



**BULLETIN NO 19**

**1988**

# **RESEARCH REGISTER**

of

**Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries  
and Selected Bibliography**



ICA Library  
334:01(-77)  
ICA-R  
ICA 02123

**GENEVA**

**BUDAPEST**

Aim of the International Research Register of Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries is to maintain a centralized record and disseminate information concerning research studies and other publications.

The Research Register is an ICA project within the framework of the co-operative Development Decade.

The Bibliography contained in this issue has been collected by COPAC, elaborated by the Polish Co-operative Research Institute, prepared for publication and provided with indexes by the Hungarian Co-operative Research Institute, and printed in Hungary.

A supplement of the Directory of Organizations Engaged in Co-operative Research is intended to be attached to the Bulletins. Informations concerning research organizations are welcomed.

Subscription requests should be directed to:  
International Co-operative Alliance  
15, Route des Morillons,  
CH-1218 Grand-Sanconnex, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Subscription price: S. Fr. 10 per copy  
Account No: 284043.45.00.90-2 Banque Centrale Co-operative  
Geneve, Suisse

ICA 02123

Bulletin No 19  
1988.

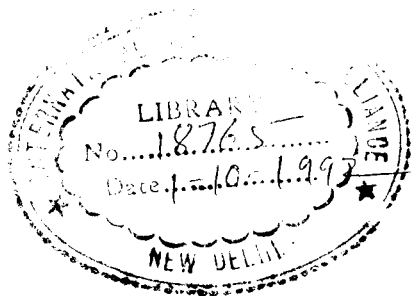
020:01(-77)  
ICP

RESEARCH

REGISTER

of

Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries and  
Selected Bibliography



CO-OPERATIVE  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

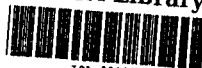
CO-OPERATIVE  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

00-013 Warsaw,  
Ul. Jasna 1.  
POLAND

CH-1218 Le Grand-  
Saconnex-GENEVA  
Route des Morillons 15  
SWITZERLAND

1021 Budapest  
Labanc u. 22/b  
HUNGARY

ICA Library



ICA 02123

Published by  
Co-operative Research Institute  
1021 Budapest, II., Labanc u. 22/b  
HUNGARY

Responsible for publications

Prof. Dr. S. ZSARNÓCZAI  
Director

MESZ NYOMDA 88-055

## EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. Sam Mshiu  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE  
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Dr. Zofia Chyra-Rolicz  
CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
WARSAW, POLAND

Dr. Robert Houlton  
CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE  
LOUGHBOROUGH, UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. János Juhász  
CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Mr. Tristram Eastwood  
COMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF AID  
TO CO-OPERATIVES (COPAC)  
ROME, ITALY

Information about recently completed research and published works should be directed to Dr. Z. Chyra-Rolicz, Co-operative Research Institute, 00-013 Warsaw, Ul. Jasna 1., Poland

Inquiries concerning the publications and correspondence regarding distribution or address changes should be directed to Dr. J. Juhász Co-operative Research Institute, Budapest, 1371. P.O. Box 398, Hungary.



## GUIDE

### Codes for languages

Arabic	Ar	Indonesian	In
Bulgarian	Bu	Italian	It
Chinese	Ch	Japanese	Ja
Czech	Cz	Korean	Ko
Danish	Da	Malay	Ma
Dutch	Ne	Persian	Pe
English	En	Polish	Po
French	Fr	Portuguese	Pt
German	De	Russian	Ru
Grecian	Gr	Sinhala	Si
Gujarati	Gu	Spanish	Es
Hebrew	He	Sweden	Sw
Hindi	Hi	Thai	Ta
Hungarian	Hu	Turkish	Tr

For the summaries the same codes are used  
but beginning with a small letter

### Other abbreviations used

bibliography	bibl	reference(s)	ref
diagram(s)	dgm	statistical	stat
graph(s)	gph	supplement	suppl
illustration(s)	ill	table(s)	tab

### Readers' Guide

After bibliographical data each item contains indication of language and of the geographical coverage.

English title of studies is always underlined by a broken line, in case the original language differs, a translation is given in brackets.

In case of unpublished papers, the date mentioned is that of finishing research or manuscript. In such cases the sponsoring institute is also indicated.

## CONTENTS

	Page
I. REFERENCE WORKS	9
Bibliographies	9
Reports of conferences, seminars, meetings, recommendations and resolutions on co-operatives	10
II GENERAL WORKS	17
Co-operative theory and doctrine, co-operative principles, theoretical studies	17
Role of co-operative movements in socioeconomic development	18
History of co-operative movements, historical archives	21
Situation of the co-operative movement in general and by country and at different levels	22
III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES	24
Agricultural co-operatives	24
Agricultural marketing co-operatives	29
Agricultural machinery co-operatives	31
Co-operative farming /farming groups/	32
Agricultural processing co-operatives	39
Agricultural irrigation	40
Fisheries	41
Credit for fishermen's co-operatives insurance, marketing and processing	41
Multipurpose co-operatives	42
Credit and banking co-operatives	43
Consumer co-operatives	48
Workers' productive co-operatives	
Industrial /building, etc/	49
Artisanal handicraft co-operatives of disabled persons	49
Housing co-operatives /urban, rural/	50
Other co-operatives /including forestry etc/	50
IV. NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS	52
Traditional forms of mutual self-help association,	52
Modern forms of mutual and self-help associations, pre-co-operatives	53
V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT	54
Relationship between co-operatives on the same or at different levels in a country	54
Relationship between co-operative organizations at plurinational and international levels	56



	Page
VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES	57
General	57
Rules and by-laws, internal administration	58
Democracy in co-operatives, member participation and leadership dership	59
Personnel policy	60
VII. ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES	62
Business policy, financing, internal planning	62
VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES	67
IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION	77
Educations and training of members	77
Training of employees	81
Educational programmes by industrialized countries for co-operators from developing countries	81
Higher education	82
X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE	84
General	84
Laws, legislation, decrees for co-operatives and influencing co-operatives /including tax regulations/	86
Co-operatives and land reform	87
Governmental, advisory and promotional services for co-operatives	98
Role of co-operatives in all aspects of state planning	99
XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS	108
Relations with trade unions	108
Relations with inter-governmental organizations	108
XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	110
Trade, finance	110
XIII. SUBJECT RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES	111
XIV. RESEARCH	114
Research methods and organizations	114
AUTHOR INDEX	119
GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX	127
SUBJECT INDEX	131



## I. REFERENCE WORKS

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

See also: 43, 128, 223

1. COOPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CANADA, Cooperatives and International development: an annotated Bibliography. Coop. College of Canada, National Office, Saskatoon 1985, pp. 23.  
En Worldwide

Materials listed in this bibliography are generally available for borrowing within Canada.

2. GYLLSTROM, B., HOLMEN, H., Bibliography on cooperatives and development. University of Lund /Sweden/ 1985, pp. 157. ---  
En Developing countries  
ISBN 91-970771-0-0

This bibliography provides information about theoretically oriented studies on cooperatives in third world countries. It includes books, reports, papers and articles, and is mainly based on information available at FAO, ILO and ICA libraries. Most of the material refers to the period 1965-1982, and comprises titles in English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

3. ICA Library Catalogue. Part I. Subject: UDC 0-333. Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi 1978, pp. 214.  
En South-East Asia

This catalogue contains a complete list of documents in the ICA Library collected over a period of 16 years /1960-1976/. It is intended for persons with diverse interest such as those trying to build up their own libraries or those seeking information on cooperative literature.

4. TAN, N., IVGIN, H., NASRATTINOGLU, I. U., Karinca Dersigi. Kooperatifcilikle ilgili Bibliyografya, 1934-1984. /Bibliography of the Cooperative Magazine ,,Karinca''/. Türk Kooperatifçilik Kurumu Yayınları: 55, Ankara 1984, pp. 437.  
Tr Turkey

This bibliography encompasses all the papers in Turkish language published in Magazine ,,Karinca'' in the years 1934-1984.

5. ZAHLAN, A. B., Agricultural bibliography of Sudan 1974-1983: selected, classified and annotated. Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Series on Arab Agriculture No. 2. Ithaca Press, London 1984, pp. 336.  
ISBN 0-86372-017-X  
En Sudan

The bibliography comprises 1604 annotated references, generally with abstracts, on the following subjects: 1) general /296 ref./ covering agricultural policy, settlement and land tenure, education and extension, credit and marketing; 2) physical environment /104 ref./ covering geology, soils, rainfall, drainage and irrigation, and climate; 3) natural resources /130 ref./ covering vegetation, desertification, forestry and fisheries; 4) sociology /77 ref./ covering women, cooperatives and mechanization; 5) infrastructure, storage, transport and processing /34 ref./; 6) plant husbandry /489 ref./ covering cotton, wheat, sorghum, sugarcane, other crops, plant diseases and pest control, and herbicides; 7) animals and animal husbandry /103 ref./; 8) agricultural medicine /171 ref./ covering nutrition and various diseases; and 9) veterinary research /200 ref./. The bibliography has been prepared as part of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation research programme on policy oriented systems analysis of the agricultural sectors of Jordan, Sudan and Syria.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
RESOLUTIONS ON COOPERATIVES

See also: 64, 65, 95, 102, 116, 119, 133, 136, 183, 251

6. CEBOTAREV, E. A., SHENTON, W., WILLIAMS, G., OGBONNA, E. F., ROJAS REGUENA, I., FLORA, C. B., GOULEK, D., Special issue on comparative rural development Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph, Guelph 1984, pp. 106.  
En Nigeria, Cuba

The articles in this collection were originally given as papers at the conference on the Sociopolitical Implications of Rural Development: A Comparative Perspective, held at the University of Guelph in March 1983. The purpose of the conference was to examine the planned and unplanned consequences of rural development policies and work under contrasting sociopolitical systems and in countries of different levels of industrialization. The case of the industrialized countries is exemplified in three papers which discuss North American rural development, with a special focus on Prince Edward Island, the most agricultural and rural province of Canada. The remaining papers all relate to the developing countries; three /Nigerian agriculture - development and crises, by

W. Shenton; The dynamics of inequalities in rural Hausaland, by G. Williams; and Problematics of development planning and implementation in Third World countries, by E. F. Ogbonna/ examine the rural development process, as it took place historically and as it proceeds today in Nigeria. Agrarian reform and rural development in Cuba /I. Rojas Requena/ discusses the Cuban agrarian reforms and the Cuban cooperative movement as instruments of social change, and their impact on the quality of life of rural families and on rural transformation. Women and development projects: planned and unplanned change /C. B. Flora/ calls attention to the effects of economic and political changes on the world level on conditions of life and work of rural families and women and points out examined assumptions and unplanned effects of development policies. The final paper, incentive systems as policy instruments for equitable development /D. Goulek/ proposes needed reorientations of the development incentive systems: instead of directing them to the economically able and powerful, they should be directed to the marginalized and poverty-stricken masses. A research agenda on this theme is also proposed.

7. COPAC, Current Assistance to Cooperatives in Developing Countries - 1982-83. Supplement I - Agency Profiles. COPAC, Rome, 1984, pp. 43.

En

Developing countries

This supplement presents the information in that directory in the form of agency profiles, describing the totality of assistance provided by each agency to cooperatives during 1982 and 1983.

8. Cooperatives as institutions for development of the rural poor. Report of the Workshop held in Bangkok; Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, CIRDAP Study Series, Bangladesh, 1986, No 86, pp. 40.

En

Asia

CIRDAP initiated a research study in 1984 to analyse the performance of cooperatives in several countries of the Asian-Pacific region and to exchange experiences. Eight country studies were conducted, with two case studies / one of a successful and the other of a failed cooperative / in each country, namely, Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The workshop, an integral part of the CIRDAP project, was organized after completion of the country studies to exchange views and suggest concrete measures for making cooperatives an effective institution for the alleviation of rural poverty through popular participation.

9. FAO, Consolidated report and background documents of expert consultations on socio-economic indicators for monitoring

and evaluation of agrarian reform and rural development for Asia and the South-West Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Near East. FAO, Rome 1983, pp. 253.

En Developing countries

This document is divided into two parts. Part I contains the consolidated Report as above, Part II. contains the background documents for the regional expert consultations. The information contained will be useful to countries in their development, as well as to the UN and other international organizations.

10. FAO, Improving the organization and administration of agricultural services to small farmers in Africa. Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Roma 1982, pp. 86.

En

Africa

This is a report of a senior - level Regional Expert Consultation held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1982. The main theme of the Consultation centred on a generally recognized need to alleviate insecurity and rural poverty through improving the organization and administration of agricultural services to small farmers in Africa. A secondary aim was to provide valuable guidance for the member countries themselves in their efforts to improve their field services to small farmers.

11. FAO, National Rural Development Institutions Directory. Rome, 1985, pp. 265.

En, es, fr

Developing countries

This directory is destined to promote technical collaboration among developing countries for the planning, management and implementation of rural development programmes. Since countries continue to establish new rural development institutions or modify already existing ones, it is hoped that the Directory will be kept up-to-date through the work of the Regional Centres.

12. FAO, The Peasant's Charter, The Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. Rome, 1981, pp. 35.

En

Worldwide

The Peasant's Charter was adopted by the above Conference in Rome, July 1979, and constitutes, in fact, the Charter of the rural poor. Developed and developing countries as well as the international community as a whole must contribute to the immense effort required to eliminate rural poverty.

13. FAO, Report of the Government Consultation on the Follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Africa Region. FAO, Rome 1985, pp. 39.

En

Africa

This is a report on the above Government Consultation which was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1985, under the auspices of FAO. Its objective was to assess the present priorities for the programme and propose modifications or new orientations, depending on the changes occurring in the Region.

14. FAO, Report on the Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 32.  
En Africa

This is a report on the above Consultation which was held in Arusha, Tanzania, in May 1980. The main objectives of the Consultation were to provide an opportunity for specialists and senior officials at the policy-making level to exchange experience concerning specific problem and success areas of small farmers' cooperatives with particular reference to management.

15. FAO, Report on the Expert Consultation on improving management systems of cooperatives with special reference to small farmers. FAO, Rome 1979, pp. 38.  
En Developing countries

This Expert Consultation was held in Ahmedabad, India, in October 1979. The main purpose of the Consultation was to focus the attention of senior specialists and officials involved in policy making to the need and scope of improving management systems of cooperatives with special reference to small farmers and to exchange experiences with a view to formulate practical conclusions and recommendations for technical cooperation among developing countries.

16. FAO, Report on the Expert Consultation on people's participation in rural development. FAO, Rome 1983, pp. 75.  
En Developing countries

This is a report on the above Consultation which was held in Rome, December 8-10, 1982. The objectives were to seek advice and guidance from potential partners in the developed and less developed countries who already have considerable experience of either funding participatory projects as donors, or are closely involved as local agencies in successful participation programmes for rural development.

17. EL GHONEMY, M. R., Development strategies for the rural poor. FAO - Economic and Social Development Paper, Rome 1984, No 44, pp. 104.  
En Developing countries  
ISBN 92-5-102-122-8

This report attempts to identify and analyse the changing trend in countries towards the objectives and target groups of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform

and Rural Development / WCARRD /, with specific reference to the national and international areas emphasized in the WCARRD Programme of Action. It was not possible to document progress made in all countries. This is an analysis of changing trends, with reference being made to individual countries only as examples, and to the extent of data availability.

18. VAN HECK, B., La participation des pauvres aux organisations rurales. / Participation of the poor in rural organizations. / FAO - Rural Organizations Action Programme /ROAP/, Roma 1979, pp. 126.  
Fr Asia, Near East, Africa

This report is based on 16 nation-wide reports prepared in 1978 on the above subject. Among others it presents conclusions and recommendations for action, particularly for alternative organizations /cooperatives/ of the rural poor, and changes required by existing organizations and government in order to effectively include them.

19. KANEL, D., Some observations based on issues raised in the nine workshops on cooperatives, small farmers and development. Land Tenure Center Paper, 1982, No 123, pp. 23.  
En Developing countries

This paper reviews the experience of US cooperatives in extending assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. Information was collected at a series of workshop with cooperative organizations of the USA. These were followed by workshops in Colombia, Kenya and the Philippines, while a workshop held in London provided the ideas and experiences of European cooperatives and international agencies. These meetings included discussions of the nature of cooperatives, their role in development and in reaching the rural poor, US cooperative assistance to LDC, and a comparison with experiences of cooperatives as they developed in the USA. This paper attempts to review the issues that surfaced in the preceding workshops and the raise questions generated but not resolved by the workshop discussions. Most of the paper deals with the role of cooperatives in development, but the last two sections deal specifically with technical assistance.

20. KONG THOO LIN, K. C. S., Irrigation in Mauritius: a case study of two small-scale irrigation projects at Plaisance and Trou d'Eau Douce. African regional symposium on small holder irrigation. 5-7 September 1984. Zimbabwe University, Harare, Zimbabwe. / Edited by M. J. Blackie /, Overseas Development Unit of Hydraulics Research Limited, Wallingford 1984, pp. 295-306, 2 tab.,  
En Mauritius

This paper describes the situation regarding irrigation and its future development in Mauritius. The objec-



tives and the operational structure of the Irrigation Authority are also described. Two small-scale irrigation projects are particularly discussed. These projects, which were financed by the French government, were implemented with the main objective of increasing domestic food and vegetable crop production in order to reduce food imports. The paper describes each project and points out the reasons why one project has not functioned as smoothly as the other. The main conclusions reached are: 1) Small-scale irrigation projects are not financially viable and need to be subsidized by government; 2) Irrigation projects can only be operated efficiently by well-established cooperative societies. In the case of newly formed cooperatives, a full-time officer employed by government to coordinate activities of planters and the cooperative is desirable; 3) Irrigation facilities should only be provided to full-time planters and to regions where water is a limiting factor for crop production; 4) The extension service of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Board must participate effectively in the running of small-scale projects, so that planters can maximize the benefits from irrigation.

21. Land reform, Land settlement and cooperatives. FAO of the UN, Rome 1980, No 1/2, pp. 135.  
En Worldwide

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development was held in Rome in 1979. This issue is devoted to the publication of a few Country Review Papers, presented at this Conference, reflecting different types of country problems and policies in the different regions.

22. LECLERQ, V., CEE/Bresil, crises de l'economie du soja. /EC/Brazil, the soyabean economy in crisis/. Institut Agronomique Mediteraneen; Montpellier, 1985, pp. 185.  
Fr Brazil

This seminar report contains papers on the economics of soyabean production and marketing in Brazil, as well as on EC feeds import and production policies. IMF-prompted economic reforms in Brasil, between 1980-84, led to a drastic increase in interest rates, which slowed down the flow of production and marketing loans into the soyabean sector. This situation generated a number of agricultural policy changes, including the withdrawal of production subsidies and the setting up of price support schemes. Cooperative organizations within the soyabean sector are, however, finding it difficult to cope with these changes. In it light of this state of crisis and of Brazil's leading role in soyabean trade, the EC's feeds sector is assessed with a view to investigating the potential for import-substitution. The seminar was held in Montpellier, France, between 23-25 May, 1984.

23. MULUGETTE, B., WHITE, C., Report of a Regional Workshop on Agrarian Transformations in Centrally Planned Economies in Africa - Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, FAO, Rome 1984, pp. 71.  
En Africa

This report is divided into two parts. Part one covers the major issues of agrarian transformation in centrally planned economies, a particular emphasis being put on cooperative movement. Part two highlights the main debates and conclusions reached at the Workshop which was held in Arusha, Tanzania, 17-23 October 1983/ organized by FAO, ILO and CIRDAFRICA/.

24. WEBER, J., Pour une approche globale des problemes de peche: l' exemple de la filiere du poisson au Senegal. /For a global approach to fishery problems: the example of the Senegalese fisheries policy/. FAO Fisheries Report /FAO/. Expert Consultation on Fish Technology in Africa. Casablanca /Morocco/. 7 Jun 1982. FAO Rome, 1982, pp. 280-288.  
ISBN 92-5-001287-X  
En, fr Senegal

25. The world conference on agrarian reform and rural development /WCARRD/, Key principles for operational guidelines in the implementation of the WCARRD programme of action. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 35.  
En Developing countries

One of the main recommendations of the WCARRD calls for the rapid elimination of the hunger, malnutrition and poverty which afflict rural people, and certainly before the end of the century. To realize that aim, the Programme of Action provides a framework for the elaboration of national strategies to meet specific targets suggested for the 1980s and 1990s.

## II. GENERAL WORKS

### CO-OPERATIVE THEORY AND DOCTRINE, CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES, THEORETICAL STUDIES

See also: 2, 217

26. AHWIRENG-OBENG, F., Omissions and contradictions in an African co-operative experiment: the case of Nigeria. Public Administration and Development, 1984, Vol 4, No 4, pp. 373-379, 1 tab.  
En Nigeria

This brief evaluation of the cooperative organizational apparatus in Nigeria examines three aspects of a „cooperative ideology”: the basis of the cooperative idea, the form of economic organization and the organizational structure. The analysis proceeds in the framework of the „entrepreneurial approach” and concludes that such an ideology must reflect, among other things, the economically in altruistic and individualistic nature of human behaviour that is found in Nigerian traditional communities.

27. CONTIN, H., RUBIO, J. E., QUINONEZ, F., PORTILLO, A., Modelo de gestion empresarial: evaluacion de la gestion productiva, economica y financiera de cooperativas agropecuarias de la region occidental. /Model of management; Evaluation of production, economic and financial management of agrarian animal cooperatives in the West region./ Instituto Salvadoreno de Capacitacion y Transferencia de Tecnologia, Santa Tecla 1982, pp. 233, 104 tab.  
Es El Salvador
28. DESROCHE, H., Le projet coopératif: son utopie et sa pratique, ses appareils et ses réseaux, ses espérances et ses déconvenues /Cooperative project: its utopia and its practice, its mechanisms, its hopes and shortages/. Editions Economie et Humanisme, Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1976, pp. 464.  
Fr Worldwide

As one of the results of 30 years of „action-oriented research” carried out by H. Desroche not only in the field but also in various research and training institutes, this book, which was awarded the Cooperation Prize for 1976, is a „cooperative compendium” of the experience, knowledge, plans, risks, hopes and setbacks / giving the reasons for such setbacks and some of the explanations- of those who have decided to adopt this

form of associated work, i. e., the co-operators. The work is presented in three parts: the first, a historical retrospective; the second, a comparative analysis of various types of co-operatives; and the third provides explanations, sets problems and suggests future action. No doubt an essential working tool for the future, this work is not only a boundless source of information, but a through search into the ways, channels and means of making this „co-operative project“ a reality. Charts, diagrammes, graphs, bibliography /cf. relevant book note in the present issue / 1/77 / of Cooperative Information/.

29. PICHETTE, C., MAILHOT, J. C., Analyse micro-economique et cooperative / Micro-economic analysis of co-operative / Université de Sherbrooke, Quebec, 1972, pp. 235.  
Fr Worldwide

An application of economic's mathematical tools of analysis to co-operatives. On the basis of the hypothesis that there exist fundamental differences between the co-operative society and the private firm which consequentially make the traditional economic theory of the firm insufficiently applicable to the co-operatives, the author begins with seeking a definition of the co-operative on the following principles: „an association of units /societies or individuals / grouped within a common institution“. From this a „typology of co-operatives“ is formulated and application is made finally of econometrical analysis to four types of societies defined according to whether they are either „household associated“ or „firm associated“. This concerns a theory of the co-operative society and not a theory of co-operation.

30. Results of an enquiry into primary co-operative societies in Manzini district /farmers co-operatives, Swaziland/. Marketing Advisory Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane 1983, pp. 15.  
En Swaziland

#### ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: 6, 9, 21, 43, 44, 48, 95, 122, 177, 199, 205, 218, 219, 220, 224, 231, 242, 259

31. ABUL-KHEIR, K. H., Prospects on the cooperatives and the energy problem (Egypt). Third International Co-operative Trade Conference, Cairo, 1-3 November 1982, v. 9, pp. 15.  
En Egypt
32. BENNETT, J. W., Agricultural cooperatives in the development process: perspectives from social science. Studies in

Comparative International Development, 1983, 18 /1-2/, pp. 3-68,

En

Developing countries

33. EL GHONEMY, M. R., PARSONS, K. H., SINHA, R. P., UPHOFF, N., WIGNARAJA, P., Studies on agrarian reform and rural poverty. FAO - Economic and Social Development Series, Rome 1984, No 27, pp. 104.

En

Developing countries

This publication offers the opportunity for an intellectual debate on the complex issues of rural poverty and the foundations of development problems to which agrarian reform and rural development are addressed. It is to this debate that the publication is dedicated.

34. HUIZER, G., The politics of rural development in Latin America: constraints on cooperatives and popular participation. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 1983, No 35. pp. 3-20.

En

Latin America

The introductory paper in this special issue of the journal devoted to the politics of rural development in Latin America gives considerable attention to the broader political and economic forces which have a strong impact on cooperative success or failure at grassroots level. Such forces include especially the global management efforts of the Western power elite, the top echelons of banks and multinational corporations which, gathered in the Trilateral Commission, influence policies of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in ways which are rather obscure. The paper discusses alternative social science methodology including the origins of the theology of liberation, the role of participatory action research, cases of alternative rural development, broader political contradictions, and the responsibility of the academic community involved in rural development.

35. HUIZER, G., Special issue: the politics of rural development in Latin America. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, Netherlands, 1983, No 35, pp. 144.

En, es

Latin America

This issue of the Boletín is devoted to the politics, the political forces and contradictions of power involved in rural development in Latin America. It is based on a few actual experiences with more or less participatory approaches in the field of rural development, such as cooperatives. The issue contains seven papers / four in English and three in Spanish / which are abstracted individually and can be found in the author index under, G. Huizer, C. von Werlhof, J. Morenc, S. Castor, L.E. Samandu, Y. V. Gianotten and T. de Wit.

36. MUSTI, B., RINALDI, V., Mozambico: una riorganizzazione ancora in atto /Mozambique: continuing reorganization / Politica Internazionale, 1984, Vol 12, No 8/9, pp. 70-76.  
It Mozambique

Despite good potential for agriculture, Mozambique has severe food deficit problems and in recent years has suffered shortages. In the colonial period the country was provided with an infrastructure which served neighbouring countries /ports, railways and roads/ whilst agriculture was not developed. Following Independence the new government has restructured the entire agricultural sector, aiming at a socialist land tenure system based on State farms and production co-operatives. There are now four forms of landholding in Mozambique: families, cooperatives, State and „private“. An experiment to create communes has not been very successful. It has been difficult to achieve coordination between the four sectors and the rhythm of production has been retarded, with subsequent continuous reorganization of production plans. There are several major rural agricultural development projects; these are reviewed briefly.

37. SARKAR, S., India's agricultural development. An alternative path. Economic and Political Weekly, 1986, Vol 21, No 19., pp. 12.  
En India

The paper is based on two sets of official information initiated in the 1950s and 1960s regarding the character and performance of cooperative farming societies in India. It examines the empirical plausibility of different hypotheses underlying the negative views of cooperative farming as an approach to agricultural development in India. It is suggested that the new technology could be applied much more effectively if various classes of agricultural producers could be organized as different types of cooperative farming societies. Some development implications of the suggested approach are also examined.

