we would have done more harm than good. The pace of social change in a number of developing countries, including India, has quickened during the past two decades and cooperative legislation should have, among others, the function of smoothing the tensions which inevitably arise in a phase of rapid social change. Please excuse me for having enlarged somewhat on this point, but I say this in the spirit of making some constructive, if general, comments on the situation which characterises a number of developing countries.

May I now, Mr. Chairman, turn to some other international developments which may be relevant at this stage.

As the Cooperative Movement's specific contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade of the United Nations, the ICA has declared the decade of the "Seventies" (1971-80) as the Cooperative Development Decade, a period of enhanced cooperative activity. The first two years are mainly to be a period of planning and the eight years following are to be a period of vigorous implementation. In this connection we had planned to organise a Conference of Top-Level Cooperative Leaders in the South-East Asian Region, which however, had to be postponed.

U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has welcomed the ICA's decision to designate the decade of the "Seventies" as the Cooperative Development Decade. I quote from his message to the ICA: "By mobilizing the many cooperative organisations throughout the world to stimulate the development of cooperative movements in the developing countries, you will be making a greatly needed contribution to the implementation of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade."

Obviously public interest in promoting cooperatives in the developing countries does not date from 1st January 1971. The Cooperative Development Decade follows a long period of evolution of development strategy—both in general and in respect of the cooperative sector.

There has been a distinct change in recent years in general development theory and practice. The stress is now on utilization of local materials, on decentralized industries, on appropriate technology, on providing employment in rural communities and retarding the population flow to cities, and above all, developing and mobilizing human resources. Within this development strategy, we see a greater opportunity for cooperatives to be one of the vital instruments of economic development.

The Cooperative Development Decade is timely also from the point of view of ICA's historical development. In the first half of the century, the activities of the ICA were largely confined to the developed world. Since the Second World War, the needs of the developing countries have played an increasing part in the deliberations of the Alliance. Our growing membership includes a progressively higher proportion from these countries. This orientation resulted in the adoption of a Long-Term Programme of Technical Assistance by the 21st Congress at Lausanne in 1960, and the subsequent establishment of ICA Regional Offices for South-East Asia and for East and Central Africa and a close relationship with the Organisation of the Cooperatives of America (OCA). Moreover, a number of our national movements have mounted significant programmes of aid to cooperatives on a bilateral basis. Thus a sound base has been formed from which to launch the new ten-year programme of cooperative development.

Specific developments which gave rise to the concept of the Cooperative Development Decade were the ILO Recommendation No. 127 of 1966, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2459/XXIV of December 1968 and the Resolution (No 1413 of June 1969) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The ILO Resolution characterised cooperatives as "important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in developing countries." The United Nations General Assembly stressed the important role of cooperatives in economic and social development and urged its member States to increase their help to cooperatives in the developing countries and requested the ILO and other U.N. Specialised Agencies and the ICA to assist in implementing the resolution. Six months later the Economic and Social Council decided to undertake an assessment of the contribution which the cooperative movement can make to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade. The comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on "the role of the Cooperative Movement in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade" is indeed evidence of the real support that the cooperative movement has from the United Nations and its Economic and Social Council as well as from the FAO, ILO and UNESCO. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been asked to submit, in collaboration with the ICA, a report on a practical coordinated action programme of cooperative development by 1972.

The ICA at its 24th Congress in September 1969 at Hamburg adopted a resolution warmly welcoming the initiative of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies and requested the administrative organs of the Alliance to prepare a programme for implementing those recommendations. It is as a direct consequence of this resolution that the Executive Committee at its meeting in January 1970 decided to embark on a ten-years programme

of enhanced activity in the developing countries to be known as the Cooperative Development Decade. This decision was confirmed by the Central Committee at its meeting in October 1970.

This leads me to the question: Whose responsibility is the Cooperative Development Decade? The ICA's objective in launching the Decade is to ensure the growth of cooperatives as instruments of economic and social development.

The leading role of the Cooperative Development Decade falls naturally on the cooperators themselves. Cooperators must be prepared to provide the leadership, the "know-how" and the spirit of mutual aid. Therefore, any help which cooperative organisations themselves can muster in money or in expertise is very important. Such help from cooperatives would be a symbol of mutual aid on a voluntary basis. The human and cooperative links between people are of even greater significance than material help. I am of course aware that cooperative movements in advanced countries are working under highly competitive conditions and, for providing support to our overseas friends on a massive scale cooperative expertise should be married to government finance from advanced countries. This is the way to achieve a real impact.

Cooperators in the developing countries themselves have much to offer to movements within these same countries by way of experience gained over the years. Firstly, their help is necessary to identify the technical assistance needs of the cooperatives in their countries and to bring their cooperative planning into line with the national development plans of their governments as well as to coordinate their technical assistance requests with those of their governments. Secondly, it will be appropriate for national cooperative movements of the developing countries to make some, even if token, contribution to international cooperative development efforts. Although large sums are not expected, the principle of such contributions emphasizes the value of mutual aid.

I have spoken at some length on the Cooperative Development Decade and the ways in which activities under this umbrella could be intensified for the development of cooperative movements in the third world. The crucial area for the entire development process must be the human resources available within these countries. It is the mobilisation and utilization of human resources which will determine whether the larger part of the world would live in poverty or whether the differences between the advanced and the developing countries would be narrowed to allow for a more harmonious world order. It is significant to note that

the F.A.O. and the I.L.O. in their current programmes have given the greatest importance to this particular area of development. It has been noted that given the somewhat outmoded social structure, often the increase in the Gross National Product helps to heighten tensions thus rendering development transitory. The cooperative form of organisation by virtue of the principles in which it is anchored ensures, provided it is being developed in a progressive political and social framework, that the largest amount of local initiative is exercised to increase the returns and furthermore that they could be distributed in an equitable and justifiable manner. If one were to summarise the outstanding objective of Prof. D. G. Karve's multi-sided activities, I think, one can safely say that economic progress without undue social stress was the ideal he kept before himself. It was in order to achieve this objective that he worked untiringly throughout his life in a number of important areas to promote economic development and social progress.



*Dr. Mauritz Bonow with Mr. V. D. Karve (Professor D.G. Karve's son)*

May I in conclusion say how very grateful we are to the cooperative movement and to the Government of India and of course, to the cooperative movements in the Region of South-East Asia for the sustained support they have given to our work. And I would say this: Whatever small contribution the ICA has been able to make to cooperative development is due to the advice and the wise counsel of our member organisations, of our Advisory Council which was chaired once by Prof. D. G. Karve and now by Mr. B. Venkatapiah.

I thank you once again.

**Address by Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Chairman, ICA Advisory Council for South-East Asia**

Dr. Bonow, Dr. Gadgil, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I will dispense with the loudspeaker because I find that usually my voice carries, though it does not always carry the Advisory Council with it, when I preside over the Council. I am sure you will agree with me that it will be wholly redundant for me to add anything to two such expositions as you have had this evening by the two eminent people sitting on either side of me. One on Co-operation in the twin context of national and international developments by Dr. Bonow, than whom there can be no better authority on this complex of subjects, and the other on one who guided, among other things, the destinies of this institution over a crucial period, the late Prof. Karve, by his lifelong friend, as it has been said, Dr. Gadgil.

We are greatly benefited, Dr. Bonow and Dr. Gadgil, by what you have told us today. This will be an evening which we in this office and the

Advisory Council will remember for a very long time, and I am sure I speak for my colleagues, all of us, when I say this. We are proud that a record of 10 years is already behind us and you, Dr. Bonow, reminded us that there is also the fact that this marks practically the beginning of another 10 years, in international terms, the beginning of the "Cooperative Development Decade".

We have had the pleasure of seeing a fine portrait of the late Prof. Karve, and may I add that we have had the privilege of there being presented to us another portrait in memorable words by Dr. Gadgil—a memorable portrait of a great gentleman and a great Cooperator.

As I said, it is hardly appropriate that I should add anything at all to what has been said here in this forum this evening and I shall only take this opportunity of recording our deep sense of appreciation of what we have heard today.

Thank you very much.

Vote of thanks proposed by Mr. P. E. Weeraman

Sir, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is my very great pleasure to move a vote of thanks. I wish to thank first and foremost, their Excellencies, the High Commissioners for Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore and the Consul-General, Dr. Choi, of the Republic of Korea, for their presence here this evening. It is very important for us that our work in their countries is brought to their notice at least in this way. We have also with us Count Bielke, the Counsellor of the Swedish Embassy, on behalf of His Excellency, Count Lowenhaupt who has sent me a letter personally regretting his unavoidable absence. We are grateful to you for your presence here, Count Bielke. We are also very grateful for the presence of Mr. Bernard Tilakaratne, the Deputy High Commissioner for Ceylon, and Mrs. Tilakaratne, Dr. Gunaratne, the Regional Director for South-East Asia of the W.H.O. and Mrs. Gunaratne, Mr. & Mrs. Sankara Narayanan, the ILO Deputy Director and Mrs. Narayanan, the Secretary-General of AARRO, Mr. Krishan Chand, Mr. Mathur of the ICFTU, and a host of top level officials of the Government of India led by the Secretary to the Department of Cooperation, Mr.

Quraishi. I do not wish to go into details because the hour is late, but I must say that this is a most representative gathering. Ten of the thirteen countries we serve are represented here from Iran to Australia and we are very grateful to those representatives for their presence here. Most of the important cooperative organisations of India are represented here and we are very grateful to them and, Sir, we are in a special way indebted to you, who have been the Chairman of our Advisory Council, a worthy successor to Prof. D.G. Karve. I think, Sir, we have to express this in some tangible form, but I have nothing here at my disposal but to offer you the second copy of this Commemoration Volume. I can assure you, Sir, that though this is too little payment for so great a debt this is "*parvum non parvae amicitiae pignus*", a small token of no small regard.

And, you, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind presence here this evening. I can assure you that you have given us great encouragement to accelerate our efforts to keep the torch of Cooperation aflame.

Thank you.

# ICA Executive Meeting in Delhi



*ICA Executive Committee in session.*

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance was held on 23rd & 24th February 1971 at the Office of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi.

The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President of the ICA, was attended by the following members :

1. Sir Robert Southern, Vice-President, ICA, U.K.
2. Mr. A. I. Krashennikov, U.S.S.R.
3. Dr. Stanley Dreyer, U.S.A.
4. Mr. Jorma Jalava, Finland.
5. Mr. Roger Kerinec, France.
6. Mr. Y. Danaeu, Canada.
7. Dr. Robert Kohler, Switzerland.
8. Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Mhaville, Tanzania.
9. Dr. Carl Wiederkehr, West Germany.
10. Mr. Josef Podlipny, Czechoslovakia.
11. Mr. V. N. Puri, India.
12. Mr. Peder Soiland, Norway.
13. Mr. H. W. Whitehead, U.K.

The Executive Committee was honoured by the Government of India through a reception by the President of India, Mr. V. V. Giri, at the President's House.

Dr. S. K. Saxena, Director of the Alliance, Mr. R.P.B. Davies, Secretary for Administration, ICA London, and Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, also attended the meeting.

The meetings of the ICA Development Committee and Executive Sub-Committee were held prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee.



*Mr B. Venkatappiah, Chairman, addressing the ICA Advisory Council for South-East Asia on its opening day.*

### ICA ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

The Twelfth Meeting of the Advisory Council of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia was held in New Delhi on February 17 and 18, 1971. The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Chairman of the Council. The Council reviewed the activities of the Regional Office & Education Centre during the last year and approved the programme of work for the year 1971-72.

The following members of the Council attended the meeting :

1. Mr. I. H. Hunter, Australia.
2. Mr. K. W. Devanayagam, Ceylon.
3. Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji, India.
4. Mr. J. Sassani, Iran.
5. Mr. H. Yanagida, Japan.
6. Mr. Dong Hoo Joh, Republic of Korea.
7. Mr. N. A. Kularajah, Malaysia.
8. Mr. Mak Kam Heng, Singapore.
9. Col. Surin Cholpraserd, Thailand.

## AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

The Fifth Meeting of the Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia was held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th February, 1971. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. Yanagida, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.



*Mr K. Devanayagam of Ceylon addressing the Fisheries Group. On his left are Mr P. Lacour, Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee of the ICA Auxiliary Committee on Agriculture, Mr P. E. Weeraman and Mr M. V. Madane of the ICA Regional Office.*

The following members attended the meeting :

1. Mr. I. H. Hunter, Australia.
2. Mr. V. N. Puri, India.
3. Mr. K. W. Devanayagam, Ceylon.
4. Mr. Dong Hoo Joh, Republic of Korea.
5. Mr. N. A. Kularajah, Malaysia.
6. Mr. R. Nonaka, Japan.

## AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMITTEE RENAMED

The ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee has been renamed as "ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Trade". Decision to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Sub-Committee held at New Delhi during February 1971 in view of the growing importance being given to problems concerning trade in its deliberations.

## MADANE APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE ICA AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. M. V. Madane, Joint Director, Technical Assistance and Trade was appointed as Secretary of the ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia at its meeting held in New Delhi last month. Until recently the post of the Secretary was held by Mr. Shiro Futagami who has since returned to Japan.

Mr. Madane will also work as Secretary for the newly formed Sub-Groups of the Sub-Committee viz., Working Group for Trade Promotion and the Fishery Sub-Group.

## AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MARKETING SURVEY REPORT

The ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee at its meeting held in New Delhi on 15th and 16th

February, 1971 discussed the Report of the Survey of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Projects in South-East Asia conducted in Australia, India and Indonesia. The Members of the Sub-Committee felt that the Survey recommendations have opened up a new area for agricultural development in the Region and the cooperative organisations in the countries should take immediate steps for following up the recommendations on their own as well as in collaboration with their respective governments. The Sub-Committee hoped that the Survey will assist the cooperatives in the Region in their role of achieving the objectives of Cooperative Development Decade.

## Survey in other countries

It was decided to conduct the Second part of the Survey during September-October, 1971 for Ceylon, Iran and the Republic of Korea. This Survey will be in respect of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Projects in general pertaining to all the commodities in which the national cooperative organisations would have an interest in developing marketing activity. The Team for the second part of the Survey should consist of three experts, one from the ICA, one from Australia and the one from a third country.

The Members of the Committee emphasised the need for adequate preparations for the future survey before the visits of the Study Team to the respective countries.

## IDACA BOARD MEETING

The meeting of the Board of Advisers of IDACA the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperative in Asia, Tokyo was held in New



*Mr H. Yanagida addressing the IDACA Board Meeting.*

Delhi on 19th February, 1971. Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia was re-elected Chairman of the meeting. The Board discussed the programme of activities of the IDACA for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73.



## Dr. Bonow Underlines importance of Cooperative Education

Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance, inaugurated, on February 16, 1971, the All-India Cooperative Education Conference held in New Delhi by the National Cooperative Union of India. Inaugurating the Conference Dr. Mauritz Bonow said "Cooperative Education work is essential in all countries whether they are highly industrialised or developing countries. But in the developing countries, I think, cooperative education has a still greater role to play than in the industrialised countries."

The Conference was attended by the Executive Cooperative Education Officers, Lady Education Officers and other supervisory staff of the State Cooperative Unions, the Zonal Education Officers of the NCUI, the Principal and teaching staff of the All India Cooperative Education Instructors Training Centre, and representatives of the Government of India, State Governments and the International Cooperative Alliance. In all 40 persons participated in the three-day conference.

In his presidential remarks Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji, President of the NCUI said that education is a process which is not static but dynamic. Referring to the recommendations of the ICA Commission on Cooperative Principles, the NCUI President said that education is one of the principles of cooperation. "If we really treat it as such and if we devote proper attention to education, our work will certainly be more effective and we will be able to serve the people in a better way," he said.

Earlier, Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Director of the NCUI welcomed the ICA President and participants to the Conference.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. J. M. Mulani, Executive Officer of the Gujarat State Cooperative Union Limited said that it is indeed a unique privilege for all present in this conference and for the Indian Cooperative Movement in general that it is for the first time that Dr. Mauritz Bonow the President of the ICA is participating in all India conference on Cooperative education, which is being held at a time when the cooperative movement is entering the cooperative development decade.

Referring to the work of the ICA in South-East Asia, and the contribution made by the Swedish Cooperative Movement to support the activities of



*A view of the participants attending the Conference.*

the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, Mr. Mulani said that under Dr. Bonow's dynamic leadership the Swedish Cooperative Movement has been making valuable contribution towards financing the regional office out of "Without Boundaries Fund". This itself is an evidence of his whole-hearted devotion to the principles of cooperation and his un-shakable conviction in making determined efforts for the growth and development of cooperative movement in developing countries.

Delivering the valedictory address to the Conference, Mr. R.P.B. Davies of the ICA pointed out that the educators were obsessed with cooperative ideology and cooperative principles. Cooperative Movement being an economic movement first and foremost, practical and operational side should be duly highlighted. He emphasised the role of the business federations and suggested that the educators should underline more heavily the involvement of business federations.

(Text of Dr. Mauritz Bonow's speech follows.)

"First of all I would like to congratulate Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji for the award of "PADMA SHRI" which has been bestowed on him by the President of India. This award is not only a recognition of the fine work done by the Yuvaraj for the cooperative movement, but it also indicates I believe, the importance which the Government of India attaches to cooperative development work.

I would like to thank the National Cooperative Union of India for inviting me to inaugurate this Conference of Cooperative Education Officers working in various parts of India. This is a great honour bestowed upon me and I am indeed very happy to be here since I regard cooperative education as of vital importance for cooperative development. The International Cooperative Alliance attaches very great significance to cooperative education activities. In fact, cooperative education has recently been reconfirmed by the ICA Congress as one of the basic cooperative principles. Cooperative education work is essential in all countries whether they are highly industrialized or developing countries. But in the developing countries, I think, cooperative education has a still greater role to play than in the industrialized countries. Firstly, the cooperative societies have to be organised in new places and in new fields of economic activity so that the benefits of cooperative action could be derived by people of ordinary means in all walks of life. The cooperative form of enterprise has in several newly developing countries been used to serve also such needs which in some industrialized countries are being looked after by public authorities, be it on the federal, the state or municipal levels. I am aware that in India considerable progress has been made especially in the field of agricultural cooperatives. You have built up in this country a well designed and effective structure of cooperative credit in several States of India and you also have outstanding examples in the field of cooperative marketing and processing such as your cooperative sugar factories and your Amul Dairy located at Anand. However, there are still areas where the cooperative movement needs to be strengthened and you know about these areas more than I do. I think that with the rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization in India, you would also need to build up a sound consumers cooperative movement and an effective cooperative housing movement. Food and shelter are two important items in the life of an ordinary individual. A strong consumers cooperative movement and a housing movement can contribute a great deal in providing these basic necessities of life to the industrial workers and the middle income groups at reasonable prices.

With the present trends in respect of population increase especially in the developing countries and the insufficient global growth rate in respect of agricultural and industrial production the augmentation of the standard of living for vast strata of the world population is far too slow and too low. A still more adverse aspect of the imbalance between population and production is the grave risks foreseen in terms of an enormous increase of unemployment and under-employment in the next decades, unless effective counter measures are not taken nationally and internationally in the near future. President Giri has in a recently published book with the title "Jobs for our millions" analysed this vast complex of problems in the Indian context in a most interesting way. He has come to the conclusion that all the different co-

operative forms of enterprise beside governmental agencies have a vital role to play in order to promote economic and social development. Without cooperation, built on the principles of self-help and mutuality the essential human resources the millions of unemployed and underemployed—could hardly be mobilized for the development work which is so urgently needed.

We have, however, to realize that a sound and stable expansion of the cooperative form of enterprise has as an absolute necessary precondition the elaboration and efficient implementation of a vast educational and training programme for all categories of cooperators. We in the industrialized countries have gradually developed our cooperative movements according to the trial and error method if I may use this expression. In many of our movements we have sometimes had to pay a very high price for neglecting the proper education and training of our cadres, in spite of the fact that this very principle was acknowledged already by the Rochdale Pioneers. When now a-days our organisations in the industrialized countries have integrated their activities and have become much larger enterprises, the need for education and training is, if possible, even more important.

In the developing countries, you have now to prepare your members in general and especially your committee members in the parliamentary practices and in the democratic management of your cooperative organisations in a great many cases as cooperative organisations are being newly organised. I am also aware that in many developing countries, it is the government which promotes, sponsors and assists in organising cooperative societies. Cooperative development often takes place at the initiative of the government. This is understandable perhaps, an even unavoidable as it speeds up cooperative progress. However, in order that cooperative enterprises shall develop as genuine cooperative organisations, functioning on a fully democratic basis, it is essential that the members realize fully the character of cooperative organisations and the importance of managing them themselves through their elected leaders. Cooperative education, in my view, in the developing countries is a very challenging task and I would like to extend to you my best wishes in this important work which you are carrying out under conditions which are exceedingly complex.

I am informed that in India you have a large education programme with over 600 cooperative instructors working in more than 325 districts of your country. Every year, I am told, you educate about 150,000 members of managing committees and 13 or 14 thousand secretaries and managers of societies at the grass roots level. This effort is being carried out by the Cooperative Unions for which funds are partly raised from the cooperative movement itself and for which the government also gives grants. I am happy that the Central and State Governments appreciate the great value of cooperative education programmes and provide

substantial financial assistance. The funds given by governments are of course very important at initial stages of development. But it must always be the aim to build up in course of time, sufficient financial strength in cooperative movements themselves to carry on the educational programmes on their own steam.

In the cooperative organisational set-up which you have in your country, you have to a certain extent followed the British pattern so that on one side you have cooperative business federations for commercial activities and cooperative unions on the other for idiological and educational activities.. In my country, in Sweden, like in most countries of the European continent, we have a unified set-up under which the cooperative union and the business federation are united in a single organisation. I do not want to comment on the merits or demerits of either of the two systems. A system has of course to be developed which will suit the local requirements. It is, however, of utmost importance that in carrying out cooperative education work, there is the greatest possible collaboration or even integration between the cooperative unions and the cooperative business federations. Firstly it is important that cooperative education should be not merely ideological, but should also be directly related to the current problems and development programmes of cooperative organisations in the commercial field. Only then would members support by way of capital and patronage the cooperatives educational organisations and contribute effectively to their growth. Secondly, an approach of this nature would demonstrate very effectively the value of cooperative education to cooperative business federations and they in turn will finance and otherwise support cooperative education programmes. I am strongly underlining this point because I have seen in many developing countries that there is great emphasis placed on-ideological education while education in business matters, management and staff training is relatively neglected. But how can you expect our cooperative enterprises to be efficiently run and thus give optimal results for their members if our employees, our managers and staff and our office-bearers are not fully capable to perform their different tasks ?

Based on my experience in Scandinavia and in the education work in some developing countries, I would like to make a few remarks about local educational work. One of the problems in local education work is how to reach effectively a large number of members, committee members, secretaries and paid employees of primary societies. The traditional approach of organising meetings or training courses has its own value. However, since the resources—both financial and personnel for education purposes are usually limited, it is something of a "must" to find more efficient methods by which the above groups can be reached. In this connection, I would like to refer to the system of correspondence courses, discussions groups and study circles carried out through printed material as well as through radio

broadcasts. A systematic development of these techniques will facilitate the maximum use of our limited resources. I know that combination of various information media is already being used here in India e.g., in respect of agricultural extension activities. I am also aware that with the help of our Regional Office and Education Centre as well as with the assistance of the U. S. Cooperative League, some experiments in study circles were carried out and that the study circle programme is being continued in a few States of India. We in Scandinavia have used the study circle technique very effectively for training an elite group of members, committee members and junior employees of primary societies. I might further mention that through collaboration with the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for East and Central Africa and the combined use of oral courses, correspondence courses for study circles and radio tuition in various cooperative syllabi, excellent results have been achieved. I would therefore suggest that such combined and coordinated study activities may also with advantage be included in your member education programme.

We from the International Cooperative Alliance have been very interested in establishing a close collaboration with the cooperative movement in India and other movements in the Region in respect of their educational activities. Soon after the establishment of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, the Centre collaborated with the National Cooperative Union of India in conducting two Cooperative Education Officer's conferences in 1961 and 1962. Education personnel of your movement have also participated in the regional seminars and conferences organised on the subject of cooperative education. Our Education Centre has also trained, somewhat intensively, a few cooperative educators under our Fellowship Programme, and it has produced some manuals and hand-books for cooperative education work. During the current year, the Regional Office and Education Centre has started, in collaboration with the National Union, a field project on cooperative education in Indore district in Madhya Pradesh State. This project has been designed for the purpose of experimenting with and demonstrating successful approaches and techniques in local education work. I look upon this project as an important one. We in the ICA are happy that the various cooperative organisations at the state and district levels are actively collaborating with our Centre in specific projects. In outlining these various activities my purpose has been to tell you that the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre within the limits of its resources is always prepared to give all possible assistance to cooperative education work in India.

I sincerely hope that the deliberations of your Conference will give you many important guidelines for your future work and that you will have a very fruitful exchange of views amongst yourselves. I wish you all success and declare the Conference open."

## ***Bonow Honoured by Delhi Cooperators***

An impressive function to welcome Dr. Mauritz Bonow President and members of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance, was held by the Delhi State Cooperative Union and the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited on behalf of Cooperators of Delhi on 24th February 1971.

Presenting the Welcome Address, Mr. Nidhan Singh, Honorary Secretary of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited, said, "The Regional Office and Education Centre has done some excellent work in bringing closer the cooperative movements of various S-E Asian countries, in carrying out intensively educational activities and in promoting cooperation among cooperatives in the Region. However, it must be pointed out that the gulf between the developing and the advanced countries continues to remain wide. The Cooperators of Delhi are hopeful that during this decade serious attempts will be made to bridge this gulf. May we perhaps venture to suggest that the cooperative movements in advanced countries may earmark 1 percent of their surplus for assistance to the movements in the developing countries, as has been urged to the member countries by the United Nations.

"We would like to express our deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to the Swedish Cooperative Movement which under the able and far-sighted leadership of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, has made and is continuing to make substantial contributions for cooperative development work in the Region of South-East Asia. It has been a matter of great importance that an outstanding leader of the stature of Dr. Mauritz Bonow was elected to the Presidentship of the Alliance in 1960 and that he guided its destiny for over ten years. During Dr. Bonow's tenure of office, the Alliance has continued to widen and deepen its activities for the promotion of cooperative movements in the third world and thus has successfully attempted to make the Alliance a powerful force in bringing hope and confidence to the poverty-stricken millions in the developing countries. We, the Cooperators of Delhi, deem it our proud privilege to have in our midst such an eminent personality and we earnestly hope that his leadership will be available to the International Cooperative Movement for many more years to come.

"The Cooperators of Delhi have maintained close relationship with the Regional Office and Education Centre of the ICA since its inception.



*Dr. Mauritz Bonow and the members of the ICA Executive Committee at the reception organised by the Cooperators of Delhi.*

In Delhi, we have a large number of urban credit, transport, housing, consumers, artisanal and workers' owned industrial cooperative societies, besides rural multipurpose cooperatives. In a Metropolitan City, urban cooperatives attempt to provide their members with various basic amenities. The problems of Delhi, having a population of six million are eclipsed by the presence of national federations which having their headquarters in the Capital, most of the help and assistance percolate from here to other places and our cooperatives are left to fend for themselves so much so that not a single project has so far been taken up in the Union Territory of Delhi. We hope that during the Development Decade some project in the field of housing, transport or processing will be developed with the technical know-how and guidance of the ICA and in collaboration with our National Cooperative Union."

Dr. Bonow in his speech thanked the Cooperators of Delhi for the warm reception accorded to him and the members of the ICA Executive Committee. Following is the text of Dr. Bonow's speech.

"It is a privilege and an honour for my colleagues on the Executive Committee of the ICA and for me personally to be given this fine reception by the cooperators of Delhi. May I also express to the Delhi State Cooperative Union, the Delhi State Cooperative Bank and other State Federations our gratitude for the address presented by them to us. The members of the Executive Committee and I are indeed very happy that we have such an opportunity of meeting cooperators both from the rural areas and the metropolitan city of Delhi who are working at the grass-roots level.

The Executive Committee members have spent a few days doing intensive work at the meeting of the Executive Committee and its sub-committees. Personally, I have spent over 20 days in New Delhi. All of us have enjoyed the warm hospitality offered to us by the Cooperative Movement of India and the beautiful climate in Delhi. I would like to express my very sincere thanks on this occasion to the Cooperative Movement in India, and especially to the cooperators of Delhi who have spared no effort in making our stay in your historic city a pleasant and a fruitful one. I am told that the Delhi State Cooperative Bank and the Delhi State Cooperative Union work in close collaboration with each other and have been rendering very valuable services by providing credit and education to members of farmer's cooperatives, employees of thrift and savings organisations and artisans and craftsmen. Both these institutions and especially the Delhi State Cooperative Bank play a key role in cooperative development in the Union Territory of Delhi. The territory of Delhi is geographically small, but it is most important since Delhi is the seat of the Central Government. Hence, whatever you do in any sphere of activity is watched with great interest by people all over India. Your work in cooperative development therefore is of great significance, and I am very happy that this work is being carried on with vigour and competence. We have



*Dr. Mauritz Bonow is being welcomed by Mr. Nidhan Singh on behalf of the Cooperators of Delhi.*

a tangible demonstration of this work before us in the form of an exhibition of articles produced by the craftsmen's cooperatives of Delhi.

