

BULLETIN NO 18

1987

RESEARCH

REGISTER

of

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



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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.

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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In case of unpublished papers, the date mentioned is that of finishing research or manuscript.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.

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I. REFERENCE WORKS

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. BAYLEY, J. E., McKONE, C. E., The year book of agricultural co-operation 1982. Oxford, UK; Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1983, pp. 228., ISBN 0-85042-055-5
En Worldwide

The book provides a review of agricultural cooperative development throughout the world through papers from individual countries on particular aspects of cooperation which are either topical or innovatory, and by debating questions relating to the principles or philosophy of cooperatives. The topics covered in this volume include: 1/ cooperative development strategies in Africa and Asia; 2/ legislation relating to cooperatives in Africa, USA and the UK; 3/ the effects of economic development and social evolution on agricultural cooperation; 4/ the financial aspects of agricultural cooperatives; 5/ cereal cooperatives in UK, Australia, USA and Japan; 6/ the role of a rice mill in an Indian multipurpose cooperative; and 7/ the activities of cooperatives in Spain and Hungary. /A number of the articles have been abstracted separately and are in the author index under Bayley, J.E. and McKone, C.E./

2. COPAC, Cooperatives and Government. Rome 1984, No 84/18 Attachment B, pp. 77.
En Developing countries

This bibliography is a primary attempt to identify materials on the subject which is provocative among cooperators and of more emotion than probably any other subject. The material included is primarily taken from the Research Register /a joint project of the International Cooperative Alliance and the Polish and Hungarian Cooperative Research Institutes/ and from a search of various automated data bases available to COPAC through the Library of the Food and Agricultural Organization. The items included relate mainly to developing countries and cover the period 1968-1982.

3. FERREIRA DA COSTA, F., Etude Bibliographique de la Cooperation au Portugal. /Bibliographical Etude of Cooperative Movement in Portugal/. Lisbon 1980, pp. 29.
Fr Portugal

This is a brief review of the history and structure of cooperative movement in Portugal, especially pointing the changes after the revolution of 1974.

4. Mozambique - a bibliography of the rural sector Ru-Develop Documentation, International Rural Development Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 1982, pp. 44.
En Mozambique

This new edition of the bibliography for Mozambique /previous edition 1978/ with special focus on the rural sector, records the few publications appearing since 1976, and gives a special place to Nordic titles. Most recent writings concentrate on Mozambique's development model and describe the reorganization of the rural sector into villages, cooperatives and state farms. They are often journalistic in style and are oriented towards a public previously unacquainted with Mozambique. Others provide detailed case studies, the quality of which is irregular. The titles are arranged alphabetically according to subsection: general descriptions, bibliographies, periodicals, statistics, geography and climate, food supply and nutrition, rural development, agriculture - general descriptions, soils and irrigation, flora and ecology, crop production, animal production, agricultural research, forestry, fisheries. Publications treating broader development issues and agrarian reform are almost exclusively from the post-independence period, and reflect the currently advocated policies. Some anthropological and geographical works from earlier years are included for their factual worth.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS,
RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ON CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 29, 58, 82, 112, 179, 186, 236, 242, 256, 269

5. CISSE, A., MORGENTHAU, R. S., La formation et l'animation des femmes rurales: cinquieme journees internationales du Comite International de Liaison du Corps pour l'Alimentation /CILCA/ en cooperation avec l'Union des Femmes du Mali /UNFM/ et l'Agence Canadienne de Developpement International /ACDI/. /Training and consciousness-raising for rural women: fifth international seminar of the International Liaison Committee for Food /CILCA/ in cooperation with the Union of Malian Women /UNFM/ and the Canadian International Development Agency /CIDA/. Comite International de Liaison du Corps pour l'Alimentation, Bamako, 1984, pp. 121, 5 tab.
Fr Mali

The seminar was held in June 1983 in Bamako, Mali, its objectives being to exchange experiences and further define the content and methodology for training and consciousness-raising programmes for Malian rural women in their role as food producers. The report reproduces 13 papers presented at the seminar, plus speeches, commission reports and a summary report of the seminar. The conclusions covered the importance of listening to the needs of rural people, flexibility of goals according to changing circumstances; acquiring an intimate knowledge of a district or village, including its human resources potential, before embarking on projects; the long term nature of any consciousness-raising or informational programmes; the importance of training,

especially the criteria for the selection of rural development workers and their motivation; the nature of the training given and the necessity of motivating the recipients to carry on activities and projects independently thereafter. Functional literacy should also be integrated into the training programmes. The importance of cooperatives in response to a perceived need on the part of the population, of follow-up and evaluation activities, of appropriate transfer of technology and of coordination between the various services concerned with rural women are stressed. The seminar drafted four recommendations on the above themes and expressed the hope that foreign aid could be used for agricultural implements and for an emergency fund in times of unfavourable climatic conditions.

6. Cooperation in Turkey. The XIth Turkish Cooperation Works Congress, Ankara 1985, No 2, pp. 15.
En Turkey

The XIth Turkish Cooperation Works Congress was held in Ankara, December 19-21, 1984. The article gives the list of papers which mainly dealt with agricultural cooperation problems, as well as with vertical and horizontal integration of the cooperatives.

7. COPAC /Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives/.
Rome, pp. 23.
En Worldwide

Information booklet about COPAC history, aims and functions, activities and achievements. Containing also: COPAC programme of work 1984-1985, list of COPAC papers and publications, geographical location of COPAC Members and their affiliated organizations.

8. COOPERATIVES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA, FAO AND LIBRARY, 1983-1984.
Report on the introduction of the tripartite approach of
evaluating cooperative organizations with particular reference
to member-participation in Indonesia and on the development of a
manual for the evaluation of KUDs /Indonesian farm
cooperatives/.
FAO, Rome, Jakarta - 1982, pp. 123.
En Indonesia

9. HAKSON, T. K. Summary report. People's Educational Association
Nonformal Education /Project/ activities People's Educational
Association Nonformal Education Project, Koforidua, 1981, pp.
17.
En Ghana

The Associations objectives are directed towards community development. Areas of activities include community education through adult literacy, production of playlets based on identifiable problems within the communities, providing special skills training programmes for women, initiating self help projects and encouraging cooperative farming and trading. The report lists projects established by the Association as well as themes of Workshop run for village facilitators. Details of the Associations projects, funding, staff training and future are given under the heading "Achievements and Constraints".

10. HEIDRICH, G., KOTANYI, S., WYSS, T., Cinema e animacao no campo /Cinema and rural animation/. West Berlin, Film Koop, 1981, pp. 200.
Fr Cape Verde

This report, which is in French despite its Portuguese title, describes a rural cinema development project in Cape Verde. Previously, Cape Verde could only offer "Hollywood" style films in commercial cinemas to its largely rural population. These films were quite irrelevant to the daily lives of the population, and did nothing to help improve their situation. The project described here aimed to make a new type of cinema available, which would not only be enjoyable but also useful to development. Films from all over the world were selected which showed everyday life without the Hollywood glamour, and attempts made by people to improve their living conditions and basic rights. These films were then shown in cooperatives, schools and other public places, and discussion was encouraged afterwards to bring the films into local context. This was a pilot project, but it is hoped that similar projects will continue if a real impact is to be made.

11. 100 Thana Intensive Rural Works Programme feasibility study, phase I /Group-C/: Fulchhari Thana, Tangpur District; draft final report Bangladesh Engineering Consultants Limited, Dacca 1981, pp. 200.
En Bangladesh

Prepared for the Bangladesh Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, this report presents the results of a feasibility study of Fulchhari thana, an area of 77 600 acres, with 54300 acres of cultivable land and a population /in 1980/ of approximately 118 000. The project is concerned with infrastructure for flood protection, drainage and irrigation for floodprone thanas, with increasing food productivity and creating employment opportunities for the rural unemployed, as well as with promoting institutional development. The report includes information on the present situation /land, surface water, groundwater resources and human resources, agriculture, infrastructure/ and presents schemes for flood control, irrigation, roads, buildings, transport, etc. Organization and management aspects, the distribution of benefits, and the economic justification are discussed. Seven appendices follow the report, including sections on engineering, institutions, future agriculture and project economics, as well as technical drawings and maps.

12. KETE, J., CODJIA, B., L'animation socio-culturelle en milieu rural /Rural mobilization in the socio-cultural field. Bulletin d'Information Internationale, Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement de l'Education et de la Culture Populaire, No 54, 1983, pp. 26-32.
Fr Nigeria

This paper by the Benin delegation was presented at a meeting on continuing education in Africa, held in Yaounde, Cameroun, in 1982. It deals with the various groups and

organizations which have been set up in Benin, 80 % of whose citizens live in rural areas, for mass rural mobilization of socio-cultural ideology. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operative Action, there are four such groups: the 4D clubs, to encourage young people to become farmers and create the conditions for a better rural life; Co-operative Revolutionary Groups /GRVC/ are designed to allow adult peasant farmers to improve their life by group solidarity and to give them co-operative education; Socialist Experimental Agricultural Co-operatives /CAETS/, a higher form of the GRVC where the participants are already committed to co-operative life; lastly there is a Centre for Horticultural and Nutritional Training. The Ministry of Literacy and Popular Culture runs literacy campaigns and encourages the arts, culture, handicrafts and artisan work. The Ministries of Health, Youth and Sport, and Primary Education also operate appropriate programmes.

13. LAPORAN TAHUNAN, Minutes of the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Railway Co-operative Multi Purpose Society Ltd.
Kuala Lumpur 1985, pp. 57.
En Malaysia

The book contains Minutes of the above Meeting, The Cooperative Societies Ordinance of 1948, and Regulations Governing the Credit Advance Scheme in Malaysia.