38. SWANSON, B. E., Agricultural extension. A reference manual / Second Edition /. FAO, Roma 1984, pp. 262.  
En Developing countries

The purposes of this reference manual are several. Firstly, it is designed to provide a historical, developmental and conceptual context for understanding agricultural extension and its role in the agricultural development process. Secondly, it considers the potential clientele to be served by extension in developing nations and, based on other studies, suggests that previous approaches have not adequately reached different client groups and that alternative approaches are needed to achieve broad-based agricultural development.

39. WÖRZ, J., Cooperation as an instrument for rural development in the Third World. Proceedings of the 11th Witzzenhausen University Week. Der Tropenlandwirt, Witzzenhausen, 1984, No 17, pp. 162.  
En Developing countries

This is a collection of papers on: how could cooperative and non-cooperative organizations effect the various technical aspects of rural development; which tasks could be taken over by these organizations in rural development processes of the Third World; which development problems could be solved; what are experiences of bilateral and multilateral institutions connected to technical assistance in rural development in the Third World? etc.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS  
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

See also: 38, 115, 123, 180, 253

40. CHITHELEN, I., Origins of co-operative sugar industry in Maharashtra. Economic and Political Weekly, 1985, Vol 20, No 14, pp. 604-612.  
En India

An attempt is made to understand the origins of the development of the co-operative sugar industry in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. The conditions leading to the emergence of a rich peasant state in the region in the early 1900s and the characteristics of the peasantry are discussed in Section I. Sections II and III examine the spread of canal irrigation, coupled with financial support from a co-operative credit infrastructure which enabled the rich peasants to cultivate sugarcane extensively as well as intensively. The crisis of the great agricultural depression of the early 1930s provoked a series of defensive responses from the rich peasantry. Some of these responses, discussed in Section IV, brought about conditions necessary for the subsequent shift, two decades later, into the co-operative manufacture and marketing of sugar. The development of a modern sugar industry received a great boost in the early 1930s. This together with the actual setting up of the pioneering co-operative sugar enterprises, is discussed in Section V.

41. HUIZER, G., Resolving contradictions within cooperatives a case of participatory action research in Peru. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 1/2, pp. 17.  
En Peru

This a history of the Central Cooperative Té- Huyro with its ups and downs.

SITUATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GENERAL  
AND BY COUNTRY AND AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

See also: 188

42. IDRIS, M., The Mediterranean cooperative movements and social economic development in the region. The Central Agricultural Coop. Union (CACU), Egypt 1985, pp. 42.  
En Developing countries

This is a working paper presented at the Mediterranean Cooperative Movements Conference held in Palermo, November 8-9, 1985. The author describes the situation and developments in the East Mediterranean Region of East North Africa and West Asia. In conclusion he suggests the establishing of Mediterranean Cooperative Federation which would undoubtedly promote and develop the movement in this region.

43. OSUNTOGUN, C. A., Co-operatives and Nigeria's agricultural development. Inaugural Lecture Series, University of Ife, 1984, No 61, pp. 46. 1 tab.  
En Nigeria

The paper first examines the general nature of cooperatives / their concepts, essential features and some conventional theories /, followed by the evolution of cooperatives and the history of agricultural cooperatives in Nigeria from 1930 to the present. Next, the current state of Nigerian agricultural cooperatives is considered. Agricultural cooperatives comprise 90% of Nigerian cooperatives and have a wide range of different functions, with each state having characteristic forms of cooperative. Cooperatives generally have a three-tier pyramidal shape with a wide base of primary societies, tapering through a smaller section of secondary societies, before reaching the top level of apex organizations. The specific characteristics of group farming, multipurpose cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and agricultural credit cooperatives are considered. Although the cooperative movement has quite a long history, membership is still less than 10% of potential members, their share in food crop production is still small, and the coverage of credit programmes is limited. The managerial, structural, financial, and government problems contributing to this poor performance are reviewed, and recommendations for overcoming these problems are then provided.

44. SAVAGE, J. K., GUDERYON, N. J., JORDAN, H. P., Review of cooperative development in Tanzania as it relates to agriculture. AID Research and Development Abstracts, 1984, Vol 12, No 1, pp. 13.  
PN-AAP-003  
En Tanzania



Due to the poor performance of the marketing input and credit systems for cash crops operated by its parastatals, the Tanzanian government has decided to re-establish the cooperative system banned in 1976. After briefly comparing the agricultural situation under the two systems, this study develops a workable concept for a renewed cooperative system, analyzes needs and opportunities for cooperative education and training, and specifies preconditions to successful re-establishment of cooperatives. It is recommended that cooperatives be organized on a voluntary and democratic basis and operate as competitive business enterprises under sound, well-trained management. A three-tier system is advised: primary societies formed on a village or multivillage basis sufficiently large for cooperative purposes; cooperative unions, one per region, to acquire, sell and deliver needed inputs to the primary societies and to market their crops; and a national organization, controlled by a board democratically elected by the unions, to educate, support and promote the system. Training needs could be met by the Cooperative College and Comparative Education Centre, with help from USAID/T's Nordic project. First, however, the Tanzanian Government must improve the economic climate which at present is not favourable to cooperatives.

45. STEWART, B. A., Cooperatives and agricultural development: a case study of the Credit and Cooperatives Union of the Republic of Niger. Journal of African Studies, 1984, Vol 11, No 2, pp. 66-73.

En

Niger

The study evaluates the organizational efficiency of the Nigerian Union of Credit and Cooperatives /UNCC/ in Zinder Province, Niger. Measurement of efficiency was made by comparing an established set of criteria based in stated goals with the perceived or measured success in achievement of these goals. Several problems are identified as constraints to the efficient operation of the UNCC in the marketing of agricultural products in Zinder. The following recommendations are proposed to improve the performance of the UNCC organization: 1/ Since the government fixed prices have not reflected existing local market conditions, there should be more input from the UNCC office in Zinder in deciding the schedule of prices to be fixed annually. 2/ The marketing programme of the UNCC should be integrated with the marketing activities of the private traditional traders.

### III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 5, 22, 27, 32, 37, 44, 122, 132, 137, 142, 143, 147,  
154, 163, 170, 179, 181, 193, 207, 235, 239, 240, 256,  
257, 259, 263, 266

46. AHMED, S. El M., Rainfed mechanized farming in Southern Gedaref. The agricultural sector of Sudan. Policy and systems studies, London, 1986, Ithaca Press, pp. 22, 10 tab., En Sudan

Mechanized rainfed farming started in Sudan after World War II in the Gedaref area in Eastern Sudan. In 1976 the Gedaref region accounted for over 67% of the total rainfed mechanized farming area in the country. Until 1976, the private and cooperative sectors farmed nearly 90% of Sudan's total mechanized farming area, with state farms cultivating 8% and commercial companies and joint participation schemes 2%. In more recent years, large areas have been allotted to Sudan/Egypt integration projects and private Saudi and Kuwaiti investors. This paper reviews farming systems in the region, with particular attention paid to: sesame and dura (sorghum) production; harvesting and marketing systems; land tenure system; credit institutions; and infrastructural facilities /water supply, roads, transport, etc.,/

47. BAVISKAR, B.S., Dairy development in a tribal area of Gujarat. Dairy Aid and Development, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 1986, No 8, pp. 47. En India

Based on data collected during fieldwork in two villages in Surat District the report traces the increase in the number of cooperative milk producer societies and their impact on dairy development in the tribal area of Gujarat. It focuses upon milk cooperatives managed by Jesuit missionaries in the region, presenting a detailed description of their internal organization. The main reason for the success of the Jesuit run cooperative is found to lie with the loyalty of its members and integrity of its leaders. The secretary of a dairy cooperative is found to be a key functionary in the success of the project. The aim of the Jesuits to stop members from drinking alcohol is found not to have succeeded. The report concludes that the research proves that dairying, under the right management, can constitute a viable activity for a tribal economy.

48. BAYLEY, J. E., PARNELL, E., Year book of agricultural co-operation. Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 31 St. Giles, Oxford. Co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1985, pp. 259.

ISBN 0-85042-069-5

En

Developing countries

The yearbook contains a series of papers on matters concerning cooperatives during the year from various countries. The first compares the experience of the development of agricultural cooperatives in Western Europe with that of Nigeria, while the second considers cooperative credit and agricultural cooperatives in China. The relationship between agricultural cooperatives and the Agricultural Bank of Greece is examined, followed by analysis of recreational cooperatives being set up in the USA to improve the quality of life in rural areas. A general paper providing an overview of cooperative development in the dairy industry is then followed by a series of articles dealing with dairy cooperatives in specific countries, namely: the Netherlands, Australia and South Africa. The situation of cooperatives in Ireland, the Philippines, Ondo State in Nigeria, Vanuatu, Iceland, Hungary the Canadian Arctic and Lesotho is then examined in separate papers. The next three consider staff training for agricultural cooperatives in India, regional education and training in Latin America and farmer training in Belize. Finally, a UK forestry cooperative and youth unemployment in India are discussed.

49. DÜLFER, E., Operational efficiency of agricultural cooperatives in developing countries.

FAO, Rome 1974, pp. 189.

En

Developing countries

Efforts to mobilize the rural underprivileged of the developing countries, especially the primary producers, in furthering their own interests through group action can progress only if there is a clearer general understanding of the nature, potential scope and requirements for success of agricultural cooperatives. This publication is an important contribution to such an understanding and to the ongoing research, promotion and action programme.

50. HODIS, J., The development of different types of agricultural co-operatives in Nicaragua.

Agricultura Tropica et Subtropica, 1986, No 19, pp. 47-59, 2 tab.

En

Nicaragua

Following the success of the Sandinista Revolution and the introduction of the Agrarian Reform Law, different types of agricultural cooperatives have been formed in Nicaragua, This paper describes four: the agricultural producer cooperatives; the credit and service coopera-

tives; the Surco Muerto / a transient form of cooperative with land divided into separate plots and cultivated individually but expected to change into a producer cooperative with the land farmed collectively in the future /; and the farm worker cooperatives of the state farms.

51. McCLINTOCK, C., After agrarian reform and democratic government: has Peruvian agriculture developed? Food, the state, and international political economy. Dilemmas of developing countries. University of Nebraska Press, 1986, pp. 74-98.

En

Peru

During 1970-81 agricultural production in Peru registered only slight gains which have not kept pace with the food needs of the growing population. No recent government has summoned the political will and resources to provide significant new support for food production in Peru. The Velasco government /1968-75/, the first of two military governments, took steps in this direction, but it also took backwards steps and detours. The Velasco government pinned most of its hopes for improved food crop production on the newly established, peasant-managed cooperatives, but yet did little to change the international and national market rules for the cooperatives. Under the second military government of Morales Bermudez, government support for agriculture declined. It declined even more dramatically under the formally democratic Belaunde government.

52. MEHMET, O., Income instability and perverse labour supply response on the cooperatives plantation. Working Papers, Faculty of Administration, University of Ottawa, 1983, No 83-22, pp. 12.

En

Malaysia

It is argued in this paper, presented at the CCSEAS-ISEAS Joint International Conference in Singapore 1982, that the Malaysian experience with cooperative plantation schemes does not optimize income for its members owing to a perverse labour supply response and to cyclical income instability. A simple model of the Malaysian cooperative plantation is formulated, taking into account whether the plantations produce rubber or oil palm for export, the prices of which are subject to fluctuation. Next, a model of optimization behaviour on the cooperative plantation is developed, highlighting some of the economic and structural constraints of the system. An income-leisure choice model for Malaysian cooperative land schemes finds that the plantation cooperative is caught in the „boom-bust“ cycle of income instability due to fluctuating prices. In addition, the structural constraint of a fixed land/labour ratio in Malaysian cooperative plantations is examined. The need to keep the cooperative population and employment at its original size is recognized and a policy of second generation „managed migration“ discussed.

53. MITRA, M., Impact of dairy cooperatives in selected areas of Banaskantha district, Gujarat. Dairy Aid and Development, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 1986, No 10, pp. 34.  
En India

The study examines the distribution of dairy assets several landholding categories; describes producer behaviour in terms of choice of marketing options and milk consumption levels within households; examines the role of women's labour in dairying; and assesses the impact of cooperatives across both ecological zones and producer categories. The study was carried out during 1983/84 in six villages in three ecological zones. The methodology consisted of carrying out a general household census in each village and interviewing dairy workers informally. The foeld study findings are reported by presenting: a comparative picture of milk producers throughout the study area; profiles of six village milk cooperatives; and profiles of women milk producers across producer categories and ecological variations.

54. MUANI, J., Approche pour analyser les systemes d'extension rurale en Argentine /Analytical approach to the study of rural extension systems in Argentina/. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier, 1986, pp. 164.  
ISBN 2-85352-071-4  
Fr Argentina

This study reviews state and private rural extension services in the pampas region of Argentina, focusing on: 1/ the National Institute of Agropastoral Technology; 2/ the Association of Friends of the Soil; 3/ the Regional Consortium of Agricultural Experimentation; and 4/ agricultural cooperatives. These organizations are analyzed with respect to their: administrative structure; policy objectives; resource potential; implementation strategies and techniques. In order to place the analysis within a global framework, various socioeconomic aspects of the pampas region are discussed including: demographic characteristics; educational status of the labour force; trade unionism and economic organization of farmers; and farming systems.

55. NAGHIZADEH, M., The role of farmers' self-determination, collective action and cooperatives in agricultural development: a case study of Iran. Studia Culturae Islamicae, 1984, pp. 371, 17 tab.  
En Iran

This report looks at agricultural cooperative development in Iran with respect to the principles of collective action, economic self-determination and land ownership. Conceptual issues of agricultural cooperative

organization and development are discussed in chapter II and IV, while chapters III and VI examine the role of agricultural cooperatives in agricultural development and the provision of rural services. Chapter VI analyses government intervention in the cooperatives sector. In conclusion it is argued that observed differences in the economic performance of cooperatives can be linked to the degree of: 1/ voluntary organization, 2/ democratization of decision making, and 3/ equality in the land ownership system.

56. OSORIO, J.C.S., GUERREIRO, J.L.V., CARDELLINO, R.A., Caracterización cuantitativa de lanas comercializadas en cooperativas de Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil /Quantitative characterisation of commercial wool in cooperatives in Rio Grande do Sul/ Editorial Hemisfero Sur, Montevideo, Uruguay, 1985, pp. 5.  
Es Brazil, Uruguay

Data on 2179 fleece samples classified at 4 wool cooperatives in Brazil were analysed. Greasy and clean fleece weight, yield of washed wool, fibre diameter, staple length, incidence of medullated fibres, and crimp number had a significant effect in wool fineness of fleeces at all cooperatives, and wool quality was significantly affected by all the above traits except incidence of medullated fibres and crimp number. Data are tabulated for the av. fibre diameter, staple length, number of crimps per om and washed wool yield of different types of wool in fleeces from the 4 cooperatives. Wool fineness was significantly correlated with crimp number /0,59/, staple length /0,62/ and fibre diameter /0,64/, and wool quality was significantly correlated with staple length /0,08/, crimp number /0,15/ and clean wool yield /0,17/.

57. SIWAR, C., Changing patterns of income distribution and employment in the Malaysian padi sector. Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific /ADIPA/, Kuala Lumpur, 1985, pp. 28.  
En Malaysia

Poverty and low farm incomes continue to be major problems facing the Malaysian paddy sector despite the massive infrastructural development in the form of major irrigation schemes and income, price and institutional support policies and measures to reduce poverty in the sector. The gains from development mainly benefited about one-third of the paddy farmers in major irrigation schemes, while the remaining two-thirds obtained low or even negative incomes. Unable to secure high and stable incomes from paddy farms, many of these marginal farmers migrated outside the paddy sector, mainly to the urban-industrial sector, resulting in the widespread phenomenon of idle paddy lands and labour shortages, especially during transplanting and harvesting. This results in corresponding responses in the wider use of

mechanization in paddy farming and the technology of direct seeding to overcome severe labour shortages and the resultant high hired cost. The emerging trends in the idle paddy lands and labour shortages provide an opportunity for the commercialization of paddy farming through efficient management such as cooperatives and mini-estates. The strategy of multiple cropping is also proposed to increase farm incomes among the subsistence-oriented paddy farmers.

58. VOZZA, G.M., Ecuador: the crisis of rural cooperatives and the quest for alternatives, FAO Ideas and Action, 1985, No 164, pp. 5.

En

Ecuador

The article reviews the difficulties encountered by cooperatives in Ecuador and explores possible alternatives in terms of traditional village organizations which, if given proper training, training and support, can form a sound basis for cooperative structures.

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 22, 79, 81, 125, 209, 232

59. GEORGE, S., Operation Flood and rural India. Vested and divested interests, Economic and Political Weekly, 1985, Vol 20, No 49, pp. 7.

En

India

The paper attempts to analyze the differential impact of the Operation Flood programme on a village society which is not homogenous, but is composed of diverse interest groups, structurally in opposition to each other. A distinction is made between those without land and those with it, and among the latter between those with marginal, small, medium and large holdings. As well as these class interests, various castes and groups that are differentiated ritually, occupationally and/or socially can be demarcated. The „white revolution“ is analyzed into its component facets of production, procurement, marketing and consumption: 1/ the rural classes/castes which benefit from the production strategy of Operation Flood centred on crossbred cows fed on green fodder and compound feeds; 2/ the classes/castes which find Operation Flood's procurement network of Anand pattern dairy cooperatives advantageous; 3/ the impact on various village classes/castes of marketing through Operation Flood's milk grid; 4/ the rural classes/castes which gain in terms of milk consumption from the „white revolution“.

60. RATHORE, S.V.S., VERMA, S.K., Marketing of vegetables in Agra. Journal of Agricultural and Scientific Research, 1983, Vol 25. No 1/2 pp. 4, 2 tab.  
En India

The study investigates the various costs and margins in vegetable marketing in Agra City. It covered a sample of 40 cultivators selected from five villages of Ajipur, Alwatia, Dehtora, Mohammadpur and Nagla Pati Ram in Bichpuri block during 1980/81. The analysis showed that the producer received a very low /43%/ share in the consumer price whereas the retailers' margin and marketing costs were quite substantial. Transport, labour and weighing expenses were the major components of marketing costs. Cooperative enterprises at both producer and consumer levels and the provision of cold storage and processing facilities would probably do much to improve the marketing performance.

61. SINGH, S., Emerging problems of agricultural marketing in Punjab. Agricultural Situation in India, 1985, Vol 40, No 5, pp. 5.  
En India

The Punjab state has only helped India to attain self sufficiency in food grains but has also created substantial surpluses in agriculture, thus reducing imports and saving foreign exchange. These surpluses have also generated large quantities of raw materials needed for the establishment of agrobased industries. Increased supplies of farm produce have, however, caused farmers great difficulties in disposing of their produce. The government has made great efforts to develop the marketing infrastructure but has not been able to keep pace with the rapidly increasing requirements. Serious losses have occurred during handling, transport, storage and distribution. The prices of food grains and oilseeds which are not covered under the procurement programme, dairy and poultry products, and fruit and vegetables, have often crashed during peak periods of market arrivals. The paper examines the marketing problems of the various commodity groups, and concludes by looking at cooperative marketing and at price policy.

62. SINGH, S.P., KELLEY, P.L., Amul. An experiment in rural economic development. MacMillan India Limited, New Delhi 1981, pp. 180, 51 tab  
En India

The study is an analysis of the role of a major cooperative marketing institution / Amul / as a strategic variable in the comprehensive rural development of Kaira district in Gujarat. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited, popularly known as Amul, is one of the largest cooperatives in India dealing in fluid milk and dairy products. Its products are best sellers in Indian markets. The Union



is estimated to have a direct effect on the incomes of about half the families in Kaira District villages by providing a profitable outlet for milk produced by local farmers. With the help of the Government of India, it has initiated a comprehensive programme for dairy development and has helped farmers increase milk production. The Union has made substantial social investment in the district in veterinary services, semen collection and distribution centres, mobile hospitals, emergency medical services, schools, roads, and demonstration farms. The study focuses on strategic variables that catalyzed development with primary emphasis on the rural development impact of Amul.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 14

63. KLINGENSTEINER, P., /Interfarm use of agricultural machinery in South Brazil/ Überbetrieblicher Landmaschineneinsatz im Süden Brasiliens. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH, Eschborn, 1984, pp. 255.  
ISBN 3-88085-226-X.  
De South Brazil

The setting up in 1971 of an interfarm machinery association in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in south Brazil is described. The agricultural structure is characterized by a large number of farms of 50 ha. The aims, organisation and functioning of the association are discussed. The organized interfarm use of machinery enables small farms to become more intensive by providing the capital necessary for them to introduce modern production methods.

64. KUYEMBEH, N.G., Present status, problems and prospects of agricultural mechanization in Sierra Leone. Development of the agricultural machinery industry in developing countries. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference, Amsterdam, 23-26 January 1984. /A. Moens and A.H.J. Siepmann, compilers/., Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, Wageningen, 1984, pp. 179-184.  
En Sierra Leone

The mechanization of farms in Sierra Leone has been hampered by several problems, including: expensive equipment and non-availability of foreign exchange; non-availability of spare parts and service; fuel and oil costs too high for the average farmer; low level of technology know-how by illiterate farmers; lack of trained operators. Suggested methods of dealing with these problems are discussed i.e. cooperatives, government action and aid including land clearance schemes and planning for the introduction of mechanization.

65. MAKANJUOLA, G.A., Agricultural mechanization in Nigeria. Development of the agricultural machinery industry in developing countries. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference, Amsterdam, 23-26 January 1984. /A. Moens and A.H.J. Siepman, compilers/., Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, Wageningen, 1984, pp. 185-193, 4 tab.

En

Nigeria

The agricultural systems currently practised in Nigeria are briefly reviewed, and the present state of mechanization is described as being low. It largely involves the use of hand tools, and animal drawn implements in the north, while conventional tractors and associated equipment are used on large scale farms. Cooperative ownership of equipment, and tractor hiring units are discussed. A lack of standardization of equipment and problems of spare parts is cited as another major problem in Nigeria. The objectives of the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization, set up about 5 years ago are listed. Large scale tractor assembly plants, medium scale manufacturers of agricultural machines and hand tool manufacturers are identified. Training prospects in mechanization at colleges, schools and trade centres are briefly discussed.

66. SJERVEN, J., Mechanization of agriculture in Egypt: part 1. Small farmers' project opens new vista for Egyptian agricultural sector. Agribusiness Worldwide, 1986, Vol 8, No 6, pp. 8.

En

Egypt

The first in a series of three articles presents an overview of the highly successful Small Farmers' Production Project which is funded by USAID and the Egyptian Government. This innovative programme is based on making credit accessible to the smallest landowners and tenant farmers and on introducing modern machinery and other agricultural inputs. Block farming, the joining together of several individual landholdings into a large field of operation, is the form promoted by the project to facilitate modernization. The series will continue in the September and October issues of Agribusiness Worldwide.

#### CO-OPERATIVE FARMING /FARMING GROUPS/

See also: 15, 37, 44, 59, 62, 66, 98, 118, 122, 123, 127, 132, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 163, 170, 173, 189, 196, 197, 204, 219, 223, 228, 235, 236, 239, 242, 248, 255

67. BAVISKAR, B. S., Dairy cooperatives and rural development in Gujarat. Series on Dairy Aid and Development, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 1986, No 7, pp. 30, 2 tab.,

En

India

The role of milk producers and their cooperatives in relation to village social structure in the Kheda district of Gujarat is examined. The study village, Sanjaya, with 436 households and many favourable conditions for successful dairying, is described. Dairy cooperatives in the village are found to have brought many benefits to milk producers. They provide a guaranteed market for milk at a fixed price, supply cattle feed at a reasonable cost, and provide efficient veterinary and extension services for the village. Whereas a larger proportion of wealthier farmers are found to be milk producers, the small farmers are also found to benefit from the dairy cooperative, in that it helps them earn additional income. However, as 90% of the landless are unable to take advantage of the cooperative, the effectiveness of dairy development programmes in reducing poverty are concluded to be severely limited even in an ideal village such as Sanjaya.

68. CONOVER, T., A cooperative beyond borders Grassroots Development, 1985, Vol 9, No 2, pp. 11.  
En Mexico

The Cooperativa Sin Fronteras is a cooperative founded by a group of Mexican men who are working to change the conditions that have forced them to migrate to the USA in search of employment. The cooperative channels money and farm equipment to their home communities and aids those who are left behind in the remote hamlets in the Sierra Madres.

69. Delivery systems of agricultural services to small farmers in Africa. Case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 71, 3 tab.,  
En Ethiopia, Kenya

This document contains three country studies carried out during 1982. The Ethiopian and Kenyan studies examined, at country level, issues involved in the organization of farmers associations and cooperatives and of the agricultural services of various kinds organized and provided by the two governments. In the Nigerian study, particular emphasis is given to the situation of the small farmer and the family, and to the factors affecting production incentives and incomes. In this latter context, the study examines particular experiences of three agricultural development projects, two of which were organized and financed by the Government (one by former Western State and the other by the Federal Government) and one was assisted by the World Bank. In all three cases the studies reach certain conclusions on major issues and problems which have arisen in pursuance of agricultural development programmes. A synthesis of these conclusions and issues emerging from the studies is then provided.

70. GANGULY, B. K., Changing face of dairying in India: a case study in Ghan Shyampur, Murshidabad District, West Bengal. Journal of Rural Development, 1985, Vol 4, No 1, pp. 7, 8 tab.,  
En India

A study was conducted to assess the impact of a cooperative society of milk producers on rural life in general, and milk producers in particular, in Ghanshyampur village, West Bengal. Using interview methods, a total of 193 households, were surveyed. Small producers accounted for the bulk of the milk the village cooperative procured: 72% of total milk producers were members; all sellers, irrespective of membership, sold to the cooperative, because it paid them regularly. A large majority of the members attended cooperative meetings and participated in extension activities. The single major impact has been the increase in household income.,

71. GARRIDO ROJAS, J., Acerca de politicas de desarallo campesino /Policies for the development of peasant farming/, Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, Chile, 1985, No 104, pp. 17.  
Es Chile

This document is a result of research from the Centre of Development Studies into options in agricultural and industrial policy for Chile for the medium and long term. The paper tackles the problems of regional rural development, land use, exports and the development of cooperatives. In conclusion it indicates the need for further development of agricultural policies taking into consideration special regional features and the need to develop a positive policy towards cooperative as well as to improve administrative efficiency.

72. GEORGE, S., Diffusing Anand. Implications of establishing a dairy co-operative in a village in Central Kerala. Economic and Political Weekly, 1984, Vol 19, No 51/52, pp. 2161-2170, 3 tab.  
En India

The paper describes the findings of a livestock survey carries out in a small village in central Kerala during April 1984. The village studied is multi-religious, multi-caste, and multi-occupational, situated on the periphery of an area of rapid industrial development. The establishment of „Anand pattern“ milk procurement cooperatives in villages is evaluated by considering the effect such a cooperative would have on patterns of livestock holding and milk consumption if established in the village under study.

73. HODDY, E., India's White Revolution. Income for the rural poor. Development and Cooperation, 1986, No 4, pp. 4.  
En India

India's Operation Flood has become a showpiece and is described by many as the world's most successful dairy development project. Many countries, including China, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe, have shown an interest in establishing their own White Revolutions. Operation Flood is designed to raise milk producer's incomes by organizing them into cooperatives and eliminating middlemen; to increase milk production in rural areas to help meet demand on a regular year-round basis; and to create a self sufficient dairy industry in India.