When I inaugurated the conference of Cooperative Education Officers of the National Cooperative Union of India on the 16th February, I pointed out that the cooperative movement needs to be developed and strengthened in several other areas of economic activity. I then referred to the rapid growth of industrialization and urbanization in India. In Delhi City you have this growth taking place very fast. This I have myself seen on my various visits to Delhi since 1960. The city is expanding fast and to cater to the needs of the low-income and the middle-income groups, I understand, you have set up several cooperative housing and consumer societies. A development of particular importance in this regard is the setting up of three cooperative Super Bazars with the assistance of the Government. These are very useful developments because food and shelter are two important items in the life of an ordinary individual. These initiatives which have been taken in the field of consumer and housing cooperatives need to be followed up for the purpose of building strong cooperative consumer and housing movements. I am aware that a number of difficulties are being experienced in the development of co-



*Mr Bhim Sain presenting a gift to Dr. Mauritz Bonow on behalf of the Industrial Cooperative Society*

operative activities in these two fields. I sincerely hope that with the collaboration and support of the national cooperative organisations based in New Delhi, these difficulties will be overcome and in the future we shall witness important contributions made by consumer and housing cooperatives to improving the economic conditions of industrial workers and middle-income groups in the city of Delhi.

When we called on President Giri yesterday morning, President Giri emphasized a number of important points in relation to small-scale industries, preferably on a cooperative basis in connection with the problem of unemployment and under-employment. I am sure that the cooperative movement in Delhi will give necessary attention to solving these problems through a vastly increased number of industrial cooperatives in this rapidly growing metropolis.

I would also like to emphasize that a sound and stable expansion of the cooperative form of enterprise can be achieved only through well-planned and efficient implementation of educational and training programmes for all categories of cooperators. I am informed that the Delhi State Cooperative Union is carrying out, like other State Cooperative Unions, a very useful education programme for members and committee men of

cooperative societies. The ICA Regional Office and Education Centre has had very fine collaboration from your Union. Your Union has always extended ready facilities for showing to cooperators from all parts of the world, the activities that are being carried out by the cooperatives in the Delhi area. The ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, in collaboration with the Delhi State Cooperative Union, once conducted study circle activities for consumer cooperatives. I was very glad to know that this project showed good results and that several other State Cooperative Unions in India then decided to start similar projects for consumer cooperatives. The manual for study circle leaders produced by the Regional Office & Education Centre on the basis of this experiment has been very well received and has been translated into their national languages by cooperative movements in several other countries in the Region. I am sure that similar pioneering work will continue to be done by the Delhi State Cooperative Union. At this point I am reminded of the great faith your revered leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had in the cooperative method. Speaking at our first seminar held in November 1960, after the opening of the Regional Office and Education Centre of the ICA, Jawaharlal Nehru, said "I want to convulse India with Cooperation." That declaration gave us of the ICA great satisfaction and encouragement.

Finally, before I conclude, I would once again express on behalf of the members of the Executive Committee and myself our sincere appreciation of the reception given to us by the cooperators of Delhi. I extend to you my warm greetings and wish the Cooperative Movement continued success for the future."



*Mrs. and Dr. M Bonow accompanied by Dr. S.K. Saxena going round the cooperative industrial exhibition*

On behalf of the Ivory Workers' Industrial Cooperative Society, Mr. Bhim Sain, presented an ivory piece to Dr. Mauritz Bonow.

A cooperative industrial exhibition was organised by the local industrial cooperative societies. Dr. Bonow, accompanied by his wife, and members of the Executive Committee visited the various stalls.



# Saxena Inaugurates CCT Principals' Conference

The Committee for Cooperative Training,—a Special Committee of the National Cooperative Union of India, is directly responsible for executing training schemes for Senior and Intermediate level personnel of the Cooperative Departments and Institutions. The Committee is also responsible for providing overall guidance and supervision of training schemes for Junior Personnel conducted at the Cooperative Training Centres in the country. Consequently, therefore, the Committee convened the Conference of the Principals of Cooperative Training Centres—second in the series at the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona from 1.2.1971 to 6.2.1971. The first Conference was organised in 1965 at New Delhi.

The main objective of this Conference was to take stock of things between now and the last Conference. With the fast changing complex of the cooperative movement in the country, it was time to reorient and diversify the training activities at the junior level also.

The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. S. K. Saxena, Director, International Cooperative Alliance, London. The valedictory address was given by Mr. M. A. Quarashi, Addl. Secretary, (Department of Cooperation) Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Dr. B. P. Apte, Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona presided over the valedictory function.

The Conference was attended by Principals of Cooperative Training Centres, representatives of the State Cooperative Unions and State Cooperative Departments. In addition, 4 Principals and 3 Lecturers of Cooperative Training Colleges also attended the Conference. The Conference drew 32 participants from 13 States including a representative of the National Cooperative Union of India. 3 I.C.A. fellows representing Malaysia, Thailand and Nepal also participated in the deliberations of the Conference. 4 Officials of the Committee for Cooperative Training and the staff of the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management helped in organising and conducting the deliberations of the Conference.

The Conference had a set agenda of items for discussion *viz.*,

- (i) The assessment of training needs and formulation of syllabi for Junior Basic Course and Special Courses.
- (ii) Training techniques.
- (iii) Assessment of training evaluation programme.
- (iv) Faculty development.
- (v) Coordination in the training and education complex.
- (vi) Administration of Training & Education programme of all Training Centres.

In his welcome address Mr. B. K. Sinha, Director, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Director (CT) Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation & Member-Secretary, Committee for Cooperative Training while highlighting the role of I.C.A. in extending help to the developing nations emphasised the part played by the Indian Cooperative movements in promoting and helping the cooperative movements Asian and African in countries. Mr. Sinha was of the view that Cooperation has a definite role to play in liberalising the initiatives not only in socialistic societies but also as a measure to safeguard the community from exploitations of monopolies, cartels and combines of capitalistic economies. He also referred to the various challenges that the cooperative movement is facing in conflicting ideologies in existence in the world. While elucidating these challenges, Mr. Sinha emphasised on providing a net work of cooperative education and training as an essential pre-requisite for achieving the goals of the movement. "Cooperative Training and Education" he opined should be comprehensive and a continuous process for laying down a strong base for the movement. As such, he was of the view that a new orientation is required to be given to the training programme which should be management biased, forward looking and dynamic. He felt that the concept of cooperative training and education should now change and teaching of cooperation should have relevance not only to the principles and practices of cooperation but also to the social systems operating in the society. Mr. Sinha drew attention of the conference to various questions agitating the minds of planners, administrators and even the cooperative educators. The Conference, he felt, amongst other things may discuss the questions relating to usefulness of training, economics of cooperative training, requirements of training, making the junior training equally important and popular as that of senior and intermediate training. He also drew the attention of the Conference for recommending the possibility of formation of an association of cooperative educationalists on a nation wide basis.

Dr. S. K. Saxena, in his inaugural address touched upon the ideology and psychological side of the cooperative movement and said that the cooperative system has come to stay in the world not only as an economic system but also as a social system. In order to further strengthen the roots of cooperative movement, education and training, Dr. Saxena said are of vital importance. He added that while framing the syllabi, operational character of the cooperative movement should also be taken into consideration and that the training institutes must devote considerable time and attention in solving the problems. He said that hiatus between reality and its abstraction should be narrowed down.

Dr. Saxena added "as educationist, it is necessary for us to be completely self-critical and to realise our resistance to change in term of scope of teaching and in terms even of methods of teaching". Referring to the method of training, Dr. Saxena added that it was important that a sense of experimentation which is the basic faculty of teaching institution should be introduced in the field of cooperative training. He emphasised that the approach should be flexible, experimental and pragmatic. Referring to the teaching aids, he said that these should be direct, simple and uncomplicated. Research, he added, should also be an intergral part in the training scheme.

While referring to the development of the movement at the international level. Dr. Saxena said, that tremendous interest has been generated not only in the advanced countries by supporting cooperative projects, also in the United Nations and its special agencies which have reflected a great deal of interest in the cooperative movement of the developing countries.

He also referred to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN and of the Economic and Social Council. ICA itself, Dr. Saxena added has declared the 1970s as "Cooperative Development Decade."

In his valedictory address, Mr. M.A. Quaraishi, I.C.S., referring to the deliberations of the Conference said that exercise must have been useful

and would prove to be fruitful. He pointed out that effective training and education programme was the basis for sound development of the cooperative movement and the training of junior personnel assumed crucial importance in as much as they were directly concerned with the office-bearers of the cooperative societies at the grass root level. He emphasised on the need for orientation of the skill, knowledge and attitude of the subordinate services particularly to develop their managerial expertise. While talking about management, Mr. Quaraishi emphasised on planning of each cooperative society for development over a period of time, creation of cadres at all levels and training and education of cooperative personnel. He felt that time had come when expertise gained by the National Institute and college should filter down to the cooperative centres for junior personal. He focussed the attention of the participants on increase in agricultural production and the role of credit institutions in bringing about "Green Revolution". He added that the Cooperative Training and Education programme should further enhance its role by systematic and scientifically devised training schemes for consolidating the gain in the agricultural sector. Mr. Quaraishi was of the opinion that training and educational programme must help proper planning and promotion of cooperative societies at various levels. He said that he was aware of the existing problems and urged on expeditious action on the recommendations of the Conference.

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I, Daman Prakash, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MARCH, 31, 1971

(Sd/) Daman Prakash  
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### CEYLON

#### REORGANIZATION & REVITALIZATION OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The scheme for the re-organization and revitalization of the Cooperative Movement drawn by the Government is now being implemented. Under this scheme of re-organization, the 5,074 multipurpose cooperative societies that now exist are to be reduced to about 380 to 400 large-economically viable units. Already 57 such large MPC societies have been registered and amalgamation of the remaining societies is going on at an accelerated pace.

#### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

Cooperative education centres that were hitherto run by the Cooperative Department have now been handed over to the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon to be run by the District Cooperative Unions which are affiliated to the national federation. There are 24 such education centres engaged in educational activities—primarily the training of employees of cooperative societies. These centres were manned by the officers of the Cooperative Department until the 1st January this year when they were handed over to the Federation. Of the 24, 18 have already been taken over and the balance six would be taken over once the necessary staff is recruited by the Federation.

#### CONSUMER UNION APPOINTED 'VITAMALT' SOLE DISTRIBUTOR

The All-Ceylon Consumer Union is making steady progress in the distribution of "Lakspray". Sales of this commodity amount to 12 lakhs of rupees per month. The Milk Board has appointed the Union as the sole distributor for 'VITAMALT' as well. As the government has decided to stop the importation of all brands of Malted Milk and release to the domestic market only 'VITAMALT' processed and packed by the Milk Board, the Union will have a virtual monopoly of the distribution of this brand of Malted Milk. Negotiations are being made to obtain from the Milk Board the sole agency for the distribution of "PARAKUM" brand condensed milk—a product of the Milk Board.

### INDIA

#### 6TH INDIAN COOPERATIVE CONGRESS

The 6th Indian Cooperative Congress will be held in New Delhi from 8th to 10th April 1971. The Congress is being convened by the National Cooperative Union of India.

#### FIRST EVER FIBRE UNIT IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR

The Deccan Cooperative Spinning Mills of Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, has taken the initiative to set up a huge Polyester Filament yarn plant in collaboration with the public sector undertaking. The Rs. 18 crore project, to be located in Baroda, is stated to be ready for production by 1974.

The Government of India has already issued a letter of intent to the India Petro Chemicals Corporation.

Cooperative mills from Amritsar in Punjab and Surat in Gujarat will be the other partners in the project.

The rated capacity of the plant is 10.4 metric tonnes per day against an estimated consumption of polyester yarn of 15,000 metric tonnes in 1973-74.

#### COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT CENTRE ESTABLISHED IN GUJARAT

Leading cooperative institutions in Gujarat have recently set up the Gujarat Cooperative Executive Development Centre for the development of cooperative executives in the field of business management.

The objectives of the Centre are to carry out management training and research in order to help the cooperative executives in developing managerial skills and applying these to achieve the objectives of the cooperative movement, to help other cooperative training institutions in the State to develop their own programmes and to provide managerial services to the cooperatives on request.

Among the current activities of the Centre are development of teaching material from field studies by executives and managers of cooperatives at different levels and conducting management oriented research projects in the field of rural marketing and agricultural credit.

#### MARKFED ENTERPRISE EARNS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

A Markfed (Punjab Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation) sponsored enterprise, the Khanna Cooperative Solvent Oil Mills, located at Khanna in Punjab, is rendering a valuable service by earning foreign exchange. Established in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs, this cooperative enterprise has earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1 crore during the last three years.

The mill is exporting de-oiled cake to UK, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary etc. Besides, a considerable quantity has also been supplied to the poultry corporation and the individual poultry farmers in the State.

The Mill has two wings namely oil expellers and solvent extraction plant each having 50 tonnes daily crushing capacity of groundnut, karnels, oil cakes of rice bran. The mill purchases

all the requirements through the growers marketing cooperatives in the area and acquires surplus rice bran from the 16 cooperative rice shellers in the State.

## **XVI MEETING OF THE CCT**

The 16th meeting of the Committee for Cooperative Training of the National Cooperative Union of India, presided over by its Chairman, Professor D.R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, was held in New Delhi on 23rd January 1971.

## **DIPLOMA IN COOP BUSINESS MANAGEMENT RECOGNISED**

On the recommendations of the Board of Assesment for Technical and Professional Qualifications, the Government of India has decided to recognise the Diploma Course in Cooperative Business Management awarded by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, for the purpose of recruitment to superior posts and services under the Central Government in the field of Cooperative Management.

## **TRAINING OF PERSONNEL IN SCIENTIFIC STORAGE**

It has been found that the personnel of cooperatives in India in charge of godowns are not, by and large, adequately trained to manage the godowns on scientific lines.

To overcome this problem the Committee for Cooperative Training of the National Cooperative Union of India organises training courses in the allied subjects of storage, warehousing and grading at its various cooperative training colleges in the country. The Central Warehousing Corporation also holds regular warehousing training courses every year wherein general background lectures are arranged by experts in marketing, grading, storage, preservation, price trends, business management, accounts, publicity, banking, handling and transport, construction, insurance, fire-fighting, first-aid and allied subjects. The Corporation has relaxed the basic qualifications in respect of candidates from cooperatives provided they are experienced.

## **SUPERVISORY OFFICERS' TRAINING COURSE**

Inaugurating the special Training Course of Cooperative Education Supervisory Personnel in New Delhi on February 9, 1971, conducted by the All-India Cooperative Education Instructors Training Centre, Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, stressed the need for study of local situation and problems of societies by the Instructors so that education programme could be designed in the context of the needs of the members and the societies.

Mr. Rana emphasised the need for understanding the problems of cooperative educational instructors who move from village to village conducting the cooperative member education programmes.

Mr. Rana pointed out that periodical evaluation of the education programme from the point of view of its impact on the working of the societies, would help to know about the deficiencies and achievements of educational activities.

The participants were informed by the Director about the launching of a field project on cooperative education in Indore, Madhya Pradesh State of India, by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India and the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union.

The special course was attended by 16 participants from the various states and included Zonal Education Officers, Cooperative Education Officers, Lady Education Officers and Assistant Cooperative Education Officers.

## **MALAYSIA**

### **KIRLOSKARS TO SET UP FACTORY IN MALAYSIA**

A joint venture between an Indian private sector firm and a cooperative institution of Malaysia to manufacture electric pumps and motors will go into production in Kuala Lumpur in the next five months.

The Indian partners, Kirloskars of Bangalore, are to supply the entire machinery of this project, while the Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society will be responsible for its share capital.

Another joint venture, to set up a sugar factory in Malaysia, is being negotiated between the Malaysian Society and the Phaltan Sugar Mills of Walchand Nagar group of industries of Maharashtra. An agreement is likely to be reached soon on the supply of the entire machinery by the Walchand group.

## **THAILAND**

### **CERTIFICATE PRESENTATION TO FARM MANAGERS**

The Under Secretary of State for National Development Utai Voodhigula presided over the Certificate Presentation ceremony on December 25 1970, and gave away cretificates to 31 agricultural cooperative managers who have completed a traing course during October-December 1970 organised under the sponsorship of the Cooperative Techniques and Promotion Division and the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kasetsart University.

The objective of the training course is to train managers for cooperatives whose size has been enlarged by amalgamating smaller units.

*(Continued on page 34)*

# Our Visitors

Dr Mauritz Bonow, President of the International Cooperative Alliance and Mrs Bonow, Dr S. K.



*Mrs Bonow being Welcomed by Mrs Weeraman on her arrival in New Delhi.*

Saxena, Director of the International Cooperative Alliance and Mrs Saxena. Mr R.P.B. Davies, Secretary for Administration, ICA London, Sir Robert Southern, Vice President of the ICA, were in New Delhi during the month of February 1971 in connection with the various meetings, including the meeting of the ICA Executive Committee. Mr. Peder Soiland, Mr. A.I.



*Welcome to Mrs Bonow and Dr Mauritz Bonow on their arrival at Palam Airport, New Delhi.*

Krashennikov, Mr. Stanley Dreyer, Mr. J. Jalava, Dr. Robert Kohler, Mr. R. Ramaeker, Mr. Yvon Daneau, Mr. Roger Kerenic, Mr. J. A. Mhaviile, Mr. Carl Wiederkehr, Mr. J. Podlipny, J. Pelcova, all members of the Executive Committee of the ICA.

Members of the Advisory Council for South-East Asia, ICA Agriculture Sub-Committee for South-East Asia, IDACA Board also visited the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre.

Other distinguished visitors to the ICA Regional Office included Miss J. Cherruault of



*The Swedish Ambassador (second from left) is being taken around the ICA Regional Office by Dr M. Bonow. Also seen in the picture are Dr S. K. Saxena and Mr P. E. Weeraman.*

France, Mr Sten Skott of Sweden, Mr B. J. Youngjohns of England, Mr M. Matsuhiro of Japan, Mr Gorakh Ram, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi and Mr M. D. Singh, Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, Dr Jurgen von Muralt of ILO Regional Office, Bangkok, Mr Ram Sharn of the ILO Area Office, New Delhi, Mr Spartaco Anania of FAO Rome, Italy, Mr A. E. Saenger of UNIDO, Vienna, Mr Syed Idris bin Syed Ahmad of Malaysia, Mr H. R. Maudhub of Mauritius, Mr Abel Kating of Malaysia.



### **CAPT H. S. LATHER PASSES AWAY**

Capt H. S. Lather, a distinguished Indian Cooperator passed away on February 24 1971.

At a brief meeting held at the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre, the Regional Director for South-East Asia, Mr P. E. Weeraman, recalled the contribution which Capt. Lather made at the Cooperative Leadership Seminar held in New Delhi in November 1960 at the time of the establishment of the Regional Office. The Regional Director also recalled Capt Lather's association with the Regional Office in various capacities specially as a member of its Advisory Council for the period 1961-1964.

The staff paid a tribute to the memory of Capt. Lather by observing a minute's silence.

Capt. Lather had been the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi; a member of the Governing Council of the National Cooperative Union of India; Secretary of the Delhi State Cooperative Union; and Chief Administrative Officer of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited.

His services to the cooperative movement of India are great and memorable.

## **STUDY ON TECHNIQUES OF AMALGAMATION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Specialist in Cooperative Credit, of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, will be visiting Japan and Republic of Korea in March-April 1971 to study the Techniques of Amalgamation of Primary Cooperative Societies.

### **ROGER SAVARY HONOURED**

Mr Roger Savary, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, received the National Farmers Union's annual award for "Outstanding Service to Agriculture" at the 69th Annual Convention in Washington.

Mr Savary was presented the award on 26th February 1971, by Mr Tony Dechant, the National President of the Farmers Union.

Mr Dechant cited Mr Savary's contribution to the international farm group which he said, "owes its very existence, as well as its success today," to him.

In responding to the award, Mr Savary told the convention that four "mutual concerns" are shared by farmers in nearly every country in the world. These are, he said: inflation, diminishing numbers of farmers, competition from synthetics, and lack of understanding of the farmer's contribution to the purity of the environment. But they put inflation at the top of the list. "In an economy with fast-rising prices," he said, "it is the farmer who always lags behind."

### **EVALUATION OF UNESCO FELLOWSHIPS**

The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, New Delhi, is presently engaged in an Evaluation of Fellowships granted by UNESCO in the fields of Education, Natural Sciences, Cultural and Communications to the Indian Nationals during the last five years, 1964-1969. The Commission is required to collect information on (i) the position held by each Unesco Fellowship Holder after his return to India as well as, in some cases, the activities carried out by Fellowship Holders outside India, and (ii) a general appraisal of the impact in the main fields of national activities by these fellowships. The Commission would greatly appreciate the assistance and cooperation of the Indian Fellowship Holders in this evaluation work.

Unesco Fellowship Holders are requested to contact the Indian National Commission of Unesco for details.

### **ZLATARIC JOINS FAO**

Mr. Branko Zlataric, who has been Secretary of the ICA Agricultural Committee for over six years, has just left the International Cooperative Alliance to take up an important post in the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

## MR. CARL WIEDERKEHR VISITS BHOR PROJECT

Mr. Carl Wiederkehr, who attended the meeting of the ICA Executive held in New Delhi during February visited the Bhore Cooperative Dairy Project near Poona. He was accompanied during the visit by Mr. M.V. Madane, Joint Director, Technical Assistance and Trade.

During their visit to Poona Mr. Wiederkehr and Mr. Madane held discussions with Dr. A. U. Shaikh, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Department of Cooperation, Mr. Zubairy, Commissioner for Cooperative Development, Maharashtra, Mr. R. D. Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Cooperative Milk Federation and Mr. Mohol, Chairman of the Poona District Cooperative Milk Union. During the discussion,

the question of getting the dairy started at an early date was discussed and necessary finance and assistance required for the purpose was promised by the Secretary to the Government and the Commissioner. It was agreed that all parties concerned will now function in unison and try to get the project started at an early date. It was also decided to lend to the Federation the services of an officer of the rank of a Deputy Registrar to work as officer-in-charge of Extension Services. This officer will be specially responsible for organising the five Talukas in the Milk Shed areas of Poona District with a view to intensify milk production and organise cooperatives of milk producers. The consensus in the meeting was in favour of formation of a separate milk union to take over in due course the entire responsibility for the Project and for intensive development of dairy industry in that area.

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“Where now?” “From the vast complex of our activities I choose two sign-posts to the future. First, there are our Auxiliaries and Working Parties, now covering wholesaling, retailing, banking, insurance, housing, workers’ productives, women’s activities, consumer affairs, librarians and the press. Through them we bring together cooperators with the “know-how” in this wide range of human activities. We can look forward to their growing strength and to an ever closer working partnership with the ICA itself. It was an historic occasion last November when the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Auxiliaries met in Basle, and we are glad that the principal officers for the first time are joining us here in our deliberations.”

“My second sign-post is development. I mean development in the sense of overcoming world poverty. I have already noted our recent expansion in terms of geographic spread throughout the world. Because of this we are inevitably and willingly coming to devote increasing attention and resources to finding ways in which cooperators can help meet this great challenge of our age.”

Dr. MAURITZ BONOW, President, ICA  
(excerpts from his address to the Central Committee  
of the ICA in London on October 1, 1970.)

## SHOP PLANNING AND SHOP MANAGEMENT REGIONAL SEMINAR

A Regional Seminar on Shop Planning and Shop Management will be held by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in Tokyo from May 7 to 23 1971. The Seminar will be conducted in the form of a workshop and will be centred round cooperatives distributing consumer goods in Japan. The discussions on operational and functional aspects will be carried out with reference to supermarkets having a selling area of not less than 300 square metres. The main objectives of the Seminar are :

- (i) to review the situation of retail trade in the context of the rapid growth of population, increasing industrialisation, and massive urbanization in the Region as well as rising standards of living of the people in the Region, which factors have given rise to many problems in the field of distribution of consumer goods;
- (ii) To identify and appraise the changes in the living and buying habits of the consumers;
- (iii) To discuss the necessity for consumer cooperatives to adapt organisational structures and operational techniques suitable to the changes mentioned above;
- (iv) To study operational and functional aspects of cooperative supermarkets; and
- (v) To suggest ways and means of improving the present policies and practices of cooperatives dealing in consumer goods.

The Seminar will be held at the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) Tokyo.

Cooperative organisations and government cooperative departments in Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand have been invited to send participants to the Seminar.

Besides conducting regular meetings, seminar participants will be visiting a number of Japanese successful consumer cooperative super markets.

Mr Ragnar Arvidsson, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation, ICA Regional Office, will be the Seminar-Leader.

## ICA FELLOWS VISIT MAHARASHTRA & GUJARAT

The ICA Fellowship Programme 1970-71 started at New Delhi on 17th January 1971. The three Fellows selected from Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand visited the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in February, 1971. At Poona, they participated in the national conference of Principals of Cooperative Training Centres held by the C.C.T. from 1st to 6th February 1971. The conference was inaugurated by Dr. S.K. Saxena, Director of the Alliance. Besides visiting several cooperative organisations, the Fellows studied the cooperative education programmes conducted by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Union, particularly in Bhor Cooperative Dairy Project area.

In Gujarat, the Fellows studied the cooperative member education programmes conducted by the Gujarat State Cooperative Union. In addition they visited selected cooperative institutions in the State, such as District Cooperative Land Development Bank Ahmedabad, Amul Dairy at Anand and Gujarat University Central Consumers' Cooperative Stores Ltd., Ahmedabad.

All these study visits will help the Fellows in preparing the projects in cooperative education in their respective countries.

## REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP *(Continued from page 30)*

### THRIFT & CREDIT SOCIETIES ORGANISED

In fiscal year 1970, seven savings and credit cooperative societies were organised for the employees of the Posts & Telegraphs Department in Chiangmai Province, Surin Hospital, the National and Economic Development Board, and Police Stations of Chumporn, Sougkhla and Naradhivas.

At present there are 107 government employees savings and credit societies in 71 provinces throughout the country with 174,300 members and a share capital of 432 million Baht.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

The annual convention of the Cooperative League of Thailand was held on 21st November 1970 in Bangkok under the Chairmanship of Col. Surin Cholprasered, President of the Cooperative League.

The Convention, besides reviewing the activities of the League during the last year, approved a number of educational and training programmes for the forthcoming year.

Projects of Cooperative League to be implemented in the fiscal year 1971 include :

Training of accountants of savings, credit, agricultural, land and consumers cooperatives throughout the country;

Provincial level training of committee members and active members of land cooperatives;

Training courses on amalgamation of credit cooperatives;

Managerial training of managers of cooperative stores;

Bringing out of a monthly publication and other pamphlets and manual for promoting cooperatives; and cooperative extension work by mobile units.

# Conference of Cooperative Education Leaders\*

The International Conference of Cooperative Education Leaders was held by the ICA in collaboration with the UNESCO and COOP Schweiz from 30th November to 5th December 1970 at Jongny-sur-Vevey, Switzerland. The conference was conceived as ICA's main contribution to the International Education Year 1970 with a view to discussing by the cooperative education leaders from the advanced and the developing movements, the tasks of the cooperative movement and especially the education leaders, in the context of the "Co-operative Development Decade," and considering ways of co-ordinating international cooperative training for cooperators from developing countries.

2. The conference was preceded by a study tour in the western part of Switzerland from 26th to 29th November and was followed by a similar study tour in Austria from 6th to 10th December. The conference was attended by 47 cooperative educators from all over the world. In addition to representatives of the International Cooperative Training Centres and organisations arranging such training in advanced countries, there were participants from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Representatives of the UNESCO, the ILO the FAO and the ICA offices in South-East Asia and East and Central Africa also attended the conference. Dr. Mauritz Bonow, President of the Alliance, presided over the conference.

3. The main recommendations of the Conference are summarized below.

3.1. The programmes of the cooperative training centres should be developed in response to the needs of cooperatives. It was recommended that the ICA should select and gather materials and programmes most relevant to cooperatives in the developing countries, and that the ICA should compile a Research Register to keep track of programmes, methods and materials in this regard.

3.2. The ICA should also facilitate exchange of relevant material among cooperative training centres.

3.3. The conference felt that there was a lack of co-ordinated effort to influence policy-makers in government and international organisations and cooperatives themselves, and it was suggested that necessary action in this regard should be taken up by the ICA and the international organisations.

3.4. The conference recommended that the selection procedures need be improved: and in this connection, suggested that the training centres should expand their consultation systems with the

cooperative movements in developing countries, including their involvement in the selection process itself. It was suggested that the training given should be co-related with the needs of cooperatives and the potential placement of the students. The conference, while noting that some loss of trained personnel was unavoidable, stressed the need to minimize such wastage through improved follow-up with trainees, developing consultative services and close liaison with nominating organisations.

3.5. The conference underlined the need for member education prior to the registration of a cooperative society and suggested that the provision of such education be made a pre-condition for registration of societies.

3.6. The conference stressed the need to have social and economic feasibility studies carried out before launching ambitious cooperative ventures and crash cooperative development programmes.

3.7. The conference recommended that member education must be related to the changing environment and to the economic and social development programmes. Member education should foster the conviction that change can be planned and achieved and it should be work-oriented to achieve such a change.

3.8. The conference emphasised the need for involving people, especially the youth, in the educational programmes and recommended that membership programme should use the "group approach" and be work related in character. The term coined by the conference for the purpose was a "functional education approach" which was somewhat broader than the concept of functional literacy.

3.9. The conference noted the need to provide training to personnel engaged in member education programmes.

3.10. The conference noted several shortcomings with regard to recruitment, orientation of experts and work performance by experts in the field of technical assistance to cooperatives and emphasized that it was essential that the experts appreciate their role as changed agents in a social environment different from their own. A number of practical suggestions were made to improve the situation, one of which was that all experts should be given training in the education process as applied to adult people.