14. Managing agricultural development in Nigeria: proceedings of the inaugural seminar of the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute. ARMTI Seminar Series, Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute, Nigeria, No 1, 1983, pp. 159, 18 tab.
En Nigeria

Proceedings of the seminar held at Badagry in July, 1981, and first of a series issued by ARMTI, this volume considered the management problems that have arisen in agencies involved in manpower training for government and nongovernment officers engaged in rural administration. Papers include those concerning the goals and effects of the Green Revolution, problems of agricultural manpower in Nigeria, and the roles and performance of credit institutions and agricultural cooperatives. The proceedings conclude with appendices on the programme of activities for the seminar and a list of the participants.

15. PARNELL, E., Report on Cooperative Training Advisory Visit to Egypt, January/February 1986. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Central Agricultural Cooperative Union, pp. 45.
En Egypt

The Egyptian Central Agricultural Cooperative Union /CACU/ and the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture /EICA/ have requested the Plunkett Foundation to make a study of the training requirements for Egyptian agricultural cooperatives. Edgar Parnell, Director of the Foundation, arranged to undertake an advisory visit to Egypt in January/February 1986. This report sets out the main findings arising from the Advisory Visit, the Consultant's assessment of the situation, and Recommendations for Action.

16. Study seminar 109: effective learning for adults in development,
8 November-17 December 1982; dossiers, 1-7.
Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex,
Brighton, 1982, pp. 60; 150; 54; 80; 150; 50; 3;
En Developing countries

These seven dossiers comprise photocopied articles and other material prepared for the use of seminar participants for the study seminar on effective learning for adults in development. The topics are: Plan Puebla: education for agriculture in Mexico; Gonoshasthaya Kendra: education for women in health in Bangladesh; Mtu in Afya: health education by mass media in Tanzania; Technical Education Units: skills for the unemployed in Sri Lanka; Cooperative education in Botswana; Literacy crusade in Nigeria; and PENMAS in Indonesia: organizing for adult education.

II. GENERAL WORKS

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

See also: 38, 162, 179, 189, 240, 250

17. CARRACEDO, O., Economía social agraria: teoría y acción del cooperativismo en el ámbito rural /The rural social economy: cooperative theory and activities in the rural sector/. Depalma, Buenos Aires, 1984, pp. 433
Es Argentina

The publication describes the development of the agricultural cooperative movement in Argentina, with particular reference to the Pampa region, the Rochdale-inspired theoretical foundations, and the general structure and direction of cooperative activities. It emphasizes the role of the Association of Argentine Cooperatives, the oldest purchasing cooperative association in Argentina.

18. An evaluation study of deep tubewells under IDA credit in North West Bangladesh: an interim report. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dacca, Bangladesh, 1980, pp. 112.
En Bangladesh

This interim report covers a two-phase study /April-December 1979; January-July 1980 - the latter was still continuing when the report was prepared/. During the first phase 236 deep tube well schemes and more than 7000 farmers were surveyed. The second phase includes an indepth study of a smaller sample of villages and DTW schemes. The report examines the performance of deep tube wells in north-west Bangladesh, their impact on production and on employment and wage rates; it investigates who is benefiting and the extent of privatization of deep tube wells. While benefits have reached a wide range of people in the short run, the adoption rate among larger farmers tended to be higher. Expansion of the DTW programme is recommended with an emphasis on cooperative rather than private ownership. The second part of the report contains statistical annexes.

ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: 12, 36, 37, 40, 44, 46, 54, 60, 105, 106, 127, 140, 174, 176, 178, 181, 243, 261, 264

19. BALUSWAMI, N. Cooperatives and integrated rural development /India/, Bombay: Rudra Datta Gupta. Rural India, v. 46. 7/73/, Feb/Mar 1983, pp. 36-37.
ISSN 0036-0058
En India
20. Characteristics of agricultural cooperative leaders and its implications for extension work in Shirkhat Quadach /Iraq/. Mesopotamia Journal of agriculture. 1982, v. 17/17/, pp. 16-41.
En Iraq
21. CHOWDHURY, ANWARULLAH., Agrarian social relations and rural development in Bangladesh.
Osmun Publishers, New Delhi, 1982, pp. 106.
ISBN 0865980772
En Bangladesh
22. DEMIRCI, R., Economic Development in Turkey. Cooperation in Turkey. Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 6.
En Turkey
- Each country has different departure points in its development process, depending on its sui generis socio-economic conditions. The article gives a brief outline of economic development in Turkey, beginning with the period of the Ottoman Empire up till 1983.
23. PUIZER, G., Social polarisation as a disruptive force in cooperatives. The case of the Huyro Central Cooperative in La Corvención, Peru. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe /Netherlands/. /1983/. v. 35, pp. 21-38, bibl.
En Peru
24. KOZACIOGLU, S., Organization and transformation in Turkish agriculture. Working Paper, Institute of Geography, Socio-economic Analysis and Computer Science, Roskilde University Centre, 1982, No 32, pp. 38, 3 tab.
En Turkey

Between 1950 and 1980, Turkey's total population increased from 20 million to 40 million, the urban population growing from 5 million to 20 million. In 1980, 3.6 million were employed in industry, mining, construction and transportation, 10.48 million in agriculture. This growth of the urban sector and the emergence of a significant industrial working class has led to a contact of private capital provision for agriculture, which in Turkey is based on a widespread network of small family farms. The publication suggests that this pattern is now undergoing a more fundamental transformation than before, and one which is perhaps irreversible, against a background of political and economic transition. The break-up of the large estates in east and south-east Anatolia did not fundamentally disrupt the smallholding structure, whilst the steady withdrawal of private capital from agriculture into urban-based industry has spread the current crisis in Turkish manufacturing industry into the rural, agricultural sector as well. Whilst productivity has greatly improved, this has been dependent on innovation tied not to ownership of land but to the ownership of machinery and access to capital. Except in the

cerealgrowing areas around Konya in central Anatolia, where successful mechanization has led to extensive farming, the number of small farms has continued to diminish and their size to be reduced. Cooperative organizations, of which the membership grew from 1.27 million in 1957 to 3.231 million in 1976, have helped to prevent what could have been the polarization of land ownership.

25. NEWMAN, D., APPLEBAUM, L., The Role of the Cooperative in the Development of Rural Settlements in Israel: Some Organizational Problems. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Rehovot 1985, No 1, pp. 12.

En

Israel

Recent trends in the field of rural settlement in Israel have resulted in the development of new village forms. These "rurban" settlements are characterized by different socio-economic and organizational characteristics to those of the traditional kibbutz and moshav settlements.

26. OKAFOR, F. C., The role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of Nigeria. Benin University, Benin City, Nigeria. Scandinavian Journal of Development Alternatives, Vol 2, No 4, 1983, pp. 31-43.

En

Nigeria

Tracing the development of the Nigerian cooperative movement from the traditional, reciprocal labour exchange practices in rural areas through the three stages of modern cooperative development /the promotion of microproducer units to increase productivity in the export crop sector during colonial administration; the post-independence development of diversified cooperatives including consumer, supply, marketing and multi-purpose cooperatives; and the post-1970, Government directed move towards smallscale, multi-purpose cooperatives to provide marketing, supply, credit and maintenance services aimed at mobilizing latent rural resources/, it is argued that cooperatives create an atmosphere conducive to social and economic development objectives. The ways in which cooperatives could contribute to the development process in Nigeria are considered, as are strategies for strengthening the cooperative movement.

27. RACHIDZADEH, E., Le secteur rural et developpement economique: le cas de l'Iran. /The rural sector and economic development: the case of Iran/. Dissertation Abstracts International, C, Vol 42, No 4, 1981, pp. 717, Diss., Universite de Geneve, 1978, pp. 389.

Fr

Iran

Results of micro and macro analysis are reported. A theoretical outline is given of the position of Iran in terms of strategy and development, and the place of agriculture in this strategy. Aspects of rural policy are considered, in the context of "modern" and "traditional" agricultural methods: farming as an occupation, farm corporations, production cooperatives, and state provision for traditional farming.

28. SEGALL, M., WILLIAMS, G., Primary health care in Democratic Yemen: evolution of policy and political commitment. Practising health for all. Edited by D. Morley, J.E. Rohde and G. Williams/., Oxford University Press, 1983, pp. 300-316.
ISBN 0-19-261445-2
En Yemen Democratic Republic

The paper analyzes the interactions of socialist development policies, community initiatives, external influences, and planning processes, and concludes that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is making encouraging progress. Primary health care in Democratic Yemen is no longer confined to medical actions but has been broadened to encompass many health-related activities, like the provision of safe water and the production and consumption of nutritious foods. As a result, PHC is not the exclusive responsibility of health personnel. Responsibilities at the local level are shared among a broad range of people and social institutions, including agricultural and fisheries cooperatives, local government authorities, the Political Organization, the People's Organizations, and technical staff of various sectors. Financial responsibilities are also shared: the People's Organizations, communities and production cooperatives lighten the financial burden on the Ministry of Public Health by making contributions in labour, cash, or kind to particular projects and programmes. Supervision of PHC personnel is shared between the health service and the community: while health professionals at the secondary and tertiary levels are responsible for technical supervision, the community - supported by the People's Organizations and local Party members - controls the manner in which the PHC workers discharge their functions.

29. UN, National experience in promoting the cooperative movement. Report of the Secretary-General. United Nations, General Assembly, 1983, A/38/63, pp. 24.
En Worldwide

The report discusses the role of cooperatives in economic and social progress, cooperatives and the less advantaged population groups, as well as difficulties and successes in this field.