74. DOLAN, P., L'assurance... une etape de plus dans l'essor d'une collective /Instrument de developpement/ /Insurance ... an additional step in the development of a society Development tool/. Ensemble - Conseil de la Cooperation du Quebec, 1982, v. 28 /8/, pp. 14-15.

ISSN 0013-8592

Fr

Canada, Gambia

75. KHALEEQUZZAMAN, M., An evaluation of farm credit cooperatives: /a study/. Journal of Rural Development and Administration, Vol 16, No 1/2, 1984, pp. 16, 2 tab.,

En

Pakistan

Up to the present cooperatives in Pakistan have not been able to make a great contribution to the economy, but with the reorganization of cooperative credit structure resulting from the promulgation of the Establishment of Federal Bank for Cooperatives and Regulation of Cooperative Banking Act 1977, their share in the total disbursement of production credit increased from 4,9% in 1975/76 to 45,9% in 1979/80. The paper attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of the cooperative societies with special attention to their organizational, capital and lending structure and to the constraints to efficient performance. The final section puts forward a number of suggestions for developing a strategy for providing agricultural services through independent and economically viable cooperative societies.

76. KUMAR, V., MISRA, R. V., Increasing agricultural production in drylands - industry's experience. Fertilizer News, 1985, Vol 30, No 8, pp. 4, 1 tab.,

En

India

A number of fertilizer manufacturing firms have adopted dryland districts and villages for their agricultural development. Mini-kits containing improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have been available to weak sections of the farming community to encourage them to use agricultural inputs. Salient features of some of the special dryland projects undertaken by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. /IFFCO/ are described. The projects discussed are: the IFFCO-ICAR dryland development project at M.M. Kunta village in Renga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh: Bambar

cluster dryland project /Haryana/; and dryland project Gillankhera /Hissar/. The results are encouraging and suggest that there is need for further strengthening of such activities.

77. MAIRICH, L., Problemas del desarrollo de cooperativas agropecuarias en Nicaragua ., /Problems of the development of farming cooperatives in Nicaragua/. Beitrage zur Tropischen Landwirtschaft und Veterinarmedizin, 1985, Vol 23, No 1, pp. 13-24, 5 tab.  
Es, en, de, fr, ru Nicaragua

The paper reviews the structure of agriculture in Nicaragua before and after the agrarian reform of 1981. The various types of cooperative established are described and results of the reform up to 1984 are assessed. The emphasis is on the activities of service cooperatives and production cooperatives. Finally, trends in cooperative development and the future outlook for the cooperative agricultural system are discussed.

78. OBIECHINA, C. O. B., The cooperation of small-holders in the rehabilitation of export crop agriculture: a case study of oil palm production in southeastern Nigeria. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, 1984, No 1/2, pp. 75-82, 5 tab.  
En Nigeria

The effect of the involvement of farmers' cooperatives in the Smallholder Management Unit /SMU/ Project was examined in Imo and Rivers States. The SMU is an oil palm production scheme that involves small farmers in replanting wild palm groves with high-yielding varieties. Out of 380 smallholders interviewed in Imo State and out of 270 in Rivers State, 91% and 58% respectively were members of a registered cooperative society. The higher cooperative involvement in Imo State led to a higher recorded planting achievement there /61% of the target/ compared with Rivers State /39%/. When a physical count of the plantings were made, a sharp discrepancy was found between recorded and actual plantings in Rivers State as a result of the dishonest practices of some SMU field officers and of some smallholders in the disbursement of loans. The effective involvement of cooperatives in the SMU of Imo State restricted cases of dishonesty and data falsification. It was concluded that cooperative involvement in the project had committed them to the supervision of the actual application of loans in Imo State.

79. OLSSON, A., TOLESSA, A., ALEMAYEHU, T., BIADIGILIGN, T., Performance of dairy cattle at the research and dairy cooperative farms in the Arsi region of Ethiopia. Report from a minor field study. International Rural Development

Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 1986,  
No 39, pp. 53.

En

Ethiopia

The report evaluated the performance of crossbred cattle within the South Eastern Agricultural Development's activity area in the Arsi region, Ethiopia. Records for 1970-85 were collected from the livestock farm in Asella, the Agarfa and Ardita training farms, and 26 dairy cooperative farms, and include a total of 1600 crossbred cows with more than 2600 lactation records. Cows were divided into 10 breed groups, with grades from 25% up to 87,5% of European breeds. Average lactation yields were 2200 kg on the livestock farm, 1700 kg on the training farms and 1300 kg on the cooperatives. Upgrading cows from 50% to 75% and 87,5% improves their lactation yield on the livestock farm, but not their 305 day yield. Both lactation and 305 day yields decrease for the 75% crosses on the cooperatives. The 75% and 87,5% crosses cannot express their higher genetic production capacity, due to feeding and management limitations, Age at first calving is about 35 month on the livestock farm and the training farms, 44 months on the cooperatives and not less than 50 months on the Gobe Farm. Calving intervals are on average 450 to 510 days, lowest for the training farms and highest for the cooperatives. In general reproductive performance, including vitality, is poorer for 75% and 87,5% crosses than for other grades. The same deterioration is also found among the inter se crosses, i.e. when a cross bull is used. The cause of the deterioration is probably twofold: a reduction in heterosis and a higher frequency of diseases. To achieve the best economic result and to avoid exposing the crossbreds to nutritional and environmental stress the grade should not exceed 75% on the livestock farm and the training farms, and 50% on the cooperatives.

80. PEDROSO, B,A., Arroz irrigado no projeto Rio Formoso-Goiás /Irrigated rice in the Rio Formoso-Goiás project/. Lavoura Arrozreira, 1985, Vol 38, No 361, pp. 6. — — — — —  
Pt Brazil

The project was started in the late 1970s in a fairly remote and unproductive area of Brazil and involved improving road communications with the capital, building dams to store irrigation water and forming growers' cooperatives. Of the 3 stages planned, 2 are in operation, growing rice cv. CICA 8 / also known as INCA and IAC 4440 / in the rainy summers and soybeans in the dry winters. Each cooperative has facilities for drying and storing rice and fattening cattle on by-products of the 2 crops. Inadequate water management has caused lodging, not normally a problem with cv. CICA 8 and research is needed into other cv. suitable for the local conditions and into opt. fertilization and crop protection techniques. Contaminated seed has led to the introduction of problem weeds, including red rice to the area and the

importance of developing local facilities for the production of clean seed is emphasized. The possibility of producing fish in the irrigation system should be investigated, both for sport and the supplement the local diet.

81. SOEWARDI, B., Dairy development in Indonesia Extension Bulletin, Food and Fertilizer Technology Center, Taiwan, 1986, No 237, pp. 6, 2 tab.,  
En Indonesia

Dairy husbandry in Indonesia has developed since early this century, providing jobs for small farmers and producing milk for domestic consumption. Improvement in marketing of the products and provision of inputs through dairy cooperatives has supported dairy development. Production efficiency may be increased through genetic improvement of the national dairy herd, the use of more concentrates, and the control of productive diseases. The paper was presented at the international seminar on Dairy and Dairy-beef production in tropical Asia held at Kasetsart University, Thailand, on 3-6 December 1985.

82. VERHAGEN, K., The promotion of small farmer cooperative action and organization: Basic elements of an Action-Programme developed in South and South-East Asia. Land Reform, FAO 1984, No 1/2, pp. 24.  
En South and South-East Asia

This paper seeks answer the most crucial questions of cooperative development in rural areas.

83. WERLHOF, C. von., New agricultural cooperatives on the basis of sexual polarisation induced by the State: the 'model' collective cooperative 'Cumaripa', Venezuela. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 1983, No 35, pp. 39-50.  
En Venezuela

The paper presents an example of a rural development experiment in Venezuela which failed to benefit the poorest, particularly women. It describes a World Bank induced programme of either cooperative or 'individual contact farming' of small peasant. Studying the Cumaripa I model collective cooperative, the adverse effects for women in particular are made apparent. The cooperative was closely tied in with the overall market system dominated by the state, agro-industry and agro-commerce. A rather strict system of labour control was used, utilizing women to complement or to replace their husbands' labour if needed. The role of women, as well as the presence of agricultural workers who were not members of the cooperative, brought a certain hierarchization into the system. It is pointed out that cooperatives of the type developed under overall capitalist conditions tend to become patriarchal hierarch-



ies, basically worsening rather than improving the position not only of women but also of most of the men involved.

84. WHYTE, W. F., Working with small farmers and agricultural cooperatives in Latin America. Food and Agriculture Policy Research Centre, 1985, Tokyo, pp. 16.  
En Latin America

Strengthening agricultural research and development strategies requires rethinking of the role of groups and cooperatives in development. Strategies supporting the active participation of small farmers in the R and D process need to be developed. The one-to-one communication of extension agent with individual farmers is costly and inefficient, Improved strategies involve professionals working with and stimulating the development of farmer groups and cooperatives. A cooperative offers potential economies of scale, but those are realized only if the cooperative functions reasonably effectively. Understanding of cooperatives is deficient because most of the literature is framed in normative terms, stating how such an organization should function. Progress in understanding cooperatives depends upon recognizing that several different types perform different functions and depend upon somewhat different conditions for their success. This paper offers some first steps in this conceptual clarification through several case examples from Latin America.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 47, 53, 144, 196, 232, 267

85. SEETHARAMAN, S. P., Role of agricultural cooperative processing units in rural industrialization. Diversification of the rural economy, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Association of development research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, 1985, pp. 18, 1 tab.  
En India

Two approaches adopted by Indian planners in the past to ease the problem of rural poverty have been the development of small and household industries and spatial dispersal of industries to rural areas. Both approaches have succeeded in only a very limited way. This paper presents an approach to rural industrialization based on people's participation. Cooperative efforts in the past have been limited to the supply of credit and agricultural inputs. Value adding tasks such as marketing and processing have not been tried for many commodities. It is shown that farmers, by starting cooperative processing ventures, could not only increase their income but more importantly strengthen farm production. Surplus from these ventures would be invested in the development of rural infrastructure which

would form the base for diversification of the rural economy. When this new approach to rural development through cooperative processing venture is started, four stages of growth could be discerned: 1/ stabilization of the agro-processing industry; 2/ development of infrastructure and subsidiary occupations; 3/ expansion of processing capacity and by-products utilization; and 4/ exploring and developing new industrial ventures. With appropriate government intervention at different stages, farmers' self help efforts to transform the rural economy into a more dynamic growing economy could be accelerated.

86. WHITAKER, M. J., ROE, J. D. M., Coffee processing costs in the co-operative sector. Kenya Coffee, 1985, Vol 50, No 589, pp. 1.

En

Kenya

Based on information from the 1983/1984 Cooperative Factory Survey, the level and structure of processing costs were determined for various factory size groups. As a guide to the economic performance of co-operative factories, comparisons are drawn with the estate sector. The study concludes that the average costs of processing in the cooperative sector compare favourably with that found on estates. Mean cost for total processing = KLSG 195/t clean coffee, vs. 175/t in estates and 137/t in large factories of 1000 t cherry/yr.

#### AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

See also: 12, 272

87. COWARD, E. W., SIY, R. Y., Jr., Structuring collective action: an irrigation federation in the Northern Philippines Philippine Sociological Review, 1983, Vol 31, No 1/2, pp. 5, 4 tab.

En

Philippines

The zanjeras or indigenous irrigation societies of Ilocos Norte are well known for their ability to mobilize local resources for irrigation development and water management, and to sustain collective efforts over long period of time. This paper discusses how these organizations evolved a system for allocating both benefits and costs among water users, based on the concept of atar, and how this concept is used in structuring collective action within a federation of zanjeras. An atar is essentially a membership share with four basic features represented: shares in land and water, and members' responsibilities and the claimants' situation.

88. PATNAIK, S. C., CHAMPATI, M., Factors affecting utilisation of irrigation potentiality a case study. Asian Economic Review, 1984, Vol 26, No 3, pp. 1, 4 tab.,  
En India

The article investigates the use of irrigation under the Salandi Irrigation Project in Orissa, assuming that utilization of irrigation potential is influenced by three factors: 1/ irrigated area owned by cultivators in the ayacut; 2/ number of family members available for farm work; and 3/ cost of cultivation per holding. It was found that availability of irrigation potential at farmers' disposal was the single most important factor in its utilization. The irrigated area should therefore be extended as far as practicable. Family members available for farm work also contribute positively to the utilization of potential, but their numbers cannot be increased in the short run; hired labour should therefore be used when there is a deficit. Great care needs to be taken to incur the proper level of expenditure in crop production. Crop loans are widely available from the nationalized and cooperative banks and the latter also provide credit in the form of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. A field distributory system should be constructed and the ayacut area may be levelled to facilitate the supply and even distribution of water. Other measures, such as the adoption of a suitable cropping pattern, increasing producer prices, etc. may also ensure full utilization of the irrigation potential.

89. BRUDI, P., SRIVASTAVA, K. P., Windpump for irrigation in Hararhqe region of Ethiopia. Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America, 1985, Vol 16, No 2, pp. 33-38, 2 tab.,  
En Ethiopia

The monthly av. wind velocity at 2 m height of different stations within the Haraghe are used as an input to a mathematical model to give monthly av. daily water supply from a characterized systems matched windpump for the different stations. The double mass curve method was used to find the proper size of reservoir to be coupled with the windpump at various stations within the region, under different constant daily demands and for secured irrigation throughout the year. One system that matched the windpump was fabricated and installed at Tinikie Farmer's Cooperative, Alemaya, along with a reservoir of gross capacity 96 m<sup>3</sup>. The windpump output is compared with the mathematical model output for the Alemaya station.

FISHERIES  
CREDIT FOR FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVES  
INSURANCE, MARKETING AND PROCESSING

See also: 24, 259

90. WILD, D., Fisheries Cooperative Society, Malakal /Sudan/. FAO, Rome, Fisheries Dept. Cooperative fishing camps /In Sudan/: organization and economics. - Regional Seminar on the Sudd Fisheries, Potential and Prospects. Juba, 24 Nov. 1982, FAO, Roma 1982, pp. 26-33.  
En Sudan
91. LIEHR, W., Fischer in Brasilien. Schritte zur Selbstbefreiung durch Basisorganisation. Das Beispiel brasilianischer Fischerei genossenschaften /Fishermen in Brazil. Steps towards self liberation base organisations. The example of Brazilian fishing cooperatives./ Brasilienkunde Verlag, Mettingen, 1983, pp. 176.  
ISBN 3-88559-805-1  
De Brazil
- It is the thesis of the book that effective political solutions to the problems of Brazil can only come from below; they must be initiated by those directly concerned themselves. The marginalized small fishermen in north east Brazil are one such group. Together with the industrial and rural workers and the small peasants they belong to the potential social revolutionary classes. The book indicates the necessary conditions for the emergence of the processes of politicization of this group and discusses the background of the social and economic situation in which this process is taking place. The book is divided into 8 chapters. Chapter 1/ Introduction; the development theoretical point of departure, statement of the problem and method of investigation; 2/ The north-east of Brazil; 3/ The small fishermen in the northeast; 4/ relevant aspects of state policy; 5/ determination from outside, self-determination and social organization; 6/ church base work in initiating the social learning process; 7/ base groups with self-organized production; the „groups for mutual aid''; 8/ concluding observations; importance and prospects of the base movement.
92. FREMSTAD, K., FAO/UNDP Sudd Fisheries Development Programme, Bor /Sudan/. FAO, Rome, Fisheries Dept. Development of cooperative /fishery/ training and extension service, with special reference to the Sudd area, Sudan. The Sudd fisheries: potential and prospects. - Regional Seminar on the Sudd Fisheries, Potential and Prospects. Juba /Sudan/, 24 Nov 1982. FAO, Rome 1982, pp. 21-25.  
En Sudan
93. KEBE, M., /Centre de Recherches Oceanographiques, Dakar, Thiarye /Senegal/. L'approvisionnement en poisson de la

region de Cap-Vert /Senegal/. Fish production and trade in the region of Cape Verde -/Senegal/. Proceedings./ FAO Fisheries Report. Expert Consultation on Fish Technology in Africa. Casablanca /Morocco/., 7 Jun 1982, FAO, Rome 1982, No 268, pp. 229-257, 21 tab., ISBN 92-5-00 1287-X  
En, fr Senegal

#### MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 227

94. ADEYEMO, R., Loan delinquency in multipurpose cooperative union in Kwara State, Nigeria. Savings and Development, 1984, Vol 8, NO 3, pp. 267-274, 2 tab.,  
En, fr Nigeria

The study assesses the repayment capacity of the farmers of Owolowo Multi-purpose Cooperative Union, determines major factors associated with the arrears problem by considering the viewpoints of both lenders and borrowers, and then suggests possible mitigating strategies. 1020 borrowers were drawn at random from the credit files of the Union to facilitate the cross checking of farmer and Union credit records. One of the borrowers are either illiterate or half educated. The average number of households was found to be nine and the average length of traditional farming /that is, the use of hoes and cutlasses/ was 30 years. The Union recovery rate of performance was found to be very poor. The lowest and highest rates were 5% and 52% respectively. This might reduce the ability of this Cooperative Union in generating enough funds. It was also found that the factors associated with loan delinquency were natural calamities and certain economic and sociological variables. To enhance the Union's viability and vitality it is recommended that there must be a thorough investigation of the borrowers by Union officials during the processing of loan applications.

95. IGBEN, M. S., Achieving integrated rural development in Nigeria through multipurpose co-operatives. Conference on Integrated Rural Development and Women in Development, held at the University of Benin, Bendel State, September 1980., Ibadan, 1980, pp. 20., bibl.  
En Nigeria
96. LIN, T. Y., The Kubang Pasu Timur Women's Multi-Purpose Co-operative, Kedah State, Malaysia. Rural development and women: lessons from the field, Volume I, Geneva 1985, pp. 23.  
En Malaysia

The Kubang Pasu Timur Women's Multi-Purpose Co-operative is one of the organizations founded in Malaysia during the last 2 decades aimed at improving the social

and economic position of women in the country. It won the 'Most Progressive Agricultural Co-operative' award in the country in 1976, 1979 and 1982. The paper indicates that, while there are still problem areas, the cooperative incorporates a number of elements which can contribute to the success of rural women's efforts.

#### CREDIT AND BANKING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 45, 48, 75, 123, 127, 144, 149, 166, 246, 262

97. AHMAD, R. S., Financing the rural poor: obstacles and realities. University Press Limited, Dhaka 1983, pp. 118, 24 tab.,

En

Bangladesh

The rural credit field in Bangladesh is assessed by evaluating and analyzing the success and failure of past and present credit programmes. An analytical view is taken of the problems and obstacles in the reality of financing the rural poor. Issues covered concerning rural finance include financial viability, interest rate, delivery system, repayment and default. Lessons are from the evaluation of several credit programmes implemented in Bangladesh during the past two decades, and including the Comilla Cooperative, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Rural Finance Experimental Project, and the Grameen Bank Project. The conclusions and lessons drawn are aimed at providing information for policy planners, economists, bankers, and agricultural credit administrators.

98. CHAUHAN, T. R., SINGH, B., Adequacy of credit in agriculture /with special reference to cooperative credit/ Journal of Agricultural and Scientific Research, Vol 26, No 1/2, Uttar Pradesh 1984, pp. 37-41, 4 tab.,

En

India

The study was designed to assess the crop loan requirements of farmers and the extent to which they have been met by the cooperative society in Midhukur Village of C.D. block Bichpuri of Agra district. The study was carried out in 90 farms for the year 1981/82. It was found that on average about 40% of the farm expenses were met by credit. Total credit requirement increased sized of farm. The percentage of credit to total spending was largest for small farms. The per acre credit gap was higher on large than on small farms.

99. IKIN, A., Tarım Kredi Kooperatifleri ve Sorunları /Agricultural Credit Cooperatives and Their Problems/, in: Kooperatif Dünya Dergisi. Haziran, Ankara, 1975, pp. 2-5.

Tr

Turkey

100. DESAI, S. N., Role of district central cooperative banks in connection with 'NABARD' /National Bank for Agriculture

and Rural Development/ The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, 1982, v. 66 /2/, pp. 49-56.

ISSN 0025-0430

En

India

101. DUNHAM, D., Financiamento cooperativo: contradicciones y potencialidades de las uniones rurales como ONGs /Un caso asiatico/ (Co-operative financing: contradictions and potentials of rural unions as non-governmental organizations/ an Asian case/ Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Urbano Regionales, 1983, Vol 10, Nb 29, pp. 14.

Es

Sri Lanka

The paper explores on a regional scale the potential role of producers' unions as a lever with which to enhance the bargaining power and the standard of living of small and medium farmers as well as landless groups. This is done in relation to a basically conservative political environment /that of contemporary Sri Lanka/ and in an economic sector traditionally dominated by merchant capital which is under a strong threat of a multinational corporation that could take control of the dairy industry. Such situations are not uncommon in Third World countries. For a wide range of agricultural and livestock products both producers and factory workers in processing industries ultimately find themselves faced with the dictates of government or monopolistic buyers / and they are often tied resulting in seriously curtailed bargaining power /.

102. JAMESON, K. P., Crediting campesinos in Paraguay, Grassroots Development, 1985, Vol 9, No 2, pp. 8.

En

Paraguay

The article examines how four Paraguayan projects / see also article by R. Reed / that help small farmers acquire the skills needed to survive in a market economy use cooperative credit as an instrument in development. Despite the risks of rural credit, these groups have developed shrewd strategies to prevent, or at least restrain, the tendencies toward loan default and decapitalization.

103. LEMORVAN, K. D., Peasants and peasant organizations: an organizational analysis of peasant productive and credit enterprises in Venezuela, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1985, Vol 45, No 9, pp. 3006.

En

Venezuela

Small peasant production and credit organizations in the Venezuelan land reform process are analyzed, their performance evaluated, the factors which influence them identified, and the behaviour and effectiveness of collective and individual small farmers' groups compared. A systems model is used to analyse individual characteristics, group level variables and environmental factors.

The dependent variable in effectiveness analysis was credit recovery. Organizations demonstrated low levels of credit recovery, yields and income; severe under-utilization of land and labour; and an externally dependent technological pattern. The productive environment was both unstable and uncertain. The high recovery organizations were characterized by member participation, administrative differentiation and machinery investment; the low recovery organizations showed both internal and external solidarity, collective organizations showed high member participation; while the small farmers' groups were individualistic. Each organization had both an internal and external behavioural pattern, the former linked to member participation and administration, and the latter to political parties and trade unions. Members of the collective and high recovery organizations showed higher internal orientation and self-efficacy, while the other two groups showed strong external orientation and dependency. These different orientations reflect the cultural and social characteristics of the members, either as traditional or transitional peasants. The most important external variables appear to be the policies and influence of the state and the technical assistance programmes, and the strategies adopted by the members were products of the social dynamics of the system and the characteristics of each group.

104. PANDEY, S. N., Role of credit in rainfed agriculture. Fertilizer News, 1985, Vol 30, No 8, pp. 6, 6 tab., En India

Credit requirements of poor, dryland farmers the most important single factor for their development, are analyzed. The paper covers credit advances by the cooperative sector, as well as commercial banks, for short- as well as long-term developments in different states. For comparative purpose, data for 1980/81 were collected for both cooperative institutions and commercial banks. The highest short-term credit of Rs2171 m was given in Maharashtra. The highest total credit was given in Punjab. It was found that credit requirements have been worked out on the basis of area, population or agricultural households; neither agro-climatic conditions nor type of agricultural operation have been taken into account separately; no efforts have been made to give extra credit support to farmers in dryland areas or to those belonging to weaker sections.

105. PANDEY, U. K., SUHAG, K. S., MANOCHA, V. P., Structure and flows of agricultural cooperative credit in India. Agricultural Situation in India, 1985, Vol 40, No 5, pp. 10, 4 tab., En India

The paper: 1/ works out and compares the distribution of cooperative credit in India before, during and since the Green Revolution; 2/ examines chronic defaults in



different credit institutions during these three periods; 3/ determines the direction of credit flows according to size groups of farms and the extent of loan defaults. The following conclusions emerged from analysis of data from various published sources: 1/ while the role of cooperative credit in terms of disbursement has increased significantly, the problem of credit management /non-repayment/ has been greatly exacerbated; 2/ there was inequitable disbursement of cooperative credit between states and among categories of farmers which led to unbalanced economic growth; and 3/ the role of cooperative credit in terms of fertilizer consumption was limited to a few states, even though consumption of nitrogen fertilizers has increased significantly in 10 out of 17 states studied.

106. PANY, R. K., Institutional credit for agriculture in India. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi 1985, pp. 104.  
En India

The main objectives of the study were: 1/ to assess agricultural credit requirements of cultivators in Orissa; 2/ to examine the changes in supply and direction of institutional credit; 3/ to investigate the pattern of utilization and repayment of such credit; and 4/ to examine the deficiencies of institutional credit and suggest measures to strengthen the state's institutional credit structure. The credit institutions in the study cover only cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks. The study is mainly based on secondary data and covers the period 1967/69-1978/79. The state's credit supply is found to be inadequate. In the case of production credit, inadequacy is reflected in a credit gap, while in the case of investment credit, no such credit gap was found at the microlevel. The distribution pattern of both cooperative and bank credit has been in favour of small and marginal farmers.

107. PARTHASARATHY, N. S., Credit / Fertilizers, cooperatives, India / FAI National Seminar 1981 on Strategies for Achieving Fertiliser Consumption Targets and Improving Fertiliser Use Efficiency: proceeding, New Delhi, Dec. 3-5, 1981 / edited by R. Singh.../  
En India

108. SALAVERRY LLOSA, J. A., El credito agrario en el Peru /Agricultural credit in Peru/. Fundacion Friedrich Ebert, Lima 1983, Diagnostico y Dabate No 9, pp. 24, 7 tab.,  
Es Peru

Agriculture is seen as a key sector for Peruvian economic recovery; acces to and the availability of credit are important factors in increasing production, provided other effective promotion and development factors are present. The main characteristics of Peruvian institutional credit for agriculture are: 1/ low proportion of farmers with access to credit; 2/ restricted

sums offered and inadequate financial services available; 3/ lack of adequate financial institutions to promote agriculture and rural saving. No simple solution to the problem is feasible; a widening of agricultural credit to include small farmers may be achieved by the creation of new credit channels suited to local and regional conditions. Current limited credit conditions are considered to result from the high concentration of financial institutions in the city of Lima. The decentralization of the Peruvian Agriculture Bank is recommended, possibly via the establishment of regional centres; this should provide an impetus to Bank activity and enable it to act as a development institution. At the same time, new channels for financial credit are needed, such as the extension of the new rural credit cooperatives, or by the setting up of rural savings banks. An essential feature of these proposals to induce change in agricultural credit policy is the creation of an agricultural credit institute, funded by the Agriculture Bank and the Central Reserve Bank, using multi-lateral and bilateral technical assistance.

109. SOOS, H. E., Ecuador: private sector cooperatives and integrated rural development AID Project Impact Evaluation Report, US Agency for International Development, No 59, 1986, pp. 31.

En

Ecuador

USAID's assistance to cooperative development in Ecuador began in 1962 and ended in 1976, providing \$ 10 million to federations of credit unions and agricultural cooperatives. This report focuses on 4 USAID projects relevant to supporting the cooperative movement: a Credit Union Grant for institutional development signed in 1962; an Agricultural Cooperatives Grant; two loans for channeling agricultural credit through credit unions; and a Land Sale Guaranty Loan for rice cooperatives. The evaluation concludes that cooperatives and credit unions can promote integrated rural development. Cooperatives that have increased production are generally more successful in improving housing, education, water supply and electricity supply. For agricultural cooperatives management skills are essential for success. Cooperative education is found, since USAID assistance phased out, to be seriously inadequate. Lesson learned pertain to the long-term nature of institutional development, including the need for cooperatives to identify services they can deliver effectively to generate operating costs.

#### CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

110. FLORA, L. J., FLORA, C. B., ROJAS, H., VILLARREAL, N., Community stores in rural Colombia: organizing the means of

consumption. Grassroots Development, 1985, Vol 9, No 1, pp. 17-25, 5 pl.

En

Colombia

During the 1970s, in an attempt to raise the living standards of the rural poor by organizing the means of consumption rather than the means of production, many campesino groups in Columbia set up community-run stores that would stock basic items for sale at reduced prices. Although some of these stores, usually situated in out-of-the-way hamlets, arose spontaneously and now operate independently, many are tied into informal networks through distribution centres associated with the Catholic Church or regional peasant organizations. These "central stores" provide wholesale goods, credit and technical assistance to the outlets started by local community groups. The article describes a study tour made during June and July 1983 to four regional organizations in Colombia that service networks of community stores. All four organizations have received grants for their community store operations from the Inter-American Foundation. Case studies were also compiled of several beneficiary stores associated with each of the central stores.

#### WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATIVES INDUSTRIAL /BUILDING, ETC./

111. IMPERIAL, D., Jr., PRASAD, R. D., GOVIDNAPPA., Organizing youth power: the case of the Sivarampuram Labour Contract Cooperative Society., Rural Reconstruction Review, 1984, No 6, pp. 7.,

En

India

The article is part of a forthcoming publication of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction /IIRR/ which more fully documents the work of the Indian Rural Reconstruction Movement /IRRM/. The IRRM is a non-government, non-profit rural development organization which established its first social laboratory in the Kuppam Block of the Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. It is an affiliate of the IIRR. In 1980, the IRRM started working with youth groups in the villages of Kuppam to enable them to promote people's organizations along various lines. One such organization was the Sivarampuram Labour Cooperative Society, the activities of which /including constructing a road, desilting a water tank and building houses/ are described in the article.

#### ARTISANAL HANDICRAFT CO-OPERATIVES OF DISABLED PERSONS

112. VELDE, M. van de., ODHIAMBO ANACLETI, A., COLLETT, A., TAGALOA, A. F. le., CHIMEDZA, R., MEYNELL, P. J., NDJONKOU, D., MAGUDA, S. S., NYAMWAYA, D., OUEDRAOGO, B., PAVARD, C.,

Dossier: rural structures, European Communities Courier, 1986, No 99, pp. 30.

En

Africa

The dossier aims to give an idea of the multiplicity and range of formal and informal, traditional and modern groupings, structures, and organizations that exist in the vast area represented by the ACP Group. It ranges from articles on formal, highly-structured cooperatives, with hundreds or even thousands of members, to ad hoc village associations with no more than a couple of dozen members who make up the rules / and often the aims / as they go along. It covers „top-down“ associations, where the inspiration and guidance comes from central government, and „bottom-up“ groupings, where initiatives by individuals have spread to national level. Much of the dossier, however, is about the social organization of rural life as it has existed for hundreds of years and in which the communal spirit has always played a major role. The articles are: Rural groupings and organizations - with special reference to Tanzania /A. Odhiambo Anacleiti/; Authority in rural African communities south of the Sahara /A. Collett/; Samoan village society /A.F. le Tagaloa/; Saving together, spending together; Zimbabwe's rural savings clubs /R. Chimedza/; One formal structure among many - fisheries cooperative /P.J. Meynell/; Cooperatives and other craftsmen's association in rural areas /D. Ndjoukou/; The Anaguta of northern Nigeria: a rural case study /S.S. Maguda and A. Collett/; Traditional health care in rural Kenya /D. Nyamwaya/; „Development without damage“ - the Naam groups tackle drought /B. Ouedraogo/; Rural structure as agents of development - the Bafut experimental project /C. Pavard/

#### HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES /URBAN, RURAL/

113. Seminar - Housing and Urban Management through cooperatives, Kent Koop - ICA, September 13-16, 1987.

En

Turkey

The Seminar programme with the short information about KENT-KOOP.

#### OTHER CO-OPERATIVES /INCLUDING FORESTRY ETC./

See also: 31, 48, 82, 107

114. KUMAR, V., PURI, D. N., Industry's experience for development of rainfed agriculture

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, Fertilizer News, 1983, Vol 28, No 9, pp. 99-105, 6 tab.,

En

India

The programmes undertaken by the fertilizer industry to improve the management of dryland crops including increased fertilizer use and distribution of seedcum-fertilizer drills are outlined with particular reference to the work of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. and Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals. As examples of special projects, the Srinagar valley water-harvesting projects, the Jodhpur district water-harvesting project and collaborative projects with ICAR, ICRISAT and Development of Agriculture are briefly described.

115. What new kind of training for rural health doctors in the Third World?

Bordeaux, Cahiers du CIDESCO, Research and Application Class B, 1984, No 1, pp. 48.

En

Bangladesh

In 1972, the Gonoshasthaya Kendra or People's Health Center was established at Savar, a rural Bangladesh village with no existing health services. Among its accomplishments are the provision of both preventive and curative medicine, the creation of a health insurance scheme and rural credit cooperatives, the training of midwives and community health workers, the implementation of a number of rural development programmes / some aimed specifically at women /, literacy training, and the foundation of an elementary school. This report contains a review of the health centre's history and the proceedings from two conferences organized to discuss and evaluate its experience and to plan the training of local physicians. Proposals for setting up a medical school and the mission report from August 1983 are included.

## IV. NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS

## TRADITIONAL FORMS OF MUTUAL SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS

116. KUHN, J., Die Genossenschaft - eine anpassungsfähige Form der Selbstorganisation Ländlicher Gruppen? /Cooperative movement - the form of adaptation of self-organisation of rural groups?/ Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries, Marburg, 1981, No 14, pp. 173.  
De Developing countries

Under the above title a Seminar was held in Nairobi /Kenya/ in 1981, organized by the Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries of the Marburg University. This is a collection of papers presented at this seminar.

117. MÜNKNER, H. H., Towards adjusted patterns of cooperatives in developing countries. Results of a Symposium on „Ways towards an African Cooperative“. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, 1984, pp. 137.  
En Developing countries

As indicated in the title, all papers in this volume are directly related to experience with promoting self-help organizations in Africa. However, in a more general way, the examples of African experience with promoting autochthonous and imported forms of self-help organizations are interesting illustrations of fundamental problems of development existing in all developing countries.

118. POTTIER, J. P., Reciprocity and the beer pot: the changing pattern of Mambwe food production. Food systems in Central and Southern Africa. School of oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1985, pp. 37.  
En Zambia

The paper considers the sociocultural dynamics responsible for the Stagnation of Zambia's village economy. The focus is on the organization and the evolution of a „traditional“ form of cooperative agriculture found in Northern Province, the Mambwe workparty system. It outlines the dominant shift in Mambwe agricultural workparty organization, on the basis of field observations in the village of Chiwale, Mbala District, between October 1977 and November 1978. The shift is away from predominantly reciprocal cooperatives labour and towards non-reciprocal cooperation.

MODERN FORMS OF MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP  
ASSOCIATIONS, PRE- CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 226

119. KUHN, J., MÜNKNER, H. H., HANEL, A., The role of non-governmental organizations in promoting self-help organizations. Report on a Follow-up Seminar. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, St. Augustin 1985, pp. 329.  
En Developing countries

This report covers a third follow-up seminar in Jos /Nigeria/ organized jointly with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for participants from Nigeria. The main topic of the seminar offered a good basis for intensive exchange of ideas and experience. This volume contains papers presented at the Jos seminar, as well as some additional papers written by interested Nigerian scholars.

120. MÜLLER, J. O., Gesellschaftspolitische Konzeptionen der Förderung von Selbsthilfe durch Fremdhilfe in Afrika. / Social and political concepts of promotion from self-aid to external aid in Africa. Institute for Cooperation in Developing countries, Marburg, 1981, No 13, pp. 133.  
De Developing countries

Representatives of the science and practice in the field of the promotion of self-aid met in June 1980, at the University of Göttingen to discuss the above problem. The volume contains papers presented during this discussion.

## V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVES ON THE SAME OR AT DIFFERENT LEVELS IN A COUNTRY

See also: 41, 44, 45, 58, 105, 122

121. Cooperation in Turkey., The General Council of the Turkish Cooperation Works Association Met. Ankara 1985, No 2, pp. 48-52.

En

Turkey

The General Council of the Turkish Cooperation Works Association was founded in 1931. This report informs about the regular annual meeting held in Ankara on March 10, 1985.

122. DEMEGRET, W., An alusive harvest: the process of a Bolivian cooperative movement., Dissertation Abstracts International, Diss., New York University, Vol 46, No 1, 1985, pp. 188.

En

Bolivia

The study examines a multi-service cooperative movement in Chuquisaca, an underdeveloped agricultural region made up of more than a dozen local cooperatives and one central-level cooperative. The study explores how these cooperatives have come to be promoted as instrument of social change and development, and how they are affected by their surrounding environment and wider economic and ideological forces. Internal organization dimensions and external factors shape the development of the movement and both bolster and place limitations upon the realization of goals. The dynamic of this articulation are examined in a number of ways which include an analysis of the introduction of technical inputs and agricultural practices and the penetration of ideas and paradigms of social change. The study reveals, for example, how notions of both modernization and dependence have infused this movement and compete as ideological models. Despite increased productivity, significant economic improvement is impeded by the structural constraints of smallholder production and its articulation with the larger economy. Weak linkages with the wider economic system and world capitalism have become intensified without substantially altering the economic situation of these producers.

123. HAROON, F., The federalisation of cooperative banking in Pakistan and rural cooperatives in Punjab Province. In-





18765

1-10-92

55

stitute of Social Studies, Netherlands, 1986, No 103, pp. 54, 9 tab., ISBN 90-6490-020-5  
En Pakistan

The paper studies the changes in cooperative banking introduced by the government of Pakistan in 1976. It established a Federal Bank for Cooperatives and thus brought cooperative finance under direct federal control for the first time. The study shows how these changes have affected rural cooperatives in Punjab. Punjab province is highlighted primarily to show that this case study is important enough to be ascribed wider validity that goes beyond provincial boundaries. The paper also evaluates the impression that attaining direct federal control over cooperative finance was motivated by one or more of the following: 1/ predominantly political considerations which disregarded the adverse effects of taking control of the cooperative institutions and the movement; 2/ the desire to assume direct authority over finance available in the cooperative sector of the economy, in order to transfer the large resources held by the Punjab cooperatives to other provinces, notably Sind; 3/ a desire to wrest control over cooperative finance from the traditional rural elite and to create a new elite by exercising patronage; and 4/ a straightforward desire to strengthen and intensify the development role of co-operative finance. The overpowering influence of administrative considerations which result in the bureaucratic take over of what were originally conceived as „popular“ socioeconomic institutions, the subordination of these to the overriding political interests, and the consequent replication of the class and power structures in the character of these institutions are examined.

124. PRADHAM, M. S., Gearing up cooperative network in rainfed areas. Fertilizer News, 1985, Vol 30, No 8, pp. 5, 1 tab., En India

The paper traces the historical growth of fertilizer distribution cooperatives in India and their progress and problems, with suggestions for gearing up the cooperative network to deliver the much needed inputs and services to the drylands. The cooperatives' role in fertilizer distribution with their vast institutional network extending into the interior and far flung areas, the strength of cooperative channels, present weaknesses and problems of cooperative systems, external and internal constraints are briefly discussed. To enable cooperatives to play their role effectively as true multipurpose providers of agricultural services for farmers, providing an integrated package of essential agricultural inputs and services, the cooperatives would have to be equipped with infrastructural and other facilities such as storage, liberal credit, subsidized

inventory and transport costs, and adequate technically trained personnel.

125. SEETHARAMAN, S. P., MOHANAN, N., Framework for studying cooperative organizations: the case of NAFED., Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1986, pp. 110.  
En India

The study aims to suggest a framework for understanding and achieving organizational effectiveness. It uses a normative framework for studying cooperative organizations in India. The National Agricultural Marketing Cooperative /NAFED/ was chosen to study the utility of this framework. The aim is to understand the constraints under which NAFED operates. The first chapter outlines the normative model for studying the organizational effectiveness of cooperatives. Chapter 2/ presents a study of NAFED as an institution, followed by an analysis of NAFED as an enterprise in Chapter 4/. Chapter 5/ uses the case of onions to show the effectiveness of NAFED. Chapter 6/ discusses the operational utility of the conceptual frame.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AT PLURINATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

126. Proposal for SIDA support to rural development in Arsi and Bale 1986/87 - 1988/89., Swedish International Development Authority, SIDA, Stockholm, 1985, pp. 256.,  
En Sweden, Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture /MOA/ and the Swedish International Development Authority /SIDA/ have, for some time, discussed the possibility of a long term Swedish support to the South Eastern Agricultural Development /SEAD/ Zone in Arsi and Bale. During the period 1 October - 12 November, 1985 a SIDA-appointed Mission visited Ethiopia to investigate the possibilities of a 3 year Ethio-Swedish cooperation with SEAD. The report contains the findings and recommendations of the Mission, in 11 parts: 1/ Summary of recommendations; 2/ Regional and institutional background; 3/ Agricultural and cooperative development; 4/ Livestock development; 5/ Natural resources conservation and development; 6/ Rural infrastructure; 7/ Organization and management; 8/ Comparative efficiency of different modes of production; 9/ Description of the SEAD zone; 10/ Programme costs; 11/ Issues raised by the SIDA-appointed Members of the Mission. It was intended that the report should serve as a point of departure for MOA and SIDA negotiations on support to agricultural development in the SEAD zone.

## VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COOPERATIVES

### GENERAL

See also: 138, 188, 259, 269

127. BISHPO, C., Successful administration of a crop loans scheme in Andhra Pradesh., Year book of agricultural co-operation, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1985, pp. 7.  
En India

This paper reviews the administration of a successful crop loans scheme operating in the Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. Although the scheme is characterized by a high level of repayment among borrowers and is valued highly by the farming community, there are some reservations about this service, which are discussed in the concluding section.

128. (Farm management glossary) Glossaire de gestion agricole; Glosario de administracion rural. FAO, Rome 1985, Agricultural Services Bulletin, 1985, No 63, pp. 221  
En Worldwide

129. GAIKWAD, V. R., GUPTA, V. K., Managing paddy-rice business of small farmers' integrated cooperatives. Case studies, FAO, 1985, pp. 199.  
En South-East Asia

This book of case studies illustrates situations where potential for developing appropriate management systems exists and where proper decisions could lead the cooperative to satisfy the stated objectives. It also depicts the decision making process in the different situations and points to the required role of managers in improving the quality of decisions for building integrated cooperatives.

130. GAIKWAD, V. R., GUPTA, V. K., Guide to management of small farmers' integrated rice cooperatives in Asia. FAO, Rome 1986, pp. 274.  
En Asia
131. GUPTA, V. K., Brief guide to management of small farmers' cooperatives. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 31.  
En Developing countries

The approach presented in this guide is production oriented, integrating primary producers horizontally and vertically in all stages of food production from the farm to the consumer. It is abbreviated as „AMSAC“. An understanding between the government, the cooperatives and their members of this integrated process is necessary in order to ensure that cooperatives and their members can participate in all stages of development.

132. GUPTA, V. K., GAIKWAD, V. R., A guide to management of small farmers' cooperatives. FAO, Rome 1983, pp. 131.  
En Asia

The authors which are familiar with the problems and practice of Indian cooperatives visited Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand in order to provide an insight into the problems of cooperatives catering to the small farmers and into the problems of the small farmers themselves. The guide describes the status of such cooperatives, managerial needs of their managers and features of inter-country management development programmes.

133. MÜNKNER, H. H., A Brief Note on appropriate management systems for small farmers' cooperatives. FAO, Rome, 1985, pp. 22.  
En Developing countries

This papers deals with the programme for the development of Appropriate Management System for Agricultural Cooperatives of small-scale farmers in developing countries (AMSAC).

134. SEETHARAMAN, S. P., MOHANAN, KUMAR, K., MANUAL., Management of Integrated Cotton Cooperative System to reach small farmers. FAO, Rome 1985, pp 130.  
En Developing countries

This commodity specific guide is part of the AMSAC /Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives/ programme by each country to meet its own particular needs. It is supposed to help the teaching staff of cooperative colleges and agricultural faculties who might translate this guide into manuals for managers of small farmers' cooperatives in their respective countries.

#### RULES AND BY -LAWS, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

See also: 101, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 259, 269

135. NSIBAMBI A., BYARUGABA, F., Problems of political and administrative participation in a semi-arid area of Uganda: a

case study of Karamoja. African Review, 1982, Vol 9, No 2, pp. 79-96.

En

Uganda

The paper tries to show how colonial and post-independence governments ignored the Karamojans' pastoral interests which have adapted to their semi-arid conditions. It suggests that, because the interests of the Karamojans were ignored, they have been discouraged from participating fully in the administrative and political process of Uganda. The proposals which might animate the Karamojans include cooperative ranching schemes, an increased supply of water, pasture and vegetation management, resettlement schemes, reduction of the big counties to manageable units, some degree of economic zoning, the provision of an educational system which has a pastoral dimension, and re-examination of its agricultural and mineral wealth. A Development Task Force should be set up, charged with the task of pursuing these issues with imagination and vigour. The Force should be accorded financial and managerial autonomy. Finally, a programme of political mobilization by political parties is recommended. Among other issues which require attention is the re-examination of the land system in Karamoja /and other parts of Uganda, especially those which lack private ownership of land/.

DEMOCRACY IN CO-OPERATIVES,  
MEMBER PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

See also: 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 170, 176, 259, 269

136. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Administering agricultural Development for small farmers. FAO - Economic and Social Development Paper, Rome, 1981, No 20, pp. 69.

En

Developing countries

This document is a follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development /WVARRD/. It is primarily concerned with the administrative issues in anti-poverty development strategy. These issues are concerned with improving production and incomes of small farmers and rural women who constitute the majority of the food producers in the developing countries.

137. HUIZER, G., Resolving contradictions within cooperatives: a case of Participatory Action Research in Peru. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, 1985, No 1/2, pp. 18.

En

Peru

Various potentially disruptive factors were noted in the structure and functioning of the cooperatives within the Central Cooperative Te Huyro. Most important among these were: 1/ the contradictions between 20% better-off and 80% poor peasants in the three service cooperatives /CASs/ and 2/ between the three CASs as such and the

three collectively working production cooperatives /CAPs/ within the overall structure of the Central Cooperative, At one stage it was envisaged that it would be possible to strengthen the bargaining power of the poor members of the CASs by grouping them, together in production units, somewhat similar to the CAPs. It was also hoped that the CAPs would show enough vitality and independence from outside controlling forces /particularly government control/ to be able to distribute a profit to their members. Both hopes, strengthening of poor CAS members towards a CAP approach and consolidation of CAPs have proved to be in vain after a few years of trial.

138. PAINTER, M., Resource use in the Tambopata Valley, Peru: state cooperatives and community leadership on a coffee frontier. Working Paper, Institute for Development Anthropology, USA, No 9, 1983, pp. 15.  
En Peru

The paper was presented to a workshop on natural resource management in 1983. The paper examines the exploitation of the Tambopata Valley in Peru. It argues that the division of labour between household and community institutions and the state is responsible for many problems related to resource utilization in Tambopata. The productive system of the valley and the ability to coordinate subsistence production with other economic activities as a central aspect of household productive strategies are examined. The organization of production and problems in resource utilization are analyzed. Finally the institutional context of resource utilization problems is examined.

139. TAIMNI, K. K., A new breed of rural leadership. India's burgeoning cooperatives are transforming lifestyles and political relationships. Fao, Ceres 1985, Vol 18, No 5, pp. 31.  
En India

The article describes the emergence of modern cooperative agro-based industrial complexes in rural areas of Maharashtra. It gives details of the new entrepreneurs and of local initiatives.

#### PERSONNEL POLICY

See also: 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 176, 259, 269

140. CODRON, J. M., CROS, B., Autogestion et intensification cerealiere en Algerie /Self management and cereal intensification in Algeria/. Revue Tiers-Monde, 1984, Vol 25, No 98, pp. 419-426, bibl.,  
Fr Algeria

To try and reduce its food dependence on western countries, Algeria decided at the end of the 1960s to intensify cereal production and try to reach self sufficiency by 1980. The project is centred on the state sector: large self-managed farms left over from the colonial era, and cooperatives set up in 1972 on state and nationalized private land. However, it has been a failure; after more than 10 years, the self-managed cereal sector is consuming three or four times more fertilizers, using new varieties, selected seeds, large, modern equipment and technical inputs, but yields continue to stagnate and following continues. The failure is attributed to: absence of motivation among the self-managed groups, whose only objective is to augment their very low incomes; illegal grazing of livestock herds on land belonging to selfmanaged farms, making cereal intensification difficult. Government policy gives very low levels of support to workers in the self-managed sectors and small farmers /fellahs/ in the private sector.

## VII. ECONOMICS OF COOPERATIVES

BUSINESS POLICY, FINANCING,  
INTERNAL PLANNING

See also: 14, 43, 49, 57, 74, 99, 162, 200, 204, 237, 270, 271,  
272

141. AHMAD, Q. K., CHOWDHURY, F. A., Diversification of the rural economy. Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific /ADIPA/, Kuala Lumpur, 1985, pp. 233.

En

Asia

The volume contains 10 papers presented to the working group on Diversification of the Rural Economy at the Fifth General Meeting of ADIPA held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1983. Diversification and the individual farmer: some notes /G.R. Rodriguez/; India's rural futures: policy experiments and limits to growth /P.N. Rastogi/; Diversification of the rural economy: the case of India /B.Natarajan/; Perception of opportunities, profitability and outlook of rural entrepreneurs /N.P. Singh/; Role of agriculture cooperative processing units in rural industrialization /S.P. Seetharaman/; Diversification of Malaysian rural economy: opportunities, alternatives and controversies in rural/agricultural development /Z.H. Mustapha/; Developing and diversifying a rural economy - the Nepalese experience /B.P.R. Baidya/; Diversification of the rural economy in Pakistan /R.H. Syed/; Another approach to rural development: the Sri Lankan experience /V.T. Navaratne/; Decentralized industrialization and rural non-farm employment in Taiwan /Jhi-tzeng Shih/. The papers are abstracted individually.

142. BAVISKAR, B. S., Milk and sugar: a comparative analysis of cooperative politics. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 1985, No 208, pp. 24.

En

India

Sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra and milk cooperatives in Gujarat are two of the few successful examples of cooperatives in India. Both are located in the western region, which is known for its long tradition of successful cooperatives in different spheres. Although the two cooperatives are similar in some ways, they differ in their political articulation. While politicians dominate the sugar cooperatives, managers and technocrats have most influence in milk cooperatives. The paper



analyzes the causes of this difference and discusses its implications and consequences.

143. ÇETINKAYA, F., The Finance of Agricultural Cooperatives. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 5.  
En Turkey

In Turkey today there are 40.786 cooperative units, 203 Unions and 4 central Unions. These cooperatives have 6 million members, 4 million of whom are the members of agricultural cooperatives. There are 2 financing sources for cooperatives: self-resources and outside resources.

144. DOOREN, J. P. van., Principles of selected credit systems for livestock production and development. Pastoral Network Paper, Agricultural Administration Unit, Overseas Development Institute, UK, 1983, No 16d, pp. 23.  
En Lesotho, Tunisia

The characteristics and organization of loans to the livestock sector of developing countries are discussed. The credit needs for livestock husbandry activities are considered, with the conclusion that it is difficult to generalize as needs may differ both in their nature and dimension. In order to avoid high administrative and supervisory costs for large numbers of small loans to individual farmers of cattle breeders, lending to groups of farmers has been advocated and practised in several countries. An example of an area and group approach by multipurpose service cooperatives in the Medjerda Development Project in Tunisia is then considered. In an increasing number of development projects revolving funds have been established to supply funds to small producers. Loans from these funds, once repaid, become available again in the same project for similar target groups and identical production purposes. In the appendices two examples of the operation of revolving funds are given: Appendix 1 gives the principles of a fully paid up loan for small producers, with Appendix 2 giving the example of a proposal for Dutch bilateral aid to a poultry development project in Lesotho /1978/.

145. IHMODU, I. I., The financing of cooperative food marketing and distribution in the Green Revolution Programme in Nigeria. Savings and Development, 1985, Vol 9, No 1, pp. 79-91, 4 tab.,  
En Nigeria

A system of financing cooperatives which are responsible for the marketing and distribution of foodstuffs in Nigeria is developed. Such cooperative societies would be expected to handle a considerable proportion of the products of the Green Revolution programme which is expected to lead to substantial increases in food supply within the next few years. It is assumed that these societies would need a much stronger financial base than the existing consumer cooperatives. Section 2 examines

the need to provide for the marketing of agricultural products in agricultural and national planning, an area that is usually neglected, either because it is assumed that once there is increased output a good distribution system will evolve naturally, or that distribution is of little importance. In section 3 attention is focused on the role cooperatives can play in the marketing of food crops, drawing from the experience of the existing agricultural marketing cooperatives. This is followed in section 4 by an analysis of cooperative financing in Kwara State, while the final section concludes with development of a strategy of cooperative food marketing financing, and the forms and sources of finance that can be employed.

146. KARGBO, A. M., An economic analysis of rice production systems and production organization of rice farmers in the Gambia, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 44, No 12, 1984, pp. 3755, Michigan State University, 1983, pp. 321.

En

Gambia

The study identifies and describes the different rice production systems in the Gambia, determines and compares their financial and economic costs and returns and estimates the total amount of resources used in rice farming and the rice incomes of rice farmers. Four different types of rice production systems were identified, upland rice, bafaro, mangrove, and irrigated rice. The observed yields were about 1.3, 1.8, 1.9, 2.7, and 3.4 t of paddy, with labour inputs of about 254, 361, 326, 331, and 324 workdays per ha of upland, bafaro, mangrove, dry and wet season irrigated rice, respectively. Family labour contributed more than 90% of labour inputs. Women accounted for more than 87% of the total labour input in the upland, bafaro, and mangrove rice systems and more than 50% in the irrigated rice systems. Men contributed more than 90% of the total labour input in all upland crops. All rice systems were found to have positive net enterprise incomes, but only upland rice and mangrove rice had returns per workday to family labour and management higher than the enterprise wage rate. All the rice enterprises showed negative returns. Only upland and mangrove and, to a limited extent, bafaro rice offered any hope for optimism regarding the national goal of achieving self sufficiency in rice production. All the upland crops showed positive net enterprise incomes and net economic returns. In the long run prices received by farmers should be increased for all food grains; women's cooperatives should be established for rice marketing; upland, mangrove and bafaro rice should be given the same attention as irrigated rice; an efficient input delivery system needs to be established; and women should become an integral part of the planning and implementation process of all rice development programmes.