3.11. The conference recommended that the expert should come from an area similar to the one where he is going to work, insofar as this was possible.

\*Summary by Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education) ICA Regional Office, New Delhi.



3.12. The conference recommended the use of radio as a medium for study programmes and the production of simple material for radio programmes and audio-visual material. It was also suggested that educators should be trained to produce and use simple local materials. The conference suggested that the ICA should collaborate and assist UNESCO in the production of such materials.

3.13. The conference considered cooperative education for groups of individuals as producers, consumers and citizens and in this connection recommended the great need for collaboration between government extension agencies and the cooperative movement.

3.14. The conference emphasized the great need for co-ordination among cooperative training centres and called upon the ICA to perform this task. It was recommended that the Alliance should co-ordinate the activities of the various international cooperative training centres by establishing a Working Party whose meetings could preferably be held at the time of the ICA Congress. Specifically the ICA was requested to :

(a) compile a Research Register on the research activities being carried out by the

cooperative movements, especially those pertaining to cooperative education;

- (b) promote publication of directories of cooperative training institutions ;
- (c) promote research by the recipient countries in collaboration with international cooperative training centres to determine the training needs and the usefulness of the courses offered by the latter ;
- (d) promote seminars on the production of teaching material and the use of mass media as well as exchange of the teaching material produced by the various training centres ; and
- (e) collaborate with United Nations organisations, which are interested in cooperative development, for developing a roster of experts, establishing co-ordinated procedures for recruitment of experts, in informing senior policy-makers in governments non-governmental agencies and cooperatives of cooperative goals and programmes proposed or undertaken for the Second Development Decade, and generally contribute to the improvement of cooperative education programmes for the developing countries.

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## ICA Journals

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, Bi-monthly. US \$ 3.75 or Indian Rs. 27.00.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS BULLETIN, monthly. US \$ 2.40 or Indian Rs. 18.00.

COOPERATIVE NEWS SERVICE, monthly. US \$ 2.40 or Indian Rs. 18.00.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE BULLETIN, monthly. US \$ 2.40 or Indian Rs. 18.00.

Annotated Bibliography of Literature Produced by the Cooperative Movements in South-East Asia. Half-Yearly. US \$ 1.00 or Indian Rs. 7.50.

Enquiries may be addressed to the Publications Department, International Cooperative Alliance, (ROEC), 43 Friends Colony, Post Box 3021, New Delhi-14. India.

# Cooperative Development Decade

## What it is ?

The International Cooperative Alliance has conceived and promulgated the Cooperative Development Decade as the means of supplying six things which have hitherto been lacking or inadequate :

**It is a call to action**, on a coordinated world-wide front, for the development of cooperatives in order to accelerate social and economic growth.

**It is a challenge** to the cooperative movements of the developed countries to provide increased technical assistance to cooperatives.

**It is a challenge** to the cooperative movements of the developing countries to formulate more clearly their short and long-term needs for assistance.

**It is a stimulus** to governments of donor nations to work more closely with their own cooperative movements in aiding developing countries.

**It is an opportunity** for voluntary organisations such as church and civic groups and trade unions to contribute to the promotion of cooperatives.

**Finally it is an opportunity** for the UN Agencies to coordinate their cooperative programmes not only with each other but also with the International Cooperative Alliance and with the bilateral assistance programme both of governments and of cooperative movements.

## U Thant Welcomes CDD

In a message to the International Cooperative Alliance, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, has welcomed the effective cooperation which existed between the ICA and the UN. The message from the Secretary-General is reproduced below :

“It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the efforts of the International Cooperative Alliance to promote friendly economic relations between cooperative organisations on both national and international levels.

“I am glad to note that your organisation will designate the decade of the seventies as the Cooperative Development Decade. By mobilising the many cooperative organisations throughout the world to stimulate the development of cooperative movements in the developing countries, you will be making a greatly needed contribution to the implementation of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

“I welcome the effective cooperation which exists between the International Cooperative Alliance and the United Nations and I look forward to the strengthening of our common bonds in the furtherance of economic and social development throughout the world.”

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFERS 500 SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

India has given the lead in offering technical assistance in implementation of the goals of the Cooperative Development Decade. The Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, by its letter DO No. P-15012/1/71-CT of 19th February 1971, addressed to Dr S. K. Saxena, Director of the International Cooperative Alliance, says: “We learnt with great interest of the decision of the International Cooperative Alliance to declare the

‘70s as the Cooperative Development Decade. This would provide an opportunity to the cooperative movements and the agencies engaged in the promotion and development of cooperation in various countries to look back on their record of achievement and give thought to the perspective planning for further development. A planned project for the development of the cooperative movement in general for the cooperative institutions in particular is essential for the continued growth of cooperatives as effective organisations for meeting the emerging challenges.

“We also agree with the view that the Regional Office for the ICA for South-East Asia will have an active role in formulating and implementing meaningful programmes in the interest of the members of cooperative organisations. This would call for formulation of detailed plans and measures for their effective implementation in the respective countries.” “May I therefore suggest” says Mr. K. S. Bawa, Joint Secretary “that the Regional Office might constitute a task force for the purpose. Should our assistance be required for facilitating the assignment of the task force, we shall be glad to associate ourselves with the same ”

This appreciative attitude and the readiness to assist us in constituting a task force would have been by itself very great encouragement to us from a government. But *the Government of India has done more*. By the same letter it has offered “as a measure to support the efforts of the International Cooperative Alliance...training facilities in Cooperation to scholars especially from the developing countries. Although our training capacity is limited and the needs of the Indian Cooperative Movement are large,” says Mr. Bawa “we shall be happy to *provide 50 seats or so annually during the said Decade* for participants from the developing countries. The scholars selected for the purpose will be given the fellowships and other facilities available under the Technical Cooperation Schemes of Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme and the Government of India.”

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A MODEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES LAW—draft by Mr P. E. Weeraman. 1971. pp. 43. Indian Rs. 3.00, US Cents 40.

(Special rebate of 33,1/3 per cent allowed on all publications. Post and packing free. Publications in India are sent per VPP only. Payment advices should be made in the name of "the International Cooperative Alliance, New Delhi".)

Publications and Public Relations Section  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE  
Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia  
43 Friends Colony, New Delhi-14. India.

VOLUME 11 ● NUMBER 3 ● JULY 1971

# ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

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

*"The end of the government is to make the governed and the governors happy. That government, then, is the best, which in practice produces the greatest happiness to the greatest number, including those who govern and those who obey".*

*Robert Owen*



## QUOTABLE QUOTE

**"If there be one closet doctrine more contrary to truth than another, it is the notion that individual interest, as that term is now understood, is a more advantageous principle on which to found the social system, for the benefit of all, or if any, than the principle of union and mutal cooperation."**

**Robert Owen**

VOLUME 11 ● NUMBER 3

JULY 1971



### ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

EDITOR

**H. P. Lionel Gunawardana**

Opinions and views expressed in the ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN are not necessarily those of the International Cooperative Alliance.

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## OUR COVER

Robert Owen, father of the Cooperative Movement, whose Bi-Centenary was celebrated on May 14, 1971, all over the world.



# 49th INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAY

SATURDAY, 3RD JULY, 1971



## DECLARATION OF THE ICA



THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE, addressing its affiliated Organisations comprising 254, 917, 534, members in 51 countries, on the occasion of the 49TH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DAY

motto of self-help, can be a powerful instrument for improving the lot of millions of under-privileged people;

\*\*\* Requests all governments to support UN decisions; and to collaborate wholeheartedly with the UN in its efforts to bring about world peace, thus providing conditions for accelerated social and economic progress;

\*\*\* REMINDS all Cooperators that 1971 is designated by the United Nations as the International Year for Action to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; and consequently draws attention to the first of the Co-operative Principles which states:—

\*\*\* WELCOMES the support already given by its affiliated member Organisations to the Cooperative Development Decade 1971-1980, which will link all Cooperators in a massive campaign to further cooperative development, especially in the Third World;

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

\*\*\* CONFIRMS its strong belief that the Cooperative idea, based on the

# Letter from the Director of the ICA, London

Dear Cooperators,

In a world experiencing a new industrial revolution resulting from the changes that have taken place in technology and management, Cooperative Organisations in the '70s face challenges and competition undreamt of by the founders of our Movement over a hundred years ago.

In constantly examining their structure, their policies and methods, leaders of cooperatives in the industrialised countries, facing problems arising from the European Common Market, from the spread of multi-national corporations, the difficulty of raising finance from within the Movement, have made use of the opportunities provided under the umbrella of the Alliance to discuss their common problems. The experiences and the technical resources of the advanced movements will need to be increasingly pooled so that sensible solutions can be found to the large number of urgent and complex problems which beset the movements today.

In several developing countries, however, where cooperatives are in their infancy and are trying to overcome problems associated with extremely meagre

resources of finance and skilled management, the Alliance has concentrated its efforts on providing education and training. Our programme of the Co-operative Development Decade (1971-80) has received encouraging response from our member organisations and we have been greatly heartened by the message of U Thant, the Secretary-General of United Nations, who wrote, "By mobilizing the many cooperative organizations throughout the world to stimulate the development of cooperative movements in the developing countries," the ICA "will be making a greatly needed contribution to the implementation of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade."

It is my sincere hope that, on the occasion of the 49th International Co-operative Day 1971, cooperators will recall the mutual bonds which have united us all in the family of the Alliance for seventy-five years and will look forward to concerted action for the future success of the Cooperative Movement.

Dr. S. K. Saxena  
DIRECTOR

---

## SUMMARY OF ICA STATISTICS

The International Cooperative Alliance now includes affiliated organisations in 59 Countries. The summary of statistics relates to 51 countries with 553,467 societies and 254,917,534 members.

<i>Type of Society</i>	<i>Number of Societies</i>	<i>Number of Memberships</i>	<b>ICA MEMBERSHIP OVER THE WORLD</b>	
Consumer	50,999	112,699,118		
Credit	263,573	76,723,039		
Agricultural	123,626	35,623,887		
Miscellaneous	7,200	15,942,744	Europe	127,347,233
Building and Housing	36,659	7,003,172	Africa	1,067,581
Productive and Artisanal	63,110	5,443,903	Oceania	1,387,433
Fishery	8,300	1,481,671	America	50,507,578
	553,467	254,917,534	Asia	74,607,709
Total annual turnover of trade : 51,799 million £ Sterling			Total ICA World Membership	254,917,534

# The Robert Owen Among Us

Caroline Dale Owen Baldwin\*

All of the attributes that made up Robert Owen, the man arrived in a concentrated bundle on May 14, 1771. Two hundred years later many of these exist prismatically, for his physical characteristics linger on in varying degrees among his descendants who are scattered across the length and breadth of the United States: the bluest of eyes, the arched eyebrows, the fair hair, the prominent nose, the easy quick laugh and gentleness towards others, a charm, perhaps. There is also the indomitable will beneath an appearance of frailty, the restless energy, the incorrigible optimism, the compulsive pen, the tendency towards loquaciousness and obduracy.

Not since the second generation has there been a large enough concentration of Owen traits to lift a descendant to the ranks of high distinction in public affairs. Perhaps this is a case in point of the influence of the direct application of Owen theories of education and environment on character. Three of the four sons chose national life and rose to prominence in the United States.

According to close friends, Robert Dale Owen, the eldest son, as he aged became increasingly like his father in looks and action. Richard Leopold, in his "Robert Dale Owen—A Biography" describes the son as "one of the most versatile figures in an age of versatility. As editor, educator and labour leader, as politician, diplomat, and man of letters as legislator, feminist and champion of a new religious faith, as advocate at one time or another of all sorts of reforms ranging from birth control to Negro emancipation, and as author of all sorts of books from theological discussions to treatises on architecture and plank roads. Owen was one of the best known and most publicised men of his generation."

Rosamond Dale Owen Oliphant Templeton, R.D.O.'s daughter, though not reaching prominence, espoused causes. She had a scheme for colonising Palestine where she lived for sometime and which she described in her autobiography "My Perilous Life in Palestine."

In the fourth generation of the Robert Dale Owen line, the writing talent manifested itself through novelist Grace Zaring Stone. Among her numerous novels "The Bitter Tea of General Yen", and "Escape" were the best known.

\*Special article contributed by Mrs. Caroline Dale Owen Baldwin—a great grand daughter of Robert Owen, on the occasion of the observance of the Bi-Centenary of Robert Owen, May 14, 1971.—Reproduced with permission.



Mrs. Baldwin seen with Mr. V. V. Giri, President of India, during her recent visit to India.

Her daughter, Baroness Eleanor Perenyi, wrote one book about the experiences of her escape from Hungary during World War II in "More was Lost". She has also written numerous magazine articles.

William Owen, the second son, remaining in New Harmony, was co-editor of "The Harmony Gazette", with his elder brother. He is best known for his "Diary" which gives details of the first journey with his father, Robert Owen, to New Harmony, from England. William died young.

David Dale Owen, the third son, became head of the First US Geological Survey. A distinguished geologist, he wrote detailed outstanding reports about his extensive geological surveys through Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Arkansas. Family files are filled with his descendants' poems, memoirs, etc., but inherited talent did not appear prominently until, once again, the fourth generation, through Caroline Dale Parke Snedeker, author of 13 published junior books, including "The White Isle", "the Triumph of Flavius" and three about New Harmony, "The Town of the Peerless", "Seth Way", and "Un-chartered Ways".

Robert Owen's grand daughter, Mrs. Constance Runcie, through his daughter Jane Owen Faunt-

(Continued on page 29)

# Professor D. R. Gadgil Passes Away



*Dr. D. R. Gadgil*

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Professor D. R. Gadgil, M.A., M. Litt, (Cantab), D. Litt. Dr. Gadgil was intimately connected with the Indian Cooperative Movement in many fields. Among the several responsible positions he held in the Cooperative Movement was the high office of President of the National Cooperative Union of India. He was looked up to by all sections of the Cooperative Movement in India as their "Guru". In his death, India has lost one of her greatest cooperative leaders.

Prof. Gadgil was well-known to the international cooperative movement especially through his many writings. He was a great friend of the International Cooperative Alliance, especially of its Regional Office for South-East Asia.

He was a great advocate of the need to preserve the voluntary and autonomous character of the Cooperative Movement. Space does not permit us to quote here more than the following, which is but one of his many statements on this question :— "Autonomy is as important and essential for the growth of the cooperative movement. Its quality will depend upon the extent of autonomy which the people enjoy.

"If the government has no faith in the people and if people are not to be given a free hand, co-operatives should not be organised and it will be better in that situation to have public sector undertakings rather than cooperatives. If people are not trusted, trustworthy people will not come up".

We shall miss his clarity of thought and fearless outspokenness born of true cooperative conviction.

## Biographical Sketch

*Dr. Gadgil was born on April 10, 1901, at Nasik in the then Bombay Presidency. After receiving his high school education at Nagpur, he proceeded to Cambridge University where he acquitted himself remarkably well. On his return he served the Government of Bombay for a short period as Additional Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance. Feeling that his calling was that of a teacher, he left Government Service and became Principal of M.T.B. College, Surat, in 1925 in spite of the great financial loss this entailed. He was later Vice-Chancellor of Poona University and Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. He was nominated to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Indian Parliament) in 1966. He was President of the National Cooperative Union of India from 1964-67, until his appointment as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India in 1967. He resigned this post on May 2, 1971. His unexpected demise occurred on his homeward journey to Bombay by train on May 3, 1971.*

# Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress

*"... no other movement is so potentially powerful and full of social purposes as the Cooperative Movement."*



*Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, arriving to inaugurate the 6th Indian Cooperative Congress. On her right is NCUI Director Dr. R. C. Dwivedi.*

The triannual 6th Indian Cooperative Congress, convened by the National Cooperative Union of India, was held in New Delhi on April 10 1971.

Inaugurating the Congress, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said, "No Government, howsoever strong or determined, can by itself solve all the economic and social problems of the People. Economic prosperity cannot be air-dropped, it has to evolve and grow". "And in this process," the Prime Minister said, "no other movement is so potentially powerful and full of social purposes as the cooperative movement. It helps the people to help themselves and enables

the State to provide necessary support and resources, without inhibiting their initiative and individuality".

The Congress was attended by nearly 1500 representatives of apex national level, state and district level, and functional cooperatives, eminent Cooperators and delegates from several foreign cooperative movements. Mr. P. E. Weeraman, Regional Director for South-East Asia, represented the International Cooperative Alliance.

In order to facilitate the work of the Congress, the NCUI Secretariat had prepared comprehensive

background papers and notes for the use of the delegates. The Congress discussed the various national problems by organising themselves into specialised groups i.e., Group on Housing, Group on Agricultural Credit, Marketing, Processing, Consumers Cooperation, Industrial and Insurance cooperatives, Urban credit, Cooperative education and training etc.

Yuvaraj Udaybhansinhji, President of the National Cooperative Union of India, presided.

### **Text of Prime Minister's Speech**

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Gadgil, delegates and distinguished guests :

You have chosen an appropriate time to convene this assembly. Our country is experiencing new stirrings, which I hope will also activate the cooperative movement.

No Government, howsoever, strong or determined, can by itself solve all the economic and social problems with which a country is beset. Economic prosperity cannot be air-dropped. It must evolve and grow. The participation of the people themselves is an essential ingredient for this.

The task of the Government is to supplement the people's efforts; to mobilise and make available the resources; to provide a blue-print and a plan; and to ensure that the enterprise and efforts of millions of people have a well-defined aim and that they bear fruit. In the Indian situation, the Government have necessarily to perform the negative task of preventing vested interests from monopolising all the gains. Whatever the system of Government, the people cannot be mere spectators in the war against poverty. Much less so in a democratic society and I know of no other instrument so potentially powerful and full of social purpose as the cooperative movement. It helps people to help themselves. It also enables the State to provide the necessary support and resources, without inhibiting their initiative and individuality.

The results of the recent elections have been universally interpreted as a mandate for peaceful change. The change we seek is not one of mere quantitative increase in economic prosperity. Change must be accompanied by a perceptible movement towards equality. Here again, the cooperative movement assumes unusual importance. It is the only instrument capable of securing economies of large-scale work without generating the evil consequences of economic concentration. Modern science and technology have to be adopted in agriculture and industry to ensure that the output, quality and cost of production are the most satisfactory, and the consumer is well served. This is why our anxiety to end

economic concentration is matched by our search for an adequate alternative which would preserve economic viability.

However attractive the cooperative system might be, it can be a relevant instrument of the people's choice only insofar as it can make good its promise. All conferences such as this one naturally measure the achievements of the cooperative movement, and these are considerable. But it would be worthwhile for this session to look deeply into whatever failures and shortcomings there may be. It is true that the movement is an ever expanding one, yet the community as a whole does not appear to have gained greater confidence in it. I wonder why this should be so. We must do all we can to foster the people's faith in the cooperative movement. Hence the need for an enquiry into the problems which face your movement. Perhaps you could make a start with your apex national institutions and then go on to state level unions and finally to primary societies.

I am told that over a period of time, thousands of institutions, registered as cooperatives in India, have become defunct. Dead wood must be cut down. There is also a danger of the word 'cooperative' becoming synonymous with a special kind of vested interest. It is unfortunate that some cooperatives are looked upon as exclusive clubs, which shut their doors to those who do not belong to their circle and which do not adequately help the cause of the weaker sections, which they claim to serve. Small farmers, tenants and harijans are seldom members of cooperatives. It is also said that only a small number actually gets loans and assistance. Unless these trends are reversed, cooperatives will not be able to make their contribution to the solution of contemporary problems. To do so, cooperatives must try to universalise and activate their membership.

The national and state level centres of the cooperative movement must reflect the purpose and vitality expected of the movement. They should establish effective and competent machinery to work in unison with national plans and development programmes in agricultural, industrial and consumer fields to ensure our swift advance. Opportunities for the cooperative movement are indeed stupendous. These must be seized.

Our agricultural economy is moving forward and will gain momentum in the coming years. The modernisation of agriculture will necessarily require an underpinning of an agricultural cooperative system. This system can provide the entire package of inputs, credit and services in an integrated manner to our farmers. The experience of Japan and other agriculturally developed countries has shown that there is close relationship between the process of agricultural development and that of cooperative development. The two reinforce each other in isolation, neither is effective beyond a point.

In our own country, we cannot but take note of the fact that wherever an agricultural breakthrough is perceptible—whether it is the wheat revolution in Punjab or sugarcane development in Maharashtra—the development has been largely facilitated by vital cooperative structure in the area. In several other parts of the country, despite the availability of the known technology, the pace of agricultural development continues to be inhibited, partly because of the absence of a cooperative system which could offer credit, material inputs, marketing and processing services. Thus it is in the interest of agricultural and cooperative development that, while devising certain transitional arrangements in these areas we should make a serious effort to create cooperative infrastructure as a necessary and long-term adjunct to our agricultural economy. In order to become active agents of developments cooperatives should mobilise rural savings. Otherwise they will be mere conduits for the transfer of resources on concessional terms from government and governmental agencies to the movement.

There is an allied problem. Of late, some apprehensions have been entertained in some quarters about the role of the public sector vis-a-vis the cooperative sector as regards agricultural credit, etc. I do not share this fear. While cooperative institutions and public corporations may have different forms of ownership and management, they have similar social purpose. I visualise a growing and collaborative relationship between the public sector and the cooperative sector.

The Reserve Bank has recently taken steps to enable the nationalised commercial banks to finance primary agricultural societies in certain areas where the district cooperative banks are weak. This is still an experimental stage at present. I hope the experiment will succeed and will help to develop a frame work of collaboration between primary credit cooperatives and public sector banking institutions. As regards agricultural marketing the Food Corporation of India is already trying to make maximum use of local cooperatives as their agencies for procurement. I hope that a suitable working relationship will be evolved between the newly established Cotton and Jute Corporations on the one hand, and marketing and processing cooperatives on the other.

Another important sphere in which cooperatives can play a significant role is in the distribution of consumer goods. The pressure on prices is of serious concern to our economy. Government are adopting necessary measures, including the building up of bufferstocks of agricultural commodities in the public sector. However, these measures need to be reinforced by organised action by the consumers themselves. I hope this Conference will give detailed consideration to consumer cooperatives. The development of a sound consumer cooperative structure needs attention and persistent effort.

During the last decade, we have undertaken the development of consumer cooperatives. Some cooperatives have succeeded, but their total impact has not been very significant. Consumer cooperatives with growth potential should be identified and enabled to enlarge their operations, thus exerting a beneficial influence on the trade in consumer goods.

I am confident that our recent political gains will be matched by a dynamic economy. Our people do not expect magic from the Government and the leadership. They do expect, and they are entitled to, hard and honest work; and the intelligent and unrelenting pursuit of practical programmes. In this exciting endeavour, I hope the cooperative movement will play a decisive and distinguished role, befitting its high ideals and in this, you can be assured of the fullest support of the government.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress and may I echo the sentiments expressed in the beautiful invocation *shloka*.

*“United be our hearts and minds and common be our purpose.”*

**Greetings from the International Cooperative Alliance to the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress conveyed by Mr. P.E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia.**

Mr. President, Hon'ble Madam Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you the heartiest greetings of the International Cooperative Alliance and its best wishes for the complete success of your Congress.

It has been most pleasant and stimulating for the personnel of the ICA to work in close liaison with the National Cooperative Union of India and its member organisations. I would take this opportunity to thank the National Cooperative Union of India and its affiliates for the steady support given to the ICA Regional Office during its first decade. I must also take advantage of the presence of the Prime Minister of India to express publicly our thanks to the Government of India for the very valuable and steady support the ICA has received from the government for running a Regional Office for South-East Asia located in New Delhi. I wish to make a special mention of the lead given by the Government of India in offering technical assistance by way of 500 scholarships during the next ten years in support of the objectives of the Cooperative Development Decade.

It is very gratifying to us cooperators to have with us here the Prime Minister of India. We rejoice in a special way because we have with us as Prime Minister of India, one who has given the world body of the Cooperative Movement her unqualified support as the Honorary President of the



Advisory Council of the ICA's Regional Office since its inauguration in 1960. We rejoice, Madam Prime Minister, that you are as much a supporter of the Cooperative Movement as your revered father. We rejoice, therefore, that you have received a vote of confidence of the highest order from the largest democracy of the world. This vote for democracy means that the progress of the Cooperative Movement is assured in India, for political democracy would not be meaningful without economic democracy, for the establishment of which Cooperation is the only way. And, Madam Prime Minister, as you very rightly pointed out there is no conflict between the cooperatives and the public sector for both seek to do the same thing—to substitute the notion of organised service to the whole community for that of struggle for profit and domination.

I believe that this Congress is the most appropriate forum for the cooperators of India to reaffirm that the role of the cooperatives in national development is that of initiators and collaborators, as voluntary and autonomous bodies and as free and equal partners of the State in the great task of nation-building. The famous words of Jawaharlal Nehru that he wanted to "convulse India with Cooperation and make it the basic activity of India and the cooperative approach the basic thinking of India, to make it an essential basic fabric of the State—not part of the State governments," continue to ring in our ears. I wish also to quote the recent remark of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, the President of the International Cooperative Alliance, that "it is absolutely essential that the long-term objective of making the Cooperative Movement an independent and autonomous one is kept constantly in mind. We would have mistaken the casket for the gem if we were to perpetuate an arrangement whereby the initiative and democratic character of the Cooperative Movement would be impaired". These words should serve as guidelines throughout your deliberations.



*Mr Weeraman seen conveying the greetings of the ICA to the Congress.*

India sets the pattern of cooperative development for the rest of the Asian Region. Therefore, dear fellow cooperators, your deliberations at this conference will have great meaning for the Cooperative Movements of the other Asian countries, and even for African countries, and so a great responsibility attaches to you to arrive at mature conclusions, for which I bid you god-speed."

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## REPORT OF THE ICA COMMISSION ON COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Reprint with slight revision as directed by the

ICA Congress in Hamburg 1969

Price 50p. Indian Rs. 9.00 including postage, available from :

International Cooperative Alliance,

London—New Delhi

# Maharashtra State Cooperative Union Celebrates its Golden Jubilee

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Union celebrated its Golden Jubilee at an impressive function held on 23rd May, 1971 in Bombay. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Finance, inaugurated the celebrations. Addressing the vast gathering of cooperators present, Mr. Chavan said that the Cooperative Movement should try to involve weaker sections of the society in order to remove poverty. The Movement, he added, would not afford to be static and, therefore, needed a re-evaluation to ascertain how far it benefited the poor. A large section of the community had not reaped the fruits of development and efforts had to be made to make them share such fruits. Cooperative Societies would have to start new activities in this direction, particularly in the rural areas, he added.

Mr. V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presiding over the celebrations, referred to the criticism that the government was interfering in the affairs of the cooperatives and said that the government had no intention to do so. For the healthy growth, however, certain regulations were necessary.

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, who spoke earlier emphasized the need for the cooperatives to be autonomous and self-reliant.

He said, "It would be most appropriate if at this point when you can look back with satisfaction upon 50 years of nation-building work you do some introspection as well as some planning for the future. And perhaps this is the most suitable occasion for this.

"Most of my distinguished audience will remember that at the last Indian Cooperative Congress held in April this year, the Prime Minister of India declared in unequivocal terms that she knew "of no other instrument so potentially powerful and full of social purpose as the cooperative movement". I would take advantage of the presence of the Finance Minister of India, the Hon'ble Shri Chavan, at these celebrations to express our highest appreciation of these weighty words, coming as they do from the Prime Minister of the largest democracy in the world. These words are certainly a source of great encouragement to those who are seeking to spread the coop. movement.



*Mr. P.E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for S-E Asia addressing the distinguished gathering.*

"I would also draw your attention to another significant statement in her address to the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress "It is true", she said, "that the movement is an ever expanding one, yet the community as a whole does not appear to have gained greater confidence in it. I wonder why this should be so. We must do all we can to foster the people's faith in the cooperative movement. Hence the need for an enquiry into the problems which face your movement. Perhaps you could make a start with your apex national institutions and then go down to state level unions and finally to primary societies". These words are of great relevance to this conference.

"Your Union has done some positive thinking on this subject already and you have been in the vanguard of the demand for the de-officialisation of the movement.

"Most of the countries which were until recently ruled by the British have this same tale of woe. Although it was in the United Kingdom that the first cooperative law in the world was passed, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1852, the British did not give to India the benefit of their experience when they framed the Cooperative Societies Act of 1904. This was more than 50 years after the passage of their law and in spite of their knowing the benefit which the people of the United Kingdom had derived from this law, the British chose to enact in India in 1904 a law which

ensured that the cooperators would be compelled to look up to government officials for leadership at all times. There was no room for voluntary leadership to grow and obviously the British Government did not fancy having a truly voluntary and autonomous movement in these countries for such a movement would have been greatest asset that the freedom movement of a country could have had

"The pity of it is that when we gained our independence neither our governments nor the bulk of our people understood the defects of the legislation which the British had enacted in respect of cooperative societies.