30. WEINTRAUB, D., Agricultural differentiation and organization convergence: processes of development and change in village cooperatives in Israel. Working Paper, Settlement Study Centre, 1982, No 7, pp. 35, 10 tab.
En Israel

The paper attempts to fill some gaps in the literature on new villages in Israel by identifying processes of cooperative restructuring /or organizational institutionalization/ occurring in different types of moshavim in response to changes in branch composition. A sample survey was conducted in 20 villages; the results relate to agricultural developments and impact /marketing, credit, etc./ and patterns of change. General changes due to a shift to export-oriented farming were important, and more voluntary and more complex forms of cooperation were becoming predominant.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS, HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

See also: 7, 26, 37, 40, 41, 107, 140, 231

31. HAZAR NURETTIN, Probleme der Türkischen Genossenschaften
/Problems of Turkish Cooperatives/. Cooperation in Turkey,
 Ankara 1985, No 2, pp. 27-28.
 De Turkey

The history and structure of the Rural Credit Cooperatives established in 1863 is discussed. The author gives a detailed information about the assistance rendered by the government to cooperative movement and its organizations, especially during the first 3 decades of this century.

32. SAMI UDDIN MAHFOOZUR RAHMAN., Cooperative sector in India after independence, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 597.
 En India

33. SHARAR, S., The historical development of manland relations in Israel. Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture, Vol 21, No 4, 1982, pp. 317-337.
 En, de Israel

The article explores socio-psychological and socioeconomic factors in the man-land relationship which tend to promote agricultural development. The first part looks at the historical evolution of tenure patterns and their related agricultural systems in Israel/Jordan and its neighbouring area from biblical times through Roman, Persian and Turkish administrations. The second part looks at more recent developments under the UK mandate and after the foundation of the state of Israel. The reasons for the rapidity of development among Jewish and non-Jewish agricultural settlements in Israel is related to the considerable reservoir of educated and highly motivated manpower and to well organized extension and support services as well as to the system of land tenure and the cooperative organization.

34. VARAS, JAIME., La verdadera historia del cooperativismo boricua, 1800 a 1898. /True history of Puerto Rican cooperatives, 1800 to 1898/. Ramallo Bros. Print., Hato Rey 1982, pp. 803.
 Es Puerto Rico

35. WASSERSTORM, R. Starting a consumer store: oral histories from Colombia. Grassroots Development, Vol 8, No 2, 1984, pp. 49-53.
 En Colombia

Three case histories from Colombia describe motivation, problems met and their solutions by peasant farmers who were instrumental in setting up small rural cooperative stores and helping to provide cooperative services the their community.

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

See also: 22, 147, 151

36. ADELSTAL, B., Kingdom of Swaziland. Cooperative Information Note, COPAC, FAO, 1981, No 10, pp. 25, 10 tab.
En Swaziland

The cooperative movement in Swaziland consists of 135 registered societies, out of which 102 had activities of some kind during 1980. Most of the societies were, however, only temporarily active, particularly in connection with the distribution of seeds and fertilizers. The total membership amounts to 6300 in the active societies, representing approximately 15 % of the total number of homesteads. The cooperative movement employs some 100 people; 50 in the primary societies, 25 in the district unions and the Central Cooperative Union /CCU/ and 25 in the countrywide Tobacco Cooperative and Cotton Cooperative. Cooperatives have had their biggest impact in agriculture, with distribution of farm supply and credit activities have never been of any importance. The distribution of farm inputs has been very successful and made farmers requirements available all over the country. Not less than 80 societies stored farm inputs during 1979/80 crop season and sales from the district unions to the primary societies amounted to Lilangeni 1.6 million. In marketing, 37 societies were involved in one or several marketing activities during the 1979/80 season, out of which 20 were in cotton, 11 in tobacco and the rest in maize and vegetables. Since 1976 credit on short term for farmers seasonal requirements has been made increasingly available to small farmers, particularly after the establishment of the Cotton Cooperative. The total credit extended to farmers through the cooperatives amounted to Lilangeni 1.4 million.

37. Cooperaties en beerenstrijd in Guatemala /Co-operatives and peasant struggle in Guatemala/. Wageningen, Guatemala Komitee, 1980, pp. 229.
ISBN 90-626-0390-2
Ne Guatemala

The book describes the history and development of the peasant movement CUC and the cooperative movement in relation to agricultural development in Guatemala. It shows how the political opposition emerged from the setting up of agricultural cooperatives, extending agricultural credit to the poverty stricken peasants, and by the small farmers organizing themselves in a peasant movement to fight against the repressive central government that follows a capitalist agricultural policy based on the export of agricultural products. Attention is given to the land settlement policy and the struggle for arable land of the poor peasants against the wealthy landowners.

38. COOPERATIVE INFORMATION NOTE, Bangladesh. COPAC, Rome 1985, No 35, pp. 70.

En Bangladesh

The geographic and economic situation of Bangladesh is described. "Poverty, malnutrition, unemployment and illiteracy are deep-rooted in colonial past". The failure of the conventional or traditional movement to be a breakthrough in improving the condition of rural masses has forced the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development to evolve a model for rural development, being relevant to the country's socio-economic conditions. BARD began work in early 1960s using the Kotwali Thana of Comilla District as its laboratory area. This model provided the building of rural physical infrastructure, e.g., irrigation and drainage canals, rural roads and markets, as well as credit and banking services. Cooperative education and training is well developed with National Federation of TCCAs servicing especially the "Comilla" type cooperatives. While not formally registered as cooperative organizations the rural electric societies already organized in Bangladesh are organized and operated on cooperative principles. With substantial financing from USAID the first thirteen societies were organized and energized, next 25 societies /20 anticipated/ were organized and began operation financed from World Bank, Kuwait Fund, USAID and Government of Finland.

39. COOPERATIVE INFORMATION NOTE, Costa Rica. COPAC, Rome 1984, No 21, pp. 88.

En Costa Rica

Traditionally, Costa Rica has been a country with an agriculturally based economy. Towards the end of the 1950's cooperatives of coffee producers began to be established. At present there exist 92 agricultural cooperatives, which can be divided into two distinct types: cooperatives of individual producers and cooperatives of "communal production or self management". Agricultural cooperatives producing crops other than coffee are organized like other primary cooperatives. The organization of cooperative marketing and savings and credit cooperatives are extensively discussed. The National Institute for the Promotion of Cooperatives is the only official body created especially for this purpose.

40. COOPERATIVE INFORMATION NOTE, Guatemala. CCPAC, Rome 1985, No. 26, pp. 83, tab. 11.

En Central America

In this article the history of cooperative movement in Guatemala is outlined. It is shown that ever since precolonial days cooperation has been an important aspect of Guatemalan culture. "The Mayas practised a rational cooperation by distributing functions; at that time, land tenure was communal, except that the chiefs had their own land". The "Mayan League" formed at the beginning of the 11th century by the cities of Mayapan and Chichen Itza is an example that the Mayas were the first on the American continent to practise scientific cooperation. The term "Cooperative" was not officially used until the issue of "Law of Cooperative Societies" in 1903. The Revolution of October 20, 1944, brought a significant political change in the

country, and democratic and social influences stimulated the promotion of cooperative movement. The State Bank established a Cooperative Promotion Department in 1945. The agricultural cooperatives represent 47 per cent of the total movement, dealing mainly with: wheat, coffee and maize production. During the 70's many housing cooperatives were established, especially after the earthquake in 1976. Housing shortage in the country is alarming. The National Cooperative Institute /INACOP/ was created by the Government in 1982, in order to promote development of cooperatives in Guatemala. Cooperative education and training have been developed by public and private institutions. The main is Cooperative Studies Centre /CENDEC/, created in 1980. Many foreign organizations are providing assistance.

41. COOPERATIVE INFORMATION NOTE, Republic of Korea. COPAC, Rome 1984, No 20, pp. 77.
En Korea

Historical background and the present situation of cooperative movement in Korea widely discussed. At present there are four types of cooperatives - agricultural, fisheries and livestock cooperatives, and credit unions. Cooperatives in Korea are not as diversified as compared with some other countries. There are no consumer, housing, industrial, etc., cooperatives. Furthermore, there is no national cooperative union which plays the role of an ideological national apex organization for the whole cooperative movement in Korea.

42. HAZAR, N., A Review of the Turkish Co-operative Movement. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 6.
En Turkey

Although the modern Turkish cooperative movement first appeared in 1863, it is more accurate to say that the history of Turkish cooperation goes back over seven centuries. It is known that the principles of modern cooperative movement were fully implemented in the union of trade guildes which appeared at the end of the Anatolian Seljuk Empire in the 13th century.

43. ÖZCELİK, A., Development of the Cooperative Movement in Turkey. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 5.
En Turkey

The developments described here has not been sufficient to fulfil the objectives expected. To accelerate the development of the movement, some measures appear to be necessary in order to strengthen cooperative financing, legislation, stratification, training and research functions.

44. SARRE, E., FOURNIER, Y., Republic of Upper Volta Cooperative Information Note, COPAC, FAO, 1981, No 9, pp. 51, 21 tab.
En Burkina Faso /Upper Volta/

As compared to the experience of neighbouring countries, the most original aspect of the cooperative system in Upper Volta is that it has never had a central body for the promotion of cooperatives. It was only in 1979 that the outlines of a national policy in the cooperative sector began

to emerge. This has had some drawbacks /lack of an overall policy based on the accumulation and exchange of experiences; absence of specialized personnel and of a policy for the training of such personnel; the lack of coherent statistics, etc./. It also has advantages: 1/ the various experiences have been decentralized to the level of ORD /Regional Development Offices/ and have therefore tended to adapt to the different local situations; 2/ initiatives of various types can be accepted. These initiatives, however, have mostly come from outside and have considered the "cooperatives" to be a mere instrument for state intervention. Apart from the official sector, which is rather restricted, and which mainly concerns the fruit and vegetable cooperatives, there has been a great expansion of the pre-cooperative village groups in various areas and sectors. Their economic role is still fairly limited but they could develop very rapidly. It is concluded that the time seems favourable to learn from past experience, to encourage exchanges between various groups of farmers, to lay down a national policy on the training of managers and cooperative leaders, to draw up legislation suitable to the conditions in Upper Volta, and to create all the other types of support needed for the growth of an authentic cooperative movement.