147. NEUBAUER, R., Analyse des vertikalen Produktions- und Absatzsystems sowie der Marktpolitik für Gemüse in Ostjordanien /Analysis of the vertical production and sales system and of the marketing policy for vegetables in East Jordan/. Institut für Agrarpolitik und Marktlehre, Christian - Albrechts - Universität, Wissenschaftsverlag Vauk, Kiel, FRG, 1986, pp. 209, 31 tab., ISBN 3-922553-95-8  
De Jordan

This case study, based on field work carried out in 1982, uses East Jordan as an example to examine how marketing policy contributes to agricultural and general development in a developing country. It evaluates the vertical marketing system for vegetables, which cover only 12% of the cultivated area but account for 58% of the value of agricultural production and 50% of agricultural exports. The government has tried to strengthen the competitive position of producers by the creation of state, parastatal, and cooperative planning, support and marketing organizations, by improving market transparency, introducing standards and beginning to introduce central sorting stations and official wholesale markets. These measures have so far had limited success. Competition from other countries in traditional export markets, seasonal gluts, particularly of tomatoes, on the home market, and a weak competitive position of both suppliers and purchasers as against commission agents, are continuing problems.

148. Centro de Estudios Sociales „SOLIDARIDAD“ - Situation y problemática de la industria azucarera /Situation and problems of the sugar industry/. Centro Documentario Chiclayo, 1984, pp. 93, 26 tab., Serie Industria Azucarera, Sub-Serie Estudios Técnico-empresariales, Vol. 1.,  
Es Peru

In view of the deep crisis experienced by Peru's sugar cooperatives in 1983, the Ministry of Agriculture and National Institute of Cooperatives established the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Project Commission /IRIA/. This paper presents the results of this Commission's activities and the research carried out by the Centre of Social Studies „Solidaridad“. The main issues discussed are: the situation of the sugar industry before 1969; production structure; analysis of the market; economic situation and cooperatives; financial analysis; social situation and cooperatives; production process and technology; the state policy and cooperatives; organization of production.

149. SUBRAHMANYAM, P., TAIMNI, K. K., Growth and development of cooperatives in Maharashtra. An analytical study. Annals of

Public and Cooperative Economy, 1984, Vol 55, No 3, pp. 6,  
5 tab.,

En

India

The genesis and growth of the cooperative movement in India and Maharashtra is traced, and the success of the movement and the economic development in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra it has brought is discussed. The growth of cooperative credit as a foundation of the cooperative movement, the employment generated by cooperative societies, the efficiency and diversification of the sugar cooperatives, show positive quantitative and qualitative effects. The cooperatives are widely seen in Maharashtra as ideal instruments for bringing about socioeconomic change. The recognition of their role has been backed by several government programmes which have helped to make cooperatives self sustaining and self regulatory. However, six major shortcomings can be identified: non-viable bases; orientation towards irrigated land; limited effective coverage; over-dependence on external resources; absence of professionalism; and a low anti-poverty profile.

## VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 6, 12, 18, 48, 57, 83, 95, 96, 115, 155, 233, 267

150. ARNESSON, G., Documentation of the role of women in integrated rural development in Arsi, Ethiopia. International Rural Development Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 1986, No 40, pp. 49.  
En Ethiopia

The study examines the attempts made through the SIDA-supported CADU/ARDU/SEAD project to improve the situation of women in Ethiopia. The study found that the project has so far directly reached only a limited number of women, with emphasis on their domestic productive roles. The major findings are: 1/ rural women get little support in their work in relation to their contribution to agriculture; 2/ women do not have full decision-making responsibility over their situation, such as membership of cooperatives or having access to credit for production; 3/ women receive little direct technical training in their fields of work responsibilities; 4/ women's household work is not considered productive and thus gets little support; 5/ there is a concentration on direct economic and technical support in agriculture and neglect of direct support on household production and social dimensions. Recommendations made are based on the documentation reviewed and concern women as food producers and human resource development at all project levels. Recommendations for future development assistance relate to programme planning, income-generating activities and preferential, women-oriented project components.

151. ASHBY, J. A., GOMEZ, S., Women agriculture and rural development in Latin-America. International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama, 1985, pp. 176.  
En Latin America

Ashley /pp. 3-38/ first reviews what is known about the role of women in agriculture and the food system in Latin America and assesses the adequacy of this information for defining objectives and strategy in agricultural research programmes. First, key issues for agricultural technology research and development are outlined in terms of the effects of sex roles on food production and welfare of the rural poor in low - income countries. These relationships are considered specifically in terms of international agricultural research centre /IARC/ mandates and objectives. The next two sec-

tions review the evidence on the degree of participation of women in Latin American agriculture and what this implies for identifying women as special user groups for agricultural technology. Key research areas are identified where new information is needed to evaluate the relative importance of such groups in terms of the research priorities and strategy of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research /CGIAR/. The bibliography, prepared as background for the paper, contains materials related to a broad set of themes relevant to understanding how women play a part in agricultural change, and how agricultural change affects women. These include: participation in agricultural production activities; time allocation; impact of mechanization; access to technology; rural urban migration; access to education; living standards; land reform programmes; marketing; cooperatives and credit; sociocultural status.

152. BEDI, R. D., Cooperative division in the Council for Social Development. Social Change, 1984, Vol 14, No 4, pp. 7.  
En India

A division of the Council for Social Development conducted five major studies of the Indian cooperative movement between 1981-84. The first four were: a study of the socioeconomic impact of cooperative sugar factories; a study of the National Cooperative Development Corporation's scheme for distributing of consumer articles in rural areas: an evaluation of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited; a survey of fishermen's cooperatives; and a fifth, still in progress in 1984, into cooperative oilseed marketing and processing. General observations based on the five studies conclude that cooperative institutions in India operate at different levels of efficiency.

153. BUNKER, S. G., Underdeveloping the Amazon. Extraction, unequal exchange, and the failure of the modern state. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois, 1985, pp. 279  
ISBN 0-252-01121-X  
En Brazil

The book examines how three massive conflicting forces, the Amazon jungle, the Brazilian government and corporate enterprise have resulted in overexploitation and underdevelopment of the Amazon Basin's resources. 350 years of different extractive economies have periodically enriched various dominant classes but impoverished the region by undermining its ecology and social fabric. The historical record and contemporary examples are cited, on the basis of literature review and personal experience. The failures of settlement projects, cooperatives and efforts to modernize land tenure are all discussed. None of the prevailing development models is considered adequate for applica-

tion to a regional economy based on extraction of natural resources.

154. BURFISHER, M. E., HORENSTEIN, N. R., Sex roles in the Nigerian Tiv farm household. Women's roles and gender differences in development. Cases for planners. Kumarian Press, West Hartford, 1985, pp. 62, 4 tab., ISBN 0-931816-17-3

En

Nigeria

The Tiv case is an example of the application of farming system methodology differentiating labour requirements, income, and financial responsibilities by gender, revealing the different demands and incentive structures facing each sex with the introduction of new crop practices. The study re-evaluates the design of a project that aimed to improve the agricultural productivity of the „middle belt“ of Nigeria, of which half the population are the Tiv. Disaggregating for gender, the study shows that the Tiv do not operate as a unified household and thus questions whether the project will work as the designers intended. Questions of market access, credit, cooperative membership, project plans for reforestation, roads, and well building, and their relevance to women, are also touched upon. In addition, the study provides a planning methodology for agricultural development projects that takes into account relevant sex-role differences in the farm household.

155. DEERE, C. D., Rural women and state policy: the Latin American agrarian reform experience. Working Papers, Office of Women in International Development, Michigan State University, 1985, No 81, pp 32, 2 tab.,

En

Latin America

The review of 13 Latin American agrarian reforms shows that most have directly benefited only men. It is argued that this is largely because of the common designation of „households“ as the beneficiaries of an agrarian reform and the subsequent incorporation of only male household heads into the new agrarian reform structure. It is shown that a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for rural women to benefit on a par with men is that they too be designated as beneficiaries. Women as well as men must be given access to land or the opportunity to participate in the cooperatives in state farms promoted by agrarian reform. Comparative analysis of the Latin American agrarian reform demonstrates that this has happened only in countries where the incorporation of rural women into the reform is an explicit objective of state policy.

156. DUE, J. M., How do rural women in perceive development? A case study in Zambia. Working Papers, Office of Women In

International Development, Michigan State University, 1984,  
No 63, pp. 19, 8 tab.,

En

Zambia

In the study, 112 farm and 30 market women were interviewed almost 20 years after Zambia gained independence to ascertain whether or not these women perceived development occurring, whether they had influenced its path, and what kinds of development would most assist them. Women were also asked what amount of time they contributed to farming and to household tasks. 51% of the farm women and 57% of the market women believed and development had occurred in their areas. 88% of these believed they had benefited from development. One-third of the farm women and half the market women believed they had „influenced“ the direction of development. When asked what kinds of development would most assist them, the farm women listed farm improvements, credit, clinics, wells, and transport. Farm improvements included labour saving devices /oxen and ploughs, tractors for hire/, higher farm prices, lower input prices, and more cattle. The market women wanted improved markets, cooperatives for women, and clinics.

157. DZIEGIEL, L., Libya and Iraq: making and modernizing the indigenous peasantry Tropenlandwirt, Beihefte, 1984, No 23, pp. 16-44.

En

Iraq, Libya

The paper was presented at a conference held at Witzhausen from 31 October to 1 November 1983 on the theme „Development and Culture: development and traditional culture - man at the centre of development“. These two Arab oil-rich countries began to organize and modernize their agriculture after gaining control of their oil resources. In Iraq agriculture had ancient traditions and the bulk of sedentary farmers survived up to modern times. In Libya, after the invasion of mediaeval nomad barbarians, a sedentary agriculture was eliminated and replaced by extensive pastoralism. In Iraq, the government abolished a feudal system of land tenure and distributed land to the former tenants of feudal lords. In Libya after the removal of Italian colonists, the government decided to create a class of indigenous independent farmers. The policies faced by the two countries in modernizing their peasantry are seriously hampered in Iraq, by an incompetent and inefficient structure of rural cooperatives, and in Libya the way the government treats rural areas. Both countries import food from abroad. The ruling elites of neither country seem enthusiastic about making active and socially conscious citizen-farmers, in spite of their numerous political declarations. The social and economic independence of the villagers would loosen the control of official administration over the rural areas.



158. GASHUMBA, C. H., MEGHJI, Z., The influence of co-operative movements on the situation of women with particular reference to Tanzania. Transnational Associations, 1984, No 4, pp. 178-181.  
En Tanzania

The article examines the issues of women's participation in development efforts generally and cooperatives in particular. It is extracted from a study that the Swedish International Development Agency /SIDA/ through the Swedish Cooperative Centre /SCC/ requested ICA to conduct on the influence of cooperatives on the situation of women with particular reference to Tanzania.

159. HAHN, N. D., Women's Access to Land. Land Reform, FAO 1982, No 1/2, pp. 11.  
En Developing countries

The author shows that the discrimination of women in developing countries is a costly constraint on productivity, an economic disadvantage and a barrier to equitable growth and development.

160. HOROWITZ, M. M., PAINTER, T. M., Anthropology and rural development in West Africa. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press Inc., 1986, pp. 38.  
ISBN 0-8133-7149-X  
En West Africa

The book documents the experiences of anthropologists with development in West Africa during the past decade, by presenting case study materials that highlight the actual and potential contribution of social science to actions aimed at solving the development problems of the region. Ten articles cover a range of professional involvement in African development and include studies of: the desing of an agricultural development project in Guinea; farming systems research programmes in Mali; training programmes for community development volunteers in Senegal; river basin development policies in Burkina Faso and Senegal; settlement projects in North Cameroon; peasant cooperatives in Niger; and pastoral livestock development in West Africa. A recurrent theme in these essays is that equitable growth based on genuine participation of the rural poor has rarely been effectively incorporated into development planning.

161. HOSSAIN, H., Women in production and marketing in Bangladesh, their linkages and development: the case of I/ The Munshirhat Mahila Samabaya Samiti and II/ the Bangladesh Hasta Shilpa Samabaya Federation Ltd. Rural development and women: lessons from field, Geneva, 1985, Vol I, pp. 97-115, 2 tab.,  
En Bangladesh

The increased numbers of desperately poor rural women in Bangladesh after the Civil War of 1971 and the 1974

famine emphasized the need for income generation if not regular employment. Initial plans in post-war emergency rehabilitation programmes aimed at providing supplementary incomes, while some non-governmental organizations were also involved in developing employment programmes for women, one of which centred on training and production of handicrafts. These organizations also provided marketing facilities. The rural structure of Bangladesh has necessitated a dependence by the deprived members of a community on the socially and economically dominant class or individual. The role of a middle-class catalyst has been necessary to bring rural women together. The paper discusses the dynamics of local initiative in organizing women into production before presenting the two case studies. It concludes by noting that handicraft production has been criticized by some development strategies as an ineffective means for income-generation and for women's development because of the peripheral nature of its marketing. Yet in a society where the opportunities for employment are severely limited, it has offered a potential for women's paid work. The dynamics of pauperization, increasing pressure on land and maldistribution of resources have pushed women into the workforce. The very nature of handicraft demand and its market have offered a scope for exploitative relations. The traditional system of production and marketing, dominated by the local trader or middleman, has reinforced and perpetuated these. This is why collective production through informal groups or cooperatives was conceived as a pivotal strategy to direct women to exercise control over their labour and output.

162. HUIZER, G., Social polarisation as a disruptive force in cooperatives: the case of the Te Huyro Central Cooperative in la Convención, Peru.  
 Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 1983, No 35, pp. 21-38.  
 En Peru

Cooperatives which do not have a more or less homogenous or egalitarian basis may generally tend to benefit the stronger and better-off members, often a minority. The formation of special cooperatives for the poor in addition to those of the better-off, bringing both kinds together under a kind of 'umbrella' cooperative, could be a solution to this problem. The paper presents details of one such experiment, the Huyro tea cooperative in the Huaypata District, Convencion valley, near Cuzco, Peru. This enterprise consists of a federation of cooperatives, Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Te Huyro Ltda., called the Central Cooperative. This Central Cooperative was created in 1970 as part of the Peruvian Land Reform Programme. It consists of three production cooperatives /CAP/ and three service cooperatives /CAS/. The paper discussed the history of peasant struggle behind the cooperatives, contradictions within

and between the cooperatives in the Huaypata district, and contradictions within Te-Huyro itself.

163. LAMMING, G. N., Women in agricultural cooperatives, Constraints and limitation to full participation. FAO, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Rome 1983, pp. 58.

En

Developing countries

Women's participation /or lack of participation/ in agricultural cooperatives is the theme of this study. Through an analysis of women's cooperative experiences, common areas of concern that need further studies are identified. Specific recommendations for action at national level are suggested to governments and the leaders of cooperative movements to improve the integration of women in rural development through cooperatives.

164. Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios de la Reforma Agraria /CIERA/, La mujer en las cooperativas agropecuarias en Nicaragua /Women in agricultural cooperatives in Nicaragua/. MIDINRA, Managua 1984, pp. 167.

Es

Nicaragua

Women's participation in agricultural cooperatives started after the implementation of the agrarian reform in Nicaragua in 1979. The study analyses the factors contributing to women's integration into cooperatives and problems faced by the female members of the cooperatives. The study concludes that the majority of rural women still do not belong to any organization.

165. Norway's, Strategy for assistance to women in development. The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation, Oslo 1985, pp. 41.

En

Norway

Placing women in the mainstream of development has been a major objective of the UN Decade for Women. It has also been an important concern in Norwegian development assistance during the past ten years. Intensive efforts were made during the Decade to overcome centuries of discrimination, neglect and abuse of women and to promote women's legitimate rights to participate in determining the course of development.

166. SAFILIOS-ROTHCHILD, C., Women and the Agrarian Reform in Honduras. Land Reform, FAO 1983, No 1/2, pp. 10.

En

Honduras

The paper deals with the assessment of the implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law, as well as of the extent to which women have benefitted from technical assistance - agricultural training, credit, etc.

167. SHAH, M., Without women no development. Selected case studies from Asia of non-formal education for women. Com-

monwealth Secretariat, London, 1986, pp. 149.

ISBN 0-85092-283-6

En

Asia

This handbook presents fifteen case studies on the non-formal education of women from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Each section is accompanied by an introduction which highlight the major points of the case studies of the region. Even though the case studies relate to different countries and to populations which are extremely varied, there are several common factors. Wherever the programmes have been organized with people's involvement and participation, whenever their feelings and needs are taken into account, they thrive. Programmes started without consultation by the government of other organizations, if not related to people's needs, soon fail, however big the initial fanfare was. Another common theme is that one cannot treat a programme in isolation. The comprehensive approach is exhibited by Bangladesh in its programme of population planning through rural women's cooperatives, and the Kirillapone Project in Sri Lanka and the Mobile Creche Project in India. To begin with they had one specific aim of population planning or child care. But the planners soon realized that, unless the totality of life of their clientele was touched, progress could not take place. With 75% of the population in rural Bangladesh living below the poverty line, the first need is survival. Population planning can have meaning only if there is enough sustenance. Non-formal education programmes of women are rather limited in nature. Income-generation programmes, for example, remain largely limited to traditional and home crafts such as cooking or basket making and weaving. Where there is no market tie-up or expert advice on designs and quality control, the programmes degenerate quickly. It is necessary that income-generation programmes do not remain limited to these craft but use better technology and tie into other production and distribution networks. If illiterate men can use lathes, there is no reason why illiterate women cannot also use them. As functional skills develop, the motivation for women to become literate might increase. The main constraint on women is their mental conditioning. They have to be helped to break out of their psychological prisons and develop new attitudes and self confidence.

168. STAUDT, K., Agricultural policy implementation: a case study from western Kenya. Women's roles and gender differences in development, Cases for planners. Kumarian Press, West Hartford 1985, pp. 68, 20 tab., ISBN 0-931816-18-1

En

Kenya

This case study reviews the differential impact of agricultural extension policy in the 1970s on female-managed and jointly managed farms in the Kakamega Dis-

trict in western Kenya by looking at three levels of implementation: ordinary, intensified and saturated. The Kenya case documents the existence and effect of bias against women in the delivery of services despite women's predominance as farmers and food providers,, and suggests ways in which service delivery to women could be improved, primarily through outreach to women's groups, alternatives to land ownership /from which women have largely been excluded in the course of land registration/ for collateral, for credit and own or joint membership in cooperatives.

169. WAN, Y. S., Koperasi Setia Budi Wanita /Setia Budi Wanita women's co-operative/ Rural development and women: lessons from the field, International Labour Office, Geneva 1985, Vol 2, pp. 14, 2 tab.,

En

Indonesia

Koperasi Setia Budi Wanita /SBW/ is presented as forming a dynamic linkage between urban and rural areas. It was founded by middle class women in the municipality of Malang in 1977, but soon cut across class and occupational boundaries and moved first to the poorer areas of Malang /urban villages/ and then to the rural areas. It has developed a system of collective responsibility and discipline /tanggung renteng/, using existing elements common in Indonesian society, arisan /credit rotating associations/ and gotong royong /mutual help/. The paper outlines socioeconomic conditions in East Java province and the background to the Indonesian women's movement before examining the organizations, membership and funding of SBW in more detail. The final section discusses the problems encountered before concluding that the experience of the SBW venture can be of value to various other Third World countries. Particular importance is attached to the credit rotating associations which are well known institutions in many Third World countries and could activate funds for low-income families without collateral in need of low-interest credit. The concept of self discipline and collective responsibility without any outside control is also indicated as being of great importance to poor women.

170. WATSON, G. A., Women's role in the improvement of rice farming systems in coastal swamplands. Proceedings of a conference on Women in Rice Farming Systems, Aldershot, hants, UK; Brookfield, Vermont, USA; Gower Publishing Company Ltd, 1985, pp. 20, 4 tab.,

En

Indonesia

Women assume a major role in rice cultivation and associated farm management in traditional agriculture. Rice farming systems in tidal and coastal swamp areas demand specific methods of labour intensive cultivation in which women's participation is still of paramount importance. These include seedbed preparation, transplanting, harvesting and processing of rice, vegetable and

other secondary crop cultivation, fishing, animal husbandry and household management including child care. The paper examines indigenous rice farming systems in tidal swamp areas of Kalimantan, Indonesia, and women's role in their improvement. Present methods and future prospects for rice cultivation within multicrop systems are analyzed. Possible effects of changes in labour and technology are discussed in relation to women's roles. Extension training in rice cultivation, secondary crop production and marketing is essential. Women's credit and labour cooperatives are advisable.

## IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS

See also: 48, 115, 166, 180, 182, 234, 247

171. BALAGHATULLAH, M., QUADIR, S. A., The role of education in integrated rural development in Bangladesh. Education and Rural Development: issue for planning and research. Unesco, Paris 1985, pp. 47, 9 tab.,  
En Bangladesh

This is a summary version of a case study, undertaken with the framework of the research project by the International Institute for Educational Planning, entitled „Planning and Management of Formal and Non-formal Education within Integrated Rural Development Projects.“ The case study was completed in 1983 and presented at a seminar in Nepal. Set in four rural communities in Bangladesh, the study examines literacy levels and school education as an explanatory, but also dependent variable in the context of various social and economic factors relevant to rural development. Between the time of preparation for the study and the actual field enquiry in the latter part of 1982, Bangladesh witnessed a change of regime to Martial Law. The new regime moved quickly to decentralize administration and judiciary, and bring it nearer to the village. The thana was made the focal point of development and administration. The newly enacted village governments /Gram Sarker/ were suspended. Pronouncements were made for a new education policy. While the programme for universal primary education, formulated in the Second Five-Year Plan /1980-85/, was to continue and be given intense attention, the programme for mass literacy was temporarily suspended, reportedly for failing to establish proper organization and achieve the desired result. The organizations for rural development, especially the Integrated Rural Development Programme /IRDP/, came under review for possible restructuring. While the cooperative management of the rural production activities continued to receive support, the policy of the new regime provided for privatization, for example, of installation of irrigation pumps, etc. The study and interviews thus took place at a time of transition.

172. BEDARD, G., DESROCHE, H., Formation paysanne, formation cooperative, alphabétisation fonctionnelle. Actes de Kigali /Rwanda/. UCI d'hiver 1984 /Javier/. Peasant training,

cooperative training, functional literacy, Kigali report /Rwanda/. International Cooperative University winter 1984 /January//. Archives de Sciences Sociales de la Coopération et du Développement /Communautes/, 1984, No 69; 70, pp. 45; 113.

Fr

Africa

A series of conference papers is presented focusing on the role of agricultural cooperatives and other agricultural institutions in the training and education of peasants, cooperative members and cooperative workers in various African states including Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Capo Verde, Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Existing educational programmes within the cooperative sector are assessed with respect to their development and structure, as well as their impact on technology, resource management and social organization among farmers and other beneficiaries. Proposals for policy reorientation are also included. Finally, the role of the Cooperative Education Materials Advisory Service /CEMAS/ project, set up in 1975, in improving materials and methods for cooperative education and training in developing countries is discussed. CEMAS has adopted a systematic approach to cooperative field work where in the project strategies are based on problem identification and detailed analysis. The conference was held in Kigali /Rwanda/ in January 1984.

173. ENRIQUEZ, C. G., Training needs of cooperative farmers in Belize, Central America Year book for agricultural co-operation /Edited by J.E. Bayley and E. Parnell/., Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford 1985, pp. 231-236, 1 tab., ISBN 0-85042-069-5

En

Central America

The short paper firstly presents an overview of agricultural cooperatives which have a combined share capital of BZ \$ 250.000. Many of the cooperatives are thriving although some farmers have marketing difficulties and some also suffer from a lack of basic training in general co-operative principles and practices. Recent research has shown that there are three broad areas in which members lack education: cooperative ideology, cooperative organization and management, and cooperative business techniques. Local government authorities are making efforts to correct the situation.

174. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, Directory of agricultural education and training institutions in Africa. FAO, Rome 1984, pp. 352.

En

Africa

The Directory gives a detailed information on institutions on higher and intermediate level of agricultural education. It also contains summary information on some



additional institutions, primarily on farmer training centres and other vocational training centres at grassroot level. These data were collected between May 1983 and February 1984 by consultants appointed by FAO.

175. GROSS, A., Educacion de adultos en la educacion cooperativa. /Adult education as a part of cooperative education/. Chile Cooperativo, 1985, Vol 12, No 576, pp. 2.  
En Chile

The needs of adult education have changed as the world has become increasingly technical and complex. Traditional schooling, especially using curricula adapted from courses for children and adolescents, is no longer adequate. More appropriate now are the concepts of permanent education and recycling. Cooperative education must take on board changing ideas about the ways in which adults may be educated: a rigid divide between teacher and student is inappropriate when both have a contribution to make. A more humanist, participatory approach is needed, in which students help to determine the methods used.

176. OKEREKE, O., MERENI, J. I., Cooperative education and training at the grassroots in Nigeria. Public Administration and Development, 1985, Vol 5, No 3, pp. 219-233, 2 tab.,  
En Nigeria

A theoretical framework for cooperative education and training programmes in the rural areas of Nigeria is proposed in order to raise the level of understanding and performance of cooperative members. The approach is primarily an amalgam of the general process model of organization systems and McGrath's problem-based/problem-solving systems. Application of the approach subsequently suggests a method of scientific inquiry which this paper conceives as the Cooperative Education Working Model. To be most effective, Nigerian cooperators must regard cooperative education and training as a vital benefit which their membership provides for them.

177. OYEDEJI, L., The role of extension education in higher food production in developing countries: the case of Nigeria. Journal of the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education, 1986, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 19,  
En Nigeria

Extension education is treated in its wider context to include agriculture, cooperatives and health, as the basic needs of rural areas where food production takes place. Using Nigeria as an example, it is found that constraints in food production can be traced to the dwindling number of extension workers, the illiteracy and conservatism of farmers, and the unavailability of capital, infrastructural facilities and social

amenities. The paper advocates the expansion of existing extension education through the establishment of training institutes. Cooperative farming is thought to be essential, and farmers should be encouraged to revitalize existing cooperative societies and form new ones, through which the extension workers should operate.

178. REED, E. P., The people's school system: an integrated approach to rural reconstruction. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Philippines 1983, No 3, pp. 50, 6 tab.,  
En Philippines

In early 1976, the first People's School was established by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction /IIRR/ in Silang, Cavite, Philippines. Since that time more than 2000 villagers have been trained at the „Paaralan ng Anak Pawis“ /School for the Children of Sweat/, as the pilot People's School was popularly called. More than half the trainees have earned the status of Barangay /village/ Scholars and have subsequently served their communities as indigenous rural reconstruction workers. Local community leaders and managers of cooperatives and mutual help groups have also been trained in the People's School. Today, the People's School lies at the heart of a comprehensive rural development programme known as the People's School System /PSS/. The PSS involves three broad rural development strategies: formal leadership development, people's organization and participation and technology transfer. The pilot PSS in Cavite has already entered a phase of turnover to local leaders, while adaptations of the approach have been initiated by other agencies in various parts of the Philippines and other countries. The paper describes the evolution of the People's School System; its philosophy, objectives and strategies; the actual implementation experience; it concludes with a general assessment and lessons learned.

179. TAIMNI, K. K., Staff training for agricultural co-operatives at grass roots level; Year book for agricultural cooperation /Edited by J. E. Bayley and E. Parnell/, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford 1985, pp. 203-213.  
ISBN 0-85042-069-5  
En India

A major initiative is now underway to provide staff of primary agricultural cooperatives in India with access, on a continuing basis, to a cost-effective, job-specific and skill-building training system. The training needs of staff at grass roots level are currently met by Co-operative Training Centres spread all over the country, providing three types of training programmes: junior basic courses; leadership development programmes; and short-term courses. The National Cooperative Development Corporation /NCDC/ has recently launched three coopera-

tive programmes which have required a qualitative shift in the existing training programmes offered by cooperative training colleges. With a view to streamlining the training arrangements for agricultural cooperatives and to meeting the growing training needs in the context of these programmes, the NCDC has constituted an informal expert group on cooperative training which submitted its report in July 1984. The group's major recommendations are reviewed.