"It is time for the cooperators and the governments of our countries to realise that governments have tried their hand long enough in developing the cooperative movement from the top downwards holding all the reins of control and management. It is time that the cooperators are given a free hand. Their failures will be the pillars of their success and their successes will gain for the movement the greater confidence of the community as a whole, which the Prime Minister correctly regretted was lacking at the moment. Today generally speaking the people are not truly involved in cooperatives, which are virtually managed by the State, and those who seek to correct the position are few and far between. Wherever cooperation are few and far between. (Contd. on page 16)



*Mr. P.E. Weeraman, presenting a copy of the "Professor D.G. Karve Commemoration Volume" to Mr. Y. B. Chavan.*

# National Movements : The Key to Development

Nancy Goodwin Brieske

The Cooperative Development Decade (CDD 1971-1980), now confirmed as a major undertaking of the International Cooperative Alliance, has been given the blessing of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant. But having arrived, will it succeed? The answer to this question depends primarily on the national cooperative movements. True enough the ICA Secretariat which is to be the guiding force and nerve centre for the CDD is looking to outside voluntary and governmental organisations to help support the Decade. But the efforts and finances of both the ICA Secretariat and external organisations will be very limited or useless unless the national cooperative movements are willing to involve themselves in the CDD.

The ICA Secretariat alone, with its limited budget and staff, can never carry out the many necessary tasks. Neither can it depend solely on funds from external organisations. Self-help is a cooperative principle and prospects of outside help must not be allowed to obscure or override. Furthermore, it cannot be expected that development agencies outside the cooperative movement will wish to contribute to the ICA programme if it lacks the support of its own members.

Apart from purely financial needs, support from national movements is required if the ideals of the cooperative movement are to spread in developing countries. Mutual aid is the basis of the cooperative movement, and today there is every reason for cooperators to extend this concept beyond their own societies to encompass fellow cooperators everywhere. Governments of developing countries can pass legislation to encourage the cooperative movement; offer incentives for its growth and employ technical advisers to assist it. But no government can instil the principle of mutual aid where none has been demonstrated; nor can advisers from outside the cooperative movement communicate with would-be-cooperators with the same sympathy and understanding that an experienced cooperator could feel. The knowledge on the part of a cooperative that it is not working in isolation but has the personal interest and tangible support of other movements can go a long way in encouraging cooperative development.

There are four ways in which national movements can help in cooperative development.

Firstly, there are direct financial donations to the ICA Development Fund. For movements with areas of special interest, donations can be earmarked for projects in these areas. The Fund offers a means for small cooperative societies who are not themselves in a position to carry out development projects to make a contribution to the CDD. But the greatest advantage of the Fund, whether for large or small donations, is that it is administered by a central agent, the ICA Secretariat, which has

a wide knowledge of the needs of the developing world. Hence, donors are saved the time and expense of seeking out worthwhile projects, recipients have faster access to aid, and wasteful duplication is avoided.

Secondly, for movements which have not only money but facilities and personnel available for development work, there is much to be done in the area of cooperative training and education. Efforts in this field include supplying educational materials and arranging seminars in developing countries, or hosting seminars and study tours in the donor's own country. Experts from established cooperatives are frequently needed to advise developing cooperatives on technical or administrative matters, the installation and use of new equipment, or new methods to increase production. The lending of such experts is important both for the financial gains they can bring to cooperatives and the communication links they establish.

While examples of training and advisory assistance already in progress are considerable, the third type of activity needed in the CDD has received little attention from national movements, namely research. Effective cooperative development requires careful studies of the problems which impede the growth and efficiency of cooperatives. It is necessary to identify needs, available resources for meeting those needs and priorities in initiating concrete projects. Clearly it is the potential donors or recipients of such aid, that is national movements, who are best placed to undertake this research.

Finally, national movements can facilitate co-ordination and communication. Development work can be greatly increased or improved if cooperative movements establish informal links with all aid donors in a given area, including national governments, international organisations and voluntary bodies, and coordinate plans with various governmental agencies in their own country. Working with these various bodies can mean not only more money for cooperative development but more comprehensive projects which will be in keeping with patterns of change already initiated in developing countries.

Dissemination of information about CDD goals and strategy is needed to encourage member support. National movements can help by preparing films, radio programmes and other publicity materials for wide distribution, by arranging group discussions and by mounting fund-raising drives. This last effort is very important because it can involve the active participation of every member of a cooperative. National movements should not merely agree to development projects but ensure that their members can feel personally involved in carrying them out. ●

# Rural Unemployment and Cooperatives\*

B. Venkatappiah



I would first of all thank the Committee for Cooperative Training for having me to this important symposium. Not only the subject, but also the composition of this national symposium—in which so many young academic minds will, I hope, contribute to the discussion of the problem—renders the occasion particularly significant and interesting.

I take it that the main object of this symposium is to let all of you, young men and women from all over the country from different universities, to participate in this discussion and throw light either on the substance of the subject or on various approaches, and especially the cooperative approach, to the extremely important problem of rural unemployment. I shall not try to deal with the topic in any exhaustive manner. That would not be expected in an inaugural speech. In fact, to deal with a subject so vast in any comprehensive manner would require a series of research projects and volumes of dissertation.

I think, therefore, the main idea should be to try, during these discussions, to identify those lines of approach which might be most useful in a practical sense. From that point of view I would start by making the suggestion that, though the total problem is vast and complicated, cooperatives do have an important role to play in relation to rural unemployment—a role which today can be significant and tomorrow can be substantial. In terms such as we are thinking, namely, a whole decade—the Seventies—the role can be quite important. Why do I say this? It occurs to me that in order to arrive at any such conclusion we have to deal with three or four separate aspects of the subject. These aspects are so different from one another as

to form almost separate subjects themselves. They are :

1. The nature, extent and pattern of rural unemployment itself. We must understand what it is.
2. The nature, extent and pattern of the general economic and socio-economic programmes needed for tackling the problem of rural unemployment.
3. To what extent and in what manner can cooperatives be associated effectively with this general endeavour in relation to the problem of rural unemployment?
4. Are there any special ways in which cooperatives can contribute to the solution of the problem of rural unemployment?

First, what is the nature, pattern and extent of rural unemployment? In this connection we have to consider concepts like 'labour force', 'unemployment', 'under employment' and so on. These, in fact, have been recently looked into by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dantwala. Some of you might have read the report. The concept of a labour force, though useful and significant in certain situations, does not really apply in Indian conditions. Both this and the two-fold concept of unemployment and under-employment have to be analysed very carefully in the Indian context in order to obtain useful results. Indeed, we have to be very particular and specific in making use of these concepts for meaningful and practical purpose i.e. for policies and programmes. The process of global or aggregate quantification is important and useful but what is more important is to qualify the quantification with reference to specific local situation. After all, policies and programmes have to be conceived and executed in relation to the concrete, but varying,

\*Inaugural address delivered by Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Member, Planning Commission, at the Symposium on the "The role of the Cooperative Movement in effectively tackling the problem of rural unemployment in the seventies" at Bangalore on February 8, 1971.

contexts existing in different parts of India. With this broad reservation, then, about all global figures and all-India estimates, I would recall that—in terms of rural sector alone—the total labour force was about 140 million in 1961; it is about 170 million in 1971; while for 1981 the relevant projection is above 210 million. The labour force itself is conceptually made up of certain age-groups of men and of certain categories of women. How many, out of this total, are unemployed or under-employed and in what seasons, so far as occupations connected with agriculture are concerned? Can jobs be quantified mechanically as a function of investment: both plan investment and that in the private sector? Can there be meaningful estimates of the so-called backlogs of “unemployment” relatable to each of the previous Five-year Plans? Or are the figures largely fallacious and illusory, though this is not to underestimate the seriousness or magnitude of the problem itself? On all these points I would refer you, purely by way of preliminary clarification, to the arguments and conclusions of the Dantwala Committee.

The second aspect which I have mentioned relates to the type of general economic endeavour needed for tackling the problem of rural unemployment. On this we have, for one thing, a number of suggestions made as a result of studies carried out in different regions. Though there may be over-simplification in the classification of rural unemployment and under-employment, yet it would be useful and necessary, from the point of view of programmes, to divide rural producers and workers into certain broad categories:

1. Those who can look after themselves with the existing infra-structure of credit, marketing, supplies etc. and obtain significant benefits from the new technology in agriculture. These are the “surplus” farmers.
2. Those who have a certain minimum of land as also the possibility of water-resources as their assets and are therefore ‘potentially viable’. What they need is supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers pesticides, etc. to make them actually viable. These, however, are not readily accessible to them as they are not normally regarded as ‘credit-worthy’ by the institutions concerned.
3. Sub-marginal farmers whose assets are too limited to enable them to reach a certain minimum standard. In this case, the programme would not only have to be input-oriented, but also include provision for subsidiary occupations for the individuals either as a producer or as a worker or both depending on the particular situation.
4. Agricultural landless labour is yet another category for which a somewhat different programme would be necessary. This

would largely be in the nature of rural works which would provide employment opportunities.

These categories exist in different parts of India in varying proportions and different situations. We have to identify particular types of programmes where cooperatives can contribute in a significant way. From this point of view we must regard the Cooperative as one of the forms of organisation available for the purpose. There will be other including panchayats, private agencies etc. Moreover, Cooperatives by themselves cannot do much unless the general economic endeavour of the country is planned and oriented on appropriate lines in this context, and the policies themselves are supported by adequate resources.

If these categories cover most of the rural areas, then we must have programmes which could provide inputs to the potentially viable farmers, some kind of market-oriented programmes for the sub-marginal farmers, and rural works programme for agricultural landless labourers. In fact, as many of you must be aware, fairly substantial “pilot” programmes have been drawn up on these lines and are in many cases already operative in different parts of the country. There is a series of 46 projects for potentially viable small farmers, and another of 40 for sub-marginal farmers. An amount of Rs. 115 crores has been earmarked for the total programme for potentially viable and sub-marginal farmers. Moreover, some three times that amount is assumed to be available from the credit institutions. For the agricultural labourer, especially in the drought-prone areas, there is a massive programme of rural works, mostly consisting of minor irrigation, soil conservation, roads and afforestation. This has been taken up and started in many of the States. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for approximately fifty such projects. There is also a crash rural employment programme, of the order of Rs. 50 crores per annum, the details of which are being worked out.

Cooperatives can, and ought to, play a very important role in this context. There are certain considerations we have to keep in mind. Cooperatives, by their very origin, are essentially for the weak man. Unemployment is also largely of the weak. In fact, unemployment by itself places the unemployed in the category of the weak. Therefore, if the cooperatives do not come forward to try and help the weak, it will mean that there is something wrong in the idea, formulation and process of cooperation. Another equally important aspect is that this effort requires scientific and realistic study to which all the relevant disciplines and all the appropriate organisations—social sciences, administration and banking institutions—will have to contribute. This task involves very hard work, and cooperators have to make a determined effort. Among the measures in which cooperatives can participate, the programme of rural



works is one of the most important. A number of experiments are being carried out in this respect in different regions. They may provide the answers to certain questions. Thus, should we organize rural works projects for each particular locality, e.g. each village, or should the programme be conceived as pertaining to a larger unit, e.g., the whole district? Can the needs of development be reconciled with those of local labour which is partly, but only partly, engaged on agricultural occupations. In any case, rural works programmes are inevitable and they are bound to form an important part of the general programme. Cooperatives can effectively participate in such programmes by forming labour cooperatives which replaces the middleman and the contractor. There can be labour cooperatives for road works, for buildings and for irrigation projects of various sizes. Not least, more attention than at present can be paid to forest labourers' cooperatives. Today labour cooperatives—whatever the category—are, by and large, not functioning either significantly or satisfactorily. All this indicates the need to give specific thought to this matter so that careful study is made of the issues involved and suitable and useful programmes are chalked out for the purpose.

I have alluded to the credit needs of the small and sub-marginal farmer. Cooperative banks and cooperative credit societies—both long-term and short-term—can play a very important part in the

programmes I have mentioned. In fact the programmes postulate a crucial role for cooperatives in the context of credit. Many special features, including managerial subsidy for the organisation of "supervised credit", have been incorporated in the programmes for the purpose of enabling Cooperatives to play an adequate part in this total effort.

Are there any special types of cooperatives which are relevant to the general endeavour we have been discussing? There are of course cooperative sugar factories, other agro-industries as well as cooperative dairies etc. which create employment. I have referred to forest labourers' cooperatives which enable forest labourers—very often tribals—to get better employment, including better terms of employment, which otherwise would not be possible. There are lift irrigation societies for which, in the context of programmes for small farmers, encouragement is being given in certain States. Another and extremely important category, because of its potentialities, is the rural electric cooperative. The pilot societies organised in different States for the purpose of enabling the rural consumers of electricity to take over its distribution have evoked considerable interest in the rural population. In generating and distributing electricity, we also generate and distribute opportunities of employment.

*(Continued on page 30)*

## GOLDEN JUBILEE

*(Contd from page 12)*

tives have not been interfered with, they have succeeded. You have many examples of these successes in your own State and as against them, one can also point to many that have failed in spite of the guidance and direction given them by government officials and nominees.

"It is my humble opinion that if the community as a whole is to gain greater confidence in the movement, the movement must cease to be a government show in the eyes of the community.

"In this connection, I would crave your indulgence to quote the famous words of Jawaharlal Nehru that he wanted to "convulse India with Cooperation and make it the basic activity of India and the cooperative approach the basic thinking of India, to make it an essential basic fabric of the State—not part of the State Government".

"It is my sincere wish that in the seventies, which is incidentally the Cooperative Development Decade, your Union will meet with real success in your efforts to make the cooperative movement of your State a truly voluntary and autonomous one. I would recall here the words of our widely lamented cooperative guru the late Prof. D. R. Gadgil at the celebrations of the last All-India Cooperative Week in Delhi State that the

movement would not be cooperative if it were not voluntary and autonomous.

"In the words of Dr. Mauritz Bonow, the President of the International Cooperative Alliance, "it is absolutely essential that the long-term objective of making the Cooperative Movement an independent and autonomous one is kept constantly in mind. We would have mistaken the casket for the gem if we were to perpetuate an "arrangement whereby the initiative and democratic character of the Cooperative Movement would be impaired".

Mr. Weeraman presented copies of "Professor D. G. Karve Commemoration Volume" to Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, and to Mr. L. B. Bhokare, President of the Maharashtra State Cooperative Union.

The Union also held an exhibition in which various cooperative organisations participated in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations. The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre also participated in the exhibition.

A two-day Seminar on "Cooperation and Democratic Socialism" was also held under the Presidentship of Mr. T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. The speakers at the Seminar were Mr. V. S. Page, Chairman of the State Legislative Council, Dr. V. M. Dandekar, Director of Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, and Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia. ●



# A Cooperative Ideology For a New Asia

President Ferdinand E. Marcos\*

You came at a time when our country is still reeling from the force of a calamity that has left Manila and several provinces in a state of disarray. You may experience some inconvenience and discomfort due to the disruption of normal facilities. I hope, however, that the warmth of our welcome for you and the eagerness of our enthusiasm over your presence in our midst will make up somewhat for some of the inadequacies.

This conference, I am informed, grew out of a workshop on agricultural credit for countries in the Far East that was started in 1956 in Manila and Baguio. We are doubly honoured that this First Conference on Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives for all countries in Asia is also held here. This invites our gratitude and deepens our goodwill for all the nations participating in the conference.

Fourteen years have passed since the 1956 workshop. Many things have happened during those fourteen years in Asia and in the world at large. The time and the occasion do not permit the enumeration of these events. Certain developments and situations, however, have special relevance to the subject matter and purpose of this conference and I shall briefly touch upon them.

## Green Revolution

What many now call the green revolution is one event that has contemporary and far-reaching import and implications especially to the huge populations of Asia whose lives have for so long been darkened by the spectre of hunger and want. The spectacular advances in production in many areas of agriculture, particularly in rice which is Asia's principle staple, have lighted up hopes and confidence in the future. It is no small source of gratification that the green revolution has rapidly spread in this region and beyond as a result of international cooperation.

Advances in the field of agricultural production however brought about new problems and exacerbated old infirmities in our traditional societies. The spectacular increase in the production of a major crop like rice has created a complex of problems. Almost overnight the existing facilities for storage and processing became obsolete or at least sorely inadequate. Credit and financing, already inadequate to sustain the momentum of production, have to be greatly expanded to support the green revolution.

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\*Speech delivered by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, at the opening ceremony of the 1st Asian Conference on Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives, Philamlife Auditorium, December 1, 1970.

## Marketing of Agricultural Produce

A corollary problem, perhaps even more vital to the whole social economy of agricultural production, is marketing. This problem has both domestic and international implications. Within the nation, the need for a different system of marketing has arisen—one that would break away from the exploitative middleman-dominated set-up which deprives the small farmers of a large share of the value of their produce, and one that will be owned and controlled by the farmers themselves. This is essential to continued production. It is also a matter of social or economic justice.

In its international aspect, marketing of agricultural surpluses of countries in Asia brings these countries into competition with one another, most of Asia being agricultural and in many cases producing identical crops.

This, however, is only one facet of the problem. It is also, I feel, the important facet. Under the pressure of common goals and aspirations, the nations of Asia, I am sure, will find the solution to the difficulty.

The more challenging facet or phase is the competition that certain advanced countries outside our region poses. Because of superior financing and bargaining position, these countries can dump their surplus agricultural crops in the available markets anywhere in the world on terms that we cannot compete with. This has happened in the past. It is bound to happen again. It is a problem that the developing nations of Asia and elsewhere must learn how to overcome.

## Winds of Change

In the domestic and international aspects of dimensions of the marketing problem that the green revolution has brought to the fore, another development may be viewed in perspective: the eruption of social protest and discontent in Asia and for that matter in practically every country in our restive world. This social convulsion is, to be sure, not new; it has been with us for so long. In recent years, however, it has acquired the quality of a universal upheaval the meaning and message of which are as deep and profound as they are candid and clear.

The meaning and message of this universal upheaval is change—change in the established order of things—change in the structure and premises of the traditional societies. In one fearsome word, revolution.

There is another, gentler but equally expressive term for this apochal phenomenon. It is social justice—the rising clamour of the poor and the disinherited of the world who have finally realized their rights, entitlements and worth as members—majority members at that—of political and social orders from which they have been alienated for so long.

This rising clamor is, I think, loude and clearest in Asia where it is also most relevant and justified.

All Asia, with the singular exception of Japan, is agricultural and in the main feudalistic in character. Its poverty is massive and its poor are being exposed to winds of change.

The winds blow from two directions : one from the West to which most Asians have had long attachment in colonial servitudes ; the other from the East, close by, where brother Asians, who like them had been despoiled by foreign domination, claim to have conquered poverty and ended the exploitation of man by man.

Exposed to these competing winds of change, the masses of Asia are aroused and agitated. They are restive and confused. They are clamouring for change, for liberation from poverty, for social justice. And, they are learning to articulate their clamour in militant and organized activism.

It is against the backdrop of this historic drama of Asian masses actively seeking and demanding change that, I feel, this conference finds or should find its significance and its prespective.

Agricultural credit and cooperatives are strategic areas in which the imperious clamour for change in Asia can find a substantial measure of satisfaction. The participants in this conference who are all equipped with experience in the problems of agricultural credit and cooperatives will, I am sure, realize that timidity and orthodox methods of grappling with the problem of old-age poverty and stagnancy will no longer suffice. Bolder, more imaginative and more socially conscious ideas, policies and techniques in both programming and implementation are required if the race must be won between poverty and prosperity, between social chaos and social stability, between violent revolution and peaceful change.

### **The Cooperative Movement**

We in the Philippines are trying to mobilize all available resources, human, material and spiritual, to achieve the required social change and transformation through the ways of peace. In this historic task, we know we can learn from the experience of others. We therefore lay great value by conferences like this one that we are opening today. I am sure every delegate here shares the same mind and the same motivation.

Of the two fields that this conference will address its deliberations to—agricultural credit and cooperatives—the latter impresses me as the more basically vital and potentially more dynamic. For cooperatives are institutions of human beings with deeply humanitarian philosophy and purpose with a firm and faithful commitment to the achievement of social justice and economic democracy on the

strength of voluntary action to satisfy common economic and social needs of people. They are peculiarly suited to the economically small and weak for whom indeed they have been conceived. Propelled by the power of self-help and self-reliance, cooperatives can be effective means of rationalizing the problem of credit both with respect to generation of funds and to their efficient management. As institutions of people, they can replace or at least balance the institutions of property that today constitute the citadels of the status quo. They can thus bring about the revolutionary change that the tamper of the times demands.

For the restless masses of Asia, cooperatives offer perhaps the only desirable and acceptable alternative to a violent revolution.

### **Dynamic Cooperative Principles**

Asia is poor in material wealth but it is rich in human and natural resources. Its capacity for development must be drawn from the built upon the organization of vast reservoir of human resources which after all constitute the real and true productive and creative power in any society. Mobilised, motivated and organized in accordance with the dynamic principles of cooperation, the great masses of Asia can transform this sprawling but depressed region into a giant power bloc that can outpace the existing power system in the establishment of a new civilization.

In pursuing the cooperative vision, however, let us be practical and pragmatic. Cooperatives do not come out and develop out of a wish or even a solemn declaration of intention or policy. In the existing environment including the culture which shapes the attitudes and actuations of our peoples in Asia, cooperatives can only come to their own if supported and sustained by a consciously planned implemented programme of education in cooperatives. Less than this will not be enough. Indeed we shall need more.

### **An Ideology of Change**

We shall need, to begin with to elevate cooperatives or the cooperative system into an ideology. An ideology of change and development. An ideology of social reform and human reformation. A revolutionary ethic.

If we in Asia can adopt the cooperative ideology, we shall be seeking our common development on ideological grounds where the decisive struggle in the world today is being waged.

The choice and the decision are not easy to make. Yet they must be made before it is too late.

At the proper time and occasion I hope to be able to take this up with our own national policy authorities. If the opportunity present itself, I may later formally propose it for the consideration of the constituted leaders of free Asia.

Meanwhile, I close with the hope that this conference will provide some fresh insight into the problems of cooperatives and how best to approach and solve them. Such insights can help in such formulation of the new ideology for a new Asia.●

# Weeraman Addresses the UNESCO Regional Conference

*Extracts of Statement by Mr. P. E. Weeraman, Regional Director for South-East Asia of the International Cooperative Alliance at the Third UNESCO Regional Conference of Education Ministers and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia, 31st. May—7th. June 1971.*

“It is the ICA’s duty to remind the distinguished participants of this Conference of the need to regard Cooperative Education as an essential part of the educational programme of every developing country if such programme is to be geared to social and economic development.

The United Nations General Assembly by its Resolution 2459 (XXIII) of 1968 recommended that the governments of the developed countries should assist the Cooperative Movements of the developing countries. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, endorsed the view that the Cooperative Movement was important for economic and social development.

The FAO, ILO and UNIDO followed suit and UNESCO at its last General Sessions, held in Paris in 1970, resolved that Cooperative Education is important for development.

No scheme of social and economic development which depends for its success on the effective participation of the people at the grass-roots level can succeed without the involvement of appropriate voluntary institutions of the people themselves.

As cooperatives are strongest at the level at which any government is weakest,—the village,—most governments depend upon the Cooperative Movement for the implementation of their schemes of economic development, where popular participation is necessary. The work of the cooperative sector is complementary to that of the public sector and therefore it deserves equally well of both the public and the government.

Further, it is only a voluntary and autonomous institution of the people that can give to a government real support in its efforts at national development. And, a Cooperative is just that—a voluntary and autonomous democratic body based on mutual selfhelp and on the notion of rendering an organised service to its members in particular and the

whole community in general in the solution of their common economic problems on a non-profit basis, thus helping to establish an economic democracy without which political democracy would not be meaningful. Therefore the education of the adults as well as the students, the coming generations, in the principles and practices of Cooperation is a must. Hence the resolution of UNESCO, referred to earlier. Therefore, I submit, education in Cooperation should find a place in the syllabi of secondary schools and adult education centres.

I wish to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning in Asia to the position of Cooperative Education as a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of schemes of economic development.

The point of my speaking on this subject under item 9 is to draw the attention of those responsible for planning to the fact that Cooperative Education is a key area for international cooperation. The United Nations General Assembly has already asked the developed countries as well as the ILO and the ICA in its Resolution cited above to give assistance to the developing countries in the field of technical assistance for the development of the Cooperative Movement in those countries.

In this connection I might mention with the greatest appreciation that the Government of India has offered 500 Scholarships to foreign students at the rate of 50 Scholarships a year during the United Nations Second Development Decade which is also the Cooperative Development Decade; Scholarships for studying cooperative management in the Cooperative Colleges in India.

On behalf of the ICA I would assure the governments of the developing countries of ICA’s fullest collaboration in the great task of educating their peoples in the Principles and Practices of Cooperation, now declared essential for developing by UNESCO also.”

May I also take this opportunity of expressing the ICA’s deepest gratitude to the authorities of UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Singapore for all the courtesies extended to ICA to observe this important Conference. ●

## Regional News Roundup

### A U S T R A L I A

#### UNICOOPJAPAN IN AUSTRALIA

The UNICOOPJAPAN are considering the establishment of a representative office in Australia during the year 1971. The Chief of the Development and Research Section of UNICOOPJAPAN, who visited Australia in 1970 to study trade possibilities with particular emphasis on feeds-grains, indicated the decision in a letter to the Cooperative Federation of New South Wales.

#### DAIRY COOPERATIVE WINS TOP AWARD

The Warwick Cooperative Dairy Association has won the Bledisloe Cheese Trophy for "The Best Chees made in any dominion of the British Empire". Its entry was judged the best cheddar cheese of the Commonwealth at the Royal Dairy Show in London recently. This is the first time that the trophy, introduced in 1933, has been won by a Queensland entry, Warwick brand cheese, namely cheddar and some edam, it is distributed by Producers Cooperative Distributing Society Limited.

#### MARKETING FEDERATION FORMED

Two Dairy Cooperative Association in Queensland have formed a joint marketing federation. Each cooperative will continue to function separately and the new Federation will take over one of the marketing functions of both cooperatives in a particular area.

#### COOPERATION IN THE SCHOOLS

As a result of liaison between the education division of the Cooperative Federation of Western Australia and the State Education Department the subject of Cooperation will be included in the curriculum for third and fourth year high schools, commencing in the 1971 school-year.

#### INDIAN COOPERATORS FOR TRAINING

The State Federation in Western Australia has offered to receive for training, two Indian Agricultural Scientists. The offer has been made through the International Cooperative Alliance to the National Cooperative Union of India. The students will be financed by Western Australian Cooperatives during their ten months training in that State.

### C E Y L O N

#### PADDY MARKETING BOARD

The Minister for Agriculture and Lands has recently appointed a Board consisting of Mr. M. J.

Perera (Chairman), Mr. Olcott Gunasekera, Commissioner for Cooperative Development, Mr. S. B. Senanayake, Commissioner of Agrarian Services, Mr. C.E.H. Amarasekera, Food Commissioner, and Mr. L. Divitotawela. The main functions of the Board will be the purchase, processing and distribution of rice.

It is hoped that the large primary multipurpose cooperative societies will be appointed sole agents for the purchase of paddy by the Paddy Marketing Board. These societies are now making suitable arrangements to purchase paddy from the crop now being harvested.

#### COOP TRAINING FOR GRADUATES

404 graduates have been attached to the Cooperative Department for training in management in the cooperative sector in the country. The training commenced on 15th February and will go on till the end of the year. The aim is to impart to the trainees, managerial skills and techniques required to meet the needs of the re-organised cooperative societies. Training will consist of lectures at the School of Cooperation, Polgolla, and the Jaffna Cooperative Training School for a period of 65 days and a field training, in various aspects of cooperation, lasting 8 months.

#### COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Two specialists on Cooperative Management, Mr. Robert Staermose and Mr. Eric Ericsson, are now in Ceylon to finalise the setting up of the Cooperative Management Service Centre. This is an ILO Trust Fund Project sponsored with the financial assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority.

#### RESTRUCTURING OF CEYCOFED

There is a proposal to re-structure the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon so as to make it more broad-based than it is now. The proposal is to throw open membership to all societies including the 376 large primary multipurpose cooperative societies to be registered under the re-organisation scheme. There is also a proposal to convert the 24 district cooperative unions into branches of the Cooperative Federation. This will lead to better coordination and standardisation of educational programmes sponsored by the Federation in collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Development.

Bye-laws are being drafted and final proposals will be placed before the General Body of the Cooperative Federation for adoption.

#### PIERIS ASSIGNED TO BOTSWANA

Mr. T. D. L. Pieris, Deputy Commissioner of Cooperative Development, retired from service and has proceeded to Botswana to take up an ILO assignment as a Specialist in Cooperative Educa-

tion. Mr. Pieris had earlier functioned under the ILO as a Specialist in Cooperative Education in Sudan. Mr. Pieris had also been the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Cooperative Movement in Ceylon.

## **INDIA**

### **THE NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) held after the Sixth Indian Cooperative Congress at new Delhi, Mr. R. G. Tiwari, M.P., and Mr. Gulabrao R. Patel, M.P., were unanimously elected as President and General Secretary of the NCUI respectively.

### **DR. MAHABAL HEADS POONA INSTITUTE**

Dr. S.B. Mahabal, Joint Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India, took over as Director of the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, from Mr B.K. Sinha, who was holding the additional charge of the Institute on relief of Mr P.R. Dubhashi.

### **POONA INSTITUTE CONDUCTS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SEMINAR**

The Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, will hold the second Course on Material Management in Processing and Industrial Cooperatives from the 14th to 27th of July 1971.

The objectives of the Course shall be to equip the senior managerial personnel working in various types of cooperative organisations with the scientific techniques in the field of purchasing warehousing, inventory control and related aspects in the area of materials management. A major attempt will be made to acquaint the participants with the scientific principles on which the modern concept of materials management has been built.

### **GUJARAT UNION HAS ITS OWN BUILDING**

The Gujarat State Cooperative Union, Ahmedabad, has now its own building. The new six stroyed spacious building in the heart of the city was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Gujarat State, Mr. Hitendra Desai on March 27, 1971 at an impressive ceremoney presided over by the State Minister for Cooperation, Mr. Madhav-lal Shah.