III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 1, 6, 14, 15, 20, 24, 39, 41, 44, 126, 141, 147, 149, 158, 159, 161, 167, 168, 176, 187, 192, 198, 224, 226, 227, 229, 234, 246, 250, 263, 266

45. BAUMER, M., Livestock stratification: help or hindrance to arid-land pastoralism. Mazingira, Vol 5, 1981, No 3, pp. 72-80.

En Sudan/Sahel

Taking the Sudano-Sahelian ecosystem as an example, the article examines livestock stratification /where arid zones are suitable for animal reproduction; semi-arid zones for young weaners; semi-humid zones for final fattening, local consumption, processing and export/. This can produce economic results which increase inequality /i.e. the value added increases in each stage of production/, and socioeconomic measures to compensate for the effects of ecological stratification are considered /e.g. cooperatives/. Problems in preparing pastoral societies for psycho-social change and the need for rational management of arid range lands discussed.

46. BHADURI, A., Agricultural cooperatives and peasant participation in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Studies in rural participation. A study prepared for the International Labour Office within the framework of the World Employment Programme /Edited by A. Bhaduri and M.A. Rahman/, Oxford IBH Publishing Co, for International Labour Organization, New Delhi, 1982, pp. 34-57, 3 tab.

En Vietnam /Soc. Rep./

The paper discusses the emergence and development of the agricultural cooperative movement, the economic and organizational structure of agricultural cooperatives and the implication of the movement for the family economy, in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It argues that the emergence of the cooperative movement was the concrete manifestation of class struggle in the countryside between the poor and rich peasants, following the antifeudal land reform of 1953-56. Agricultural cooperatives are today a stable and developing institution. Their organization and functioning represent a new form of production organization, which is substantially more democratic than the factory system. Such "work democracy" has, however, its own contradictions.

47. FERROUKHI, Z., La restructuration dans la bataille de la production. /The struggle to restore productivity/. Revolution Africaine, No 969, 1982, pp. 10-14.

Fr Algeria

Algeria's arable land covers an area of 7 520 000 ha, of which 3 200 000 ha are devoted to cereals, 550 000 ha to forage crops, 180 000 ha to vineyards and 145 000 to horticultural crops. About 2 000 000 ha is fallow land. Algeria is not self sufficient in cereals and meat. Overall cereal production for 1982 is estimated at 650 000 t, while national consumption is about 3 800 000 t. Around 300 000 ha of cereals were lost in 1982, due to excessive drought. The productivity of the 5 000 state cooperatives has to be increased, through better utilization of the land.

48. GILL, MANOHAR SINGH., Agriculture cooperatives: - a case study of Punjab. Vikas, New Delhi 1983, pp. 560
ISBN 0706923715
En India
49. GOEL, S. V. K., Prerequisites for faster cane development /Sugarcane cultivation and industry, cooperation, India/. Indian sugar, 1983, v. 33 777, pp. 459-460.
ISSN 0019-6428
En India
50. HANEL, A., Manuel for the evaluation of KUDs /village cooperatives/ in Indonesia: a practical guide for the use of evaluators in the field. Tasikmalaya, 1983, pp. 217.
En Indonesia
51. MATTOS, PEDRO LUIZ PIRES DE., Mandioca em consorcio no Brasil: - problemas, situacao atual e resultados de pesquisa /Cassava cooperatives in Brazil/. Bahia, EMBRAPA, Cruz das Almas 1982, pp. 51.
Es Brazil
52. MOHARRAM, I., A strategy for agricultural cooperation in Egypt. Research Bulletin, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 1982, No 1856, pp. 82.
En Egypt

The study discusses a strategy for agricultural cooperation in Egypt during the 1980s. It assesses the importance of cooperation as a means to agricultural development, given the small size of agricultural holdings, the characteristics of Egyptian agriculture, and the standard of education in rural areas. The need is argued for cooperative institutions to preserve private ownership and to coordinate the use of resources among individuals. There are, however, many problems, e.g. the nuclear and confusing concept and definition of the nature of cooperatives and their relation to the government, and the absence of scientific planning and of a democratic process in cooperatives. The study discusses three constraints on cooperative activities: cooperation, political circumstances and economic conditions. Finally, proposed policies for the revival of agricultural cooperation in Egypt are illustrated.

53. MORENO, J., Agricultural cooperatives in Surinam: complex problems and policy responses. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe /Netherlands/, 1983, v. 35, pp. 51-70.
En Surinam

54. ONWUCHEKWA, C. I., Agricultural Cooperatives and Problems of Transition. University of Stockholm, 1985, pp. 288.
En Nigeria

The purpose of this book was to present of a study of agricultural cooperative development problems in Anambara State and Imo State, which together form the East Central States of Nigeria. The aim of the study conducted there was to create fundamental knowledge of the socio-economic activities of the cooperatives in the region. Such knowledge is generally lacking, but is of great importance in improving the present operational activities of these cooperatives, which are viewed by critics as inefficient organizations.

55. QUINN, B., Of coffee and coops. Reports, Institute of Current World Affairs, Zimbabwe, 1982, pp. 6.
En Tanzania

The Tanzanian Government is planning to return to the old system of local and regional cooperatives in coffee farming, which was abandoned in 1976, in an attempt to revitalize the country's agricultural sector, after years of uneconomic promotion of coffee production by both Tanzania and the EC. Following a discussion of the problems encountered in coffee production, and in particular, on state farms, as well as a discussion of the \$ 27 million coffee improvement programme in Tanzania financed, by the EC, it is argued that, although a welcome change, the return to the old system of cooperatives will not be sufficient to solve the country's problems: ethnical heterogeneity; shortage of labour due to private farming; and food shortage attributed to the Government's inadequate pricing policy and transport problems.

56. NAU, W., Agyptens Landwirtschaftsgenossenschaften auf dem Weg zu mehr Mitgliederpartizipation /Egyptian agricultural cooperatives on the way to greater member participation/. Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Vol 33, No 1, 1983, pp. 52-62.
De Egypt

The paper describes the present structure of the agricultural cooperative system in Egypt under the new cooperative legislation of 1980. It traces the development and special characteristics of cooperation in Egypt since 1952.

57. FLEURY, M. T. L., Cooperativas agricolas e capitalismo no Brasil. /Agricultural cooperatives and capitalism in Brazil/. Global Editors, Sao Paulo 1983, pp. 152., ref.,
Pt Brazil

Agricultural cooperativism in Brazil is seen as a contradictory movement, constrained by various factors: the interaction of the cooperative with the market and with the State; the nature /Product/ of the cooperative and its original intentions, and by relations between different categories of producer involved. This study is based on empirical research at a dairy cooperative in Sao Paulo and subsequently at other Brazilian cooperatives; it aims at a better understanding of the limits of the cooperative movement, its specific nature and its potential. The study opens with an introduction to the theory of cooperativism and

capitalist development in agriculture, and then looks at opinions on and development of the movement in Brazil. Chapter 3 presents the dairy producers case study and Chapter 4 discusses relations between the dairy cooperatives and their producers. The representation of milk producers to government is also explored: structural changes, both internal and external to the cooperatives, are needed if the membership is to be mobilized.

58. SERRY, H., Outlines of the agricultural cooperative movement in Egypt /Production/. Third International Co-operative Trade Conference, Cairo, 1-3 November 1982, Cairo, v. 2, pp. 10.
En Egypt
59. WERLHOF, C. VOR., 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 /Netherlands/. /1983/, v. 35, pp. 39-50.
En Venezuela
60. WONDIMU, H., Some factors which affect peasant motivation to work in the Ethiopian agricultural producers cooperatives. IDR Research Report, Institute of Development Research, Ethiopia, No 21, 1983, pp. 60.
En Ethiopia

35 collectives in four administrative regions and 321 peasants were studied with the use of questionnaires. Hypotheses were formulated after culling questionnaires based on the following: hypotheses concerning decision making; types of incentives; competition and cooperation; sex and ages incentives; ownership of land; jobless labourers attitude toward incentives; regional incentives; types of crops grown and amount of work required.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 8, 27, 30, 33, 39, 44, 129, 167, 168, 213, 252.

61. CLARKE, J.G., CSTERGAARD, CH. M., LAMPRECHT, R., SAEFULROCHMAN, F., ADNANI, A. T., Cooperative marketing development for KUDS and farmer groups. Based on the work of J.G. Clarke, Ch. M. Cstergaard, R. Lamprecht, A.T. Adnani, F. Saefulrochman.
- 1983, pp. 58.
En Indonesia
62. DUYMAZ, I., Kritische Bemerkungen zu der Effizienz der landwirtschaftlichen Zentral-Absatzgenossenschaften in der Türkei. /Critical Remarks on the Efficiency of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in Turkey/. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 8.
En Turkey

This article deals with the results of a research work which covered 18 from existing 22 marketing cooperatives in Turkish agricultural sector.

63. Expanding agricultural production through an improved food marketing system. Cajanus, Vol 15, 1982, No 4, pp. 198-203.
En Jamaica

The functions of marketing, and the role of the farmer, wholesaler and retailer are outlined and suggestions for improvement mentioned: In Jamaica the following strategy has been adopted: 1/ a Marketing Division has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture; 2/ parish retail markets are being reconstructed; 3/ Sub-Terminal Wholesale Distribution Markets /SWDM/ operating every day of the week are being planned and are to be established in four regions of the island; 4/ producers are being assisted in organizing cooperatives, associations or other types of organizations and will be provided with facilities and equipment to grade, pack store and market their products.

64. FRIGERIO, N., Experiencia Latinoamericana en cadenas cooperativas de comerciantes minoristas de alimentos. Servicio de Informacion Tecnica en Mercadeo Agropecuario y Abastecimiento de Alimentos. Documento de trabajo.
/Latin American experience in voluntary and cooperative networks of food retailers/. /Technical Information Service in Agricultural Marketing and Food Supply. Working Document/.
FAO, Santiago, 1983, pp. 98.
Es Latin America

65. GUNES TURAN., The Agricultural Cooperatives and Their Export Marketing Functions in Turkey and in USA. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara, 1985, No 2, pp. 21-26.
En Turkey

The article deals with organizational structure and marketing functions of agricultural and farmer organizations in comparison with respective organizations in the USA.