180. TORRE, G., FERNANDEZ, A., TAFUR, M., Industria azucarera y educacion cooperativa /The sugar industry and cooperative education/. CES ,,Solidaridad'', Chiclayo, Perú; 1984, pp. 133.

Es

Peru

The study first examines the history of the sugar industry in the Department of Lambageque, Peru, and the agrarian reform of 1969. The process of transformation of the first sugar complexes into cooperatives is analyzed and such questions as costs of production, productivity, income and marketing are discussed. Finally, the study describes the work of a number of education committees for the period during 1969-83 and suggest alternatives for public education in cooperatives.

#### TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

See also: 182

181. ARUA, E. A., An alternative approach to training of agricultural cooperative promotion agents for mass participation in Nigeria. Land Reform, FAO 1983, no 1/2, pp. 19.

En

Nigeria

The paper is focussed mainly on agricultural cooperatives and the rural masses. The proposed model, however, is applicable to other forms of cooperatives and the related rural development projects.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES BY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES FOR CO-OPERATORS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

See also: 115, 185

182. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, Population concepts in agricultural cooperative training courses. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper, Rome 1981, No 23, pp. 53. ISBN 92-5-101165-6

En

Developing countries

This publication is directed to cooperative trainers. It integrates population concepts into selected courses offered in agricultural colleges and universities and in

cooperative training centres. It focuses on how population education can be included in training programmes on agricultural cooperatives.

183. MÜNKNER, H. H., Challenges facing ACOSCA in the second decade. Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries, Marburg /FRG/ 1979, pp. 20.

En

Africa

This paper was presented at the 10th Anniversary Education Conference and Fifth Biennial Meeting of the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association /ACOSCA/, in August 1978, Nairobi, Kenya.

184. PYNE, P., Setting up a co-operative education and training projects in Latin America. Year book for agricultural cooperation /Edited by J. E. Bayley and A. Parnell/., Plunkett Foundation for Cooperative Studies, Oxford 1985, pp. 215-229.

ISBN 0-85042-069-5

En

Latin America

The paper is based on the author's experience as an educational adviser in Latin America who was employed 1/ to develop and implement a training programme for educational organizations and 2/ to provide a clearing house service disseminating information and training materials to training centres, cooperative organizations and individual educators. The local situation indicated that there was a greater need for the information and documentation centre than for the organization of educational courses, and this conclusion led to the formation of the Cooperative Information, Documentation and Education Services Unit /USIDEC/. The staffing levels and data collection of the unit are described, together with the present situation.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

See also: 174

185. BAYLEY, J. E., Directory of cooperative research and education in the UK, Ireland and Europe. Plunkett Foundation, Oxford 1981, pp. 72.

En

England

The purpose of this Directory is to act as a grapevine both to those interested in the study of cooperatives and those working in or starting up cooperatives: if it succeeds in reaching both these groups together, it is hoped it will bring research and action closer together, and aserve as a catalyst for new researchers.

186. HAUBERT, M., Adult education and grass-roots organizations in Latin America: the contribution of the International Co-

operative University. International Labour Review, 1986, Vol 125, No 2, pp. 15.

En

Latin America

The major economic and social changes that have taken place in Latin America over the past several decades have generated educational needs which the traditional systems have failed to meet. The work of a number of teams in the field has resulted in a new method, participatory action-research, designed to help grassroots groups, through a collective initiation into research techniques, to overcome their own problems. The International Co-operative University was established for the education of intellectuals involved in the grassroots movement and especially adults already familiar with participatory development activities.

187. INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES /ICDC/, The Degree Course in Cooperative Economics. ICDC, Am Plan 2, D-3550 Marburg/Lahn, FRG, tel.: 06421/283730, telex: 482372, pp. 8.

En

Developing countries

The degree course in Cooperativa Economics is a course in Economics with a strong emphasis on business administration and management and special reference to cooperative science. Detailed information and entry requirements included.

## X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE

## GENERAL

188. AYO, S. B., Ideology local administration and problems of rural development in the Republic of Benin. Public Administration and Development, 1984, Vol 4, No 4, pp. 361-372.

En

Benin

Administration at the grass-roots level is expected to be a vehicle for local development and governments in the Third World and even in the industrialized states have demonstrated their willingness actively to involve their grass-roots administrations in promoting rural socioeconomic transformation. Benin is one country where local administration is involved in promoting rural development. However, the local administration has failed to make a noteworthy contribution to rural development, especially since the Kerekou regime. The paper attempts to explain the minimal contribution of local administration to rural development in Benin. One of the key reasons elaborated is the existence of other institution charged with the same responsibility of promoting rural development. Finally, attention is drawn to the method used in translating socialist ideology into reality through cooperatives and the mobilization of human resources. This method conflicts with the interests of the masses which are being alienated, thereby limiting the success recorded by the local administrators.

189. BARKER, J., Gaps in the debates about agriculture in Senegal, Tanzania and Mozambique. World Development, 1985, Vol 13, No 1, pp. 59-76.

En

Senegal, Tanzania, Mozambique

In three stable and in many ways successful governments in Africa claiming socialism, gaps in the politics which shape their agricultural policies and vested political interests have inhibited the resolution of agricultural problems. In Senegal the politics of distribution predominates, while crucial issues of structural change within production units and rural communities have not been squarely faced. In Tanzania the government has not shrunk from structural change, but it has found it difficult to deal clearly with the experience of promoting co-operative agricultural production and the issues it raises for power relations within communities and between communities and the

state. In Mozambique the priority given to state farms has discouraged clear attention to the difficulties of peasant agriculture and its transformation towards producer cooperatives.

190. GENTILI, A. M., Da Lourenco Marques a Maputo: la trasformazione delle arce agricole suburbana /From Lourenco Marques to Maputo: the transformation of the suburban agricultural areas/. Africa, Italy 1985, Vol 40, No 2, pp. 36.

It

Mozambique

The paper deals with the transformation of the farming areas around the capital of Mozambique. During the colonial period the city became the crossroad of emigration from the whole region south of the Save towards the Transvaal. As a result there were changes in rights of land appropriation, farm production and labour. Farm production was no longer the hub of family subsistence, but only an essential subsidy for food autonomy. The growth of small, indigenous farm production for the city market was made obligatory by legislation that privileged the Portuguese producers, allowing them to exploit the most productive areas. When independence was achieved, there was a return to the land, primarily to contribute to maintaining workers' families. The farm policy of the Frelimo government initially promoted the establishment of cooperative associations.

191. MICHALSKI, K. J., Die Agrarwirtschaft Sambias in den achtziger Jahren. /Zambia's agricultural economy in the 1980s/. Asien, Africa, Lateinamerika, 1986, Vol 14, No 2, pp. 18.

De

Zambia

The paper analyses some major aspects of Zambia's agriculture in relation to „Operation Food Production“ launched by the Government in 1980. Data show that maize production, the key to any programme, has not improved sufficiently and the problem remains the most urgent of any agricultural policy. The development of agriculture is influenced by large-scale commercial farms, which still hold a dominant position within Zambia's economy. Socioeconomic differentiation increased in the agricultural sector with the formation of indigenous medium sized to large farms. The farms were given an important role in the programme, developing as cooperatives with state help; however, only a little change has taken place in that direction. The government's price policy failed to increase food production. Zambia's situation illustrates the complexity of unsolved problems involved in improving agricultural production, which confront not only Zambia but also other African countries.

LAWS, LEGISLATION, DECREES FOR CO-OPERATIVES  
AND INFLUENCING CO-OPERATIVES  
/INCLUDING TAX REGULATIONS/

See also: 62, 124, 148

192. HANEL, A., Aspects of government strategies for promoting cooperatives in Third World countries. Law and State, Inst. For Scient. Coop., Tübingen /FRG/ 1981, pp. 12.  
En Developing countries

The paper discusses the importance of government promotion strategies for cooperatives and the problem arising from low member participation with high bureaucratization tendencies in countries of the Third World.

193. HARRISS, B., Agricultural change and the merkantile state: a study of public policy in Tamil Nadu. Madras, Tamil Nadu, 1985, pp. 56, 4 tab.,  
En India

This small monograph was written with three purpose: to draw together in summary form the conclusions of a long study of the political economy of all government interventions which affect trade in and financing of agricultural commodities in Tamil Nadu; to examine, within the theoretical interpretation of the nature and role of the Indian state, both private and state merchants' capital; and to stimulate further research on public policy in Tamil Nadu. The research on which the monograph is based consisted of field work in Tamil Nadu in 1979/80 and analysis in Madras and the UK in 1980/81. In particular, the study deals with the objectives and character of mercantile interventions; the behaviour of agricultural markets in Tamil Nadu; the role of merchants in state mercantile policy and their collaboration in state interventions involving the control of the food trade, cotton trade, and cooperatives; industrial mercantilism, and mercantile manipulation of agrarian unrest.

194. MÜNKNER, H. H., How to create an appropriate legal framework for village cooperatives (case study Upper Volta) Praxis, Dep. Economics, Philipps Univ., Marburg, FRG, 1985, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 20.  
En Burkina Faso

The paper describes experiences with village communities in Burkina Faso which are participating in making their own legislation. It indicates a way of creating an appropriate legal framework for village cooperatives, showing that the initiative for creating an institutional framework for development originates as instruments for implementing their own objectives.



195. LE ROY, E., The peasant and land law issues of integrated rural development in Africa by the year 2000. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 172, pp. 29.  
En Africa

These are some personal observations made in West, Central and North Africa.

196. TRIBE, M. A., Choice of technology for agro-industrial projects - illustrated from the cooperative sector of the cane sugar industry. Nigerian Journal of Rural Development and Cooperative Studies, 1985, Vol 1. No 2, pp. 17, 2 tab.,  
En India

The paper illustrates the range of alternative systems of ownership and control and its relation to technology choice for agroindustrial projects by reference to the cooperative sector of the Indian sugar industry. Included in the „institutional structure“ are the sources of finance/credit and Government policy towards prices and taxes, both of which effect preferences between scales of production, technology and sub-process techniques. Finally, some comments are made on the relationship between the choice of technology/technique and the objectives of the Indian Government, as related, in part at least, to the cooperative organization of the industry.

#### CO-OPERATIVES AND LAND REFORM

See also: 9, 13, 21, 23, 33, 38, 39, 43, 51, 77, 155, 162, 166, 180, 189, 195, 235, 241, 143, 252, 256

197. AUSTIN, J., FOX, J., KRUGER, W., The role of the revolutionary state in the Nicaraguan food system. World Development, 1985, Vol 13, No 1, pp. 15-40, 1 tab.,  
En Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan state carried out a structural transformation of the food system within the context of a mixed economy. It simultaneously combined direct ownership with many forms of market regulation and supported a mass movement of peasant cooperatives and communities. Many difficulties were encountered and mistakes made and, although many problems remain, significant production and consumption gains were achieved. After only 4 years of revolution, the Sandinista development model faced the challenge of coping with the costs of external economic and military aggression while maintaining its pragmatic approach.

198. BAUMEISTER, E., Structure and agrarian reform in the Sandinista process. Estructura y reforma agraria en el

proceso sandinista. Desarrollo Economico, 1984, Vol 24, No 94, pp. 187-202.

En

Nicaragua

The basis structural characteristics of Nicaraguan agriculture in the pre-revolutionary period are described and compared with those of other Central American countries. The public policies of the Sandinista government since 1979 are not a simple response to rigid structural frameworks or to the national or international political situations. For example, the revolutionary legislation tends to maintain a wide spectrum of alliances. It is argued that the structural characteristic that sets Nicaragua apart is the low share of output produced by the great estates /haciendas/ which use wage labour on enclave plantations; moreover, foreign capital in direct investments is scarce in Nicaragua. It is believed that state, capitalist, cooperative and peasant producing sectors will coexist for a lengthy period and that the reform will not emphasize the reduction of the bourgeois sector but rather the reactivation of the peasant sector.

199. BEZZABEH, M., A review of the recent trends in agrarian reform and rural development in tropical Africa. Land Reform, FAO, Rome 1981, No I/2, pp. 93.

En

Africa

In view of world concern over emerging structural and developmental problems in Africa, the only article in this issue is addressed to Africa's major structural problems, development issues, options and policies, with some assessment of results.

200. CARTER, M. R., Resource allocation and use under collective rights and labour management in Peruvian coastal agriculture.

Economic Journal, 1984, Vol 94, No 376, pp. 826-846, 6 tab.,

En

Peru

A critical issue in the evaluation of labour management as a development policy is its impact on production. This study contributes to that evaluation and to the economics of labour management through the analysis of production data collected from cooperatives established by the Peruvian agrarian reform. A microeconomic analysis of the reform itself is presented, and the effects of the collective property rights of labour management on production examined. The paper gives a brief review of the Peruvian agrarian reform, identifies data sources and goes on to analyze empirically resource utilization and technical efficiency in cooperative production. The impact of collective rights on production is then discussed and the results examined.

201. COHEN, J. M., Agrarian reform in Ethiopia: the situation on the eve of the revolution's 10th anniversary. Development Discussion Papers, Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University, 1984, No 164, pp. 66.  
En Ethiopia

The discussion paper is based on a number of new fugitive sources not yet cited in the current publications on the revolution in Ethiopia and the results of the authors' discussions in Addis Ababa during a visit in February 1984. Attention is focused on the range of agrarian reforms proclaimed and implemented by the government. The paper describes how a genuine revolution has occurred and peasants are less exploited than during the imperial era, yet little progress has been made in stimulating the economic potential unfrozen by the upheavals and reforms of the revolution. Topics presented include: revolution and agrarian change; implementation of land tenure; local government reform; service and producer cooperatives; state farms and resettlement schemes; the formulation of 'Ethiopian socialism'; agricultural sector performance; smallholder development programme and projects; grain marketing; current agrarian development patterns; and rural stagnation despite the revolution.

202. DASGUPTA, B., Some aspects of land reform in West Bengal. Land Reform, FAO 1982, No 1/2, pp. 10.  
En India

The author writes that land reform is not simply a matter of legislation and administrative decisions. It is part of a political process.

203. DEERE, C. D., Developpement cooperatif et participation feminine a la reforme agraire nicaraguayenne / Cooperative development and women's participation in the Nicaraguan agrarian reform. Revue Tiers-Monde, 1985, Vol 26, No 102, pp. 6.  
Fr Nicaragua

The agrarian reform in Nicaragua had the following special features: first, it was characterized by the process of cooperative development which mobilized the majority of the agricultural workers, and second, these workers included both men and women. This study analyzes the essence of the Nicaraguan agrarian reform and the accompanying difficulties as well as the equal participation of women in cooperative development. The study concludes that this participation is, nevertheless, limited by women's domestic activities.

204. DORSEY, J. F. Jr., Changes in the use of labor on large haciendas in Chile's Central Valley: 1965, 1970 and 1976. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 45, No 2, 1984, pp. 584, Diss., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1984, pp. 336.

En

Chile

Before the agrarian reform, large haciendas dominated the rural economy of Chile's irrigated central valley, obtaining nearly all labour from permanent farm workers /inquilinos and voluntarios/. The dissertation documents the transformation of labour relations on such farms from a virtually complete dependence on permanent workers provided by the inquilinos system to a system based on temporary, non-resident farm workers hired only for the short periods required by individual tasks. Increases in the agricultural minimum wage, the seasonal demand for labour, favourable conditions for organizing farm labour unions, and the increased probability of expropriation by the agrarian reform where unions existed, all provided incentives for landowners to decrease their employment of permanent workers after 1965. The increasing mechanization of land preparation and harvest operations facilitated the change-over to temporary workers. Between 1965-76, the proportion of labour provided by permanent workers on privately-owned farms fell by 40%. Cooperatively-run farms set up by the agrarian reform depend largely on the permanent labour of their members. Similarly, on small reform sector farms set up after the 1973 military coup, beneficiaries employed mostly family labour and hired little temporary labour. Estimated annual employment in the region covered by this study was 17,4% lower in 1982 crop year than in the base year of 1976. Substantial growth occurred in employment in export fruit crops, but barely offset losses in annual crop employment.

205. EASTMAN, C., Peru's agrarian transformation. Latin American Research Paper Series, Center for Latin American Studies, New Mexico State University, 1984, No 1, pp. 54, 14 tab.,

En

Peru

This study assesses the changes wrought by the 1969 agrarian reform in Peru. It first reviews the pre-reform agrarian situation, with sections on the evolution of land tenure systems, the roots of discontent, and the political setting. The major provisions and goals of the 1969 Agrarian Reform Laws and the innovative Peruvian cooperative structures that emerged are then examined. Finally the outcomes, particularly the impacts on agricultural production, are assessed.

206. EHLERS, E. The Iranian village: a socioeconomic microcosm. Agricultural development in the Middle East, Chichester, John Wiley and Sons, 1985, pp. 20, 6 tab.,

En

Iran

The main characteristics of the traditional Iranian village, based on sharecropping agriculture, are a more or less complicated social and economic interrelationship between landlords, a series of different middlemen, sharecropping peasants and tenants, and a great number of various beneficiaries who, although not involved in the process of agricultural production, participate in the harvest. The Iranian land reform in 1962, main ingredient of the so-called „White Revolution“, had far-reaching consequences for the traditional village structure of Iran. When the whole land reform programme came to a standstill in the 1970s, not only had millions of hectares of land changes hands, but also the social and economic order of rural Iran had changed. With the removal of the traditional landlord-peasant relationship and the formation of many hundreds of thousands of small-scale family farms, one of the main objectives of the land reform programme, that those who worked the land should also own it, had been reached. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the manifold forms and problems of indebtedness of the new smallholders created and extended new forms of dependence between beneficiaries of land reform and their former landlords, urban businessmen, and/or moneylenders. In 1972 new guidelines for agriculture were introduced which particularly stressed the extension of the cooperative movement and the development of the farm corporations, aiming to reintegrate the small farm units. The effect on these and previous agricultural policies was to destroy the traditional socioeconomic microcosm of the Iranian village without creating viable alternatives. The 1979 Islamic revolution swept away previous policy and instead reintroduced land reform, limited state activities to providing credit and inputs, and returned some large agroindustrial complexes to their original peasant /post 1962/ owners. In spite of these measures, agricultural production is declining even though the acreage under almost all crops is increasing.

207. HAUBERT, M., Reforme agraire, cooperatives et pouvoir paysan dans la Sierra equatorienne /Agrarian reform, cooperatives and peasant power in the Sierra region of Ecuador/. Archives de Sciences Sociales de la Coopération et du Developpement /Communautes/, 1983, No 66, pp. 15.  
Fr Ecuador

Agricultural cooperatives set up in the Carchi and Imbabura provinces of the Sierra region of Ecuador, following agrarian reforms in 1964 and 1973, had various objectives including: collective farming, improving farming techniques, providing credit facilities as well as educational programmes for peasant farmers and improving the moral, socioeconomic and cultural status of farmers. The paper evaluates their performance, revealing a very low success rate: production techniques have not been improved over the years, nor have product prices, with government intervention geared mainly

towards large private farms. It is argued that agricultural cooperatives will succeed only if they focus on the development of the farmers' food security situation, provision of farm land and the improvement of farmer's social autonomy and cultural identity.

208. JUUL, K., MUNIER, B., NIELSEN, J., Landbrugsreformen i Nicaragua /Agrarian reform in Nicaragua/. Arbejdsrapport, Institut for Geografi, Samfundsanalyse og Datologi, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 1984, No 42, pp. 186, 8 tab.,  
Ne Nicaragua

Nicaragua was chosen as a study area as typical of many of the conditions and problems in Central and South America. Chapter 1 describes the historical background, the social and economic conditions and the class and production structure which led to the Sandinista revolution, whose policies are more fully described in chapters 2 and 3. The largest chapter 4 examines developments in the agricultural sector in 1979-81 including: strategies for the state farm sector; the private capitalist sector and agricultural exports; smallholders and cooperatives, a central element in the development strategy; agricultural trade unions and associations /ATC and UNAG/: the dominant class organizations; distribution and subsidies: dilemma between a free market economy and state planning; political outlook in 1981: further need for agrarian reform; and reform legislation and the strategies behind it. The next two chapters compare the progress of agrarian reform in Nicaragua with that in El Salvador and Mozambique and discuss its relations with the USA. The final chapter evaluates the success and failures of the reform and looks at future prospects.

209. KAIMOWITZ, D., STANFIELD, D., The organization of production units in the Nicaraguan agrarian reform. Inter-American Economic Affairs, 1985, Vol 39, No 1, pp. 51-77, 5 tab.,  
En Nicaragua

Agrarian reform has been an integral part of the social and economic changes which have taken place in Nicaragua since 1979 when the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown. It has covered land tenure, credit flow, capital investment, marketing and production and has included significant increases in technical assistance and road services. This article, however, concentrates on the evolution of four distinct types of enterprise model: various forms of production cooperatives, state farms, the Mosquito communal lands and private individual farmers with increased access to land. At first the obstacles were those of inexperience, and lack of human resources; today the main obstacles are erected by war. There has been some success, however, and alternative models of production and of economic and social development are now in existence.

210. KUHN, W., Agrarreform und Agrarkooperativen in Nicaragua /Agrarian reform and agricultural cooperatives in Nicaragua/. Spektrum, Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in Entwicklungsländer, Institut für Soziologie, Freie Universität, Berlin, 1985, No 6, pp. 131  
De Nicaragua

After an introductory historical account of the development of the agricultural sector in Nicaragua /repression of the food production for the domestic market, spreading of monocrops, etc./, the publication describes one of the roughly 400 cooperatives which have come into being since the fall of Somoza. On the basis of a visit to the agricultural production cooperative „Leonel Valdivia“ in 1982, an investigation is reported into its tasks and aims, structure and organization, efficiency and profitability, and particularly into the relationship of the cooperative members to each other and to the outside world.

211. LIPTON, M., Land assets and rural poverty. World Bank Staff Working Paper, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1985, No 744, pp. 61.  
ISBN 0-8213-0581-6  
En Developing countries

The question of whether private access to land is the main insurance against rural poverty is examined. Alternative forms of insurance, customary, cooperative, collective, or common-property terms; off-farm income; access to „free“ spare land, appear to be dwindling, either in availability or on insurance value. In developing Asia and Africa private land forms an increasingly dominant share of rural productive assets, yet, in unirrigated and unreliably rainfed places, there is no association between land owned or operated /between zero and 5-10 acres/ and poverty risk. Even tiny amounts of reliably watered land reduce that risk, however. These facts appear to be due to interactive relations between groups of producers, rather than to statistical relations between farm size and income per person. The tenancy relationship, however, does not uniformly increase or reduce poverty. Therefore /and even allowing for evasion/, land reform, especially in well-watered areas, has been much more significant in reducing poverty, and tenure reform, much less so, than is often claimed. Both reforms must increasingly be judged by their effects on the landless and near-landless poor, but the numbers and growth of this group are often overstated. In India perhaps 15-20% of people /not all poor/ both depend mainly on agriculture for income and have no or minimal access to farmland. In Africa, although land scarcity and inequality are more serious than is often claimed, there is only a very weak link between farmland per household and income per person. The evidence that fewer poor people are effected than is

sometimes claimed increases the urgency and feasibility of ameliorative action.

212. MICHALSKI, E., MICHALSKI, K, J., Die revolutionar-demokratische Umgestaltung der Agrarverhältnisse und die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaftlichen Produktion in Afghanistan /The revolutionary-democratic transformation of agriculture and the development of agricultural production in Afghanistan/. Asien, Africa, Lateinamerika, 1985, Vol 13, No 5, pp. 13.  
De Afghanistan

The article outlines how effective reforms were in changing feudal relations and thus aiding agricultural development in Afghanistan. Reforms of 1978/79 were largely ineffective, ill prepared and the farmers were ideologically and politically not ready for them. The second phase of reforms was more flexible and linked land reform with economic support for the farmers. Some changes in the feudal system towards more democratic agricultural relations can be reported, especially since 1983. However, cooperatives are still in the early stages of development, the state sector, although of strategic importance, is still small. Price policies to improve output had only a limited effect. The improvements in agriculture are small and there is a need for continued land reform, an improvement in the trade and financial institutions, a strengthening of state organizations and cooperatives and a need for farmers' support for government policies. However the present conflict and civil war must end to release the resources for effective development of agriculture.

213. MOSLEY, P., Achievements and contradictions of the Peruvian agrarian reform: a regional perspective. Journal of Development Studies, 1985, Vol 21, No 3, pp. 440-448, 3 tab.,  
En Peru

The article highlights both the achievement and the contradiction of the Peruvian agrarian reforms by considering in detail a small highland area in the North of Peru in which a survey has recently been conducted. In this area, „peasant capitalism“ is much further developed than in many areas of the Peruvian highlands which remain in the tenure of cooperatives or of „peasant communities“. However, the land reform in this area has been successful in almost stopping the outflow of labour from the highlands to the coast which has been a feature of the Peruvian economy for over a century. On the other hand, it appears to have augmented inequalities at the lower end of the income scale, and the welfare of the area is highly vulnerable to changes in agricultural price policy which appear for macroeconomic reasons to be imminent.



214. MUNSLOW, B., State intervention in agriculture: the Mozambican experience. Journal of Modern African Studies, 1984, Vol 22, No 2, pp. 199-221.

En

Mozambique

By the early 1980s, it was becoming increasingly apparent to the Frelimo Government that its agricultural policies were not having the required effects. From 1982 onwards the Government began seriously rethinking its agrarian strategy and a new emphasis became apparent. Previously the vast majority of investment had gone into the state farm sector which generally did not produce the hoped for bumper harvests. A new trend towards giving priority to the cooperatives and supporting the family sector was slowly becoming discernible in party statements. This tendency was also reflected in a changing trade policy, with a greater proportion of imports being tools for peasant production and consumer goods to encourage marketing of rural household surpluses. The paper first provides a historical overview of state intervention in agriculture, before indicating in some detail the evidence for a current shift of emphasis in strategy, attempting to identify the forces motivating this change. It is concluded that the success of this substantial change in the nature of state intervention will depend greatly on whether through account is taken of the need to integrate the family, cooperative, and state farm sectors. The chances for success also depend, in part, upon the appropriate members of the international community responding to the Government's initiative, not only by providing aid, but also by using their influence to discourage South Africa from returning to its policy of destabilization.

215. NARAYANSAMY, C., Compact farms in the Philippines: An appraisal. Land Reform, FAO 1982, No 1/2, pp. 13.

En

Developing countries

Agrarian reform is one of the principal strategies through the Government of the Philippines seeks to transform the socioeconomic life of the farming population.

216. PLANCK, U., Processes and results of Land reform in the Middle East. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 1/2, pp/ 12.

En

Middle East

The results of the land reform programmes in the Middle East are presented and summarized in this paper.

217. POMPEIANO, D., La questione agraria in Nicaragua e il futuro del sandinismo /The agrarian question Nicaragua and the future of Sandinista policies/. Politica Internazionale, 1984, Vol 12, No 2, pp. 71-82, 6 tab., bibl.