The new address of the State Union is : The Gujarat State Cooperative Union, "Sahyog", Behind Jyoti Sangh, Relief Road, Ahmedabad-1.

## **PRESIDENT GIRI SUGGESTS COOPERATIVE FARM COLONIES**

President V. V. Giri expressed concern at the widening income gap between the large and small farmers in the country following the Green Revolution. Mr. Giri suggested cooperative agricultural colonies to reclaim vast tracts of land for cultivation and starting agro-industries. Each colony could be a self contained unit covering 1200 acres and providing employment to 200 people.

A better technology, suitable for the small farmers and dry areas and for carrying out structural reforms to take advantage of the technological transformation in agriculture were necessary; he said.

Delivering the convocation address at the sixth annual convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University recently, Mr. Giri referred to the high expectations of people and mass awakening as evidenced in the recent poll. He said, we must produce tangible results in the next one or two years. Nothing less than a radical transformation of our society can guarantee them the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution" he added.

Calling for effective steps on a war footing with the primary aim of generating mass employment, President Giri advocated the creation of a net work of multipurpose, pilot projects, collective and cooperative farms and cooperative multipurpose farms, utilising the surplus land got by implementing land reform legislation, bhoodan lands and wastelands already with the Government. "Even rocky soils could be made use of for setting up power operated small units for the collection of gravel for road building" he added.

President Giri stressed on the cooperative approach not only in agriculture, but also in industry to lead the country to socialism.

### **IFFCO's FERTILIZER COMPLEX**

An industrial licence for raising a fertilizer complex for the manufacture of 300,300 tonnes of ammonia and 396,000 tonnes of urea at Kalol and 475,000 tonnes of compound NPK fertilizers at Kandla in Gujarat State has been issued to the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd., a society registered under the Multi-unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942.

Of the total estimated cost of Rs. 91.76 crores of the project, Rs. 27 crores in the equity portion and the balance loans. The equity has been distributed between cooperatives and the Government of India at Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 18 crores respectively.

## IRAN

### MINISTRY OF COOPERATIVE FORMED IN IRAN

According to a bill presented to the Parliament all affairs related to the cooperative movement throughout the country will be centralised and vested in the Ministry of Land Reforms and Rural Cooperatives, and this ministry will be called "Ministry of Land Reforms and Cooperatives". As per this arrangement, the Central Cooperative Organisation affiliated to the Prime Minister's office, will now report to the new ministry.

### PROJECT FOR TRAINING PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS FOR RURAL COOPERATIVES

To train experienced managers for Rural Cooperatives and cope with the shortage of experienced directors, the Ministry of Land Reforms and Rural Cooperatives, with the collaboration of the Imperial Army, has put into effect the project for professional managers since March 1969.

Under this scheme, educated peasants, who possess the necessary qualifications and are liable for conscription, are nominated by the cooperative societies and Area Supervisors and introduced to Army, in order that they may serve as managers or Assistant Managers in rural cooperatives after completing their term of military service.

These people undergo military training for the first 13 weeks, and for another 69 weeks they obtain specialised training under cooperative experts. Then they acquire practical training for the remaining 22 weeks of their military service and serve with military uniforms in rural cooperatives. These candidates after completing the above course, will be employed by rural cooperatives.

## PAKISTAN

### COOPERATIVE FISHERIES TO BENEFIT FROM ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN

In December 1970 the Asian Development Bank approved a U. S. \$ 6.73 million loan to the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) for a fisheries development project. The Bank loan will cover the foreign exchange cost of importing 400 marine diesel engines and fishing gear. The engines and equipment are to be supplied to sub-borrowers through the ADBP with the assistance of the Karachi Fishermen's Cooperative Society, Ltd. and fishermen's cooperative societies in Baluchistan.

The loan will also cover the foreign exchange cost of providing, in East Pakistan, five cold storage installations with deep freezing facilities, related ice plants and insulated carrier vessels, and 10 independent ice-making plants for private sub-borrowers.

Development of the fishing industry is of special significance for Pakistan, because fish constitutes an important food item of relatively low cost and high nutritive value. It is also promising to become an increasingly valuable source of foreign exchange for the country.

The fisheries development project will promote fish production in West Pakistan through mechanisation of fishing vessels and provision of fishing gear. In East Pakistan wastage of fish will be reduced through the construction of cold storage and ice-making plants with insulated fish and ice carriers.

Efforts to develop the fishing industry in Pakistan have resulted in an increase of marketed fish production from 284,000 tons in 1958 to 423,000 tons in 1968. The Overall increase in marketed fish production in the last five years has been estimated at 5.7% per annum. The current Fourth Five-Year Plan calls for an overall increase of 32% in fish production and of 25% in fish exports in five years.

The borrower and executing agency for the present project, the ADBP, was established in 1961 through the merger of the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan. The ADBP is a government controlled institution which plays a major role in developing the agricultural sector including marine and inland fisheries by extending credits of Pakistani and overseas funds.

## SINGAPORE

### COOP "COMFORT" IN SINGAPORE

A new cooperative in Singapore named "COMFORT" is purchasing 200 mini buses and 1,000 taxis from a UK firm through the Government of Singapore. Funds for this purpose have been made available to assist the urgent re-organisation of Singapore's public transport system.

The vehicles, to be assembled in Singapore, are to be on loan to the Cooperative which has recently been set up by the Singapore National Trade Union Congress. It is hoped that under this programme it would be possible to supply taxis on terms which the drivers can afford.

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ICA Publication

"Professor D. G. Karve  
Commemoration Volume"

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## ICA ACTIVITIES

### ORIENTATION SEMINAR FOR THE SCC SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

Following the practice of providing background information about Sweden to the participants selected for the seminars of the Swedish Cooperative Centre, the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, organised an Orientation Seminar in New Delhi, from the 25th of April to 1st of May 1971 at the office of the ICA Regional Office.



*Mr. J. M. Rana addressing the Opening Session of the Orientation Seminar.*

Seven participants representing India, Malaysia and the Philippines, were in New Delhi before they left for Sweden to attend the 12th International Cooperative Seminar organised in Sweden by the Swedish Cooperative Centre, Stockholm.

During their stay in Sweden, the participants, who were mostly the chief executives from national cooperative organisations, studied the various aspects of cooperative management, education and marketing.

### SHOP PLANNING AND SHOP MANAGEMENT SEMINAR : Tokyo, May 1971

A Regional Seminar on "Shop Planning and Management" was organised by the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia between 7th and 23rd May 1971 in Tokyo, Japan. The Seminar, organised in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union, Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia, the

National purchasing Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, was held at IDACA. The fourth regional seminar on consumers cooperation organised so far by the ICA Regional Office was of a workshop type. The reason for selecting Japan as the venue of the seminar was that the cooperatives of Japan have been successfully distributing consumer goods and the cooperative movements in other countries of the Region have much to learn from the Japanese experience.

25 participants from India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, attended the seminar. Observers from the ICFTU and World University Service also participated.

The seminar was led by Mr. Ragnar Arvidsson, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation in the ICA Regional Office.

The Seminar was held to review the situation of cooperative retail trade in the context of the rapid growth of population, increasing industrialisation and massive urbanisation as well as rising standards of living of the people in the Region. These factors have given rise to many problems in the field of distribution of consumer goods and created the need to identify and appraise the changes in the living and buying habits of the consumers, to discuss the necessity for consumer cooperatives to adapt organisational structures and operational techniques suitable to the changes mentioned above, to study operational and functional aspects of cooperative super markets, co-purchasing home delivery service and other ways of distributing consumer goods through cooperatives, and to suggest ways and means of improving the present policies and practices of cooperatives dealing in consumer goods.

The introductions to different subjects were combined with study visits, group work and preparation of action plans for planned development of consumer cooperation in different countries of the Region.

The detailed report of the Regional Seminar will appear in the future issue of the ICA Regional Bulletin.

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### ICA Publication

"ICA in South-East Asia—  
The First Decade"

PRICE : Indian Rs. 12/-. A rebate of Rs. 3/- is allowed on all orders received during 1971.

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## ICA COOPERATIVE EDUCATION FIELD PROJECT INDORE (MADHYA PRADESH)



*Mr R. G. Tiwari, M.P., President of the NCUI and M.P. State Cooperative Union, is addressing the Meeting.*

### **COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE PROJECT PREPARED**

During the course of their visits to Indore, Mr J.M. Rana, Director (Education), and Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director, took the opportunity of discussing the various aspects of the Field Project with the prominent Cooperators at a meeting held at Indore on April 2, 1971. The President of the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union, Mr Ram Gopal Tiwari, MP, presided.

A note prepared by the Field Officer outlining the objectives of the Project and the extent of involvement of the local agencies in the conduct of education programme in the selected areas in District Indore, was circulated among the participants. The President of the State Union congratulates the ICA for undertaking such a venture and hoped that the Alliance would enjoy the confidence and cooperation of all concerned in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Expressing his concern over the weak position of the primary cooperative institutions, Mr Rana

observed that lack of cooperative knowledge on the part of members and office-bearers, was the main reason which prevented the societies from a faster development. In order to give proper direction to the programme, it was necessary that a proper survey was made of the area locating the precise needs and difficulties of the cooperative institutions and the people who run them. The ICA project, the Director pointed out, was a humble effort and experiment to do all these by involving cooperatives and other developmental agencies at the village and district level.

The Director hoped that the results of the Field Project would be watched with great interest and the experiences gained in Indore might be made available in other areas in India as well as to other cooperative movements in the Region of South East Asia.

The Director announced that an advisory group would be formed which could give proper direction to the programme and to evaluate its working from time to time.

Those who attended the meeting included, Mr Bhupalsingh Mandloi, Chairman of the Indore Premier Cooperative Bank, Mr Radhey Shyam Sharma, Chairman, District Cooperative Union, Mr Kalyansingh Parihar, of the Land Development Bank, Mr M.N. Patel, Deputy Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Dr S.S. Verma, Joint Director, Agriculture, Mr C.P. Singh and Mr R.V. Valunjkar, Joint Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the cooperative Societies, Mr Umrao Mal Shah, Principal of the Cooperative Training College, Mr Shiv Shankar Patel, Member of the Governing Council of the NCUI. The Managers of the Milk Union and Marketing Societies at Indore and Sanwer and Mr M.P. Mathur, State Cooperative Education Officer Madhya Pradesh, also attended the meeting.

### PANDYA VISITS EDUCATION CAMPS

In order to be fully acquainted with the cooperative education programme in Indore District and the difficulties of the various types of cooperatives in the area, Mr V.N. Pandya, Field Education Officer, visited several on-going education camps organised by the Indore District Cooperative Union. Mr S.V. Pandharkar, Assistant Cooperative Education Officer of the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union, accompanied him. The Cooperative Educational Instructor, Mr H.N. Dubey, conducted these camps.

### RANA INAUGURATES COOPERATIVE STUDY FORUM

Mr J.M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, inaugurated a cooperative study forum at Indore, Madhya



*Mr J. M. Rana addressing the Study Forum at Indore.*

Pradesh, on March 31, 1971. Inaugurating the Forum, Mr Rana said, "We the cooperators may talk about our shortcomings and should be ready for improvements but we should also be proud of our achievements. There are shortcomings, but at the same time there are remarkable achievements in certain fields. By talking about the shortcomings we damage our own cause."

Speaking on the theme of the Forum "Recent Trends and Cooperative Growth", Mr Rana referred to the uneven growth of the cooperative movement throughout the world and also in India. Mr Rana also took the opportunity of explaining the activities of the International Cooperative Alliance in South-East Asia and the need of opening the Field Project

Mr K.L. Joshi, Vice Chancellor of the Indore University, who presided over the function, offered his support to the Study Forum.

Speaking earlier, Dr Garg, convenor of the Forum explained the object of having a Cooperative Study Forum in a place like Indore. Dr Garg hoped that the membership of the Forum will increase in the near future. Representation would be given on the Forum to all walks of life [e.g. academicians, Cooperators, lawyers, businessmen, Rotarians, Lions etc.

Mr Parnekar, Secretary of the Maharashtra Urban Cooperative Bank, proposed a vote of thanks.

### EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD OFFICE, INDORE

The Field Project sponsored by the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, with the assistance of the National Cooperative Union of India and the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Union, is well under way now. The first shibir—training camp—was recently organised by the Field Officer, Mr V.N. Pandya, in a village about 20 miles away from Indore city.

The address of the Field Office :

ICA Education Project Field Office  
49 Vallabh Nagar  
Indore-3. Madhya Pradesh

Telephone No. : 6678

## FIRST EDUCATIONAL CAMP ORGANISED AT BARLAI

An education camp, first in the series to be organised by the ICA Cooperative Education Field Project Office, was held at village Barlai, about 20 miles away from Indore in Madhya Pradesh. The three days camp—May 26-29, 1971—was organised with the following objectives : to acquaint members with the objectives of their own service cooperative society, their relations as members with the society, the relation of their society with the central societies like the Indore Premier Cooperative Bank, Cooperative Marketing Society, District Cooperative Union etc., the role played by other development agencies, the role of the Indore District Cooperative Land Development

As a result of the camp, the Society got interested in the development of their organisation. The Society took the following significant decisions : (a) it made a provision of Rs. 100 per year for education programme—the ICA does not make any stipendary payments to the members for attending the classes, (b) a member of the society, Mr. Babulal Dabi, a teacher in the local school, has been appointed cooperative education secretary. Mr Dabi is M A., B Ed., and hopes to play an important part in the development of the society. He is expected to take care of the accounts of the society and other matters connected with the education programmes.



*A View of the "Shibir" Organised at Village Barlai in Indore District of Madhya Pradesh.*

Bank in developing agriculture, and to provide a platform to the visitors of the camp and the participating members to discuss the matters of their mutual interest.

Mr. V. N. Pandya, Project Officer, conducted the camp with the assistance of Mr. H. N. Dubey, Cooperative Educational Instructor attached to the District Cooperative Union.

The society has a membership of 113. Out of the 56 members who expressed their willingness to attend the camp, 47 attended the class.

Among others who were invited to deliver talks to the members at the camp included Mr. Radhey Shyam Sharma, President of the District

*(Continued on page 30)*

## Ragnar Arvidsson Returns to KF

After working for nearly three years with the Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia of the International Cooperative Alliance, Mr Ragnar Arvidsson, Joint Director (Administration) returned to the Kooperativa Forbundet (KF—the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, Stockholm). Mr Arvidsson joined the ICA Regional Office in April 1968, for an initial term of two years. Keeping in view his useful work, the contract was later extended by one more year.



*Ragnar Arvidsson*

Besides being in charge of administration in the Regional Office, Mr Arvidsson also served as the Specialist in Consumers Cooperation in the Regional Office.

Backed by his 13 years experience in the Swedish Consumers Cooperative Movement, Mr Arvidsson involved himself intensively in the study and development of the consumers cooperative movement in the various countries served by the ICA Regional Office in South-East Asia.

During his work with the ICA, Mr Arvidsson wrote a number of technical papers and reports on various aspects of consumers cooperation. He conducted a study of personnel management in some selected cooperative super markets in India, which has recently been published by the ICA Regional Office.

## Kasaoka Joins ICA Regional Office

Mr Masakazu Kasaoka joined the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia

in April 1971. The new Marketing Specialist will work with the ICA Regional Office for a period of three years.



*Masakazu Kasaoka*

Mr Kasaoka had been working with the National Purchasing Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations—ZENKOREN—of Japan since 1962. His first assignment was with the Delivery Section of the Fertilizer Department of Zenkoren and then with the Importing Section of the same Department.

A graduate of the Hokkaido University of Japan, Mr Kasaoka specialised in Agricultural Economics.

He has nine years experience of working with important cooperative institutions in Japan.

### ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

The Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance, at its meeting held in New Delhi in February 1971, admitted the following organisations into the membership of the Alliance:

(1) *Individual Members*: Cooperative Insurance Society, Malaysia; Bank Pusat Kerjasama Bernhard (Cooperative Central Bank of Malaysia); Union Cooperativa de Seguros, Ucoseg, Ltda. (Cooperative Insurance Society Ltd.) Chile; Centrale Generale des Cooperatives Angolaises (General Union of Angolese Cooperatives) Congo—Kinshasa, (this is a cooperative union embracing the cooperatives formed for Angolese refugees in Congo-Kinshasa; it has no jurisdiction in Angola; Centrale des Caisses Rurales du Boerenbond Belge (Central Union of the Rural Banks), Belgium (Raiffeisen); National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, Hungary; and International Cooperative Housing Development Association (ICHDA).

(2) *Associate Member*: Cooperative League of Thailand.

## CHANGES IN KF EXECUTIVE

The present Managing Director of Kooperativa Forbundet (KF—the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, Stockholm), Mr. Harry Hjalmarson, will be retiring after the National Assembly in June 1972. Until then, Mr. John Sallborg will be vice Managing Director.

The present Financial Director, Mr. Bertil Tronet, retires on July 1, 1972.

## COOPERATIVE HEALTH CENTRES IN SWEDEN

KF, the giant Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, after taking the lead in the development and operations of Government Health and Environment Centres, is again leading the way in developing a chain of about 10 health centres that will study and make recommendations on working conditions that effect the health of the 60,000 consumer cooperative employees in Sweden.

## JOINT FINISH-SWEDISH DEPARTMENT STORE

Agreement has been reached between Keskusosuusliike OTK, Elanto (Finland), and Kooperativa Forbundet (Sweden) to build a discount department store near Helsinki, and a society has been set up for this purpose. The first phase of the store which is to be opened at the end of 1972, will provide a selling area of 11,000m<sup>2</sup> and a cooperative car service station. The second phase will add another 10,000m<sup>2</sup> for the sale of furniture and furnishings.

## STUDY ON TECHNIQUES OF AMALGAMATION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Specialist in Cooperative Credit, of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, conducted a Study on Techniques of Amalgamation of Primary Cooperative Societies in Japan and the Republic of Korea in March-April 1971. During the course of his study, he visited a number of cooperative societies in Japan and Korea and had discussions with the cooperative leaders.

## ICFTU ASIAN REGIONAL ORGANISATION CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

The Asian Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions celebrated its 20th Anniversary in Bombay from 27th to 30th May, 1971. The celebrations were inaugurated by the Governor of Maharashtra. The inaugural ceremony was followed by a two-day Conference on Unemployment. The Conference was attended by leading trade union leaders of India and a few from other Asian countries. In a statement adopted by the Conference, the Conference emphasized the need for the trade-union

movement in India to muster the courage and determination to extend its hold to the countryside and organise the people there. The statement also said that the trade unions must play an active role in promoting industrial and other cooperatives in rural areas in order to provide productive work for the rural people.

Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Deputy Director (Publications & Public Relations) attended the celebrations and the Conference from the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia.

## DAMAN PRAKASH TOURS INDIAN STATES

The Assistant (Publications), Mr. Daman Prakash, in the ICA Regional Office, visited the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during April-May 1971, to study the working of cooperative member education programme there. During his tour, Mr. Daman Prakash, observed the various methods of teaching adopted by the cooperative educational Instructors and the teaching aids applied by them in member education work.

With the experiences he gained by this observation, Mr. Prakash intends to improve the publication he has prepared entitled "A Handbook of Teaching Techniques and Teaching Aids for Cooperative Educational Instructors". The publication (presently in mimeographed form) has already been distributed among the teaching staff in the states visited by Mr. Prakash.

## CONFERENCE OF THE EEC CONSUMER MOVEMENTS

At the invitation of the EEC Commission, leaders of consumer cooperatives from 15 Western-European countries, members of INTER-COOP and EURO-COOP, met in Brussels on the 11th and 12th March, 1971, to discuss industrial and agricultural questions and problems relating to the European Economic Community. Economic policy was the main item for discussion in view of the present negotiations for widening the Community and the position of consumer societies in EFTA countries.

With a turnover of approx. £4,560 million in 65,000 shops, cooperative societies are the largest trading enterprise in the Common Market.

Dr. M. Bonow, President, and Dr. S.K. Saxena, Director, represented the International Cooperative Alliance at the Conference.

## CEDRIC DAY RETIRES FAO Representative in India

Mr. Cedric Day, Representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, upon retirement relinquished his post in Delhi on April 28.

Mr. Day, a British publicist and author on economic and development subjects, first came to India in 1963 as assistant to the Deputy Regional Representative of FAO in Asia and the Far East and as Information Advisor. Since 1965, he has been the FAO Representative in this country and as such has participated in the Organisation of the UN development assistance effort.

Mr. Day took a keen interest in the activities of the ICA Regional Office. The ICA Experts Conference on Cooperative Marketing held in New Delhi in January 1967 was inaugurated by Mr. Cedric Day.

Mr. George Hutton, a former Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Province of Manitoba, has been appointed the FAO Representative in India, in place of Mr. Cedric Day.

#### NEWS FROM ICA AFRICA OFFICE

During the second half of 1970 the ICA Office has taken new dimensions on its efforts to promote cooperative educational activities in the Region. This has come in the form of a series of women cooperative seminars, organized in each of

the three East African countries in an attempt to promote, activate and encourage active participation of women in the cooperative movements of East and Central Africa.

The ICA Training Officer, Mr. Samuel Mshiu, with the assistance of national study organizers has organised the six seminars.

#### Recommendations from the Women Seminars

The following are common feelings summarized from the six seminars :

- Cooperative Education for women in the region was very much needed, and should, at any cost be encouraged and continued in the future. Short courses, seminars, follow-up seminars, state and inter-state study tours should be organised for women. The ICA Office in collaboration with the national apex organisations have been requested to carry out this important work.
- After the seminar the participants would engage themselves in the affairs of the existing cooperatives as well as forming new ones.

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## THE ROBERT OWEN AMONG US

*(Continued from page 6)*

leroy, championed the betterment of women, started the first Women's Club in America in her home in New Harmony and wrote copiously. Her small volume "Divinely Led" describes her idyllic childhood in New Harmony and her religious conversion.

Richard, the fourth son, gained prominence as scholar, educator, geologist. His humanitarianism as a colonel in the Civil War caused rebukes from his superiors. Business acumen shows in this line.

So much for the physical and characteristic Owen traits, but what of the brain-children? His theories, and principles? How have they fared? E. J. Hobsbaum, in reviewing J. F. C. Harrison's "Quest for the New Moral World", on Robert Owen and the Owenites, writes, "Robert Owen's place in history is that of an ancestor". Aren't all innovators, all inventors "ancestors"? Aren't the seeds of their creations enlarged and change according to progression?

Despite his detractors, in each generation there have been a growing number of Owen advocates who continue to study and to learn from and to apply his principles. It was revelation to me, on a world tour in 1970 to discover the great esteem in which he is held in the Far East and Asia. His cooperative writings and biography and bibliographies are translated into Japanese and Chinese,

as well as European languages. He holds the place of philosopher and prophet in the ranks of Confucius. There is a required question about him and Albert Schweitzer on Japanese school examinations. His photograph graces the walls of institutions of learning and industry in Japan and Taiwan. Throughout the East he is honoured as the pioneer of Cooperation, and recognised also in the fields of public health and labour industry relations. He may have been a bore in his old age because of loquaciousness and doggedness, causing criticism, but he also had a charisma which has drawn adherents to him in every succeeding generation.

So our "ancestor" continues to be reborn through the diffused physical and characteristic traits of his descendants and through his humanitarian brain-children who are being increasingly studied and adapted to present day needs. Robert Owen is still among us today. ●

#### CEYLON SCHOOL OF COOPERATION CELEBRATES ROBERT OWEN BICENTENARY

The School of Cooperation, Polgolla, Ceylon, celebrated Robert Owen Bicentenary on the 14th May, 1971 at the School premises. At a meeting held in the School, a number of cooperators made speeches in memory of Robert Owen. After the meeting, a play was staged depicting Robert Owen's activities.

## Technical Assistance & Coop Trade

### CONTINUATION OF THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING PROJECTS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The second part of the Survey for identifying the areas for development of agricultural cooperative marketing projects in South-East Asia, as reported earlier in the Bulletin, would be conducted during September-October 1971, in Ceylon, Iran and the Republic of Korea.

In order to hold discussions with the national agricultural cooperative organisations in Iran and the Republic of Korea, concerning the selection of areas for the development of agricultural cooperative marketing projects and the manner of preparing the projects for submission to the ICA, the Joint Director (Technical Assistance and

Trade), Mr. M. V. Madane, visited these two countries during May and June 1971. He also visited Tokyo during June 1971 and had discussions with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives relating to the preparations for the third part of the Survey in respect of raw materials for feedstuff which would be conducted during the early part of 1972 in Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

### CONSOLIDATED FRUIT PROCESSING PROJECT, REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the expert who examined the viability of the project from the marketing angle, the Regional Office is exploring the possibilities of assistance to the project through its Head Office in London.

The Joint Director (TA&T), Mr. M. V. Madane, visited Seoul during June 1971 to discuss the follow-up on the project with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation.

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### RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT & COOPS.

*(Continued from page 16)*

I have given a few illustrations. But what I have been trying to emphasize is the necessity to regard cooperative initiative and activity—and a great deal more of it is needed than we have today—as part of the general endeavour of the Government and the people in tackling the immense problem of rural unemployment. I have also stressed that, while planning big and planning consistently with resources, we must not forget the need—in a country so vast and diversified as ours—to study in depth, to particularise and to localise. It is of the essence of cooperation that it must benefit the weak and the under-privileged. It can do so only by knowing its facts and not forgetting its principles. ●

### EDUCATIONAL CAMP AT BARLAI

*(Continued from page 26)*

Cooperative Union, Mr. Kailash Chandra Choudhari, Vice-Chairman of the District Union,

Mr. Hirasingh Patel, Chairman of the Indore District Land Development Cooperative Bank, Mr. M. L. Gyancee, Managing Director of the Indore Premier Cooperative Bank, Mr. V.B. Singh, ZEO of the NCUI stationed in Indore, and Mr. S. N. Pandharker, Assistant Cooperative Education Officer of the MP State Cooperative Union.

#### Class for M.C. Members

Another camp exclusively for the members of the managing committee of the society was organised in the same village from the 14th of June for about a week. The Field Officer conducted the camp with the assistance of Mr. Daman Prakash, Assistant (Publication), ICA Regional Office, who happened to be in Indore then in connection with the production of teaching aids and other material for the Field Office. Officers from the agricultural, irrigation, and other departments were invited to visit the camps. The General Manager of the Water Development Society, Indore, also paid a visit to the village.

The Field Officer is currently busy in making arrangements for conducting similar training camps in other villages covered by the ICA Field Project.



## HOUSING COOPS IN MALAYSIA

A book entitled "HOUSING COOPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA" written by Mr. G. S. Dass, General Manager of the Cooperative Central Bank of Malaysia (formerly Assistant Commissioner of Cooperative Development in Malaysia) is in the press. The book is expected to be released soon in Malaysia. The book contains the following Chapters.

Types of Housing Cooperatives, Operation of a Housing Cooperative and Development of a Housing Scheme, Problems in Housing Cooperatives, Size of Housing Schemes, Housing Cooperatives and Management, Cost Saving Factors in Housing Cooperatives, Factors that are Likely to Bring Savings in Expenditure of Those Residing in Housing Schemes, Valuation of Properties of Housing Cooperatives, Constitution of Housing Cooperatives, Laws Affecting Housing Cooperatives, Housing Cooperatives and other Sectors of the Cooperative Movement. Housing Cooperatives and their Federation, Cooperative Projects in Housing Schemes, Home Ownership Schemes for Employees of Cooperatives, Housing Cooperatives and Private Enterprises, Housing Cooperatives and Government, Factors Necessary for the Future Growth and Expansion of Housing Cooperatives, Interview with the Residents of a Housing Colony Developed by a Housing Cooperative, the tale of two Homes.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL SURVEY AND RESEARCH METHODS

The Scholars Foundation, Delhi, has published a book entitled "Fundamentals of Social Survey and Research Methods" written by Dr. S. Dandapani.

Besides the research methods—the problem finding, the sampling, the observation, the questionnaire, the codification, the interview, the data processing, the writing of the report etc.—the book includes research Budget, random numbers, data sheet, matrix and other tools necessary for undertaking an empirical research. The case study method, community self survey and the inter-relations between the Administrators and Researchers are also discussed.

The book contains 100 pages and is priced at Rs. 8/- per copy. It can be ordered from the Scholars Foundation, Shanti Villa, Madrasa Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.

## HANDBOOK ON COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

The Cooperative Education Centre in Moshi has published a "Handbook on Cooperative Education" for cooperative educationalist in Tanzania. The material might however be of interest to cooperators working in the educational field in the other parts of the world. Copies of the handbook may be obtained from the Cooperative Education Centre, Post Box 3091, Moshi, Tanzania.

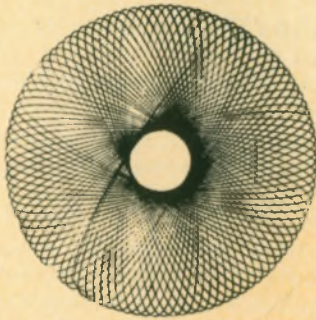
## "COOP FLAG" FILM

The film-strip on "Cooperative Flag" produced by the Shitole Brothers, Bombay, is being converted into a 10 to 15 minutes movie, according to the information supplied by the producers. The company is now working on the script and it is hoped that the film will be ready during the year 1971.

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*"Mobilized, motivated and organised in accordance with the dynamic principles of Cooperation, the great masses of Asia can transform this sprawling but depressed region into a giant power bloc that can outpace the existing power system in the establishment of a new civilization"*.