66. HIREMATH, C. R., Marketing and distribution of fertilisers through cooperative. Fertiliser marketing news, 1983, v/ 14/27, pp. 10-11.
En India

67. LEE, N. Y., A review on operational improvement of Taiwan fruit and vegetable cooperative marketing association. Journal of Agricultural Economics, Taiwan, No 32, 1982, pp. 1-30.
Ch Taiwan

68. MARDJIANI., RAHMAN, M. A., A case study on the role of Indonesian cooperatives in the marketing of chicken. Food marketing in Asian countries. Reports of 9 countries. FAO, Bangkok, 1983, pp. 68-74.
En Indonesia

69. PATIL, M. B., Trade in cooperative marketing - edited by M.B. Patil. Rainbow Publications, Coimbatore, 1983, pp. 202.
En India
70. REHMAN, H., Cooperative marketing in India: recent trends. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, v. 66 727, 1982, pp. 88-95.
ISSN 0025-0430
En India
71. SINGH, C. B., PATEL, R. K., DHAKA, J. P., SHARMA, S. P., Management of milk procurement at the village level by co-operative, private and public sector organizations - a case study. Operational Research Project, Dairy Economics, Statistics and Management Division, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana, India. Agricultural Marketing, Vol 25, No 4, 1983, pp. 11-17, 5 tab.
En India

The paper examines monthly fluctuations in the prices of cow and buffalo milk and compares the quantity of milk produced by cooperative, private and public sector organizations operating in three different villages with milk procurement centres. The contributions of different categories of household to milk production and of the above three organizations to the marketed surplus of milk are estimated. Three villages, Shamgarh, Sanghoa and Padhana /Karnal District, Haryana/, adopted under the NDRI's operational research project, were selected for study. The results show that the percentage of milk producing households was highest in Padhana village followed by Sandhoa and Shamgarh. Sanghoa village recorded the highest number of crossbred cows. Payment for milk to farmers was made every tenth day in all three systems. Marginal farmers took advantage of incentives given for cow milk by public sector milk plants. Milk procurement by the public sector plant was much below the required level of efficiency for various reasons.

72. TERPEND, M. N., La commercialisation du haricot vert de Haute-Volta /The marketing of green beans in Upper Volta/. Construire Ensemble, 1980, No 3, pp. 7-10.
Fr Burkina Faso /Upper Volta/

A system cooperatives, guided by the official Union Voltaique des Cooperatives Agricoles et Maraichers /UVOCAM/ assist in the growing and marketing of various agricultural and horticultural products, including green haricot beans /Phaseolus vulgaris/. These are mainly exported, especially to France. The organization and the problems of such a marketing system are described and discussed. Other African countries compete in this market. As an example the price of these green beans for a French customer /100 %/ is built up as follows: grower 13.4 %, UVOCAM 11.4 %, air transport 18.5 %, customs 6.4 %, importer 4.3 %, wholesaler 4.6 %, shopkeeper 41.4 %.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 157

73. BREMER, J. A., Alternatives for mechanization: public cooperatives and the private sector in Egypt's agriculture. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 43, No 5, 1982, pp. 1620, Diss., Harvard University, 1982, pp. 451.
En Egypt

The thesis analyzes the technical and economic factors involved in continuing, modifying or eliminating cooperatives in Egypt, using a case study of the interaction of public and private institutions within the technological change process. In Egypt's intensive agriculture, the main benefits from mechanizing basic operations /primary tillage and threshing/ are cost savings relative to animal draught and possible yield gains from timelier planting and harvest. The benefit level achieved depends on total quantity of services available to farmers. Public sector cooperatives played a useful role in mechanization's early stages, but private services are now more important numerically and analytically. Compared to private operations, cooperative services are costlier, provide less service per machine, and reach fewer small farmers. The poor coop performance is typical of government-organized machine tractor stations. Political control of cooperatives by larger farmers, poor incentive systems, and the policy of charging a price below costs preclude efficient, equitable coop service. Cooperative policy indirectly discourages further mechanization by making it more difficult and less attractive to enter the tractor service market. The government must decide whether the indirect benefits outweigh the cost of continued cooperative tractor services: slower mechanization at a higher cost and weaker cooperatives.

74. DEMIRCI RASIH., OZCELIK AHMET., Cooperatives for Commonly Used Machinery in the Central Anatolian Region. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1985, No 3, pp. 3.
En Turkey

In order to have modern and rational farming, more various and developed agricultural tools, equipment and machinery are needed. Machinery parks, within the structures of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives which are widely existing in Turkey, were established.

75. CHOI, M. H., LEE, K. S., YANG, S. C., A survey of Korean farmer's consciousness on the cooperative utilization of agricultural machinery. Han'guk Nongop Kyooyuk Hakhoe chi - Journal of Korean agricultural education. 1983, v. 15 /1/, pp. 49-56.
Ko, en Korea, Republic of

76. HOSSARY, A. M. El., Evaluation of the existing systems of multi-farm use of agricultural machinery in Egypt [Summary]. Undersecretary of State, Dokki, Egypt Multifarm use of agricultural machinery in Africa, the Middle East and Brazil, Frankfurt-am-Main, 1982, pp. 8, 7 tab.
En Egypt

The constraints on farm mechanization, including multifarm use, in the areas of primary tillage, irrigation, pest control and threshing of wheat and rice are examined. Multifarm use of tractors has expanded rapidly during the last 20 yr and is almost as widespread on small farms as large. Almost 80 % of all tractor hours worked are on contract, but cooperative schemes have declined in favour of private contracting, which is now a significant source of income for farmers. Nearly 90 % of cooperatively owned tractors are /10 yr old compared with 66 % in the private sector, but /20 % of cooperative tractors were inoperable compared with 3 % privately owned. Private sector tractors average 908 hours a year compared with 557 for cooperatively owned. Cooperative tractors spend more time ploughing /52 %/ than privately owned /39 %/, less time on threshing and much less time on irrigation. In both sectors transportation accounts for 16 or 17 % of tractor use. Contract services are required mainly for ploughing and threshing, but most second ploughing is done by animal power.

77. KUYEMBEH, N. G., Farm mechanization in Sierra Leone. Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Vol 13, no 2, 1982, pp. 71-76.
En Sierra Leone

The present status and problems of mechanization in Sierra Leone are described. Several factors such as the land tenure system, types of machinery and equipment, and lack of spare parts and servicing the creation of cooperatives, which could institute syndicate farming, machinery pools and joint storage projects.

78. MAI, D., Selected aspects of multi-farm mechanization in Pakistan, Jordan and Turkey: Some results of empirical investigations /Summary/. Multifarm use of agricultural machinery in Africa, the Middle East and Brazil, Frankfurt-am-Main, 1982.
En Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey

In all 3 countries private ownership of farm machinery, in particular tractors and combine harvesters, predominates and local sub-contracting by farmer-owners is the most common form of multifarm machinery use. Small-scale machinery cooperatives are still in their initial stages in Pakistan and Turkey.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING /FARMING GROUPS/

See also: 8, 27, 30, 45, 71, 123, 145, 157, 165, 184, 190, 197, 210, 217, 225, 267, 271

79. ABDEL-KHALIK, A. R. Z., The production and distribution of milk and dairy products in Egypt: towards a co-operative system. Foretagsekonomiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet., Stockholm, 1981, pp. 220.
ISBN 91-7146-180-9
En Egypt

The book, the author's PhD thesis, describes and analyzes the production, processing and distribution of milk and dairy products in Egypt by farms and in villages, and suggests improvements in the existing system. An empirical investigation was conducted in 11 villages in the provinces of Giza, Kalyubia, Monoufia and in an agrarian reform region. Information on structural relationships, costs and returns was collected by means of interviews backed by evidence from observation. The book illustrates the conditions of Egyptian milk and dairy production and distribution, showing constraints on production for farmers of various groups and the interdependencies of these groups. Unused resources exist which might be mobilized by the adoption of appropriate forms of organization. A vertically integrated co-operative system is proposed as a means of cutting out some or most of the middlemen in the distribution chain and of eliminating duplication and waste through needless competition in marketing channels. Farmers' incomes would be enhanced and consumer prices kept down. Better management, closer correlation between price and quality and government policies adapted to cooperation as a vehicle of development would all help.

80. BORGES, J., Copersugar: the Sugar and Alcohol Cooperative of Centre-south Brazil. Reports, Annual conference - Hawaiian Sugar Technologists, 1982, pp. 33-36.
ISSN 0096-1035
En Brazil
81. CHIDEBELU, A. S. N., BTLTA., ISIOGUGU, M. E., Cooperative group farming societies in Nigeria: a case study of Borno State. Beitrage zur tropischen Landwirtschaft und Veterinarmedizin. 1982, v. 20 /4/ pp. 321-328.
ISSN 0301-567X
En, fr, de, ru, es Nigeria
82. DON, Y., Selected Problems in Rural Industrialisation: The Israeli Kibbutz. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Rehovot 1985, No 1, pp. 16.
En Israel

The last three decades witnessed a rapid process of transition of the Israeli collective settlement, the kibbutz from the state of an agricultural colony into an agroindustrial village. This paper analyses these changes and concludes that the kibbutz industrial model is not transferable unless the special ideological conditions or the kibbutz are also adopted.

83. INAN, I. H., A Voluntary Group Farming Experience in Turkey: Seymen Village Development Cooperative. Cooperation in Turkey. Ankara 1984, No 1, pp. 6.
En Turkey

The first joint farm in Turkey was put into operation in Seymen Village Development Cooperative by the leading farmers in 1976. The Seymen experience has revealed that group farming may be an important instrument in rural development.