It

Nicaragua

The 1981 Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Law limits land ownership according to zone and type of crop, and provides for compensation for expropriated land. The consequences of land reform following the Sandinista victory are described: up to 1 million ha were expropriated and State and cooperative farms were set up /Areas of Community Land and Units of State Production/. Private ownership also continues to exist. Some statistics for land redistribution and current production figures are given for 1981/82 /rice, sugar, cotton, coffee/. Agrarian reform coincided with falling world agricultural prices. Up to the present, agricultural production has fallen in many sectors and this poses management problems which will be difficult to resolve.

218. RAZAFIMAHEFA, G. A., Die Agrarreform der madegassischen Revolution als gesellschaftspolitisches Instrument der Agrarentwicklung. /The agrarian reform of the Madagascar revolution as a social policy instrument of agricultural development./ Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft, 1984, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 117-152, 1 map, 4 tab.,  
De Madagascar

The agrarian reform was one of the most comprehensive reforms carried out by the Madagascar revolutionary government in the 1970s. By limiting large scale land-ownership to 100 ha, abolishing the tenant farming system and creating large state farms and small peasant holdings it was hoped to intensify production and reduce the growing pressure on foreign exchange from food imports for the expanding population. In practice the smallholders made no noticeable effort to use their redistributed land more intensively. This was because of lack of investment and shortages of seed and other production material. The setting up of village cooperatives, the reorganization of marketing and price controls of important agricultural products had much more influence than the change in land ownership. The lessons to be learnt from the Madagascar experience are discussed.

219. ROESCH, O., Peasants and collective agriculture in Mozambique: the case of the Baixo Limpopo. Working Papers, Development Studies Programme, University of Toronto, 1984, No C. 6, pp. 37.  
En Mozambique

The paper outlines the general features of Mozambique's rural development strategy and examines the main reasons for the strategy's lack of success. A case study of the Baixo Limpopo, an agriculturally important area, focuses on the problems of creating the conditions necessary for peasants to enter collective production, and thus make the transition from family to socialized agriculture. An overview of development policy and practice is presented, followed by a section examining rural

development in Baixo Limpopo, i. e., the physical setting, the colonial period and its influence on rural development. The post-independence crisis of the peasant-worker economy, collectivization, problems and development of the cooperative and state sectors, production, reproduction and rural transformation are examined.

220. SELIGSON, M. A., JONES, E., NESMAN, E., Community and cooperatives participation among land reform beneficiaries in Honduras. Journal of Rural Cooperation, 1984, Vol 12, No 1-2, pp. 65-87  
En Honduras

Honduras is the poorest country in Central America, and only Haiti is poorer in the Latin American region. One of the reasons why it remains so poor is that its agricultural development has lagged. The paper presents survey data on a sample of nearly 600 Honduran farmers who are beneficiaries of a new land title security programme. In order to explore some of the reasons why agricultural development has fared so poorly, the paper first presents a socioeconomic and demographic description of the beneficiaries and then describes the nature and levels of their community and cooperative participation. It is found that although interest in cooperatives is quite high, actual participation is very low. It is further found that a key factor in raising farm incomes is cooperative participation. Comparative data from neighbouring Costa Rica are presented.

221. TARP, F/. Agrarian transformation in Mozambique. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, 1984, No 1/2, pp. 1-28, 1 map, 3 tab.,  
En Mozambique

The main achievements and basic issues in the process of agrarian transformation of Mozambique are reviewed. Party and state structures are now well established at all levels. Possibilities for enhancing people's participation in decision making and in the economic and social development of the country have been put on a sound base. Mass participation and mobilization as well as self-criticism continue to be characteristic elements of the process. Social services have been significantly increased and general living conditions in terms of housing, education, health, water supply, electrification, etc. are improving. Socialization of the countryside, involving the resettlement of rural people in communal villages and the development of cooperative modes of production, has begun and state farm production has been expanded. Systems for delivery of credit and other agricultural services are being developed.

222. TRAUTMANN, W., The impact of the agrarian revolution on nomadism of the Algerian steppe. Nomadic Peoples, 1985, No 17, pp. 23-33.  
En Algeria

The structural deficiencies of Algerian agriculture induced the government to start wide-ranging reforms in 1971. In 1972, the distribution of public lands and in 1973 the expropriation of the native landlords were decreed. Since 1975, the restructuring of the steppe areas has been implemented. This paper assesses the impact of the agrarian reforms on the steppe, with specific reference to the following issues: 1/ farm ownership; 2/ the rehabilitation of the natural resources; 3/ the establishment of cooperatives; and 4/ sedentarization. It also outlines the prospects for future development.

223. ZUNIGA TRELLES, W., Las empresas azucareras y la reforma agraria (Sugarcane farms and agrarian reform). Lima, 1981, pp. 108, 5 tab.  
Es Peru

This study examines sugarcane farms, cooperatives and agrarian reform in Peru during the Belaunde government and during the military government. Although much discussion took place after the passing of the first reform law, most of the published work on the subject appeared after the passing of the second law. The first chapter deals mainly with the sugarcane plantations and farms; some sections deal with economic and technological aspects of growing and producing sugarcane. Tables show production 1958-68. The last part of the chapter examines the social and political aspects and the workers, giving some historical background. The second chapter outlines and looks in detail at the Reform law 15037 passed in May 1964. There is a brief section on cooperatives. The third chapter examines the reform law which replaced the 1964 law: the Dia del Campesino 17716. It records the reaction against the bill. Finally, presentday cooperatives are discussed.

GOVERNMENTAL, ADVISORY AND PROMOTIONAL  
SERVICES FOR CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 10, 124, 196, 202, 209, 268

224. EL ABD, S., The role of government and cooperatives in bridging the food gap in Egypt. The Central Agricultural Coop. Union, Egypt. 1985, pp. 44, 17 tab.,  
En Egypt

Food gap is widening in Egypt due to continuing increase of food consumption at a higher rate than the rise of food production. The author presents very

serious measures taken by the Cooperatives in bridging the food gap.

225. OKUNEYE, P. A., Profit optimization, improved farming methods and government objectives: a Nigerian case study. Journal Of Agricultural Economics, 1985, Vol 36, No 1, pp. 67-75, 1 tab.,  
En Nigeria

Linear programming is used to show that collective farmers' returns in Ogun State could be increased by about 60% if resources were diverted towards the production of a maize/yam mixture rather than the local rice desired by the government to substitute for imports. To reconcile the farmers' goal of receiving maximum profits with government's desire for local rice, improved technology must be adopted.

226. HANEL, A., Self-help promotion of governmental and semi-governmental organizations. Quiller Press, London 1985, pp. 23.  
En Developing countries

The article deals with the critical evaluation of the results of economic and developmental policies in countries of the Third World, as well as with the demands for distribution-effective growth strategies to combat the mass poverty which is widespread in rural areas.

227. KAHAN, D., Institutional development: some lessons from the experience of Israeli technical assistance in the setting up of moshav multi-purpose co-operatives. Agricultural Administration, 1986, 72/1/3, pp. 135-146.  
En Israel

#### ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN ALL ASPECTS OF STATE PLANNING

See also: 6, 11, 13, 17, 20, 23, 33, 34, 35, 39, 43, 73; 80, 97, 154, 159, 168, 179, 181, 185, 189, 192, 197, 214, 215, 217, 219, 225, 252, 268

228. BARNES, R., Whaling off Lembata: the effects of a development project on an Indonesian community. IWGIA Documents, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Denmark, 1984, No 48, pp. 36.  
En Indonesia

The report describes a project, initiated by FAO and carried out between March 1973 and November 1975 in the islands of Lembata, to modernize the traditional sperm whaling industry of Southeast Asia. The project failed in its aim of modernizing whaling but left other impressions on the study village of Lamalera; the changes are described. These include social organization, village

leadership, food supply, fishing cooperatives, fishing methods, and vessel maintenance. Reasons for the failure of the project are discussed and found to be that local people failed to appreciate the aims of the project, and that the project of technology was unsuited to the situation. The report concludes that future local level development projects will need to adjust their ambitions to fit local possibilities.

229. BROWN, M. R., THIESENHUSEN, W. C., Access to land and water. Land Reform, FAO 1983, No 1/, pp. 14.  
En Developing countries

The author tries to answer the question what policies and combinations of specific strategies will minimize the problems of development without delaying or crippling its progress.

230. ARULPRAGASAM, L. C., Major issues of land policy in Jamaica. Land Reform, FAO 1984, No 1/2, pp. 13.  
En Jamaica

This review shows that structural problems negatively affect land use and agriculture in Jamaica.

231. Comparative review of agricultural development planning in the Near East and North Africa. Agriculture and development in Western Asia, 1983, No 6, pp. 45-68, 7 tab.  
En Near East, North Africa

In the Near East and North Africa planning as a total for rapid agricultural development is now being increasingly recognized both by countries with potential in this field and by the oil-rich countries with scarce agricultural resources. While countries such as Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan and Syria have had two decades or more of planning experience, others are relatively new in using planning as a vehicle for development. These countries are also at different levels of agricultural development. While yields in Egyptian agriculture, with its abundant water resources, are comparable to those of developed countries, productivity is low in many other countries with rainfed agriculture. Differences are also noticeable in the role assigned to the public sector. While in the People's Republic of Yemen and Algeria, and to a lesser extent in Syria and Iraq, the public and cooperative sectors are dominant, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have free-market economies. However, the majority of countries under discussion have mixed economies. This comparative review is divided into seven sections: the setting, objectives and strategies, planned allocation of resources, plan implementation, organization for planning, multilevel planning and harmonization of national plans.

232. EATON, P., The plantation redistribution scheme in Papua/New Guinea, Land Reform, FAO 1983, No 172, pp. 12.  
En Papua/New Guinea

The author writes that if it is possible for farmers to enjoy the benefits of centralized processing, marketing and machinery on a cooperative basis it will be the most satisfactory form of tenure and resource utilization.

233. FAIR, T. J. D., Mozambique: Frelimo's strategy for rural-urban balance. Africa Insight, 1984, Vol 14, No 3, pp. 149-157.  
En Mozambique

Aspects of urban and rural policy to which the Frelimo government committed itself after Mozambique gained independence in 1975 are reviewed. Major objectives for the rural areas adopted by the Third Congress in 1977 were the establishment of communal villages, agricultural cooperatives and state farms; and the provision of supportive social services including consumer cooperatives. However, Frelimo's goal, stated at the Third Congress, of achieving the full use of material resources at regional level, linking centres of production and consumption, and thereby developing the rural areas and the towns in a balanced way remains unfulfilled. Development of the rural areas has not reached a level where it is sufficient to stem the flow to the towns, actual or potential, while stagnant employment and rising unemployment in the towns has necessitated artificial and coercive means to return the jobless to the countryside. Rural urban balance is unattainable until the economy as a whole is more fully developed and the links between areas of production and areas of consumption are more adequately forged.

234. GIANOTTEN, V., WIT, T. de., Organizacion popular: el objetivo de la investigacion participativa. /Organizing the people: the aim of participatory research/. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 1983, No 35, pp. 101-116.  
En Peru

Whilst the idea of popular participation in integrated programmes of rural development has received much interest and support, there is much confusion about the purpose of participation and how it is to be achieved. This paper looks at the isolated rural communities of Ayacucho /Peru/ and their internal organization, which is a factor in the promotion of cooperative and reciprocal tasks such as work of irrigation canals, teaching in schools, housebuilding, etc. The peasant economy of the region is described; its aim is the minimization of risks to survival; land is held in common. A continuing process of impoverishment is seen as the consequence of the global economy extracting the peasant

surplus. The work of the Peasant Training Centre is described; agricultural extension work in the Andes has led the Centre to develop a policy for participatory projects; some examples of its work are given.

235. HAVARD, M., Principales caractéristiques et contraintes de gestion du parc de matériels de culture attelée au Senegal. /The main management characteristics and constraints of the animal draught equipment stock in Senegal. Paper presented at study day on Culture avec traction animale /Cultivation using animal draught/, 56th SIMA, Paris, 7 March 1985/. CEMAT, Antony, 1985, pp. 13, 4 tab; Paper No 6. OD. Adapted from Document du travail, ISRA /Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agricoles/, /1985/ No 2.  
Fr Senegal

A study was conducted of equipment installed in Senegal during the 1985-1980 agricultural programme for draught farming development. Diffusion of equipment stopped due mainly to financial problems arising from cooperative debts /30 000 million francs in 1981/. During the programme equipment including 270 000 drills, 340 000 hoes, 135 000 carts, and 63 000 ploughs were installed. Results based in a scrapping age of 10-15 years old show that in 1983 45-65% of stock is still usable /25% less than in 1979/; the problem of under-equipped regions is quite general for the larger regions; and that annual renewal of the equipment would cost approx. 4000 million francs. Three point which should be given priority treatment are I/ the inadequacy of maintenance structure /artisan blacksmiths/; II/ the absence of financial facilities to cater for the artisan situation /pay-back periods too short, lack of awareness of responsibility of peasants/.. In order to arrive at a reasoned short and medium term policy it is recommended that a general survey be carried out on equipment and maintenance and supply structures, etc., so that guidelines for priority credit allocation may be determined by the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, created in 1984.

236. LAMMING, G. N., Promotion of small farmers' cooperatives in Asia. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper, Rome 1984, No 14, pp. 71.  
ISBN 92-5-100960-0  
En Asia

This paper marks a further stage in FAO's efforts to develop a new approach to cooperative development which identifies itself with the small farmer and his requirements as agricultural producer. This approach highlights the role of cooperatives as organizations with aims, policies and operations directly geared to improving the members' farms and thereby their livelihood conditions. The emphasis on small farmers is because these dominate the agricultural pattern while remaining its least advantaged category.



237. Lineamientos para una propuesta de reactivacion de la industria azucarera. /Draft proposal for the rehabilitation of the sugar industry/. Centro de Estudios Sociales, "Solidaridad", Centro Documentario Chiclayo, 1984, pp. 77, 11 tab., Serie Industria Azucarera, Sub-Serie Estudios Tecnico-Empresariales, Vol 2.

Es

Peru

During 1983, the situation of the sugar industry in Peru deteriorated to the state of a crisis. This study examines alternative solutions to the problems faced by the sugar cooperatives, the possibilities of long-term credit from the World Bank, and some ways of reconstructing the sugar industry.

238. MELICZEK, H., Issues and trends in rural development. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 1/2, pp. 13.

En

Developing countries

The author discusses the recent trends and projects in rural development.

239. OBIECHINA, C. O. B., The cooperation of smallholders in the rehabilitation of export crop agriculture: A case study of oil palm production in Southeastern Nigeria. Land Reform, FAO 1984, No 1/2, pp. 8.

En

Africa

This study shows that cooperative societies can be an effective instrument for the successful implementation of government agricultural projects in Nigeria.

240. ORTEGA, H., Políticas de desarrollo campesino /Policies for rural development/. Materiales para Discusion, Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, 1985, No 98, pp. 24.

Es

Chile

This document studies alternative policies for peasant development as part of the CED study, "Alternatives for medium and long term agricultural policies for Chile". Various components of a peasant development model are brought together and some policies for its implementation are outlined. Special emphasis is given to the strategic and conceptual conditions necessary before such policies might be applied. In Chile, peasant agriculture involves 2 million people, and 80% of farms, occupying 30% of the national area. This sector has known great policy changes over the last 30 years, including land reform, introduction of cooperatives, etc. The peasantry has had little or no role in determining or regulating these policies. The model proposed starts from the desire to involve the peasant and his wishes in the development process. The fair and equal distribution of society's goods and services is another basic concept of the model. The policies proposed for development are then outlined, covering economic policy, control and standards policy, credit, agricultural research, tech-

nology transfer, labour and housing policies. The strategy proposed for the achievement of policies is then discussed; essential factors in this strategy are: 1/ a change in the typical attitudes and behaviour of the Chileans involved; 2/ full participation in development and genuine pluralism of ideas, institution, etc.; and 3/ a clear understanding of the role of institutions.

241. PUNIA, R. K., SHARMA, M. L., Ceilings of land holdings and tenancy reform in Haryana, India: achievements, problems and prospects. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 1/2, pp. 13.  
En India

This is a broad outline of land reform programme introduced in the Haryana State in the last two decades.

242. PUTTERMAN, L., The planned cooperative community in a developing country: the case of Tanzania. Journal of Rural Cooperation, 1984, Vol 12, No 1/2, pp. 53-64.  
En Tanzania

The paper discussed the rationale and development stages of ujamaa villages in Tanzania as one of the most dramatic attempts at social transformation in post-colonial Africa. While village organization was already a government goal at independence, vigorous campaigns to achieve what was called „villagization“ appeared in the early 1970s and village residence became compulsory in the middle of the decade. To understand „villagization“, it is necessary to sort out its varying sources and motives, which include internationally recommended alternation of settlement patterns to facilitate assistance to rural dwellers, President Nyerere's conception of rural socialism, and bureaucratic imperatives to penetrate the countryside. Some villages have succeeded in fostering peasant participation in the selection of development goals, and have run variable service and profit-earning enterprises. Even more, they have made meaningful contributions to members' health and education. Studies show a positive relationship between quality of leadership, members' participation, and village success. Neither relative wealth nor ethnic heterogeneity appear injurious to this success, and exposure to „the modern sector“, geographic mobility, and education seem conducive to it. It is impossible to consider the village programme successful in view of the deterioration of rural life associated with state socialistic policies and exogenous events. However, the stability of the Tanzanian regime and its recent flexibility in response to crisis may permit the villages to play a positive role as vehicles for organizing participatory intra-rural socioeconomic polarization.

243. ROYAL TROPICAL INSTITUTE, Abstracts on rural development in the tropics. Amsterdam 1985, Vol 0, No 0, pp. 127.  
ISSN 0169-605X  
En Developing countries

Abstracts on Rural Development in the Tropics mainly concentrates on agriculture /excluding crop production/, integrated rural development, regional planning, rural-urban relations, the informal sector, food strategy, nutrition and basic health services as some of the items of other subprogrammes, also paying attention to women, development and cooperatives.

244. ROYAL TROPICAL INSTITUTE, Abstracts on rural development in the tropics. Amsterdam 1986, Vol 1, No 1, pp. 149.  
ISSN 0169-605X  
En Developing countries

Abstracts on Rural Development in the Tropics mainly concentrates on agriculture /excluding crop production/, integrated rural development, regional planning, rural-urban relations, the informal sector, food strategy, nutrition and basic health services as some of the items of other subprogrammes, also paying attention to women, development and cooperatives.

245. SENISSE, H. R., Azucar: crisis y alternativa /Sugar: crisis and alternative/. Instituto de Apoyo Agrario, Lima 1984, pp. 131.  
Es Peru

The study is based on research carried out by the Peruvian Federation of Workers in the Sugar Industry. The first chapter assesses the agrarian reform carried out by the military reformists and examines the privatization trend of the present regime. The second chapter analyses the crisis and problems faced by the sugar cooperatives. The last chapter provides a plan for the rehabilitation of the sugar industry. The study concludes with the recommendation that this alternative path will form a basis for a new agrarian reform.

246. NATIONAL COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS FEDERATION. - VII five year plan, 1985-90: term-loan for investment in agriculture through cooperative land development banks. Bombay, 1985, pp. 101, 12 tab.,  
En India

The VII five year plan, 1985-90, of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation of India is assessed. A review of the lending performance is presented and projections of plan targets given. Resources for lending are found to be raised through special debentures, and policies concerning loans to small farmers are examined. Organizational and operational arrangements for the plan are analyzed and the study concludes that they require improvement if the lending

programme of the VII plan involving Rs. 3500 is to be effectively implemented.

247. SINDIGA, I., Including rural development in Kenya Maasailand. Journal of Eastern African Research and Development, 1984, No 14, pp. 162-176, 3 tab.,  
En Kenya

The paper examines the key development strategies being pursued among traditional pastoralists in Kenya. Taking the example of the Maasai of Kajiado and Narok districts, it analyzes the impact of induced rural development in the semi-arid and arid lands of Kenya. The directions of induced change are studied within the context of the traditional pastoral system, looking at alternations of pastoral life, development strategies, game conservation and the tourist industry, cultivation, beef production, dairy production, and land tenure reform. The analysis reveals some of the problems of planning for pastoralism in a national economy committed to cultivation and only large scale beef ranching. Development actions in Maasailand have, so far, worked to render traditional pastoralism unviable. It is suggested that a positive means of developing Maasailand might include improving breeds and establishing livestock-based industries which can help in removing labour from direct pastoral farm activities while increasing incomes. Tourism could be controlled by establishing local cooperatives to run tented camps and lodges so that income could accrue directly to the Maasai. Cultivation should be encouraged when it complements livestock husbandry. Success in achieving such development will depend in simultaneous investments in these production activities and in social programmes including education and health. Strong political commitment and administrative ability are needed to achieve broad-based development in Maasailand.

248. SULTAN, K. M. T., Experimental projects of BARD. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla 1984, pp. 22.  
En Bangladesh

The brochure is part of the introductory literature on the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development /BARD/ and is designed for distribution among visitors and others interested in its activities. It presents details of: the laboratory area, methodology, the Comilla Approach /rural works programme, Thana Irrigation Programme, Thana Training and Development Centre, and two-tier cooperatives/, and other experimental projects/ women's development, rural education youth programme, rural health and nutrition, land use development, cooperative joint farming, small farmers' and landless labourers' development project, village child development project/. The final sections describe a new emphasis in the comprehensive villages development programme, collaboration with foreign agencies, and documentation of project ac-

tivities, and provide a catalogue of experimental projects of BARD.

249. SUMARJATININGSIH, M. S., Spontaneous transmigration in South Sumatra. Land Reform, FAO 1985, No 172, pp. 8.  
En Indonesia

The main objectives of the transmigration programme in Indonesia are discussed.

250. WHITE, C., Agricultural planning, pricing policy and cooperatives in Vietnam, World Development, 1985, Vol 13, No 1, pp. 97-114, 8 tab.,  
En Vietnam

In the competition between national governments and local cooperatives, a central contradiction in socialist rural development, the price system, market control and terms of trade are crucially related to the relative power and capacity of the central government to control ratios of accumulation and consumption. In Vietnam there is a dynamic interaction between government and agricultural producers over pricing policy and, paradoxically, it is the cooperative, primarily viewed by the state as a means of providing cheap food, which has strengthened the collective bargaining position of agricultural producers. The government has had to introduce material incentives to expand agricultural production beyond subsistence levels and bow to pressure to alter the previous accumulation/consumption ratios in favour of consumption.

## XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

### RELATIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS

251. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, Regional consultation in the role of agricultural trade unions in rural development in Africa. FAO, Arusha /Tanzania/ 1984, pp. 92.  
En Africa

This is a report of the Regional Consultation on the above theme which was held in Arusha, Tanzania, in October 1984. It was organized by the Pan-African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions /PAFATU/ and the Centre of Integrated Rural Development for Africa /CIRD-AFRICA/. The purpose was to provide a forum for agricultural trade unions leaders to exchange experience among themselves concerning their role in rural development in their countries, with the aim of preparing action-oriented proposals in support of their activities in their respective countries.

252. NEWIGER, N. J., New approaches to cooperatives and other farmers, organizations. Land reform, FaO 1983, No 172, pp. 15.  
En Developing countries

The author suggests that ICA and other non-governmental organizations would be well advised to seek some improvement in promotional institutions and technical assistance systems supporting cooperatives.

### RELATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 19, 39

253. DUFLER, E., Guide to evaluation of cooperative organizations in developing countries. FAO, Rome 1981, pp. 206.  
En Developing countries

This Guide is based in some experience with cooperatives in Africa, Asia and Central America. It is aimed at project practitioners in bilateral and international programmes of development collaboration, and at managers and auditors in cooperative authorities and federations in developing countries, who are entrusted with the task of evaluating cooperative organizations. It can also serve as a basis for practice-oriented instructional activity.

254. KANEL, D., Some observations based on issues in the nine workshops on cooperatives, small farmers and development. Land Tenure Center Paper, 1982, No 123, pp. 23.  
En Developing countries

This paper reviews the experience of US cooperatives in extending assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. Information was collected at a series of workshops with cooperative organizations of the USA. These were followed by workshops in Colombia, Kenya and the Philippines, while a workshop held in London provided the ideas and experiences of European cooperatives and international agencies. These meetings included discussions of the nature of cooperatives, their role in development and in reaching the rural poor, US cooperative assistance to LDC, and a comparison with experiences of cooperatives as they developed in the USA. This paper attempts to review the issues that surfaced in the proceeding workshops and the raise questions generated but not resolved by the workshop discussions. Most of the paper deals with the role of cooperatives in development, but the last two sections deal specifically with technical assistance.

## XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

## TRADE, FINANCE

255. SLUTZKY, D., ALONSO, E., Empresas transnacionales y agricultura: el caso del enclave bananero en Honduras /International enterprises and agriculture: the case of the banana region in Honduras/. UNAH, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 1982, pp. 141.
- Es Honduras

The study examines such issues as the transformation of central American agroindustrial complexes producing bananas during the last two decades, productive reorganization of enterprises, technological innovations and their impact on increasing productivity and employment in Honduras. It also illustrates new forms of relations among international enterprises and local producers and the expansion of agro-industrial complexes. Finally, the study characterizes individual producers and cooperatives and presents a macroeconomic analysis of the banana industry.



## XIII. SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 267

256. CERECEDA, L. E., BARRIA, L., Comportamiento economico y racionalidad del campesino. /The economic behaviour and rationality of the peasant/. Santiago, Chile, ICECOOP, 1984, pp. 288, 87 tab.,

Es

Chile

The book aims to establish factors determining development of types of production and to analyse the impact of structural changes in agricultura upon peasants' behaviour, organization of their work and productivity. Part I presents a methodological and historical analysis of agrarian reform in Chile and its influence on agricultural structure. Part II is based on research on the peasant economy, cooperatives, cultivation of different cereals and tobacco, land use, mechanization and manual labour, cropping, marketing, income, women's participation, consumption, and social mobility.

257. ECHEVERRIA ZUNO, A., Problema alimentario y cuestion rural. /The food problem and the rural question/. Editorial Nueva Imagen, Mexico, 1984, pp. 323m 71 tab., ISBN 968-429-381-X

Es

Mexico

This book is about the food problem in Mexico and in the world /Part I/ as well as the rural question in Mexico and Latin America /Part II./ The problems discussed are those of famine, international organizations and trade, food self sufficiency and famine of 1982 in the Third World, agricultural projects, policy of employment in marginal sectors of agriculture, cooperatives, regional development / a case study of Yalisco/, electrification, rural communities in Mexico, exploitation of peasants, agrarian reforms, peasant movements in Latin America, and water resources.

258. HIRSCHMAN, A. O., Getting ahead collectively. Grassroots experiences in latin America. Pergamon Press, New York, London, 1984, pp. 101. /The book is published as supplement to World Development, Vol 12, /1984/.

ISBN 0-08-031616-6

En

Latin America

In early 1983, the author spent 14 weeks visiting some 45 grassroots developed ventures, all supported by the

Inter-American Foundation, in six Latin American countries /Dominican Republic, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay/. The book, written immediately upon this experience, attempts to combine eyewitness reporting in some of the more interesting situations and project histories with the establishment of analytical categories through which the dynamics of these projects can be better understood. To accomplish the latter objective the study draws frequently on comparisons of projects in different countries. It starts with observations related to such concepts as linkages and inverted sequences /Chapters 1 and 2/. Subsequently it deals with such themes and categories as various considerations on the mainsprings of collective action /Chapters 3-4/ and on the intangible benefits and costs of cooperatives /Chapter 5./ Chapter 6 deals with the role of „intermediate“ social activists organizations and of international aid agencies practising grassroots development. The last chapter speculates in the wider socio-political effects of a dense network of grassroots development undertakings, „intermediate“ groups, and international donors.