*President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines.*



## COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

1. Membership of a cooperative society should 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.
2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs should 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.
3. Share capital should only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.
4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and should 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.
5. All cooperative societies should make provision for the education of members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.
  6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities should actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels.



VOLUME 11 □ NUMBER 4 □ OCTOBER 1971

# ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

*"I want to see the Cooperative Movement growing from the bottom upwards and not from the top downwards."*

—S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike

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



The logo consists of a stylized black silhouette of a classical building facade with a triangular pediment and a horizontal line below it. Below this is the word 'UNESCO' in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font. Below the word are three horizontal black bars of varying lengths, creating a base for the text.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANISATION (UNESCO) 1946-1971

## QUOTABLE QUOTE

"Cooperation is a most adaptable instrument—and it is the one economic method that applies in all circumstances."

De Soyza

VOLUME 11 ● NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 1971



## ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

EDITOR

H. P. Lionel Gunawardana

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# ICA Regional Office Observes International Cooperative Day, 1971

The International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia held a meeting and a reception in observance of the 49th International Cooperative Day on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1971, at the ICA premises at 43 Friends' Colony, New Delhi. A large gathering of cooperators and representatives of various organisations interested in the development of cooperative movement participated. Mr. B. Venkatappiah, former Member (Agriculture) of the Indian Planning Commission, was the Chief Guest.

Mr. V.N. Puri, Member, ICA Executive Committee, presided over the meeting.

Mr. P.E. Weerman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, welcomed the distinguished gathering.

Mr. M. V. Madane, Joint Director (Technical Assistance & Trade) read the ICA Declaration.

Mr. G. Grisogono, Acting Resident Representative of the United Nations, Mr. D S. Scott, Representative in India of the Food & Agriculture Organisation, Mr. S. Sankara Narayanan, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. S.M Osman, Assistant Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, Mr. R.G. Tiwari, President of the National Cooperative Union of India and Mr. W J. Maddock, Representative in India of the Cooperative League of USA, conveyed greetings on behalf of their respective organisations. A message of Mr. V.S. Mathur, Asian Regional Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was read by Mr. V.S. Goel, Research Officer of the ICFTU.



*A view of the distinguished guests attending the International Cooperative Day function.*

Mr. B. Venkatappiah delivered an address on "Cooperation, Social Justice and the Rural Sector".

After the Chairman's remarks, Mr. P.E. Weeraman proposed a vote of thanks. The texts of all these speeches follow.

## Welcome Speech by Mr. P. E. Weeraman

Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, Mr. Venkatappiah, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great privilege this evening to accord you a most hearty welcome. This is International Cooperative Day. Although the International Cooperative Alliance was founded in 1895, it was after twenty-eight years that we decided to have a day of observance for the cooperators throughout the world when they could meet and take stock of their position and rededicate themselves to the cause of Cooperation. The day has been fixed as the first Saturday of July every year. However, in certain countries like India and America, the day is observed in other months—in India in November and in America in October. Most of the other countries observe on this day; and one can understand why, for instance, the Indian movement observes this in November and not now. The very fact that you are rather uncomfortable at this time of the year can alone be the reason for it.

My task is to welcome you, ladies and gentlemen, and first and foremost our Chief Guest, Mr. Venkatappiah, who needs no introduction to any Indian audience. Mr. Venkatappiah was the Chairman of our Advisory Council up to the other day and he and his predecessor, Prof. Karve, were responsible for the proper evolution of the Regional Office in their capacities as Chairmen of our Advisory Council. It is very kind of him to have accepted my invitation. Even though he had already arranged a programme of tour leaving Delhi today, he very kindly agreed to postpone it by one day for our sake and we are, therefore, very grateful to him for this great gesture on his part to come here today and to be our Chief Guest and deliver the chief address.

We are very grateful to the presence of the Ambassador of Sweden, His Excellency, the Count Lewenhaupt, especially for the reason that he represents the country from which we have the largest part of our funds. We are very grateful to the Swedish Movement and the Swedish people for the help that they are giving in such large measure to the International Cooperative Alliance for furthering the cooperative movement in this part of the world and with due apologies to anybody else here, I would say, if anything be aid without strings, it is this. We are very grateful to the Swedish Cooperative Movement and the people

of Sweden for this wonderful support. We are very grateful for the presence of His Excellency Mr. Nicholson, the Deputy High Commissioner of Australia, and for the presence of His Excellency Mr N. Q. Dias, the High Commissioner for Ceylon, and Mrs. Dias, and Mr. Gunawardana, the First Secretary of the Ceylon High Commission, this evening. We are very happy that the representatives of some of the countries which we have the privilege to serve in this part of the world are here with us because we receive great encouragement by their presence and we also get some chance of letting them know what we are doing for the cooperative movements of their countries. In Australia we have a very strong supporter in the Cooperative Federation of Australia. We will be visiting Australia in November this year to hold our Advisory Council meeting there and the Australian Movement has not only offered to be host to us throughout our stay in Australia for about a week or more but they have even offered to take us there. This, I must say, is a very fine example of Cooperation among cooperatives. I thank you, Sir, and through you the movement of Australia for all this.

I am very grateful for the presence of the representatives of the international organisations. We have with us Mr. Grisogono, the Acting Resident Representative of the United Nations, Mr. Scott, the Representative in India of the Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. We have with us Mr. Osman, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation; we have with us Mr. Goel, the Assistant Asian Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; we have with us Mr. Sankara Narayanan, the Deputy Director of of the International Labour Office. We are very grateful to all of them and we welcome them most heartily. We have also with us the representatives of our member-organisations, the Cooperative League of the USA represented by its Representative in India, Mr. Maddock, and we have with us, last but not the least, the President of the National Cooperative Union of India, Mr. Ram Gopal Tiwari, and along with him the General Secretary of the National Cooperative Union of India, Mr. Gulab Rao Patil. And you ladies and gentlemen all of you, we welcome you most heartily and thank you for coming here to grace this occasion with your presence.



## Greetings by Mr. G. Grisogono, Acting Resident Representative of the United Nations

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Venkatappiah, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege and pleasure for the second successive year to attend the observance of the International Cooperative Day. As far as I can remember, I said last year in my short address of greetings on this occasion that the world today is confronted with many challenges. Some of these challenges are outstanding programmes of social and economic development. Some of the challenges are growing anew in greater numbers, like challenges of over-population, challenges of pollution of the air, earth, sea and so on. Between the cooperative movements in the worlds of the United Nations,

particularly those which represent its development programmes, there are many things in common. There is the common desire, and the effort to improve the human lot, as well as the life of the people, and in this joint common effort, the United Nations is cooperating with the International Cooperative Alliance, and with the cooperative movements in the world. Since there are many speakers on the list today, I would like as the first one, on behalf of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme, to give my greetings and wishes for the success of the cooperative movement in the world.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

## Greetings by Mr. D. S. Scott, Representative in India of the Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to be with you today to observe the International Cooperative Day. All of us in the Food and Agriculture Organisation throughout the world commemorate the Principles of Cooperation and I have pleasure in bringing you the greetings of my Organisation. It is well-known that the International Cooperative Alliance and the FAO have worked closely together for a long time in the field of cooperatives and rural institutions. We look forward to continuing this fruitful work and so strengthening the existing ties wherever and whenever the opportunity arises. We have undertaken joint ventures and have worked for a number of years with the Government of India, State Governments and many other interested bodies to promote the growth of the cooperative movement

which provides an important structural element in rural rehabilitation. The establishment of cooperatives is never an easy task whether in this country or in any part of the world, but the many benefits derived from their existence makes the efforts worthwhile. The cooperative movements will have an important part to play particularly because of the recent success of the Green Revolution, as far as agricultural production is concerned. It will be important to consider assisting and protecting the economic progress of the multitude of small producers. In this respect, the ICA has a role to play. My Organisation will continue to endeavour to assist the Union and the State Governments and the ICA towards the strengthening of the movement and the establishment of efficient cooperatives. Let us work together to ensure that we shall make good progress in this field.



## Greetings by Mr. S. Sankara Narayanan, Deputy Director International Labour Organisation

Mr. Chairman,

It gives me great pleasure to convey on behalf of the Director-General of the ILO and on my own behalf our most cordial greetings and good wishes to the International Cooperative Alliance on the occasion of the International Cooperative Day.

The International Cooperative Alliance, as you all know is one of the very first of the international organisations to be set up. As perhaps the oldest inter governmental organisation with a set of objectives very similar to those of the cooperative movement, the ILO has always had, from its very inception, close relations with ICA, in recognition of their common task of improving the conditions of workers through removing injustice, hardship and privation. In its programmes towards this objective the ILO has recognised the importance of the cooperative concept and the value of people coming together for their economic and social development. Albert Thomas, the first Director of the ILO strongly urged as early as 1922-23 that the ILO should work in collaboration with the International Cooperative Alliance and leaders of various cooperative movements. This collaboration has been most fruitfully carried out during all these years and forms a veritable cooperative alliance between ICA and ILO.

ILO's efforts to assist the cooperative movement comprise mainly of offering technical cooperation to the cooperative movement through the provision of expert services, fellowships for

advanced training, and to some extent equipment. Since there is a similarity in the problems being faced by the cooperative movement in different countries, technical meetings, seminars and training courses are periodically held on a regional and inter-regional basis to enable an exchange of experience. Its research and information activities are actively geared to the emerging needs of the cooperative movement throughout the world. In, doing all these we in the ILO act in close concert with ICA.

This decade constitutes the United Nations' Second Development Decade. The International Development Strategy adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in this connection on 24 October 1970 constitutes a solemn pledge entered into by the governments of all member States of the United Nations to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world-economic and social order, in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. What is significant is the clear recognition in the Strategy that social progress is not a barrier to economic development, or a luxury only to be enjoyed by the prosperous, but a vital element in the development process itself. Cooperatives combine in themselves the ideal mix of social and economic objectives, and rightly does the ICA propose to consider the Second Development Decade as the Cooperative Development Decade. The ILO is deeply involved in ensuring the achievement of Cooperative Development and offers its full support to the ICA in this common task.

## Greetings by Mr. S. M. Osman, Assistant Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege and honour for me to attend and address a greeting to this audience on the occasion of the International Cooperative Day. On behalf of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation and on behalf of Mr. Krishan Chand, my Secretary-General, who is abroad now, and all members of the Secretariat located here in New Delhi, I extend my best wishes to the International Cooperative Alliance and the cooperative movements all over the world who are today celebrating the same occasion. I wish to take a few moments of your time and refer to the main objectives and the main aims of the cooperative movement. If you say we are now observing the International Cooperative Day, I should say that Cooperation has become the international language in which there are no linguistic barriers between cooperators who come together. Cooperation is now recognised by all the emergent free countries who

have achieved their political independence and are striving very hard to give economic content to their political independence. They have a very proud record of achievements based on Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Methods. Even those countries which are now industrialised, had to organise, ameliorate and improve mainly their agriculture and thereafter other sectors of the economy. Several countries recognise the Cooperative Principles in their constitutions, and most of them are working to implement their economic development plans through Cooperation. I and all the cooperators wish that we shall, especially in the developing countries, which I represent, be able to achieve on the economic front and especially in agricultural production increases which are very direly needed. I hope that this decade will be a decade of production and there will be a change in the economic imbalances from which we are suffering now.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Excellencies, Thank you very much.

## Greetings by Mr. S. K. Goel, Research Officer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. Chairman, Brothers in the International Cooperative Alliance and Friends :

On behalf of Bro. V. S. Mathur, Asian Regional Secretary of the ICFTU and myself, I extend to you the warmest fraternal greetings of more than 16 million free workers of Asia organised in the family of the ICFTU Asian Regional Organisation, on this occasion of the International Cooperative Day which the ICA is celebrating today.

The International Cooperative Day, Mr. Chairman, is sacred not only to those who are in the cooperative movement but equally to those who are in the trade union movement. A look into history would reveal that the origin of both movements could be found in the workers' struggle for a better standard of living.

It is for this reason that we in the ICFTU-ARO regard trade unions and cooperatives as the two buttresses of a workers' life. While Trade Unions tackle workers' problems from the point of view of their being wage-earners, the cooperative movement looks after them as consumers. Both are grass-root movements aiming at the protection of the working class against exploitation. It is no wonder therefore, that the two movements had very close and friendly links and in many cases had common membership and leadership. Even today in a majority of the European countries particularly the Scandinavian, there is close collaboration between trade unions and cooperatives. It is, however, a paradox that in Asia where the need for such collaboration between trade unions and cooperatives is greatest, the two movements are working almost in isolation and there is hardly any coordination in their activities.

There is a clear need in Asia for these two movements to come closer together. Both need each other for their mutual growth. Trade unions in developing countries have to realise that without establishing constructive links with workers, they cannot command their full loyalty and attachment. Sooner or later, they have to develop some services which will relate them not only to the worker's employment but also to his life. Among such services, cooperatives hold a key position. Their scope and promise in developing Asia is great. And it is there that the cooperative movement can be of great help to trade unions. In most of

the Asian countries, the movement unlike in the west, owes its existence to the initiative and support of governments. There is considerable scope for the involvement of members in the functioning of cooperatives. The association of cooperatives with trade unions might fill this gap.

The need for greater collaboration and coordination between the activities of these two movements has long been recognised by the ICFTU and the ICA. It was this deeply felt concern which impelled the ICFTU Asian Trade Union College and the International Cooperative Alliance to convene an Experts Conference on Cooperatives and Trade Unions in 1965. The main purpose of this Conference was to explore the areas of cooperation and joint action by trade unions and cooperatives.

Mr. Chairman, the developing continent of Asia, more than any other continent, offers conditions under which the joint endeavour of trade unions and cooperatives can bring fruitful results to both of them. In most of the countries in this region, 60 to 80 per cent of the total labour force lives in rural areas. The employment of this labour force is irregular, its mode of work often onerous and its standard of living dismal. In fact, the rural workers are among the poorest people anywhere in the world. They are not organised and have no spokesmen who can defend their interests. Yet the welfare of the working class is an indivisible whole ; a neglect of its less fortunate sections can have a detrimental effect on the general well-being of the entire working class. Unless trade unions and cooperatives succeed in improving the lot of these teeming millions, their position and influence in Asia are likely to remain very limited. And here lies weakness and a challenge to both the trade union and the cooperative movements in Asia.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Chairman, that in their own interest, trade unions and cooperatives will accept the challenge and will devise ways and means to effectively serve these vast multitudes—a potential source of their strength.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I once again wish every success to the cooperative movement and ever increasing strength to the International Cooperative Alliance.

Greetings by Mr. R. G. Tiwari,  
President,  
National Cooperative Union of India

Mr. President, Shri Venkatappiah, your Excellencies and Brother Cooperators,

I am really very happy to associate myself with this august function of International Cooperative Alliance and to convey greetings on behalf of the Cooperative movement of my country and also my own.

There is some distinctiveness in this year's day, it being the first celebration of the Cooperative Development Decade which promises a glorious period for the expansion and growth of cooperatives.

This day has assumed a great importance and sanctity for cooperative movements all over the world, being a day for reiteration and dedication to the cause and ideology for which the cooperative movement stands.

The ICA is the oldest non-governmental democratic-cooperative organisation at the international level. It is also the largest, having nearly 255 million members. The Indian Cooperative Movement contributes the second largest membership of more than 50 million.

The contributions of ICA towards the development, coordination and integration of cooperative movements all over the world have been significant. The declarations released by the ICA provide guide lines and directions. Functioning as representative and spokesman of cooperatives of different countries, it has been able to build up world opinion in favour of the Movement which is functioning essentially for the welfare of the less fortunate classes of people. It is no secret that it was due to the effective 'behind-the-scene lobbying' done by the ICA that the U. N. General Assembly recorded official recognition of the importance and potentialities of the cooperatives as an effective

instrument of socio-economic development, particularly in developing countries.

The declaration, which has just been read out, rightly draws the attention of the governments of countries of the world to support U. N. efforts to bring about world peace. Like freedom, peace is an indivisible whole. The need for peace and mutual understanding has never been so intense as it is today and the cooperative movement and cooperators can play a decisive role in this field as exploitation and hatred, caste, creed, colour and political ideologies do not exist for them.

I am of the view that freedom, peace and economic development go hand in hand. There can be no lasting world peace if people in a part of the world suffer from gross socio-economic inequalities living in poverty and privation. Economic development is inconceivable under conditions of distrust and fear, racial hatred and social discrimination and if the cooperative movement is to achieve its objective of socio-economic transformation and the creation of a society where exploitation of all kinds has no place, it will have to fight against these factors that obstruct its goal.

I have no doubt in my mind that if the 255 million cooperators are awakened and united and strive for the cause it will be difficult to ignore them. I appeal through the ICA to all my brother cooperators all over the world to address themselves to this task and achieve what all others have failed to do.

The International Cooperative Alliance has been very helpful to the cooperative movement of India. We have a good record of collaboration, coordination and understanding with the ICA and I am confident that this will continue.

Mr. President I once again offer our sincere greetings.

Greetings by Mr. W. J. Maddock,  
Representative in India,  
Cooperative League of the USA

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Fellow Cooperators,

I am privileged on this occasion to bring you greetings and best wishes from the cooperative movement in the United States through the offices of the Cooperative League of the USA. I would like to take this opportunity to report some recent events relating to a cooperative project of, what is to me, major international significance. With due apologies to Paul Pothan for any inaccuracies I might utter, I would like to say a few things about the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Project. This Project began with a feasibility study in 1966. Four years ago a group of cooperative fertilizer organisations in the U.S. set up Cooperative Fertilizer International for the purpose of providing technical assistance and help to the Indian cooperatives in setting up their own fertilizer plant. During the past three years, planning, organisation, negotiations and financing arrangements have been going on. Today I can report to you that constructions are under way on this plant. Two weeks ago the officials of the Government of India, the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Government of U.S.A., signed loan agreements involving about 38 million dollars equivalent of foreign exchange necessary

for the capital investment on this plant. The total capital investment in the plant is estimated to be about 122 million dollars or equivalent to about 91 crores rupees. Approximately 10 crores are being invested by the cooperatives in India in the equity capital. The balance of the rupee capital is being provided through the Government of India. There are, I believe, reasonably significant and unique occurrences in this development, in that the three governments and two international business cooperative organisations are collaborating to establish this new plant for the Indian farmers and their cooperatives. This really represents a significant multilateral type of international cooperative development. Another and even more significant feature, I believe, is the form of collaboration between the Indian cooperative business organisations and the foreign cooperative business organisations. In this type of collaboration, the foreign organisations acquire no equity in the Indian organisation nor do they participate in any of the earnings which may result from the successful operation of this project, which will belong to the Indian cooperatives and their farmer members. I believe that cooperative leaders in the U.S. are keenly interested in investigating and finding additional ways in which they may collaborate in international cooperative development projects.

# COOPERATION, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE RURAL SECTOR\*

B Venkatappiah

It was indeed very kind of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre to ask me to be here on so important an occasion as the observance of the International Cooperative Day and have the privilege of delivering this address. I note that on a similar occasion last year my distinguished erstwhile colleague, the late Dr. Gadgil, to whose memory we have paid homage just now, spoke on "Cooperation and National Development". The subject which has been put down for me this evening, viz., "Cooperation, Social Justice and the Rural Sector" has a great deal in common with the theme on which Dr. Gadgil had dwelt. For when we think concretely of the countries east of Iran, that is to say the series of countries broadly described as South-East Asia with which this Regional Centre is directly concerned, we find that national development in their case largely means the development of the rural sector, and the development of the rural sector raises basic issues of redressing imbalances and rectifying disparities, in other words of bringing about social justice.

2. Let me try and explain what I mean. In many countries of this region, including of course India, we find three or four very common and very important characteristics. One is the predominance of agriculture. The importance of agriculture is derived not only from the fact that the population has to be fed, but also because agriculture is the springboard from which may be launched further development including industries. We also find in these countries a large population much of it impoverished and a very large part of it residing in the rural areas. We find, of course, also the metropolitan centres and big cities and towns, very often somewhat alien to the rest of the country and with their own problems; but just as agriculture is predominant so also is the rural sector in terms of population. And then, more often than not, you find disparities not only in the towns but very conspicuously in the rural population itself. This has many facets. The reasons are many and it is not for me to go into them now. But the fact remains that either because of the tenurial system or because of particular ways in which the infrastructure of credit, marketing and so on has grown, there are pockets of economic power and areas of devastating poverty. To this may be added many other complexities, different for each country. But the net result is that in the rural areas—while the average standard of living may not be high—the disparities are very marked.

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



3. Along with this, you find that in practically all these countries there is a scarcity, a sparseness of all that goes under the term "infrastructure". The infra-structure may be of different types. There is the whole financial infra-structure of commercial banks and cooperative banks which disburse short-term, medium-term and long-term credit. There is also that substratum of services under which could be included marketing, storage, the supplies of inputs like fertilisers and so many other items connected with agriculture. Not only that, but there is the whole question of communications of roads and other amenities which are not only social amenities but economic necessities.

4. While agriculture is the predominant characteristic, there is also a large diversity in the conditions of these countries. Some are well-served by rain or with rivers that irrigate, but some are not; some are arid and others just dry. There are also a number of other problem areas, including those which are in the nature of hilly terrain.

5. To add to this list is easy, but I shall content myself with one more feature and that is the sociological one. You may have a population which is very illiterate in some places; not so literate in others; and almost wholly literate in still others. In social and other aptitudes the people of the South-East Asian Region cover a very wide range from the most sophisticated to those who are classed as tribals and aborigines. Many of the countries that I am speaking of share these characteristics and these are also the characteristics of the rural sector. Now in such a setting, how does Cooperation come in and how does social justice come into the picture as an important concept?

6. It is not my intention to elaborate this by any detailed analysis, but let us take at least two important contexts; one of which I shall deal with very briefly and the other in slightly more detail.

7. One is the context of *stress*: of scarcity periods during which food is scarce, when rationing has to be introduced and controls imposed. All countries, during periods of war or immediately thereafter when there is increase in prices, inflation and scarcity, have experienced this situation. In such a context, where the actual distribution of scarce goods like food, money and credit, poses problems, the cooperatives become important organisations and in a sense are the instruments of social justice. In India many years ago, we passed through such a period of stress. In fact, people died in their hundreds and thousands in some of the cities for lack of proper arrangements. Wherever there was good organisation and cooperation was part of the organisation, cooperative consumers' societies functioned. The Regional Director has spoken of the wonderful help that has been given and is being given by the Swedish Cooperatives. One of their specialities has been the consumers' movement. The distributive efficiency of the consumers' cooperatives grew out of that period of stress by the confluent effect of both Cooperation and social justice. They did not necessarily cover the whole field of distribution, but they were a very important part of it. I remember a rhyme of those days of the '40s :

*"Black Market, Black Market, Have you any rice ?*

*Yes Sir, Yes Sir, plenty and nice !*

*Lots for the rich man, some for the mice,*

*But none for the poor man who can't pay the price !*

Now what happens to the poor man who cannot pay the price ? Some organisation, some concept of social justice, some distribution on cooperative principles becomes absolutely necessary. I am giving this merely as an example of how in a period of stress or scarcity the vital area of Cooperation, along with the idea of social justice, does give rise inevitably to organisations of this type. The whole of the credit movement in India can be regarded as an example of the attempt to make a just distribution of scarce credit between the small and the big. I am now speaking of the Indian experience; the experience elsewhere may or may not be similar. Here again, one has to think of the specific situations in specific areas. Credit for the farmer, let alone the small farmer, was very negligible and it was necessary in the early days of Cooperation in this country to concentrate on efforts to ensure that credit, such of it as was available, went to the smaller persons, for the right purpose and, if possible, to see that it was channelled in such a way that it was not only used for the purpose for which it was wanted but was returned when repayment was due. I will not go into the details of the history of cooperative credit which makes a very interesting study in this twin context of social justice and Cooperation.

8. The second, more present and current factor in the situation in all these countries is what I would call *strain*. I am not thinking here of physics and Hooke's Law about strain being proportionate to stress, but growth is something which imposes strain on all these countries, a strain of resources, a strain of personnel and a strain which is really proportionate to the effort necessary for increasing the wealth of these nations. Today, the context is one of agriculture, in the countries that I have mentioned, certainly in India ; and the rural sector has gained very considerable significance because of its demonstrated potentiality in regard to growth. This is due to certain factors, some of which are technological. There is for example scientific research in agriculture and the application of the results of such research to Indian conditions. As a result of such adaptive experimentation there have been found, developed and evolved a series of high-yielding varieties of wheat and millets and rice which, together with the needed appurtenances such as water and fertiliser to which they are responsive, have created quite a new situation in agriculture and in the rural sector. This has meant that in proper circumstances and with appropriate agronomic practices and inputs, the same area of land which previously was yielding "X" quintals, today can yield in many places 2 or 3 times, and in some places as much as 5 or 10 times, "X". This has happened in different parts of India today, and in different parts of the South-East Asian Region. There is more food, but also a corresponding strain on all kinds of resources, such as fertilisers, credit and personnel. It has also imposed other problems. A very important problem is that broadly describable as social justice. Where a country has large resources by way of soil and water, some of them untapped like ground water, the areas which are favoured in regard to resources have a natural advantage. Such areas can grow and develop, and that is very important for a country which is otherwise impoverished. But there is also a dilemma. For the other side of the picture is that imbalances are aggravated, disparities further widened. The area which is unfavourably situated and the farmer with the smaller resources are left behind in the race unless something is done for them. This may lead to discontent. It may have political and other consequences. Certainly there arises the issue of social justice and this in turn poses a challenge to cooperation. The challenge is that of devising ways in which, along with the wider efforts which government has to make, the smaller man can be helped to avail himself of the advantages of technological and other developments which can multiply the fruits of farming. As a working proposition let us assume that the small farmer is one who cultivates two hectares or less. The percentage of such people all over India is about 50 to 60 per cent, but they cultivate only about 20 to 30 per cent of the land. Secondly, below that particular category are others who have very little land or no land at all, and who depend upon agricultural or other types of labour. You have got here

another section of people who are in need of employment, in need of bettering the standard of living, and here again Cooperation, like the governmental policies, has a very big challenge. Thirdly, put these people against the context of a dry or/and arid area, like Rajasthan or Kutch, and you have the same problem multiplied several-fold because the new techniques and practices that have been evolved do not cover such areas or such a context. Methods are being evolved even here, but the existing technological apparatus does not go far enough. Fourthly, in addition to all these, you have a very large number of even further under-privileged persons whose present standard of living is so low that anything that can be done for them can only be by way of rehabilitation. The problem of poverty is extremely grave and there is no need for me to make it appear graver than it is. I would only ask you to have before your mind a spectrum of these smaller people who constitute the larger part of the rural areas and also to bear in mind that each part of the spectrum has its own special characteristics.

9. Now, if we go back to the question of infrastructure, you will find that, in some of its more important aspects, this infrastructure is likely to be most serviceable if it can be organised effectively in the cooperative form. I shall not elaborate the reasons. Dr. Gadgil mentioned some of them last time. You will notice the proviso I have put forward. The cooperative so organised must hold promise of being effective. Subject to this, I believe that whether it is a matter of credit, storage or marketing or a question of organising rural employment or supplying inputs like fertilizer or electricity, a very large part of the effort to build up the infrastructure can most appropriately be in the cooperative sphere. This will not be feasible unless of course there is first of all a governmental policy framework in which the cooperative is given the necessary importance and adequate resources are available. Secondly, the policy framework has to be part of a larger endeavour to which government itself is fully committed. Now this has not always happened. Today in India, I think it is recognised, as a matter of policy, that this has to be done; but to say that this is so all over India, would not be correct. In the past and even in the present the whole equation between government and the cooperatives has fluctuated, though there has always been an implicit recognition that the development of cooperatives is one of the main planks of governmental policy whatever the complexion of the government. But if you go back to three or four decades ago and trace the history of Cooperation and governmental connection with Cooperation, you will find many different facets. In some cases it was a neglect of cooperatives for the time being, though it did not amount to actual abolition of cooperatives. There is a verse, which some of you might know, which gives a slightly modified version of one of the Commandments as: "*thou shalt not kill, but need'st not strive officiously to keep alive.*" So in many countries and at many stages in the history of Cooperation, govern-

ment policy has been that the Registrar shall not liquidate, he need not kill, but on the other hand, it is not necessary for the Registrar officiously to keep alive that which may be useless. There is, therefore, this kind of paper survival which has gone on again and again in the history of cooperatives. We are not now concerned with past history. Today, cooperatives have a vital role to play in these very matters I have spoken of. So I do believe that governmental policy is that of supporting, promoting and creating a context in which cooperatives can be best used as instrument of economic development together with social justice.

10. The second point about government and the cooperatives is connected with this same question of economic improvement. If there was a phase during which cooperatives were not powerful and were sometimes allowed to wither away, there have also been other phases where they have been powerful enough to attract the notice of politicians. In a certain measure this is only to be expected. Attention is welcome, interference is not. No one, I believe really wants situations in which what may be described metaphorically as an instrument of economic development and social justice becomes a weapon of personal advancement or political aggrandisement. This is dangerous, Cooperators must be prepared for such dangers and fight the dangers but not be scared by them. I tell my friends, the cooperators, that they should consider what it is like to bring up a child: one does not think all the twenty-four hours about the dangers of measles, or other afflictions that may come to the child, yet one takes precautions against them or meets the ailment or the calamity as and when it comes. You may have really vital cooperative and yet not be able to insulate it against all the ills of the world. That is just not possible. To some extent, you can have inbuilt safeguards against political interference. But there will also be occasions when you must fight political interference.