84. JAYACHANDRA, K., Operation flood - its achievements in South India / Dairy development, milk powder production, cooperatives, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, India/. Rural India, 1983, v. 46 / 77, pp. 137-138.
ISSN 0036-0058
En India
85. KIM, S. H., The Ha-ee Village Crop Unit: a case study of a successful farmer's co-operative in Korea. Extension bulletin - ASPAC Food and Fertilizer Technology, 1983, pp. 1-3.
En Korea
86. KISLEV, Y., MEISELS, M., AMIR, S., Dairy industry of Israel. Development of animal production systems. /Edited by B. Nestel/; Amsterdam, Netherlands; New York, USA; Elsevier Science Publishers, 1984, pp. 297-309, 3 tab.
ISBN 0-444-42050-9
En Israel
- Israel's milk production has increased dramatically from 74 000 to 540 000 t per annum in the 1949-74 period /+8 % per annum/. Such progress has been closely associated with the concentration of the national herd in large cooperative or communal farms /98 % of the national herd in such units in 1974/. The factors associated with this growth are analyzed and discussed. Particular attention is drawn to the very active policy of economic intervention by the government. In the early 1950s this focused on increasing the size of the national herd but has subsequently involved intervention in the milk market. In pursuing such a policy, the government has had to take into account national security as well as political objectives such as maintaining the family farm or attaining self sufficiency in food supply, even if this meant relying heavily on imported grains. The Israeli dairy industry has now reached the stage where the cost of the imports necessary to produce 1 kg of milk exceed in value the costs of the imported milk powder and butter equivalent which could be purchased to substitute for domestically produced milk. This situation raises the question of how long the current system can remain viable.
87. KULANDAISWAMY, V., Cooperative dairying in India./ - by Dr. V. Kulandaishwamy. - Rainbow Publications, Coimbatore, 1982, pp. 240.
En India
88. MAOS, J. O., LEVINGER, P., Adapting collective patterns to cooperative family-farm settlements. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Vol 9, No 2, 1981, pp. 163-183, 3 tab.
En Israel

The modernization of agriculture, entailing increased economic efficiency and larger investments in the family farm, has brought about far-reaching changes in the physical planning of the Moshav in Israel. Larger scales of operations, environmental problems, rigorous production standards, and the congestion of the village area, have led to the removal of farm buildings from the farmyards to the village periphery - a trend aided by increased use of motorized transport which has drastically reduced the significance of distances. Consequently, a new model has

evolved combining the benefits of the individual cooperative enterprise with the efficiency of the collective settlement. The article discusses the social implications of the separation between dwelling and production functions and the attitudes of the farming families toward the new settlement pattern.

89. OKUNEYE, P. A., IBGEN, M. S., Cassava production under cooperative and non-cooperative peasant production systems: a comparative analysis. NISER Monograph Series, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, No 11, 1981, pp. 68, 13 tab., ISBN 978-181-019-1
En Nigeria

The aim was to investigate cassava production under both peasant and cooperative production systems. The study examines the effects of some factors on cassava output, the adoption of improved farming methods by cooperative members and non-members, the organizational structure of Ido /Ibadan/ Cooperative Farming and Produce Marketing Society and its access to an allocations of resources. The study also compares the agricultural earnings of cooperative members to those of non-members with a view to determining the effect of cooperative membership on earnings. Ido /Ibadan/, a predominantly cassava growing area of Oyo State was the study area.

90. OKUNEYE, P. A., A critique of the group farming policy in Nigeria. Agricultural Administration, Vol 16, No 2, 1984, pp. 67-75.
En Nigeria

To improve their low agricultural productivity, some African countries have adopted a group farming policy. The experience of the farm settlement scheme and some other group farming programmes in Nigeria, however, shows poor results. This is mainly due to an ineffective approach, especially as these programmes are implemented by a bureaucratic organization with little or no contribution by the farmers. Involving the farmers in the planning and management of the group farms will aid the achievement of such a policy's objectives, especially if the policy is gradually and systematically implemented.

91. PATEL, A. R., PANDYA, P. B., Integrated dairy development programme: evaluation study. Bombay, India, Prajnam, Vol 10, No 1, 1981, pp. 51-85, 11 tab.
En India

The study examines the nature and magnitude of constraints/handicaps facing marginal farmers. It suggests a mechanism for implementing the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers agency scheme which can help solve their problems and alleviate their poverty, and the low productivity and profitability of their crop/livestock enterprises. It presents the results of an evaluation study of the integrated dairy development programme financed by the Bank of Baroda branch of Padra, Baroda district, Gujarat. The study covered 10 villages in the district and 122 beneficiaries financed during 1972-75. The finance advanced

by the Bank had made an impressive impact in terms of milk production, income from dairying, turnover of the dairy cooperatives and generation of employment in dairy farming. Much still needs to be done to improve the viability of the scheme.

92. PULLES, P. C. W., Kenya, een land van contrasten. Kenya, a land of contrasts/. Zuivelzicht, Vol 74, No 19, 1982, pp. 474-477.
Ne Kenya

Impressions gained during a visit to Kenya in connection with a food aid project are reported, with emphasis on agriculture and the dairy industry. It is estimated that about 60 % of the 1 million t milk produced annually in Kenya is used by the producers themselves or sold on local markets. Most of the remainder is bought by Kenya Cooperative Creameries, which produces market milk in cartons, butter, English-type cheeses and dried milk. Under an ambitious school milk programme it is hoped ultimately to provide 0.2 l milk daily for all schoolchildren.

93. RANDEGGER, CHRISTIAN EDOUARD HENRI., Mise en place et caractéristiques d'une cooperative de production de viande bovine /Tak, Thaïlande/ - par Christian Edouard Henri Randegger. The setting and characteristics of a beef cattle production cooperative in Tak, Thailand/. Toulouse, 1983, pp. 94.
fr Thailand

94. SCHMIDT, B., Cooperative experience in Panama /Farm supply cooperatives/. Buckeye Farm new, 1983, v. 62-717, pp. 36-37.
ISSN 007-2834
En Panama

95. WONDIMU, H., Some factors which affect peasant motivation to work in the Ethiopia agricultural producers cooperatives. IDR Research Reports, Institute of Development Research, Ethiopia, No 40, 1983, pp. 107.
En Ethiopia

Three questionnaires were designed which investigated agricultural producers cooperatives, and information was collected by students. The questionnaires were in Amharic, Oromigna, and Hadiyigna. The English version and the questionnaire actually used for the interview are included in the report. The data contain all the numerical information about the agricultural collectives in general and the peasants' preferences from the stated conditions in a questionnaire designed by the investigator. Only minimal supplementary explanation is provided.

96. YORAMA, M. T., Designing a dairy-beef cattle production program, attractive to the youth of the Niger Delta area of Nigeria. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 44, No 7, 1984, pp. 2016-2017, Diss., Oklahoma University, 1983, pp. 169.
En Nigeria

An examination of two major agrarian reform projects sponsored by the Federal Government of Nigeria since the mid 1970s, Operation Feed the Nation, and the Green Revolution, revealed that, in spite of the millions of Naira invested in them, Nigeria's food import bill continued to increase

annually. The projects effected no significant change in the attitude of Nigeria's youth, the future farmers. To obtain the requisite information for designing a dairy/beef production programme in one of Nigeria's potentially production areas, the Niger Delta, a modified Delphi technique was utilized. Instruments employed allowed for administrators, butcher, veterinarians, policy makers, legislators, and livestock experts to suggest what they considered the most appropriate programmes, processes, or methods of dairy/beef production to attract the youth of the area, suitable administrative agencies, and all foreseeable limitations. Commercial farming /46 %/ emerged as the most favoured type of enterprise, followed by farmer cooperatives /18 %/. The NDBDA was the favoured developed agency. Lack of capital was regarded as the main constraint. An outline was designed to provide guidelines for developing a dairy/beef production programme. To be attractive to young farmers, the programme should limit the scope of government participation, while emphasizing private commercial production, with access to government sponsored credit.

AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES

ee also: 57, 71, 79, 80, 84, 86, 87, 91, 92, 158, 197, 220, 256, 271

7. GREELEY, M., Rural technology, rural institutions and the rural poorest: the case of Rice processing in Bangladesh. Rural technology, rural institutions and the rural poorest. /Edited by M. Greeley and M. Howes/, Comilla, Bangladesh; CIRDP, 1982, pp. 128-151, 8 tab.
En Bangladesh

The paper presents results from a 2-year empirical survey of food losses on traditional farm-level operations. The results show that measurable physical loss occurs in only five of the 11 main post-harvest operators and in total are only 6.9 %. The low level of losses in any one operation prevents effective intervention. Other characteristics of the post-harvest system noted are the low levels of labour productivity, the high volume of employment, the dependence of the poorest upon post-harvest work for their livelihood, and the development of commercial /custom-hire as opposed to own-farm use/ operations in threshing and milling as a consequence of technical change. These changes to pedal threshers and to rice hullers are shown to increase food losses but, overall, their contribution is a necessary condition of increasing agricultural productivity as they do reduce cost substantially through labour savings. A case for intervention to benefit women from the poorest households - displaced by rice mills - is developed using the experience of women's programmes in Bangladesh to outline organizational principles for working women's cooperatives. Empirical evidence is presented of low food loss levels in traditional operations. The paper concludes that intervention, rather than seeking to reduce food loss which is generally small,

would be more effective if directed towards establishing institutions to support income, earning activities for female labour displaced by post-harvest technical change. The argument is strengthened through the recognition that the poorest households whose cause is so often espoused but so rarely supported effectively, can be identified and reached by directing programmes towards those households where women are wage labourers.