259. MOLNÁR, J. J., SCHWARZ, N. B., LOVSHIN, L. L., Integrated aquacultural development: sociological issues in the cooperative management of community fishponds. Sociologia Ruralis, 1985, Vol 25, No 1, pp. 61-80.  
En Panama

Group farming is an approach to aquacultural development where a relatively small number of individuals or families elect to produce fish as a collectively adopted activity. Cooperatively managed farm enterprises depend on various coordination mechanisms to initiate and sustain the production process. The paper examines selected structural and situational factors that affect decision making and continued operation of community managed fish ponds. Specific reference is made to a 22-community rural development project in central Panama where ponds were constructed, extension assistance imparted, and aquaculture is integrated with garden and animal enterprises. Community factionalism, poverty rights, status differences, the role of leadership are examined in terms of the viability of group farming and the long-term sustainability of community-managed enterprises.

260. SINHA, R., Landlessness: a growing problem. FAO - Economic and Social Development Series, Rome 1984, No 28, pp. 112.  
En Developing countries

This publication is intended as a contribution toward the debate on landlessness, its causes, its characteristics and possible measures to deal with it in the hope that it will pave the way for further research, discussion and development programmes aimed at finding viable socio-economic prospects for those who are landless today or may become so tomorrow.

261. SINHA, R., Production responsibility system in China: the Pandora's Box. Land Reform, FAO 1982, No 172, pp. 15.  
En China

This paper aims to examine the nature of the production responsibility system and its likely consequences to the collective structure of the rural economy.

262. ZAMAN, A., Socio-economic survey of West Khawlan, Yemen Arab Republic. FAO, Rome 1983, pp. 135.  
En Yemen

The farmers have virtually no access to institutional credit. The Agricultural Extension Service is also non-existent in effect in this backward region. Similarly there is no agricultural marketing information available. The access to education, in physical terms, is reasonable. The medical facilities are nominal and hardly accessible to most of the sample villages and households.

## XIV. RESEARCH

## RESEARCH METHODS AND ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 6, 17, 31, 78, 83

263. ABDUL ADJID, D., Vertical transfer of agrotechnology in Indonesia: the case of the BIMAS /Mass Guidance/ program /Extension programs, inputs, coopeartives, development, rice production growth, statistics/. Research extension series - College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 1983, pp. 48-56.  
ISSN 0271-9916.  
En Indonesia
264. AKIN, J. S., GUILKEY, D. K., GRIFFIN, C. C., POPKIN, B. M., The demand for primary health services in the Third World. Rowman and Allanheld, Towota, New Jersey, 1985, pp. 266.  
ISBN 0-8476-7355-3  
En Developing countries

Working from the premise that health care professionals must first understand the habits and preferences of their clients, this detailed study of health care systems appropriate to local communities of the Third World reviews existing literature and analyses new survey data. Non-medical issues relevant to the establishment of health care programmes are examined, including a review of current patterns of medical consumption, the tendency of clients to mix traditional and modern services, the perceived quality of care as a determining factor in selection, and the widespread use of midwives for prenatal care and deliveries. A case study of the Philippines draws upon national statistics and new independent household data to determine the impact of various factors on the use of primary health care services. It is concluded that novel techniques such as user fees, co-insurance mechanisms, cooperative financing, and health maintenance organizations have a valid application in the Third World as a way of preventing disruptive budget problems from defeating efforts to provide much-needed services.

265. A comparative study of Operation Flood benefits in 1977-78 and 1983-84. The advantages of Anand pattern co-operatives. Quarterly Economic Report of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, 1984, Vol 28, No 2, pp 20-38, 15 tab.,  
En India

The study is predominantly the result of a survey of 17 milksheds which formed a part of Operation Flood I, which was extended up to March 31, 1981. These 17 milksheds have since exhibited a higher rate of growth during Operation Flood II. Because they have operated for longer than recent additions, these milksheds are seen to provide an appropriate framework for an assessment of some basic elements of change in both Operation Flood I and II. The main thrust of development is the support extended to Amul or the Anand pattern of cooperatives designed particularly to benefit farmer members. One of the major purposes of the study, which included a field survey of 2500 households in the 17 milksheds, was to measure, as precisely as possible, the direct benefits which had accrued to the farmer members. This was done by comparison with "benchmark" surveys of these 17 milksheds in the data banks of the National Dairy Development Board /NDDB/. The broad conclusion of the survey is that, over the period 1977/78 to 1984, the physical improvement arising from higher incomes generated by scale of milk is matched by psychological change. Greater economic security and income in the economic field are reflected in a more confident attitude, particularly among weaker sections of society.

266. FELLOWS, P., MARTIN, C., Co-operatives for nutrition: leaf protein co-operatives in Ghana and Mexico. Year book of agricultural cooperation. Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford 1985, pp. 10, 2 tab.,  
En Mexico

A leaf protein production unit was established in the village of Kpone Bawaleshie, 23 miles north of Accra, in August 1984. It is now being used by three communities to improve the nutritional status of their children, to increase the daily income of the villagers and to provide additional funds for community development projects. A similar project was introduced in a Mexican shanty village, Ejido Saltillo in Baja California, which depends upon the extraction of leaf protein from locally grown lucerne to provide a food supplement for children. Both programmes were introduced by Find Your Feet, a UK-based organization.

267. FRICKE, T., High impact appropriate technology case studies. Appropriate Technology International. Washington, 1984, pp. 76.  
En Asia, Africa

The publication contains the following case studies: Mark II handpumps/India; Oral rehydration therapy/worldwide; Water pumping windmill industry/Argentina; Bamboo-reinforced concrete rainwater storage tanks/Thailand; Bamboo tubewells/India; Labor-intensive rural access roads programme/Kenya; Women's pappad processing cooperative enterprises/India; rural small farm implements components manufacture/Tanzania.

268. HANEL, A., MÜLLER, J. O., Improving the methodology of evaluating the development of rural cooperatives in developing countries, case study - Iran, FAO Rome, 1978, pp. 89.

En

Iran

The authors have taken as a practical example the concept and strategy applied in Iran, basing upon field research in Kurdistan and Kerman. However, the practice oriented methodical approach applied and demonstrated in the Iranian Case as well as the results, conclusions and recommendations also seem obviously relevant for other developing countries which intend to develop member-oriented cooperative institutions with governmental assistance.

269. LEONARD, D. K., Disintegrating agricultural development. Food Research Institute Studies, 1984, Vol 19, No 2, pp. 177-186.

En

Kenya

The Integrated Agricultural Development Project /IDAP/, initiated in Kenya in 1976, was designed to provide a range of extension, credit and marketing services through primary cooperative societies. Despite the wisdom that went into its design and despite the fortuitous background of its administrative leadership, the project failed because every part of the system supported and depended on the other parts. Weaknesses first showed in the timely delivery of credit, which then affected the rest of the project. Despite the failure of the IADP, the basic argument that agricultural development depends on the simultaneous delivery of multiple services is sound. However, such services should be integrated at policy level but not administratively integrated, i.e. the approach should be desintegrated. A desintegrated approach to development is loosely market-mediated and encourages a proliferation of small agencies which are easier to manage. This is a revised version of a paper presented at the US African Studies Association Annual Meeting, December 7-9, 1983.

270. MONTEROSSO, C. D. B., WRIGHT, C. L., LACERDA, M. S., NOBORU, O., Grain storage in developing areas: location and scale of facilities. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 1985, Vol 67, No 1, pp. 101-111, 3 tab.,

En

Brazil

Storage planners in developing countries often exploit scale economies in grain facilities by building large units far from producers without accounting for the effect in transport costs. Capacitated networks with an approximate master program solve this plant size-location problem, offering computational efficiency, ease of use, and productive interaction with planners unfamiliar with programming techniques. Tests with transport costs

in three production areas of Brazil recommended decentralization of storage, i. e. more smaller units closer to farmers, a conclusion supported by sensitivity analysis and recent experience of farmers, planners, and cooperative officials.

271. SAXENA, S. K., Organization of technical assistance in cooperative movements in Canada, Sweden and the United States - some lessons for other movements. COPAC, Markham /Canada/ 1984, No 84/10, att. B, pp. 31.  
En Worldwide

The attention of the paper is focussed on the national level technical assistance structure of cooperative movements in the three countries.

272. WALDSTEIN, A. S., A hydro-agricultural zone in the global economic system; adaptation to the constraints on development in the Senegal River Delta. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1985, Vol 46, No 1, pp. 192, Diss., Columbia University, 1984, pp. 302.  
En Senegal

The Senegalese government created SAED, a regional development organization, in 1964, to produce rice, reduce imports and slow migration from the Senegal River Valley. In 1966 SAED created irrigation works at Kassak and built two villages to house settlers, with cultivation rights there for some pastoralists. SAED organizes producers into cooperatives and takes responsibility for design and construction of the works, for extension services and for supplies, material and cultivation services. Producers market through SAED at set prices. The study derived the net cash return per day's labour for several years of rice and tomato cultivation. It is generally lower than the prevailing local daily wage for itinerant agricultural labour. Returns are low because of the ecology of the Delta, the imperfections of the works, and organizational turbulence within the cooperatives, but primarily because of constraints SAED must place on producers to quality for funding. Irrigated cultivation is a secondary economic activity throughout Kassak as it cannot alone illustrate how capital-intensive development projects invite world economic considerations into the daily lives of beneficiaries become subordinate and dependent when central institutions finance and administer projects. Development based on local centres would resolve many problems posed by the centre-directed capital intensive approach.





## **AUTHOR INDEX**



## /Author index/

## A

Abdul Adjid, D.,	263
Abul-Kheir, K.H.,	31
Adeyemo, R.,	94
Ahmad, R.S.,	97
Ahmad, Q.K.,	141
Ahmed, S.El.M.,	46
Ahwireng-Obeng, F.,	26
Akin, J.S.,	264
Alemayehu, T.,	79
Alonso, E.,	255
Arnesson, G.,	150
Arua, E.A.,	181
Arulpragasam, L.C.,	230
Ashby, J.A.,	151
Austin, J.,	197
Ayo, S.B.,	188

## B

Balaghatullah, M.,	171
Barker, J.,	189
Barnes, R.,	228
Barria, L.,	256
Baumeister, E.,	198
Baviskar, B.S.,	47, 67, 142
Bayley, J. E.,	48, 185
Bedard, G.,	172
Bedi, R.D.,	152
Bennett, J.W.,	32
Bezzabeh, M.,	199
Biadigilign, T.,	79
Bishpo, C.,	127
Brown, M.R.,	229
Brudi, P.,	89
Bunker, S. G.,	153
Burfisher, M.E.,	154
Byarugaba, F.,	135

## C

Cardellino, R.A.,	56
Carter, M.R.,	200
Cebotarev, E.A.,	6
Cereceda, L. E.,	256
Çetinkaya, F.,	143
Champati, M.,	88
Chauhan, T. R.,	98
Chimedza, R.,	112
Chithelen, I.,	40
Chowdhury, F.A.,	141
Çikin, A.,	99
Codron, J.M.,	140
Cohen, J.M.,	201
Collett, A.,	112

Conover, T.,	68
Contin, H.,	27
Coward, E.W.,	87
Cros, B.,	140

## D

Dasgupta, B.,	202
Deere, C.D.,	155, 203
DeMegret, W.,	122
Desai, S.N.,	100
Desroche, H.,	28, 172
Dolan, P.,	74
Dooren, J.P., van.,	144
Dorsey, J.F. Jr.,	204
Due, J.M.,	156
Dufler, E.,	253
Dunham, D.,	101
Dülfer, E.,	49
Dzięgiel, L.,	157

## E

Eastman, C.,	205
Eaton, P.,	232
Echeverria Zuno, A.,	257
Ehlers, E.,	206
El Abd, S.,	224
El Ghonemy, M.R.,	17, 33
Enriquez, C.G.,	173

## F

Fair, T.J.D.,	233
Fellows, P.,	266
Fernandez, A.,	180
Flora, C.B.,	6, 110
Flora, L.J.,	110
Fox, J.,	197
Fremstad, K.,	92
Fricke, T.,	267

## G

Gaikwad, V.R.,	129, 130, 132
Ganguly, B.K.,	70
Garrido Rojas, J.,	71
Gashumba, C.H.,	158
Gentili, A.M.,	190
George, S.,	59, 72
Gianotten, V.,	234
Gomez, S.,	151
Goulek, P.,	6
Govindnappa,	111
Griffin, C.C.,	264
Gross, A.,	175
Guderyon, N.J.,	44

## /Author index/

Guerreiro, J.L.V.,	56	Roy, E.,	195	L
Guilkey, D.K.,	264	Leclero, V.,	22	e
Gupta, V.K., 129, 130, 131, 132		LeMorvan, K.D.,	103	
Gyllstrom, B.,	2	Leonard, D.K.,	269	
H		Liehr, W.,	91	
Hahn, M.D.,	159	Lin, T.Y.,	96	
Hanel, A., 119, 192, 226, 268		Lipton, M.,	211	
Haron, F.,	123	Lovshin, L.L.,	259	
Harriss, B.,	193	M		
Haubert, M.,	186, 207	Maguda, S.S.,	112	
Havard, M.,	235	Mailhot, J.O.,	29	
Hirschman, A.O.,	258	Mairich, L.,	77	
Hodis, J.,	50	Makanjoula, G.A.,	65	
Hoddy, E.,	73	Manocha, V.P.,	105	
Holmen, H.,	2	Manual,	134	
Horenstein, N.R.,	154	Martin, C.,	266	
Horowitz, M.M.,	160	McClintock, C.,	51	
Hossain, H.,	161	Meghiji, Z.,	158	
Huizer, G. 34, 35, 41, 137, 162		Mehmet, O.,	52	
I		Meliczek, H.,	238	
Idris, M.,	42	Merani, J.I.,	176	
Igben, M.S.,	95	Meynell, P.J.,	112	
Ihimodu, I.I.,	145	Michalski, E.,	212	
Imperial, D. Jr.,	111	Michalski, K.J.,	191, 212	
Ivgin, H.,	4	Misra, R.V.,	76	
J		Mitra, M.,	53	
Jameson, K.P.,	102	Mohanam, Kumar, K.,	134	
Jones, E.,	220	Mohanam, N.,	125	
Jordan, H.P.,	44	Molnár, J.J.,	259	
Jüül, K.,	208	Monterosso, C.D.B.,	270	
K		Mosley, P.,	213	
Kahan, D.,	227	Muani, J.,	54	
Kaimovitz, D.,	209	Mulugetta, B.,	23	
Kanel, D.,	19, 254	Munier, B.,	208	
Kargho, A.M.,	146	Munslow, B.,	214	
Kebe, M.,	93	Musti, B.,	36	
Kelley, P.L.,	62	Müller, J.O.,	120, 268	
Khaleequzzaman, M.,	75	Münkner, H.H.,	117, 119	
Klingensteiner, P.,	63		133, 183, 194	
Kong Thoo Lin, K.C.S.,	20	N		
Kruger, W.,	197	Naghizadeh, M.,	55	
Kuhn, J.,	116, 119	Narayanasamy, C.,	215	
Kuhn, W.,	210	Nasrattinough, I.U.,	4	
Kumar, V.,	76, 114	Ndjonkou, D.,	112	
Kuyembah, N.G.,	64	Nesman, E.,	220	
L		Neubauer, R.,	147	
Laserda, M.C.S.,	270	Newiger, N.J.,	252	
Lamming, G.N.,	163, 236	Nielsen, J.,	208	
		Noboru, O.,	270	
		Nsibambi, A.,	135	
		Nyamwaya, D.,	112	

## O /Author index/

Obiechina, C.O.B.,	78, 239
Odhiambo Anacleto, A.,	112
Ogbonna, E.F.,	6
Okereke, O.,	176
Okuneye, P.A.,	225
Olsson, A.,	79
Ortega, H.,	240
Osorio, J.C.S.,	56
Osuntogun, C.A.,	43
Ouedraogo, B.,	112
Oyedeji, L.,	177

## P

Painter, M.,	138
Painter, T.M.,	160
Pandey, S.N.,	104
Pandey, U.K.,	105
Pany, R.K.,	106
Parnell, E.,	48
Parsons, K.H.,	33
Parthasarathy, N.S.,	107
Patnaik, S.O.,	88
Pavard, C.,	112
Pedroso, B.A.,	80
Pichette, C.,	29
Planek, U.,	216
Pompeiano, D.,	217
Popkin, B.M.,	264
Portillo, A.,	27
Pottier, J.P.,	118
Prasad, R.D.,	111
Pradhan, M.S.,	124
Punia, R.K.,	241
Puri, D.N.,	114
Putterman, L.,	242
Pyne, P.,	184

## Q

Quadir, S.A.,	171
Quinonez, F.,	27

## R

Rathore, S.V.S.,	60
Razafimahefa, G.A.,	218
Reed, E.P.,	178
Rinaldi, V.,	36
Roe, J.D.M.,	86
Roesch, O.,	219
Rojas, H.,	110
Rojas Reguena, I.,	6
Rubio, J.E.,	27

## S

Safilios-Rothchild, C.,	166
Salavery Llosa, J.A.,	108
Sarkar, S.,	37
Savage, J.K.,	44
Saxena, S.K.,	271
Schwarz, N.B.,	259
Seetharaman, S.P.,	85, 125, 134
Seligson, M.A.,	220
Senisse, H.R.,	245
Shah, M.,	167
Sharma, M.L.,	241
Shenton, W.,	6
Sindiga, I.,	247
Singh, B.,	98
Singh, S.,	61
Singh, S.P.,	62
Sinha, R.,	260, 261
Sinha, R.P.,	33
Siwar, C.,	57
Siy, R.Y. Jr.,	87
Sjerven, J.,	66
Slutzky, D.,	255
Soewardi, B.,	81
Soos, H.E.,	109
Srivastava, K.P.,	89
Stanfield, D.,	209
Staudt, K.,	168
Stewart, B.A.,	45
Subrahmanyam, P.,	149
Suhag, K.S.,	105
Sultan, K.M.T.,	248
Sumarjatiningsih, M.S.,	249
Swanson, B.E.,	38

## T

Tafur, M.,	180
Tagaloa, A.F. le.,	142
Taimni, K.K.,	139, 149, 179
Tan, N.,	4
Tarp, F.,	221
Thiesenhusen, W.C.,	229
Tolessa, A.,	79
Torre, G.,	180
Trautmann, W.,	222
Tribe, M.A.,	196

## U

Uphoff, N.,	33
-------------	----

## /Author index/

## V

Van Heck, B.,	18
Velde, M. van de.,	112
Verhagen, K.,	82
Verma, S.K.,	60
Villarreal, N.,	110
Vozza, B.M.,	58

## W

Waldstein, A.S.,	272
Wan, Y.S.,	169
Watson, G.A.,	170
Weber, J.,	24
Werlhof, C., von	83
Whitaker, M.J.,	86
White, C.,	23, 250
Whyte, W.F.,	84
Wignaraja, P.,	33
Wild, D.,	90
Williams, G.,	6
Wit, T. de.,	234
Wörz, J.,	39
Wright, C.L.,	270

## Z

Zahlan, A.B.,	5
Zaman, A.,	262
Zuniga Trelles, W.,	223

/Author index/

**CORPORATE AUTHORS****CANADA**

Cooperative College of Canada,  
Saskatoon 1

**GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF**

Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries  
/ICDC/,  
Marburg/Lahn 187

**INDIA**

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federa-  
tion,  
Bombay 246

International Cooperative Alliance /ICA/,  
Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East  
Asia,  
New Delhi 3

**ITALY**

Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives  
/COPAC/,  
Rome 7

Food and Agriculture Organization /FAO/,  
Rome 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
21, 25, 136, 174, 182, 251

**NETHERLANDS**

Royal Tropical Institute,  
Amsterdam 243, 244





## **GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX**



## /Geographical index/

- AFRICA 10, 13, 14, 18, 23,  
112, 172, 174, 183,  
195, 199, 239, 251, 267
- Africa, North - - 231
- Africa, West - - 160
- AMERICA
- America, Central - - 173
- Latin America 34, 35, 84,  
151, 155, 184, 186, 258
- ASIA 8, 18, 130, 132, 141,  
167, 236, 267
- Asia, South - - 82
- Asia, South East - - 3, 82,  
129
- Middle East 216
- Near East 18, 231
- DEVELOPING Countries 2, 7, 9,  
11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25,  
32, 33, 38, 39, 42, 48,  
49, 116, 117, 119, 120,  
131, 133, 134, 136, 159,  
163, 182, 187, 192, 211,  
215, 226, 229, 238, 243,  
244, 252, 253, 254, 260,  
264
- WORLDWIDE 1, 12, 21, 28, 29,  
128, 271
- A
- Afghanistan 212
- Algeria 140, 222
- Argentina 54
- B
- Bangladesh 97, 115, 161, 171,  
248
- Benin 188
- Bolivia 122
- Brazil 22, 56, 63, 80, 91,  
153, 270
- Burkina Faso 194
- C
- Canada 74
- Chile 71, 175, 204, 240, 256
- China 261
- Colombia 110
- Cuba 6
- E
- Ecuador 58, 109, 207
- Egypt 31, 66, 224
- El Salvador 27
- England 185
- Ethiopia 69, 79, 89, 126,  
150, 201
- G
- Gambia 74, 146
- H
- Honduras 166, 220, 255
- I
- India 37, 40, 47, 53, 59, 60,  
61, 62, 67, 70, 72, 73,  
76, 85, 88, 98, 100,  
104, 105, 106, 107,  
111, 114, 124, 125,  
127, 139, 142, 149,  
152, 179, 193, 196,  
202, 241, 246, 265
- Indonesia 81, 169, 170, 228,  
249, 263
- Iran 55, 206, 268
- Iraq 157
- Israel 227

## /Geographical index/

## J

Jamaica 230

Jordan 147

## K

Kenya 69, 86, 168, 247, 269

## L

Lesotho 144

Libya 157

## M

Madagascar 218

Malaysia 52, 57, 96

Mauritius 20

Mexico 68, 257, 266

Mozambique 36, 189, 190, 214,  
219, 221, 233

## N

Nicaragua 50, 77, 164, 197,  
198, 203, 208, 209,  
210, 217

Niger 45

Nigeria 6, 26, 43, 65, 78,  
94, 95, 145, 154,  
176, 177, 181, 225

Norway 165

## P

Pakistan 75, 123

Panama 259

Papua/New Guinea 232

Paraguay 102

Peru 41, 51, 108, 137, 138,  
148, 162, 180, 200, 205,  
213, 223, 234, 237, 245

Philippines 87, 178

## S

Senegal 24, 93, 189, 235, 272

Sierra Leone 64

Sri Lanka 101

Sudan 5, 46, 90, 92

Swaziland 30

Sweden 126

## T

Tanzania 44, 158, 189, 242

Tunisia 144

Turkey 4, 99, 113, 121, 143

## U

Uganda 135

Uruguay 56

## V

Venezuela 83, 103

Vietnam 250

## Z

Zambia 118, 156, 191

**SUBJECT INDEX**



## /Subject index/

## A

- agrarian policy 5, 22, 140
- agrarian reform 9 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 33, 36,  
51, 103, 136, 155, 159, 166, 197, 198, 199, 200,  
201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210,  
212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223,  
241
- agrarian revolution 222
- agricultural co-operative 5, 14, 23, 27, 32, 43, 48,  
49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 71, 83, 84, 210, 257
- see also:
- agricultural marketing co-operative
  - agricultural production co-operative
  - collective farming
  - farmers' co-operative
  - moshav
  - rural co-operative
  - ujamaa village
- agricultural development policy 6, 35, 71, 157, 168,  
190, 214, 219, 229, 230, 240, 247
- agricultural marketing co-operative 60, 61, 62, 125, 147
- agricultural production co-operative 209
- assistance by foreign co-operative 7, 19, 254, 271
- association 183
- see also:
- farmers' association

## C

- collective farming 83, 200, 219, 225, 258, 261
- college, co-operative - - 187
- see:
- training, co-operative - - centre
- consumer co-operative 110, 233
- co-operative bank 100, 123, 143, 145, 246
- co-operative credit 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105,  
106, 107, 108, 109, 127, 144
- co-operative democracy 137
- co-operative development 1, 2, 3, 4, 55, 203, 238
- co-operative development project 76, 78, 80, 89, 126,  
135, 228, 239, 248, 253, 258, 266

## /Subject index/

- co-operative farming 37, 46, 77, 204
- co-operative organization 121, 122, 124, 125, 149, 152
  - see also:
    - structure, co-operative - -
- co-operatives and the state 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 197, 214, 226, 250
- co-operative role in development 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 19, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 59, 84, 116, 153, 191, 212, 220, 224
- co-operative system 44
  - see:
    - structure, co-operative - -
    - type, co-operative - -
- co-operative against poverty 8, 10, 17, 18, 73, 136, 211
- credit co-operative 45, 75, 99, 115, 183, 235
- D
- dairy co-operative 47, 53, 59, 67, 70, 72, 73, 79, 81, 142, 265
- E
- economic analysis 29, 49, 86, 141, 146, 191, 255
- education co-operative 167, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 184, 185, 186
- extension 38, 54, 92, 177
- F
- farmers's association 69
- farmers's co-operative 30, 69, 78, 160
- fertilizer industry co-operative 114
- fishermen's co-operative 91, 92
- fishing co-operative 90, 93
- H
- health care, co-operative - - 264
- history of co-operative movement 28, 40, 41, 43
- housing co-operative 113, 115
- I
- ideology co-operative - - 26
  - see:
    - theory, co-operative - -



## /Subject index/

- insurance, co-operative - - 74
- integrated rural development 95, 109, 150, 171, 195,  
243, 244, 269
- irrigation co-operative 20, 80, 87, 88, 89
- L
- leadership, co-operative 138, 139
- legislation, co-operative - - 194, 195
- M
- management co-operative 14, 15, 27, 128, 129, 130, 131,  
132, 133, 134
- marketing co-operative 232
- mechanization 5, 63, 64, 65, 66, 232
- moshav 227
- multipurpose co-operative 94, 95, 96
- N
- non-conventional co-operatives 68, 118, 266
- P
- planning, co-operative 231
- processing, co-operative 85, 86, 139, 232
- promotion of co-operative 7, 82, 119, 120, 126, 192,  
236, 252
- R
- regional development 42, 243, 244, 251, 272
- research on co-operatives 185, 234, 256, 260, 262, 263,  
268
- rural co-operative 58
- S
- self-government, co-operative 116
- self-help organization 116, 117, 226
- sociology, co-operative 162, 259
- storage, co-operative - - 270
- structure, co-operative - - 112
- sugar industry, co-operative - - 40, 142, 148, 196,  
237, 245

18765  
 1-10-92



/Subject index/

T

theory, co-operative - - 28

training, co-operative - - centre 174, 184, 186

see also:

college, co-operative - -

training of co-operative personnel 179, 181, 182, 184

type, co-operative - - 28, 50

typology of co-operation 29

U

ujamaa village 242

urban co-operative 233

W

women in the co-operative 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 158,  
 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 203,  
 267

women's co-operative 169

workers' productive co-operative 111