11. Once you keep in view the ideals of cooperation, and at the same time recognise the facts of life—of political life—you will see at once that cooperatives have not only a very great opportunity, but also that in actual practice, governments cannot do without them. Very briefly this is what is happening in India. I have mentioned small farmers. In India, the effort has been to organise some 45 or 46 pilot projects all over India for the supply of inputs and services to small farmers. To the maximum extent possible this is designed to be done in the cooperative way. For example, in the small farmers development agency in most of the projects that I have seen, about 50 per cent of the total governmental finance is earmarked for strengthening the cooperative credit structure, the land development bank, the central cooperative credit bank, and the societies, through increased share capital, through trained personnel, through organisation of supervised credit and so forth. Thus, in this broad-based effort, cooperatives are almost central for an organisation which



seeks social justice in a situation of growth and economic development. Similarly, for categories who do not have farms or who do not have the minimum land from which a reasonable livelihood can be derived, there are a number of schemes like dairying, poultry and so on. Here, as everyone knows the cooperative form is significant and the cooperative credit institutions are of considerable importance. Moreover, in many of these areas, cooperative marketing, cooperative processing and cooperative storage are items to which very great attention is being paid.

12. I have spoken also of agricultural labour. Here is a problem which is tremendous and which economists have tried to gauge in terms of finance. But the figures they have managed to put out are such that I think a journey to the moon is more meaningful in terms of practicability from the point of view of under-developed countries. I shall not concern myself with magnitudes, but would only say that if you want to create employment of a meaningful type in particular areas after taking into account all that is already being done there, the conclusion is inescapable that Cooperation must again play a most important part. Studies have been made on the amount of employment generated in an area where there is, say, a major civil work or irrigation project. Assuming that the work results in development of assets, there is scope for creating continuous employment for a large number of people. Now the way in which this large number of labourers is sometimes organised is by contractors in labour-gangs. It is certainly not the intention of such an effort that the best part of the remuneration or the wages should go to the middlemen. Obviously, such effort has to be accompanied by the organisation on a cooperative basis of those who are to derive benefit. I am glad that some of my friends have spoken of labour and how important it is in this context to have cooperative labour societies. Here in India, a country-wide experiment is being tried or at least initiated, for large-scale employment in the rural areas and I see no alternative to the cooperatives again playing a very important part here.

13. I spoke of consumer cooperatives and Sweden in that context. The whole concept of the buffer-stock in India has been not to rely too much on outside food aid but to amass such stocks of food as will from year to year help equalize the physical inequalities of seasonal production and mitigate consequent price upsurges. If there is a year of short production, then such stocks would be available. But how would they be available? Where should they be available? The shortage, which itself is reflected in high prices in the most vulnerable areas, is by no means confined to the cities. So a whole rural distributive system of cooperative retail stores is again extremely important. Here again, Cooperation becomes an important instrument of social justice.

14. Lastly, electricity has been mentioned, and electricity is extremely important in this process of growth. All over India today water resources, if available at all, even under the ground, have to be tapped for agricultural purposes. The utilisation of ground water is important in dry areas. It is of great economic significance in other areas. One of the most economic ways of lifting water is by the use of electricity. That is why the rural electrification programmes have become water-based, though they are also crucial for such other things as small industries, street lighting and so forth. This is a very important development and the rural electric cooperatives play an extremely important part. In India this is being tried on a pilot basis in four or five places. It is the rural consumers of electricity who organise themselves into cooperatives. The advantage is not only that of decentralisation but of being in contact with the actual consumers and of relieving the State Electricity Boards of an onerous task which may be too distant from their organisational centre. In all these efforts, the aspect of managerial efficiency, the recruitment and training of personnel and the provision of adequate credit are of great importance.

15. It is not my purpose to exhaust the list of possible activities. There are certainly many more which can be appropriately organised through cooperatives, for cooperatives are important ancillaries to the process of development. We must at the same time emphasise that mere economic growth without the living content of social justice will not lead to anything that is lasting. In fact, it will have within it its own seeds of destruction. Therefore, social justice is not only in absolute terms necessary, but it is also expedient. Social justice is not only fundamental but, without it, the political stability of States is not likely to last. This becomes, from an organisational point of view, an extremely important feature. It is especially so in the rural areas where cooperation for its part is also a very significant factor for the harmonious development of the countries I have mentioned. Cooperation and Social Justice are both vital to the future of these countries which represent the rural population of half or more of the world.

16. I would again thank the ICA and its Regional Office for having given me this opportunity of addressing you. Any discussion of these subjects in an international forum, in order to be useful, must include an attempt to align international ideals with national problems. I suggest that what I have been telling you this evening is an attempt to consider the implications of two concepts of international significance—Cooperation and Social Justice—in the concrete setting of the rural society of the developing nations of South-East Asia, and more especially of one of those nations, namely, India. □

## Chairman's Remarks by Mr. V. N. Puri

Friends,

If it is not the only, it is certainly one of the prime duties of the man occupying the Chair to keep to the time schedule, but in a gathering like this when so many important people have so much of importance to say, I am afraid this is the natural course of such a meeting and I crave your indulgence. However, the organisers of this meeting were clever enough to provide for the Chairman cutting down on the time allowed to him for his final remarks. I am going to use that prerogative and keep my remarks to the barest minimum. I will only say that we in the cooperative movement all over the world, are practical people by the very nature of our organisations. All co-operatives anywhere are formed by people who need them because of stresses on their economic resources. I am reminded of the words of U Thant, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his message on the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations wherein he said: "Let us pass from words to action" and added, "Let us move from self-interest to mutual interest". I may only say that Cooperation is nothing else but mutual interest and I have already said that we are men of action. We leave words behind: and act in trying to bring economic prosperity to the members whom we all wish to serve. You have just heard a wonderful discourse from the Chief Guest who had, in a pleasant manner, a dig at the political cooperators. But I can assure him, and he knows this from his own experience in our country, that when we in the early 40s accepted governmental aid and offered the services of co-

operatives in fulfilling and furthering the policies of the government, it was natural that people in important walks of life including, the most important walk of life, that is politics, were welcomed into the cooperative fold. In these last nine years or ten years, as an example of what I have said, the International Cooperative Alliance has been bringing about collaboration between developed and developing movements. Last year we initiated contacts between various developed movements of this Region and the developing movements, and started a dialogue, undertook surveys for collaboration in various fields of activity, as the Chief Guest mentioned, including a survey of the rural sector of the economy in these countries and I wish and hope, as all of us do, that this survey comes to fruition in many cooperative projects.

It was a happy augury on this International Cooperative Day to learn that the IFFCO (the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited) is now off the ground and I believe there are now no more hurdles to be crossed. I think this is the biggest project in the inter-cooperative sector anywhere in the world. Again I quote U Thant that "Whereas we might have reached the moon yet we have not tried to reach or not actually reached our own neighbour by bettering the lot of the common man through cooperative effort". I hope we shall be able to achieve that reaching our neighbour earlier than the average man can reach the moon. With these words I have tried to come back to schedule and now I request Mr. Weeraman to present a vote of thanks.

# ICA Director on International Cooperative Day\*

During the last twelve months we have celebrated two anniversaries which have brought to mind the fundamental characteristics of our cooperative philosophy and methods. Recently there was the Bicentenary of the birth of Robert Owen. Last year we noted the 75th Anniversary of the International Cooperative Alliance.

We praised Robert Owen as the man who pointed the way forward for the mass of people who in his day were the victims of miserable poverty. He was an educator. He was a cooperator. He believed that men and women, given education and given the opportunity of owning and managing property in common, could overcome the handicaps of their environment.

In celebrating the anniversary of the Alliance we proclaimed, as we do especially on this International Cooperative Day, that we are not only a movement of the people. We are a movement of many peoples in many lands throughout the world.

Cooperators have always stressed, as Robert Owen did, their faith in education. Education was enshrined in the Rochdale principles and it continues to find a major place in the principles as they were recently reinterpreted by the ICA Congress.

The Cooperative Movement in its pioneering days provided its members with facilities for learning to read and write well before the State embarked upon its own educational programmes. Today we have our cooperative colleges throughout the world and we train millions of our members in the principles of popular participation in business as well as thousands of the staff who run that business. In particular we are turning our thoughts more and more to the educational needs of cooperators of the developing world. In many countries they are in a stage of their history which is broadly comparable with the era in the West in which Robert Owen and our cooperative pioneers worked many decades ago. They are experiencing poverty, ignorance, malnutrition and disease which are similar in character, though vastly greater in extent, to the conditions against which the early cooperators fought within their small societies.

Now that the working people of the industrialised nations have reached a degree of affluence scarcely dreamed of by their grandfathers, surely it is their opportunity, and indeed their duty—the duty of all of us—to do what we can to help our sister cooperative movements in the Third World. This is why the International Cooperative Alliance has declared this Decade, the

seventies, to be the Cooperative Development Decade.

We are determined to redouble our efforts to ensure that cooperative societies in developing countries are given the aid that they need. We do not claim to be able to do it in the Alliance itself. Efforts are needed on the part of cooperative movements, of governments, of UN agencies and of all who are concerned to help the masses of Asia, Africa and South America to help themselves.

But on this International Cooperative Day it is not only to those continents that we need to look. Our cooperative principles and methods are equally needed in the affluent world. We have daily reminders that despite comparative material abundance, the industrialised nations are faced with an abundance of problems as well—problems of restlessness, of frustration, of a sense of individual helplessness to resist the machinations of vast organisations seemingly beyond their control. In this modern context the potential contributions of cooperative principles and methods assumes new proportions—in terms of participation in economic decisions by workers and small producers, of consumer protection, of mobilising the public for the fight against pollution, of a countervailing power to multi-national corporations, and of the practical exercise of political and economic democracy.

The essence of the cooperative society is that the individual counts, that he may join together with thousands of other individuals in owning and managing a vast industrial and commercial complex. And yet there is always an opportunity for the individual member to express his personality through the activities which he undertakes jointly with his cooperative colleagues. I recognise, of course, that we are faced with continuous threats to cooperative democracy in the modern age. We, like other mass movements, have our problems arising from delegation of power to official elements. But I believe that these are temporary troubles which our basic democratic structure can and will ultimately solve. It may be that at the beginning of this Decade we need a reaffirmation of our faith—a new determination to demonstrate the viability of our principles. I believe that it is particularly apt for us to make that reaffirmation on the first International Cooperative Day of the new Decade.

\*Speech Delivered by the Director of the International Cooperative Alliance, Dr. S. K. Saxena at International Cooperative Day Celebrations of the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society at Central Hall, Westminster, Saturday July 3rd 1971.

COOPERATIVE  
DEVELOPMENT  
DECADE  
1971-1980



# the cooperative development decade

The International Cooperative Alliance has published a leaflet in English, French and German entitled "The Next Ten Years" for free distribution to leading cooperators at both national and local levels outlining the basic concept of the Cooperative Development Decade. The leaflet mentions the publicity aids to assist in promoting the Cooperative Development Decade now available from the ICA as follows :

1. PAMPHLET "THE COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT DECADE 1971-1980". This pamphlet explains the basic concept of the CDD, its relationship to the UN Development Decade and how cooperative movements, governments and UN agencies are playing their part in the encouragement of cooperative societies in developing countries. The pamphlet is available in English, French, German and Spanish at 15 p. per copy, 25 copies £3.50, 100 copies £12.00.
2. THE CDD BADGE. An attractive lapel badge depicting the rainbow, the globe and the dates of the Cooperative Development Decade 1971-1980. This was designed and manufactured by the Czechoslovak Cooperative Movement as a contribution to the ICA Development Fund. No price is fixed for the badges, but organisations wanting supplies are invited to make as generous a contribution to the Development Fund as possible.
3. ADHESIVE SYMBOLS. The same emblem is produced in colour as an adhesive "sticker" suitable for putting on letters and envelopes. The symbols are obtainable in packets of 100 at the price of £1.00 per packet.
4. UNESCO GIFT COUPONS. Through the use of UNESCO Gift Coupons, cooperators in advanced countries can help cooperators in developing countries in acquiring books needed for cooperative libraries, for formal classes, and for study circles of cooperative members. The Development Fund of the International Cooperative Alliance is included in UNESCO's list of Recommended Beneficiary Projects for 1971-72.
5. GREETINGS CARDS. In conjunction with UNICEF, the ICA is issuing cooperative greetings cards. These carry the cooperative message in English, French, German and Russian. They are suitable for all seasons and festivals.
6. SYNDICATED ARTICLES. The ICA publishes every two weeks a short syndicated article on some aspect of the Cooperative Development Decade including the activities of the ICA and its member-organisations. These are issued to editors and other journals on a commercial basis but they are also available to libraries and individuals for a subscription of £3.00 per year.
7. COOPERATIVE NEWS SERVICE. CNS will in future report on the progress of activities within the Cooperative Development Decade.

Note : Those who wish to obtain any of the above, may send their orders to the International Cooperative Alliance, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W.1 (WIX 9PA), England.

# For the 25th Anniversary

## of Unesco

Rene Maheu

*Director-General of the United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organisation*

Unesco seeks to organise international relations in the intellectual sphere with a view to promoting human rights and helping to establish a just and lasting peace. That is the purpose in view, with aims obviously reaching far into the future but imperatives to be observed immediately. Underlying that purpose is belief in the power of the human spirit to shape the course of history.

It is certainly paradoxical that it should have been governments, the agents of sovereign States, and as such dedicated to the defence of particular temporal interests, which conceived this purpose and undertook to help in its achievement. For my part, I feel that the fact that the undertaking stems from governments is, in itself, highly significant: I regard this as a token of the growing influence of spiritual values in political structures and techniques, which can arouse indignation and alarm only among those thinkers who shrink from any direct contact with action, which is the living stuff of history.

### A Genuine Life of the Spirit

In my work, of course, I have many opportunities of seeing the contradictions which may, within Unesco, cause the motives and behaviour of governments to conflict with the requirements of pure spiritual freedom. But not only have I never found myself obliged to renounce my fundamental convictions: I have, on the contrary, discovered in the service of the Organisation, besides many possibilities of translating those convictions into action in a particularly effective and cogent way, the substance to nurture the aspirations of a genuine spiritual life. I am sure that many others, once seriously committed, have made, and could bear witness to, similar discoveries. Not everyone has the good fortune to be led and required in the pursuit of his profession to discern and give practical expression to the universality of Man.

The power of the spirit in history is not to be taken as referring to any metaphysical or religious transcendence. Nevertheless, relations have been established and developed, especially with the Christian churches, on a basis of mutual understanding which has brought to light—as can be seen in the work being done to help the developing countries—not only possibilities of practical cooperation in specific circumstances but also a real fellowship and even a unity of purpose, inspired by concern for man's destiny on earth.

The reason for this is to be sought in the progressive clarification of what, for want of a better word, we are obliged to call the ideology of

Unesco, the belief, that is to say, in a system of ideas and values which provides at once an explanation of history and a guide to action: the ideology of Human Rights.

### Human Rights in Action

It is Human Rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of 1948, which inspire the whole of Unesco's work and give it its meaning: its work for the establishment of standards, the aid it furnishes to development; its promotion of intellectual effort, in fact all its activities are designed to facilitate the advent of a civilization of the universal. Peace itself has no value and, strictly speaking, no reality for Unesco, unless it is founded on justice which is nothing other than human rights in action. Peace, for Unesco, is not the illusory security or transigent stability represented by the dominance of one power or even a balance of power, the goal pursued so desperately in an armaments race that is as vain as it is exhausting. Peace in justice acknowledged and this, we know full well, can be attained only by radical changes in the structure of societies and the organization of the world. From Unesco's point of view, in which the static has no place, the cause of peace and the cause of progress coincide.

This is so not only because we are still living in a condition where injustice abounds and violence in various forms is breaking out on all sides and at every movement. It is so not simply for the circumstantial reason that human rights, as now conceived and accepted, are by no means fully respected and applied; but for the deeper, essential reason that the mere notion of human rights introduces at the very centre of History the principle of the indefinite advancement of man by man's own efforts. Right—and the law which embodies it—represent the dialectic process whereby man strives towards a better state of his own devising. This, for me, is the ultimate philosophical and

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## UNESCO : 25TH ANNIVERSARY 1946-1971

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**FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENED ON 4TH  
NOVEMBER 1946 IN PARIS WITH 20 MEMBER-STATES**

**The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion by the Charter of the United Nations.**

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moral significance of Unesco's undertaking. And this, too, explains the fundamental, immanent and progressive humanism of that undertaking.

Humanism: for centuries that word was a title to honour. Marxism, in its turn—and not without justification—has laid claim to it; even the religions, in the end, have agreed to make known and justify their messages on this same ground. It is considered proper, today, in certain intellectual circles, to denounce humanism as a form of mystification used by the established authorities. God is no more, man does not exist; and the structures of nature and language are the sole reality of the shadow-play of history; this is, no doubt, for thinkers comfortably installed with all the advantages and honours of the most traditionalist of university institutions, an excellent way of commending themselves to the favour of a younger generation at a loss to know where to turn.

### Human Adventure

I, for my part, am one of those who believe

that, whatever the explanation of reality may be, the whole significance of the world lies in the human adventure; and it is, clearly, because Unesco proceeds from a humanist purpose that it has given me so many reasons for service, so many opportunities for self-fulfilment. It is my hope that the Organization may remain steadfastly true to that purpose.

This is also, I have found, what the peoples expect of Unesco. It is the reason for the confidence the Organization inspires and the immense hopes it arouses. Over and above the relative effectiveness of its work, the most important result of these first twenty-five years of Unesco's existence is that—perhaps more than any other organization—it has enabled the men and women of today, despite all the diversity of their cultures, interests and regimes, to show forth, at least potentially, the universality of their conviction that mankind is one sharing a common nature and ideal. And it is in this way, paradoxically, that Unesco is coming to represent a force with which the political realists will have to reckon. □

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## Unesco Resolution No. 9.15

Approved by the Sixteenth Session (39th Plenary Meeting, 14th November 1970 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Paris

The General Conference,

1. REALISING the great importance of Resolution 2459 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-third session (1968), and resolution 1413 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session (1969), on the role of the cooperative movement in economic and social development,
2. RECOGNIZING the advantages of the cooperative movement as a potential method of releasing powerful forces of self-help for social, economic, cultural and educational progress, in the pursuance of the objectives of the Second Development Decade, especially in developing countries where the cooperative movement provides a very effective source of adult education, in particular in the field of functional literacy,
3. INVITES the Director-General to ensure, by all suitable means, that adequate attention is paid to the task of utilising these advantages of the cooperative movement for making UNESCO's programme more effective in the fields where cooperative experience can be beneficial for the work of UNESCO, while simultaneously making UNESCO's help available to cooperative organisations for their educational work carried out in conformity with UNESCO's aims within the framework of the Second Development Decade. □

# Joint Action by Trade Unions and Cooperatives in Developing Countries

BY

SARAH GRIFFITHS

The task of improving the economic position of the workers and rural peasants in developing countries provides a major challenge for both trade unions and cooperatives. The two movements have grown up independently of each other in these countries, with trade union activities confined almost exclusively to the towns, and cooperatives tending to be concentrated in the rural sector. There have certainly been cases where trade unions and cooperatives have collaborated, but points of contact between them have been limited in extent because of their separate areas of activity.

There are two levels on which trade unions and cooperatives may collaborate—either by coordinating the efforts of the two movements, or by the sponsorship of cooperative activity by individual trade unions. At the first level, trade union and cooperative movements may collaborate in variety of ways: trade unions can set up special funds for the support of cooperatives; cooperative thrift and credit societies and trade unions may together encourage workers to save; in the field of education the two movement may jointly produce literature and audio-visual aids for member education; cooperative subjects may be included in trade union education programmes both at member level and in the training of trade union leaders, and they may collaborate on courses and seminars for the training of administrative personnel. In Colombia the trade union and cooperative movements have made considerable progress in bringing about such collaboration—the Union de Trabajadores de Colombia, one of the two leading workers' organisations in the country, has a special cooperative department which organises training courses for cooperative leaders and personnel, and publishes information and study materials. It also has close contacts with the Union Cooperativa Nacional (an umbrella organisation for all cooperatives linked with the UTC) particularly in the field of credit. This example is not typical of the general situation, though, and such coordination of effort remains rare in developing countries.

More common is the sponsorship of cooperatives by individual trade unions, although here again only a small percentage of unions have explored the possibilities. Where unions are weak, this can be a way of improving the situation of workers more quickly and effectively than possible with collective bargaining. Cooperative thrift and credit societies have been the most successful in this respect: trade unions can provide security for loans to small borrowers, and they can play a big part in encouraging savings by deposit schemes of various types. Consumer cooperatives have

proved more difficult to establish in developing countries, due to problems caused by the limited buying power of members, the habit in many countries of buying on credit, and lack of competent management and member loyalty. Nevertheless there is considerable scope for this kind of cooperative in combating the high prices of private traders. One trade union which has set up a successful consumer cooperative is the Banana Workers Union of the Tela Railroad Company (SITRATERCO) in Honduras, which has five cooperative shops and three vans delivering to plantations, as well as a modern supermarket in La Lima. Another is the Indonesiag Free Railway Workers Union, which has set up a consumer cooperative which concentrates on the sale of rice, buying direct from farmers and thus helping to suppress usurious money-lenders and middlemen. Both these cooperative ventures have succeeded in bringing down prices.

Trade unions in most developing countries are still in their infancy—wage earners may comprise from 5—15% of population, and of these only a small percentage will be organised in trade unions. Nevertheless the movement has made great progress in these areas in recent years, the trade union frequently being the only modern democratic organisation in the country. In spite of the fact that their collective bargaining position is likely to be weak because of the fragmentation and proliferation of the unions and the excess of cheap labour, their members are privileged minority when compared with the mass of workers who are in a permanent state of unemployment or underemployment.

There is much trade unions and cooperatives can do if they work together to create employment and generally improve the situation of the rural worker. Indeed this is vital for the strength of the trade union movement as a whole, for it is impossible to establish a strong trade union movement in the towns while masses of unemployed workers are drifting there from the countryside. A start has been made in this direction in Madagascar, where the Madagascan Trade Union Centre (the FMM) helps peasants in the weighing of their products and provides them with agricultural machinery which is utilised collectively, and is trying to organise the sale of farm products on cooperative lines. In the Philippines the Federation of Free Farmers, comprising tenant farmers and agricultural and plantation workers, in 1966 created the Free Farmers Cooperative and has since embarked on a number of projects such as

*(Contd. on page 26)*



# Training Course in Farm Credit

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, inaugurated the training course in "Farm Credit Management" held by Indian Farm Education Foundation on 9th September 1971 at New Delhi. The course was attended by 18 participants from cooperative institutions and 12 from commercial institutions.

During the course of inaugural address, Mr. Weeraman said "The solution of the small producer's problems would be a lasting one only if the institutions which attempt to solve these problems are managed by the producers themselves on a basis of voluntary association, democratic control and mutual self help. This is the only way in which the exploitation of the farmer's economic needs could be eliminated. This is the cooperative way. But the cooperatives must be real cooperatives, truly voluntary, autonomous and non-profit-seeking. Whatever disciplines are deemed necessary for the good management of farm credit should be internal disciplines freely accepted by the members. The value of a self-imposed discipline is far greater than that of a discipline imposed by an outside authority. Whilst the latter discipline leads to regimentation and so the breaking down of moral, the former improves the members by a single motion, both materially and morally. Thus it is not the financing bank, even if it be a cooperative bank, that should lay down the norms for lending but the borrowing society itself. If the norms are laid down by the bank, the borrowing society tends to be merely an agent of credit whereas if the norms are laid down

by the general body of each cooperatives, the cooperative becomes a real manager of credit. The members who lay down these norms for themselves become more responsible and thus become better users of credit".

"By cooperatives functioning as the suppliers of farm credit and farm guidance, the members of these institutions will slowly but surely become responsible, self-reliant and self-respecting farmers who would be able to function as equal and willing partners of the State in the implementation of governmental schemes of national development. This will not happen if the cooperatives do not have true cooperative character, if they are not really voluntary and autonomous organisations, if they function only as agents of the government or other institutions. By being mere agents they will never reach the desired position of being initiators of policy and collaborators of the government in the great task of nation-building. The presence of independent cooperatives composed of initiators and collaborators at the grass-roots level, helping the government of a country in the implementation of its plans of development will be of much greater value to the government than the presence of only its agents at that level, for as has been truly said by Fauquet, any government of any country is weakest at the village level and this is the very point at which a truly autonomous cooperative movement would be strongest. Therefore the support given by real cooperative institutions at the grass-roots level is of inestimable value to any government for the implementation of its schemes of national development". □

## HERMAN LAMM JOINS ICA DELHI

Mr. Herman Lamm joined the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in October 1971 as Joint Director (Administration & Finance). Mr. Lamm will also serve as the Specialist in Consumer Cooperation of the Regional Office & Education Centre.



Mr. Lamm, a Swedish national, holds a degree in Politics and Economics equivalent to M.A. from Stockholm University, and has a long experi-

ence in Consumer Cooperative work. During the period between 1943 and 1964, he worked with the Stockholm Consumer Cooperative Society, the last seven years of which he was the Publicity Manager of the Society.

He also has experience in Consumer Cooperative work in India and Afganistan. He conducted a feasibility study for Consumer Cooperation in Afganistan in 1963. During 1965-66, he has worked as the Leader of a three-man Swedish Team teaching Consumer Cooperation in the Central Institute of Management for Consumers' Business (CIMCOB) in Bombay which was later merged with the present Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management in Poona, India. After his assignment in CIMCOB he returned to Sweden in 1966 and worked in the Information Section of the Kooperativa Forbundet (KF). He also has worked with the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC) for a short period in 1967. During the last two years, he was in-charge of the Department in KF which is responsible for the work regarding Congresses, Byelaws of the KF and the Retail Societies. □

### REGIONAL SEMINAR ON PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATIVES

A Regional Seminar on Personnel Management in Cooperatives was held at the ICA Regional Office, New Delhi, by the International Cooperatives Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India from 27th September to 16th October, 1971. Delegates from India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand and an observer from the ILO participated.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Agriculture, Government of India. The inaugural function was also attended by the Hon'ble Shri A. P. Shinde, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Dr. R. C. Dwivedi Director, National Cooperative Union of India and a large gathering of distinguished cooperators.

The ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, Mr. P. E. Weeraman, speaking at the inaugural session outlined the work done by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre. He explained the need of an enlightened personnel management policy in cooperatives if they are to develop as independent and autonomous organisations. He said that he is very happy that the ICA Regional Office has been able to hold a seminar on the very important subject of personnel management in cooperatives and thanked the Cooperative Movement of Sweden and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) whose munificence that made possible the holding of this seminar.

Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, welcomed the participants of the seminar and other distinguished guests.

Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia then thanked the Minister for kindly inaugurating the seminar and said that this act of kindness by him and the presence of Mr. Shinde, Minister of State, and the high officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, demonstrated their support to the education work done by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in the field of Cooperation.

Mrs. Milagros D. Nuesa, Cooperative Training Officer of the Cooperative Administration Office of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the participants, thanked the International Cooperatives Alliance and the National Cooperative Union of India for organising the seminar and giving them an opportunity for exchange of ideas.

The seminar was directed by Mr. J. M. Rana assisted by Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director (Education), ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia.

*Text of the speech delivered by Mr. F. A. Ahmed.*

Friends,

We are living in an age of spectacular scientific and technological achievements by mankind. There is also a keen desire among the peoples of the developing countries to make rapid economic and social progress and to catch up with the level of living of the economically advanced regions. Efforts are afoot to obtain this objective. Among the agencies designed to secure this aim, cooperative movement has acquired a distinctive place. In India, for example, cooperation has made significant contribution to bringing about the "Green Revolution", drastically curtailing the influence of individual moneylenders on the village community, serving the farmer by providing agricultural production requisites and marketing facilities, and meeting consumer needs of the people particularly in times of shortages. Over the years, the cooperatives have been able to bring within their fold more than three fourths of the villages and succeeded in developing entrepreneurial skills where devoted leaders have established cooperative industries.



2. While we appreciate the performance of the cooperatives in our own country and feel encouraged by the progress of the movement in many others, it must be recognised that the task of cooperative development is not an easy one for cooperatives are not a form of development, an instrument only but a way of life. They are, however, expected to work in competition with other forms of established economic enterprise and judged by the same norms of commerce which is far too clever for public scrutiny, far too ruthless in its operation and far

too insensitive to social objectives. I am, therefore, glad that the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre have organised this Seminar on Personnel Management to discuss some of the important issues confronting the cooperative movement in the region.

3. The organisation, operation and structure of cooperative society are such that the term 'personnel' includes the members, office bearers and Board of Directors on the one hand, and the paid executives on the other. In any discussion on the subject of 'Personnel Management' therefore all these various categories of people involved in the movement will have to be kept in view. Unless a working relationship is built up among the various agents of the cooperative movement based on mutual trust, affinity of ideals and unity of purpose, the whole texture of the cooperatives would break up asunder. The members will have to be active and responsive and not sleeping partners but still must give the Board of Directors and the Executives the necessary freedom of action and opportunities to use their initiative and business acumen. Once the General Body of a Cooperative Society has laid down the broad frame work of action, it should be left to the Board of Directors to evolve suitable mechanism for achieving the short or long term goals. There should be similarly no ambiguity or cross functioning between the paid staff and the Board of Directors. Once the machinery has been created and the form of operation decided, it should be left to the Executive to implement the decisions with honesty and relative independence. This however would not be possible until we are able to build up a cadre of devoted executives with calibre, resourcefulness and motivation. I would be restricting my observations to this category of people for the time being.

4. Some of the basic issues relating to personnel management uppermost in my mind are (a) determining job specifications of various types of personnel at all levels, (b) fixing their strength, (c) laying down the needed qualifications and experience and the recruitment policy, (d) prescribing pay scale and other facilities which might be adequate incentive to attract right type of persons to man the right job, (e) arranging for their training and development (f) defining the lines of technical and administrative command, (g) providing opportunities of full expression of initiative and qualities of leadership, (h) giving benefits of promotion on the job, and (i) ensuring growth of an employee along with the institution. I hope you will find time to share your experiences on some of these issues and formulate guidelines for improving management efficiency. In doing so, needless to mention, you would take into account the limitations in which the cooperatives are operating in the various countries, the peculiarities of different types of cooperative organisations, and the level of progress achieved in education, science and technology in different communities. An important consideration in this regard would also be the ability of the indivi-

dual cooperative to practice some of the accepted principles of personnel management. I would, however, add that the cooperatives in many countries have reached a stage where this cannot make further impact on the economy and social life unless they radically orient their personnel policy.

5. In India, we are equally concerned about the problems of personnel development in cooperative institutions. By and large, three sets of problems are related to this issue. Firstly, cooperatives heavily depend on the services of government officials. With a view to providing technical and management support to cooperatives, the Government also depute offices on foreign service terms as a deliberate policy. This has no doubt been helpful in meeting the immediate needs of the movement, but to what extent continuance of such a policy on a mass scale would be desirable in the larger interest of the concerned cooperative institutions is a question to be examined carefully. Doubts are raised as to whether the right type of persons have been recruited and whether they would be able to discharge the assigned duties efficiently. Then there are instances in which cooperatives were not able to secure the services of some persons on the terms which they could afford. In order to eliminate some of these major problems, measures have been initiated to assist and encourage formation of cadres, to provide facilities for training of junior, intermediate and senior category of personnel and to grant managerial subsidy to needy and potentially viable cooperatives. I must however frankly admit that the cooperative movement to succeed must build up on its own resources and ability to train up its own persons. The policy of deputations which has been frowned at in other public sector undertakings is still less worthy and reasonable in the cooperative sector. Firstly such people in many cases are not likely to be imbued with the cooperative ideal, would be able to play the Government machinery against the cooperatives and with no personal stakes in the movement, are likely to distort its functioning and image. In any case, it would be necessary—until the cooperative cadre is separately built up—to allow the cooperative leadership to have full control over its employees and the present half-way house is doing good to no one. While I am saying this, I have obviously my own country's model in view. I hope the distinguished delegates here would be able to exchange their experience and suggest on that basis what form of management would be more practical and to the larger good of the community.

6. I feel that if a cohesive cooperative cadre is created, the present tensions in cooperative institutions arising from lack of proper understanding of the objectives, poverty idealism and mechanical application of the trade union approach would automatically disappear. I would, for example, not understand the reasons of a strike in a cooperative field unless either the Board of Directors or the employees or both have no appreciation of the cooperative spirit.

7. The opportunities of development of cooperatives in my country are many and in fact the field is wide open. I hope our experience would be of some benefit to the people in this region and that we would also learn from them as to what types of problems they have faced in their countries. One thing which worries me is somewhat fundamental. Why is it that the cooperative movement in many parts of my country is very unevenly developed and why adequate rural leadership is not thrown up by the cooperative movement? Is it because of lack of patronage from the Government or because the economic system requires greater transformation? Or, is it because those who have control over the cooperative societies have such a

strangle-hold on them that they would not permit younger leadership to come up? These and other questions, I have no doubt, the distinguished delegates to this Seminar would consider. The International Cooperative Alliance could undertake a study of these problems on the pattern of their study on personnel management in selected Super Bazar Cooperatives. We are following up the results of that study and we would surely benefit from the result of similar studies undertaken in other fields.

8. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Seminar.



*A view of the participants attending the Regional Seminar on Personnel Management in Cooperatives.*

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ICA JOURNALS (Annual Subscription)

Review of International Cooperation, Bi-monthly. Rs. 27.00

Cooperative News Service, Monthly. Rs. 18.00

Agricultural Cooperative Bulletin, Monthly. Rs. 18.00

Consumer Affairs Bulletin, Monthly. Rs. 18.00

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## SEMINAR ON DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING COOPERATIVES IN CEYLON

A National Seminar on the development of Cooperative Housing was held jointly by the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre, New Delhi and the Department of Cooperative Development of Ceylon from 23rd August to 2nd September, 1971 at the Cooperative Federation Building, Colombo.

The Seminar was attended by 41 participants and 20 observers, representing the Cooperative Sector, Trade Union Sector, Government Departments dealing with Housing and the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, Cooperative Wholesale Establishment, Bank of Ceylon, People's Bank and Ceylon Savings Bank.

The Seminar was inaugurated by the Hon. T.B. Illangaratne, Minister for Foreign and Internal Trade, in the presence of a large distinguished gathering. The Hon'ble Minister in his address emphasized the important role which Housing Cooperatives could play in Ceylon and said—"In our United Front programme of work, election manifesto and Throne Speech, we had given an understanding that we would make use of the State Sector, Cooperative Sector, private sector and also the local government sector in our development programmes—especially housing and other programmes. We could therefore be satisfied that we expect a great deal from the Cooperative Movement with regard to housing too".

Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Deputy Director (Publications & Public Relations) of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre along with Messrs R.G.G.O. Gunasekera, Commissioner of Cooperative Development, L. M. V. de' Silva, President, Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, directed the seminar. The ICA Regional Office in addition to two of its own officer provided two other resource persons namely, Mr. G.S. Dass, General Manager, Cooperative Central Bank, Malaysia, and Mr. D.D. Naik, Deputy Manager, Maharashtra Cooperative Housing Finance Society, Bombay, India, to lecture at the seminar.

The seminar discussed the progress made by cooperative housing societies and also ways in which cooperative housing could be developed in the future.

The seminar was of the opinion that cooperative housing societies could make an important contribution towards providing homes for persons in low and middle income groups and thereby improve the housing situation in the country.

The seminar noted with satisfaction that the Government of Ceylon has recognised that the cooperative sector can play an important role in implementing the Government's Housing Program. In view of this the cooperative sector should be closely associated in implementing the Five-year Housing Programme of the Government.



*Mr. J. M. Rana speaking at inaugural session. Seated (l to r) are Mr. R. G. G. O. Gunasekera, Commissioner of Cooperative Development, Mr. L. M. V. de Silva, President of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, Hon'ble T. B. Illangratne, Minister for Foreign and Internal Trade and Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Deputy Director, ICA Regional Office.*

An important decision arrived at this Seminar was the immediate formation of the "National Cooperative Housing Development Society". While the Seminar was in progress the necessary bye-laws and regulations were drafted and this society is to be registered under the Cooperative Societies Act during the first week of October 1971.

The objects of this society will be :

- (a) to act as the spokesman for housing co-operatives in the Country ;
- (b) to guide and assist in the formation of Co-operative Housing Societies ;
- (c) to provide liaison with various government departments, public corporations, local bodies, financial institutions etc.;

- (d) to prepare plans and programmes for development of cooperative housing ;
- (e) to provide training to managerial and technical personnel required by the cooperative housing sector and educate the members in cooperative principles and practices, house maintenance and community living ;
- (f) to provide expertise in regard to administrative technical, financial and legal matters ;
- (g) to disseminate information regarding research in building techniques ;
- (h) to arrange and procure building materials required by the cooperative housing societies.



*A view of the audience at the inaugural session.*

**THE SEMINAR DECIDED** that pilot cooperative housing projects be started as soon as possible where prospects are good. e.g. thrift and credit societies which have substantial savings at their disposal.

It was also suggested that a permanent committee comprising representatives from the cooperative sector and the Housing Department of the Ministry of Housing and Construction be constituted to formulate and implement a cooperative housing programme.

The other conclusions arrived at the seminar were :

- (1) In the rural areas cooperative housing societies should utilise the immense potential of the available labour force and organise building activities on the basis of aided self-help. Cooperative societies should be formed for artisans and workers in the building trade such as masons, carpenters and other skilled and unskilled labour.



(2) As the current regulations pertaining to house constructions are not conducive to the development of housing, it was decided that these regulations be amended to suit present-day conditions. It was suggested that the local authorities should pass building plans expeditiously.

The seminar strongly recommended that the People's Bank in which cooperative societies have invested their capital and which is the sole financing agency for the cooperative movement should draw up an appropriate scheme for financing cooperative housing.

The rate of interest on housing loans given by the Bank of Ceylon and the Ceylon Savings Bank—11 per cent—was regarded by the Seminar as prohibitive for low and middle income group persons. The seminar recommended that a suitable policy for financing housing development should be evolved whereby loans of adequate amounts and at reasonable rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent are provided to persons in the lower

income groups to enable them to build their own homes.

The seminar strongly recommended that the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon should invest a portion of its investible funds in promoting home ownership as such investment would benefit policy holders from the lower and middle income groups.

The seminar also recommended that private commercial and industrial firms should provide housing loans to their employees at reasonable interest or should provide loans to cooperative housing societies of their employees for building homes.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

The 13th Meeting of the Advisory Council of ICA Regional Office & Education Centre will be held on 8th and 9th November 1971 in Melbourne, Australia. The meetings of the Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Trade and Board of Advisors of IDACA will be held on the 1st November and 5th November respectively.

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## JOINT ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES

*(Contd. from page 19)*

irrigation and rice production and marketing. The International Federation of Plantation Agricultural and Allied Workers promotes the formation of peasant organisations in developing countries with a view to improving the economic and social status of non-wage earning agricultural workers. It has also helped develop consumer cooperatives in Africa (Nigeria, Kenya, Cameroon and Ethiopia) and in Asia (Philippines and Malaysia). Such efforts are few and far between though,

and rural communities remain a virtually unexplored field for trade union activity.

Although in the majority of developing countries collaboration between trade unions and cooperatives has so far been undertaken on only a small scale, there is great potential for such collaboration. It is vital that the activities of trade unions should cover as wide a field as possible if they are to be effective in raising the standard of living of the mass of the population in developing countries. □

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A successful man is one who can lay a firm foundation with the bricks that others throw at him.

—David Brinkley



## Regional News Roundup

### CEYLON

#### DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Divisional Development Council set up by the Government of Ceylon have put forward numerous projects to be undertaken by the recently reorganised large primary multipurpose cooperative societies or by cooperative societies or by cooperatives which may be specially organised for the purpose.

Some of the projects have been already started by the cooperative societies. The commonest among the projects relates to brick and tile making, manufacture of boats for fishermen and manufacture of beedi.

### INDIA

#### FIRST ALL-INDIA COOPERATIVE HOUSING CONFERENCE

The conference was organised by the National Cooperative Housing Federation, New Delhi, with the assistance of Mysore State Cooperative Housing Corporation, Bangalore. It was held at the Institute of Engineers, Bangalore on 26th and 27th October, 1971. Mr. Dharm Vira, the Governor of Mysore State inaugurated the conference. Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director (Education) conveyed fraternal greetings on behalf of the ICA. The conference was attended by over 200 cooperators from different parts of the country. It was presided over by Mr. P. S. Bhatt and directed by Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Chairman and General Secretary respectively of the National Cooperative Housing Federation.

Among other subjects, the conference discussed a proposal of establishing a Regional Demonstration Project to develop cooperative housing in South and East Asia. The Project was initiated during the ICA Regional Seminar on Development of Housing Cooperatives in South-East Asia, held in Malaysia in October-November, 1970. It is being sponsored by the International Cooperative Housing Development Association, New York and the International Cooperative Alliance and proposed to be located first in India.

The concluding session of the conference which discussed the reports of working groups was addressed by Shri Jagan Nath Pahadia, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India.

#### SHORT TERM COURSE FOR GENERAL MANAGERS CONCLUDES

The XXI Session of the Short Term Course for General Managers, Executive Officers and

other Senior Personnel of Wholesale Cooperative Consumer Stores, State and National Consumer Federations concluded at the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, on 28th August 1971 in which 34 persons participated.

#### COOPS. RECORD STEADY INCREASE IN FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION

There has been a progressive increase in the volume of fertilizers distributed by cooperatives in the last three years. During the year 1969-70, the cooperative system distributed fertilizers worth Rs. 232.49 crores as against Rs. 200.80 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 183.19 crores in 1967-68. Compared to the year 1961-62, there has been a seven fold increase in 1969-70 in the turnover of cooperatives in fertilizer distribution. The operations of cooperatives will be substantially stepped up during 1971-72 when their turnover is expected to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

#### MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR EXECUTIVES

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has advised all apex marketing federations and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation to sponsor at least one executive for the Agricultural Supply and Marketing Course conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. The training course for middle/senior level executives connected with production and distribution of agricultural inputs, comes under the purview of the training subsidy scheme of the Corporation.

#### SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR BACKWARD AREAS

The cooperatively backward areas in India, particularly the eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan will receive a fresh impetus to life when a concerted programme will soon be launched by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The Corporation, which had met on June 21, 1971 under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had approved it.

The Programme covers mainly the integrated area development programmes of production, marketing, processing, storage, etc., in the areas, agricultural processing and agro-based industries, marketing of foodgrains directly and on behalf of the State Governments as well as the Food Corporation of India, marketing of commercial crops like jute, establishment of an efficient system of

distribution of agricultural inputs, training, technical consultancy and managerial assistance.

## **NATIONAL COOP. NEWS AGENCY CONTEMPLATED**

Mr. Ram Gopal Tiwari, M.P., former Minister of Cooperation and Law in Madhya Pradesh, now President of the National Cooperative Union of India stressed the need for National level cooperative news agency with branches in every State at a discussion held on problems relating to the cooperative education in Maharashtra State at Maharashtra State Cooperative Union.

## **IRAN**

### **SEMINAR ON THE NEW COOPERATIVE LAW OF IRAN**

A three-day seminar to explain the new cooperative law was held in July 1971 in Teheran recently. The Seminar was attended by nearly thousand participants and among them were university professors and provincial cooperative workers.

### **CONSUMER STORES IN RURAL SOCIETIES**

The programme of establishing consumer stores in rural cooperatives have progressed steadily. In June 1971 the number of rural societies running consumer stores stood at 1139.

## **JAPAN**

### **COURSES FOR COOPERATORS**

The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), Japan, conducted two training courses for cooperators from the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and from Malaysia during the first half of 1971. The course for the cooperators from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan was conducted in Japanese and the participants from Korea were mainly presidents of amalgamated primary agricultural cooperatives, while those from Taiwan were mainly managers of primary agricultural associations.

The course for the Malaysian cooperative leaders was on multipurpose cooperatives with special emphasis on credit.

In addition to these courses, IDACA also collaborated with the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in conducting a Regional Seminar on Shop Planning and Management in May 1971.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **COOPS CONTRIBUTE TO CCEB EDUCATION FUND**

During the month of May 1971, 76 cooperatives have contributed 20,326 pesos to the educational

fund of the Central Cooperative Educational Board of the Philippines. This brings the total collection since January 1971 to 104,733.17 pesos.

## **THAILAND**

### **COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THAILAND**

The Cooperative League of Thailand has been admitted into the International Cooperative Alliance as an associate member.

The league is a semi-governmental organisation and was created for the purpose of promoting the cooperative movement under the authority of the Cooperative Act. The League functions as a national union and brings together in its membership all types of cooperatives. At present there are 5,596 societies, with a total individual membership of 534,074, reserves amount to about £4,000.

The Cooperative League provides education to members, committeemen and employees of cooperative societies, gives assistance to technical problems and co-ordinates requests to appropriate governmental agencies for assistance to cooperative societies; carries out publicity to create a better understanding of the cooperative movement, undertakes research and studies of cooperative activities; reviews cooperative legislation and any other legislation affecting the cooperative movement and makes representation to the Government accordingly; publishes cooperative journals and other aids; and promotes cooperative relationships between different types of cooperatives.

### **COURSE FOR MANAGERS**

Colonel Surin Cholpraserd, Deputy Under-Secretary, Ministry of National Development, Thailand, presided over a function held on August 11 at the Training Centre to present certificates to 34 trainees who successfully completed the Management Course for Managers of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The Course, the second of its kind, was organised by the Cooperative Techniques and Promotion Division of the Ministry of National Development, and the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kasetsart University with a view to training the managers and the assistant managers of agricultural cooperatives to qualify them to handle the work of large societies formed by merging small credit cooperatives into larger units throughout the country. The 81-day course included the principles of cooperation, cooperative business administration, agricultural credit, marketing, accounting and principle of statistics. □

## KF ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

The Annual Assembly of Kooperativa Forbundet was held in the new Parliament Building in Stockholm on the 7th and 8th June, 1971. Apart from delegates from the Swedish cooperative movement, 29 foreign delegates representing 21 organisations in 13 countries were also present.

Mr. R.P.B. Davies, Secretary for Administration, representing the ICA expressed appreciation to KF for its strong support of the work of the Alliance, both in terms of financial support and of resource persons to the ICA's Centres in South-East Asia and East Africa. He went on to say that the world cooperative movement was more than the total sum of its national movements and if the Alliance was to be effective at the international level it had to have leadership that was anchored in the strength of a national movement. Mr. Davies pointed out that the Swedish cooperative movement had played a part in providing such leadership for the Alliance. In Dr. Mauritz Bonow KF had provided the Alliance with an outstanding President. Mr. John Sallborg was elected the first Chairman of INTERCOOP. The International Cooperative Housing Committee has, for the last ten years, been chaired by Mr. Sven Kypengren from HSB. Mr. Davies also recalled the generous gift of £20,000 to the ICA Development Fund on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the ICA last year.

It was reported that the aggregate sales of KF and its subsidiaries for 1970 amounted to about £532 million, an increase of 16.9% compared with 1969. The large increase is partly due to the inclusion in the turnover of the new regional warehouse for Greater Stockholm, the Warby brewery and certain soft drink plants previously owned by individual cooperative societies.

## AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY

Dr. Luigi Enrico Marsullo, formerly a lecturer in economics and agrarian economics and policy at the University of Bari, Italy, has been appointed Agricultural Secretary of the ICA and has taken up his duties in London on the 12th July, 1971.

## REGIONAL DIRECTOR VISITS FOLK SCHOOL

During his recent visit to the Philippines, the ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, Mr. P. E. Weeraman, paid a visit to some cooperatives in the Negros island of the Philippines. Among the prominent cooperators he met were Monseigneur Antonio Y. Fortich, D.D., Bishop of Bacolod, Col. Arcadio S. Lozada, Chief of Police, Bacolod



(l to r) Sister Leontina Castillo, Sister Gregoria Villarosa, and Mr. Weeraman at the Nord-F School premises.

City, Sister Leontina Castillo, Principal of La Consolacion College, and Sister Gregoria Villarosa who is in charge of the Nord-F Folk School.

## REGIONAL DIRECTOR INAUGURATES AUDIT COURSE AT INDORE COLLEGE

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, inaugurated on 17th July 1971 the 17th General Basic Course and 5th Special Course in Cooperative Audit of the Cooperative Training College, Indore. The inaugural function was presided over by Mr. B. S. Mandloi, Chairman, Indore Premier Cooperative Bank.

Addressing the trainees, Mr. Weeraman said "Both governmental and non-governmental professional workers in the cooperative movement have a sacred duty of being true guides, philosophers and friends to the cooperators..... You must be their honest mentors even though you may have to pay the price for it. You have to make sacrifices for the Movement and be ready to make them. This you will do only if you are yourselves so enamoured of the Movement that you will be prepared to make any sacrifice to preserve the character and the integrity of the movement".

## REGIONAL DIRECTOR VISITS INDORE PROJECT

Mr. P. E. Weeraman, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia. Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, visited ICA/NCUI Education Project at Indore in July 1971.

*The Cooperative Education Field Project run by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India.*



*A training class being addressed by the Project Officer, Mr. V.N. Pandya. The president of the local cooperative district bank, the Regional Director and the Director (Education) of the ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia are on his right in that order.*



*The head of the local panchayat at Barlai welcoming the guests on July 16, 1971.*



*The Regional Director addressing a Meeting at the Rangwasa Cooperative Society near Indore.*

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE SEMINARS

The Swedish Cooperative Centre held its 12th International Cooperative Seminar for participants from South-East Asia from the 3rd May to 20th June, 1970. The Seminar was attended by students from India, Malaysia and the Philippines and a special guest from Tanzania. Studies included agricultural cooperative credit, agricultural cooperative marketing, cooperative education and financial planning. The Seminar was preceded by a one week orientation seminar in New Delhi, India. At the completion of the seminar, the students visited Denmark and the Cooperative College at Standford Hall, U.K. On their visit to London, the students met Dr. S. K. Saxena, Director, International Cooperative Alliance.

## SCC COOPERATIVE SEMINAR

The Swedish Cooperative Centre in close collaboration with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) held its 13th International Cooperative Seminar from 17th August to 19th October, 1971. The participants were selected from a number of national seminars organized by the ICA office in Moshi, within its region. In all 25 cooperative educators were given training in practical and job oriented subjects. Six participants came from Kenya, nine from Tanzania, eight from Uganda, and two from Zambia. In addition four Swedish participants also attended the seminar.

## RANA VISITS BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS COOPERATIVE

Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA Regional Office and Education Centre, recently visited the Bombay Dock Workers' Cooperative Credit Society and observed various activities that are carried out by the society. This society is



*Mr. Rana at a consumer store run by the Bombay Dock Workers Cooperative.*



*A housing project of the Bombay Dock Workers Co-operative in Bombay.*

engaged not only in supply of credit but also in supply of consumer goods and house building for its members.

#### **DAIRY ADVISORY TEAM VISITS REGIONAL OFFICE**

The Operation Flood Development Advisory Team to India headed by Mr. R.H. Bonde, visited recently the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre and had discussions with the Regional Director and other officers of the Regional Office.

The Team is visiting India in connection with the Indian National Dairy Development Boards proposed project "Operation Flood" which is designed to improve milk producers returns by creating a "flood" of rurally produced milk in the four major cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, through improved dairy practices.

#### **ICFTU/ILO ASIAN SEMINAR ON TRADE UNION EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION**

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Asian Trade Union College held a Seminar on Trade Union Education Administration in collaboration with the International Labour Office from July 26 to September 23, 1971. The first phase of the Seminar was held at the Asian Trade Union College, New Delhi. The second phase conducted in Europe included among other programmes a three-day seminar at the ILO Headquarters in Geneva and study visits in West Germany, Norway and Sweden.

#### **COURSE FOR LADY INSTRUCTORS**

The All-India Cooperative Educational Instructors Training Centre of the National Cooperative Union of India organised a Refresher-cum-Orientation Course for Lady Cooperative Instructors from various states in India. The Course was held from October 1st to October 15th 1971. On October 12, the participants visited the ICA Offices in New Delhi where they had interesting discussions on Women and Cooperatives and saw film on the Swedish "Test Kitchen".

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## **ICA Publications**

Mimeographed and bound reports. Price per copy Rs. 2.50

**Cooperative Employee Training**

**ICA Fellowship Programme.**

**Organisation and Functioning of Cooperative Unions in S.E. Asia.**

**Development of Housing Cooperatives in S.E. Asia.**

**Distribution of goods through Consumer Cooperatives in Japan. Rs. 10.00.**

Please mail orders to the ICA Regional Office, 43 Friends Colony, New Delhi-14.

## Technical Assistance & Coop Trade

### ICA ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE COLLEGE LIBRARY, SEOUL REPUBLIC OF KOREA

On the basis of a request received earlier from the NACF in the Republic of Korea the ICA decided to assist the Library through purchase of books and by providing furniture and fixtures. The Cooperative Development Committee then sanctioned US \$ 3,775/- for the Purchase of equipment and books. As the College was in a position to use books in Japanese we had requested the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Japan, to donate books on agriculture economics and co-operation to the College. The Central Union very kindly donated about 100 books to this Library. In addition, a number of books in English were

purchased and sent by the Regional Office to the College Library as also a set of books published by the Regional Office. Some books are yet to be sent from New Delhi as well as from London.

The College had made very good use of the assistance given by the ICA. The building earlier earmarked for the Library has been renovated and a full-time Librarian has been appointed by the College. The library has been reorganised in a systematic manner as can be seen from the accompanying photographs. The President of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF), Dr. Bong Kyun Suh who visited the College library during April this year was very pleased with the arrangements made for the library and has since approved the construction of a new building for the Library.



Pictures Show the Various facilities existing at the Cooperative Library of the Agricultural Cooperative College, Seoul, Republic of Korea.



**SURVEY OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL  
MARKETING PROJECTS IN SOUTH-EAST  
ASIA—PART II**

2. Member

Mr. Russell Holyoak  
Export Manager,  
Murray Goulburn Cooperative,  
Melbourne (Victoria),  
Australia.

3. Member

Mr. Yong Jin Kim  
Research Department  
National Agricultural Coop.  
Marketing Federation, Seoul  
(Republic of Korea)

The second part of the Survey was undertaken during September-October 1971 for identifying the areas for the development of agricultural marketing projects in Ceylon and the Republic of Korea. Iran has requested postponement of the Survey till 1972.

The Study Team Visited Ceylon and the Republic of Korea between September 19 and October 17, 1971. During these visits, the Study Team examined the cooperative marketing projects earlier submitted by the member-movements in these countries to the ICA. Projects in Ceylon relate to the marketing of vegetables and, to some extent, fruits. The Korean projects deal with fruit marketing.

The Regional Office has appointed the following study Team for the second part of the Survey :

1. Leader of the Study Team Mr. M.V. Madane,  
Joint Director (TA & T)  
ICA Regional Office,  
New Delhi.

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1. Membership of a cooperative society should 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.

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs should 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.

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

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and should 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.

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

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



# ICA Publications

Professor D. G. Karve Commemoration Volume. Rs 50 00. (A rebate of Rs 20 allowed until 31st of December 1971).

A Study of Personnel Management in Selected Cooperative Super Markets in India. Rs. 12 00 (rebate of Rs. 3 allowed).

A Model Cooperative Societies Law. Rs. 3.00.

The Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development. Rs. 5.00.

Farming Guidance Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives. Rs. 10.00.

State and Cooperative Development. Rs. 20 00.

Cooperative Education—Progress or Perish. Rs. 3.00.

Education for Agricultural Cooperatives in South-East Asia. Rs. 3.00.

Cooperative Education—Report of the ICA/UNESCO/NCUI Conference. Rs. 7.50.

ICA in South-East Asia—the first decade. Rs. 12.00

Agricultural Cooperative Credit in South-East Asia. Rs. 20.00

Directory of Cooperative Trade in South-East Asia. Rs. 20.00 per set.

Manual for Study Circle Leaders. Rs. 5.00.

A Handbook of Techniques of Teaching and Teaching Aids for Cooperative Educational Instructors. Rs. 2.50.

A Handbook of Communication and the Cooperative Teacher. Rs. 2.50

Shop Planning and Management. Rs. 10.00.

Annotated Bibliography of Literature on Cooperative Movement in South-East Asia, and Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia. Annual subscription Rs. 7.50 each.

**Terms :** In India publications are supplied per VPP. Payments if received in advance will mean free postage. Cooperative training Centres are allowed a rebate of 25% on all publications. Payment should be sent by MO or Bank Draft.



*For further details, please contact :*

The Publications Section

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA  
43, FRIENDS' COLONY, NEW DELHI-14

# Cooperative Publications

## HOUSING COOPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA

Mr. N. A. Kularajah, President of the Cooperative Union of Malaysia, in his foreword to the book writes "This is an exceptionally interesting and informative book written by an eminent cooperator... .."



The book can be ordered from the Malaysian Cooperative Printing Press Society Limited, 120 Jalan Semangat, P. Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

## CEYLON AGRICULTURE—A PERSPECTIVE

A book entitled "Ceylon Agriculture—A Perspective" by Dr. P. C. Bansil, Joint Director, Agri-

cultural Prices Commission (Department of Agriculture), Government of India, has been published by Dhanpat Rai & Sons, 1683 Nai Sarak, Delhi-6.

Dr. P. S. N. Prasad, Director, UN/Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, has written the foreword to the book. In his foreword Mr. Prasad says "The author deserves to be congratulated for having produced a compendious and informative study on a most difficult subject. He has succeeded in vividly highlighting the Ceylon agriculture which has many peculiarities of its own in the shape of an export-oriented economy and a highly subsidised agriculture with free food rations. He has put in some very careful and methodical work in collecting together information from various sources and putting it together so as to get meaningful results." The book is priced at Rs. 50/-.

## HANDBOOK ON COMMUNICATION

"A Handbook on Communication and the Cooperative Teacher" has recently been prepared by the Assistant, Publications, Mr. Daman Prakash, for the lecturers working at the cooperative training centres in India. Copies can be had from the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre, New Delhi, and the price per copy is Rs. 2.50.

His earlier "Handbook on Techniques of Teaching and Teaching Aids for Cooperative Educational Instructors" working under the cooperative member education programme is also available with the ICA Regional Office at the rate of Rs. 2.50 a copy.

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ICA Publications can be had directly from the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, 43 Friends Colony, New Delhi-14 on the basis of firm orders.

In India publications are supplied only per V.P.P.

# state and coop- erative develop- ment

This latest publication of the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office for South-East Asia, contains papers presented at the Experts' Conference on "The Role of Government in Cooperative Development", and its report.

Published through the Allied Publishers Private Limited.

Price : Indian Rs. 20.00, postage inclusive.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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