98. RAM, C., IJAEA., KALLA, J. C., Appraisal of investment viability of a dairy development cooperative federation in northwestern India. India Journal of agricultural economics, 1983, v. 38/17, pp. 62-76.
ISSN 0019-5014
En India
99. RENDEL, J., NESTEL, B., Livestock production: a world perspective. In: The state of food and agricultural 1982. FAO Agriculture Series, 1983, No 15, pp. 76-141, 14 tab.
En Developing countries

The chapter, based on work by J. Rendel and B. Nestel, the special feature of the 1982 report, concentrates on livestock development issues in developing countries. Its main thesis is that traditional farming systems involving livestock can be improved or adapted and new systems introduced that are more appropriate to the economic and social environment of most developing countries. This rests on technological upgrading in livestock feeding, its breeding, and health. Ways in which livestock can contribute towards equitable rural development are illustrated from three programmes. 1/ A programme in Syria has had considerable success in improving sheep production and grazing practices, using approaches which comply with the traditional independence of the nomadic people, and tailoring water development, forage establishment and grazing practices to local agronomic conditions. 2/ Operation Flood in India has developed cooperatives to enable small producers to sell milk to urban markets, as well as providing inputs, services and technical assistance. 3/ A smallholder dairy programme in Kenya was built on a land reform programme, and integrated into cash crop schemes.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

See also: 18, 219, 224

100. LAHLOU, O., BANNANI, A., AIT KADI, M., Organisation de la gestion, de l'exploitation et de l'entretien des réseaux d'irrigation et de drainage dans les grands périmètres irrigués du Maroc /Management, development and maintenance of irrigation and drainage networks within the main irrigation areas of Morocco/. Tenth Congress on Irrigation and Drainage, Athens, 1978. Transactions. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi, 1978, Volume VII., pp. 35/749-35/795.
Fr, en Morocco

Organization problems are comprehensively discussed. The management practice recommended is for the technical services to be responsible for the external networks, and for agriculturists or agricultural cooperatives to assume responsibility for the internal networks.

101. PANT, NIRANJAN, VERMA, R. K., Farmers' organization and irrigation management. Asish Pub. House, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 111.
En India
102. PLANCK, U., SUTAWAN, N., Die Socialorganisation balinesischer Reisdorfer unter besonderer berucksichtigung des Subak-systems. /The social organization of Balinese rice-growing villages with particular attention paid to the subak system/. Erdkunde, Vol 37, No 4, 1983, pp. 282-292.
De, en Indonesia

Subaks, socio-religious agrarian cooperatives dealing with matters related to water management and particularly rice production, have a special signification for the social organization of agriculture in Bali. As an autonomous body, each subak can organize its own affairs according to its own regulations in order to keep the peace and to secure the welfare of its members. The construction of permanent dams and canals by state authorities has eased the burden of the maintenance and repairs of irrigation structures for the subak members. Intervention in subak autonomy seems to have been intensified since the advent of the Green Revolution. Apparently, the government have used subaks as media for implementing agricultural development programmes, and as a consequence, the subak chairman gets additional jobs and duties to perform outside the traditional ones.

103. REIS, M. M., RIBON, M., PANIAGO, E., ALVARENGA, S. C. DE., Planos otimos de cultivos no Projeto de Irrigacao de Bebedouro, Municipio de Petrolina, Pernambuco /Optimum cultivation plans for the Bebedouro Irrigation Project, Petrolina Municipality, Pernambuco/. Revista Ceres, Vol 29, No 163, 1982, pp. 242-258, 6 tab.
Pt, en Brazil

The paper deals with the Bebedouro Irrigation Project in the Sao Francisco Valley or north-eastern Brazil. Some 950 ha of agricultural land are irrigated in the area of the project and are divided into holdings of 4-14 ha, run by members of the project cooperative. Linear programming was used to determine what combination and area of crops at plot level would maximize the farmer's net income. The 107 holdings were grouped into 11 classes according to area, and a wide range of statistics was assembled. The results of the model were that the net return increased from the smaller to the larger holdings and that the farmer must hire 85 % of labour needs. Garlic production showed the highest returns and was included in the crop plans for the smaller plots, whereas maize gave low returns and was restricted to the larger farms. Onions, watermelons, honeydew melons and tomatoes were included in every plot plan. Resources were used more efficiently than in the current situation and smallholders earned a higher net income per ha.

FISHERIES

See also: 41

104. ADKIN, D., COOKE, F. R., Need inspired co-op growth in Dominica /Growth of cooperatives, fishing co-ops/. Cooperative consumer, 1982, v. 45/14/, pp. 6.
En Dominica, Canada
105. BARRANIA, A., BRINGI, M. R., SALEH, M., Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Socio-economic aspects of the Saudi Arabian Fisheries in the Red Sea. FAO, Cairo, 1980, pp. 58.
En Saudi Arabia
106. BARRANIYA, A. A. W., Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Technical report: socioeconomic aspects of the Red Sea Fisheries in the Yemen Arab Republic. FAO, Cairo, 1979, pp. 64.
En Yemen Arab Republic
107. CENKCI IRFAN., Water Products Cooperatives and Their Problems. Cooperation in Turkey. Ankara 1985, No 32-38.
En Turkey
The history and structure of Turkish Fishermen Cooperatives is presented. Sea products and their processing are a very important field of economy in Turkey.
108. CLAIREAUX, H., Why and how to save traditional small-scale fisheries in developing countries? Economie et Humanisme, No 273, 1983, pp. 1-10.
En Developing countries
The article discusses ways in which developing countries can be helped to develop their small scale fisheries. First, the EC should help financially in the modernization of the traditional fishing methods of developing countries. This could be done by encouraging the Non-Governmental Organizations to set up private cooperatives which, in collaboration with European technicians, could supervise the construction of small modern fishing boats, the maintenance and repair of the diesel engines, and the marketing of the fish. The EC and the UN should also intervene in favour of the developing countries for a 20 mile zone from which trawlers are banned from fishing. To help in this modernization fishermen from Saint-Pierre and Miquelon islands, 20 km south of Newfoundland, have introduced their flat-bottomed boats /dories/ to fishermen from India, Gabon, Brazil, Madagascar, Senegal and Yemen. The article provides details of these projects.
109. COMTE, M. C., The riddle of Lake Victoria. How much fishing? How many fishermen? Ceres, Vol 15, No 4, 1982, pp. 33-37.
En East Africa

Lake Victoria has always been the domain of the artisanal fishermen. Of the 12 000 boats on the lake, about half are operated by their owners, while the rest work under such other arrangements as rental of the boat and hiring of fishing crews. On average, the canoes carry three fishermen; the bigger dhows may carry up to eight. Crew members may be paid a monthly wage or a share of the catch, depending on the area, but it is generally recognized that they do not make enough to support themselves and their families. Fishing never seems to be either the primary or only occupation. Most fishermen also have a shamba, a plot of land to supplement their income. They will abandon fishing when the weather makes it unproductive or when they need to practise agriculture. The article discusses the possibility of the introduction of mechanized trawlers on the lake, supported by extensive landing and fishmeal processing facilities. Considering the problems involved, the investment needed, the need to fish for human consumption, and the general socioeconomic conditions of the countries themselves, it is concluded that smaller-scale measures - such as improving canoes, landing and processing facilities, marketing and distribution, credit schemes and fishermen's cooperatives and generally bettering the fishermen's lot - would be a better way to permit more people to benefit from the fish production. In any case, whatever strategy is chosen, cooperation among the three countries that border Lake Victoria is vital to its sound exploitation and management.

110. Directour aangesloten bank onderzocht haalbaarheid visserijproject in Tanzania. /Manager of participating bank carried out fisheries project feasibility study in Tanzania/. Rabobank, Vol 13, No 5, 1984, pp. 17-19.
Ne Tanzania

The article describes the first stage of a fisheries development project, supported jointly by the FAO, the Tanzanian Government and the principal Netherlands' cooperative bank through its development assistance foundation /SSR/. Based initially on Kigoma, on the northern shores of Lake Tanganyika, a survey of basic fishery needs in that and other village settlements was carried out. On acceptance of initial recommendations, The Dutch Government made \$ 1 million available to the FAO for a "rolling" programme of fishery development for nine villages as a pilot project. Every 6 weeks, efforts are concentrated on the next village until eventually all nine villages have been covered. An important element in the apparent early success of this first stage of the scheme was the provision of an adequate credit facility for the cooperative fishery of each of the villages where, as they are Tanzanian ujamaa villages, all major activities take place in cooperative form. The aim of the project is not to impose fishery modernization or to change methods, only to make sufficient equipment available for existing methods to be improved or developed if the villagers themselves so wish.

111. DUGGLEBY, J., More than just another fish story /Rebuilding a fishing cooperative/. Credit union way - Credit Unions Central of Saskatchewan, of Alberta, and of Manitoba. 1982, v. 35 /2/, pp. 10-11.
En Dominica

112. FITZGERALD, M., Fisheries at Lake Assad, Syria.
 Schriftenreihe der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische
 Zusammenarbeit, No 107, 1981, pp. 31, 1 map..
 ISBN 8-88085-100-X
 En, de, fr Syria

This report covers the Lake Assad Fishery Project, a technical cooperation project agreed between the Syrian and West German governments in 1976 with the overall aim of improving the supply of protein for the Syrian population by efficiently exploiting Lake Assad's fishery potential. The report includes discussion of annual catches, fish stock, fishing methods, fishing equipment, administration and extension, the organization of fishermen's cooperatives and the fish market situation.

113. SKETCHLEY, P., Fishing co-operatives on Lake Niassa: seeds of a new socialism or new roots for an old exploiting class?
 Review of African Political Economy, No 24, 1982, pp. 85-95.
 En Mozambique

The paper discusses new regulations issued during 1978-82 in regard to fishery cooperatives on Lake Niassa.

MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 13, 26

114. DAHLER, F., Molkereiprojekt in Paraguay /A dairy project in Paraguay/.
 Schweizerische Milchzeitung, No 71, 72, Vol 109,
 1983, pp. 406, 414.
 De Paraguay

The new dairy plant of the Cooperativa Minga Gauzu in Colonia, Paraguay, is supplied by over 80 producers, providing about 6 000 l milk/day. The present product range comprises predominantly pasteurized milk packaged in plastic sachets but also yoghurt, butter, cream and cheese. Equipment includes a 4000-litre milk receiving tank, a continuous-flow pasteurizer, a separator, 2 packaging machines, a 500-litre cheese vat, 2 multiple-purpose heated vats, refrigerated stores for the products manufactured and a 10 000-litre chilled water tank with 2 compressors. Most of the producers /85 %/ deliver milk only in the morning because of large distances involved and the fact that the cows are generally milked only once a day. Overripe milk due to high environmental temp. /over 30 deg C during 8 months/, milk from mastitic cows and adulteration were the major quality problems. Great difficulties were encountered initially with the sales of the milk products, but a successful market research reversed the situation with the demand subsequently exceeding supply, in spite of increased milk deliveries.

CREDIT AND BANKING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 13, 15, 26, 30, 31, 39, 41, 44, 163, 164, 169, 175, 218

115. ANGOUA, F., La mobilisation de l'epargne rurale en Republique Populaire du Benin: une utopie ou une realite. /The mobilization of rural savings in the People's republic of Benin: utopia or reality/. Cotonou, Benin; Ministere des Finances - Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole, 1982, pp. 16., 2 tab.
Fr Benin

In 1977 regional and local branches of the National Agricultural Credit Bank were set up in order to accelerate the mobilization of rural savings and the granting of loans to cooperative and pre-cooperative groups. The loans cover the whole range of needs in the sector and the only conditions imposed are that groups must market their produce through a state or state-appointed organization and that cooperative members provide collective guarantee for loans. The local structure for the collection of funds is a savings cooperative set up, managed and controlled by its members - a rural community of 5-7 villages. The formalities of the establishment and administration of the local branches are described, as is the procedure for processing requests for loans. The difficulties encountered are those inherent in the agricultural sector and in the pattern of patriarchal social relations prevailing in rural areas. Nevertheless, the venture shows a large measure of success in a short time.

116. ADEKANYE, T. O., Agricultural credit in Africa: implications of the Nigerian experience. Agricultural Administration, Vol 14, No 4, 1983, pp. 203-211.
En Nigeria

The Nigerian agricultural credit system is discussed and analyzed with particular reference to the cocoa economy of South-Western Nigeria. The problems of credit supply in the area include low producer incomes, high private lenders' interest rates and excessive administrative costs for commercial and government lending institutions. The group loans scheme has been evolved to solve these problems. The loans are to be used specifically for cocoa production. They are often made in kind in the form of such requisites as fertilizers and fungicides but sometimes in cash for hiring labour. The loans are made to group of, rather than individual, farmers in cooperatives, responsible for disbursement and repayment. A regression analysis of the group loans made by a government lending agency in the study area reveals that the farmer's age, his crop acreage and annual income are significant determinants of the credit obtained. The basic implication of the findings of this study for agricultural development in Africa is that the group loans scheme promises to be an effective method for channelling much needed production credit to small farmers. This is especially so if complementary services /timely disbursement of loans, effective research and farmer education, skilled leadership, etc./ are provided and if farm expenditures and returns are considered before loans are granted in order to effect productive use.

117. Agricultural credit operations: learning from among Asian countries; reports of APRACA Staff Exchange Fellows 1982/7.
APRACA Report, Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association, 1983, No SE-4, pp. 172.
 En Asia

The 19 reports of the Staff Exchange Fellows are from 11 countries : Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. They provide a description of the agricultural credit and banking systems of the countries visited and indicate special features of the policy, credit programmes, and operations of the agricultural credit institutions in those countries. Fields covered include small farmer financing, credit administration, support services, management information systems and clientele training activities. The range of institutions visited included: central and commercial banks, land and agricultural development banks, rural banks and cooperative banks.

118. ANSARI, A. A., Cooperative credit to agriculture in Uttar Pradesh /Finance management, India/. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, v. 67 7/7, 1983, pp. 13-19.
 ISSN 0025-0430
 En India

119. CHOUBEY, B. N., Agricultural banking in India.
 National, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 351.
 En India

120. DEORUKHAKAR, A. C., BORUDE, S. G., Evaluation of crop loan system in Ratnagiri District /Maharashtra State/ /Cooperative banks, India/. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, 1983, v. 66 7/7, pp. 131-137.
 ISSN 0025-0430
 En India

121. DORSEY, J., ARNIS, S., VETTER, S., Credit to small farmers in the Dominican Republic: beyond revolving loan funds.
Grassroots development. v. 67 7 2/1 7. Winter 1982/Spring, 1983, pp. 19-26.
 En Dominica

122. DUE, J. M., Update on financing smallholders in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania. Savings and Development, Vol 7, No 3, 1983, pp. 261-277, 8 tab.
 En, fr Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

This update on the allocation of credit to the small farm sector in Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe also contains the hypothesis that, as economic conditions have deteriorated /or changed with the advent of black majority rule in Zimbabwe/, political considerations have become more important in policy determination of the agricultural development banks than economic factors intended materially to increase agricultural production. Tanzania's lending through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank /TRDB/ was more than seven times greater in 1980 than in 1971; Zambia, through the Agricultural Finance Company /AFC/, has also increased total lending materially over time. Zimbabwe, through a special Small Farm Credit Programme /SFCP/ has made substantial amounts available to

small farm families; these amounts are expected to increase materially as former whiteowned farms are resettled by black citizens. The repayment records in Zimbabwe and Zambia have warranted these increases; in Zimbabwe the repayment records of SFCP have been 77 % in the last 3 years /for which data were available/, in Zambia repayment rates have fallen to 61 % /still high by African standards/ but in Tanzania the repayment rate has fallen steadily /as has agricultural production per caput/ to a current level of 33 %. The low repayment rate from Tanzania is a consequence of government policies which have restricted TRDB lending to villages, cooperatives, district development corporations, parastatal farms, marketing institutions, and small scale cooperative industries, most of which had little management experience, while agricultural price policies have provided disincentives to farm families to increase agricultural production for sale. TRDB lending is therefore meeting political objectives but not providing assistance in increasing agricultural production.

123. DUGGLEBY, J., Running a credit union in Dominica: the problems sound familiar. ~~Credit union way - Credit Unions Central of Saskatchewan~~, of Alberta, and of Manitoba, 1982, v. 35 /7/, pp. 16-18.
En Dominica
124. GUMA, X. P., SIMELANE, V. R., Small farmer credit and small farmer attitudes toward cooperatives. ~~Research Papers, University of Swaziland, No 8, 1982, pp. 94.~~
En Swaziland

The survey attempts to establish, from the farmers themselves, what they see as the factors tending to militate against the creation and sustenance of a successful cooperative movement in Swaziland. It was intended to shed light on the contentious issue of agricultural credit: in particular, to determine the extent to which, in present circumstances, credit is used by farmers on Swazi Nation Land, what constraints, if any, exist in their gaining access to agricultural credit, and their attitudes toward and perceptions of the nature of agricultural credit. Chapter 1 describes the samples and methodology employed in the survey. Chapter 2 presents the findings of the survey with respect to the cooperative movement. Chapter 3 discusses the issue of agricultural credit.

125. McKONE, C. E., Training in cooperatives and other rural organizations involved in agricultural and rural development. ~~In: Training for agriculture and rural development 1982. FAO Economic and Social Development Series, No 26, 1983, pp. 49-54.~~ rural
En India

With the current focus on "people's participation" in the planning and implementation of agricultural and rural development programmes, there is a renewed urgency to examine closely the role to be played by cooperatives and other rural organizations in democratically organized development. Individual farmers have the ability to plan their own farm developments, but they do not always possess the skills

necessary to work together in planning large scale developments. If they are to participate with development agencies in planning structural changes which will bring essential benefits to themselves and their neighbours, they will have to learn new skills involving identification of group needs, simple survey techniques, mechanisms for consultation and consensus-taking and an understanding of cost benefit techniques. Training needs and methods are examined, and a brief case study is then made of the training activities and benefits of the Mulukanoor Cooperative Rural Bank, in Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

126. OKAFOR, F. C., A survey of rural cooperatives in Anambra State, Nigeria. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Vol 10, No 2, 1982, pp. 151-154, 2 tab.
En Nigeria

There were about 60 registered rural cooperatives in Anambra State by the end of 1979, of which the Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society /CTCS/ is the most important and is charged with the task of promoting rural development. It embraces 42 out of the 60 societies in the state; its main purpose is to encourage savings and provide credit to its members, most of whom belong to the rural farming population. The article surveys the organization and functions of the CTCS and of the three next most important cooperatives. It is noted that women have been a major force behind the cooperative movement in several parts of Nigeria and that in Anambra State they comprise over a third of the total membership.

127. OLUJIMU, O. L., FABIYI, Y. L., The mobilisation of credit for agricultural development in Anambra State, Nigeria. Savings and Development, Vol 7, No 4, 1983, pp. 379-393, 6 tab.
En, fr Nigeria

The study assesses the performance of farmers obtaining credit and identifies some of the constraints on mobilization of funds, especially group loans, in Anambra State. Data were collected from 70 farmers, and from government officials. The Anambra cooperative Financing Agency is discussed in detail. It is found that so far loans have not produced the expected favourable impact on either farmers' incomes or output. Loans have been difficult to obtain, inadequate, and untimely. The study recommends adequate and timely supply of credit so that farmers can expand their scale of farm operation and introduce supplementary enterprises to increase labour use and promote steady income flow. Government should intensify extension activities and encourage the formation of farmers' councils.

128. SATHAYANARAYANA, E., Need to reactivise credit cooperatives. Department of Statistics, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. Kurukshetra, Vol 32, No 8, 1984, pp. 16-19, 5 tab.
En India

The article discusses a micro-level study conducted during 1981/82 in Chittoor District, Rayalaseema, to evaluate the working of credit cooperatives. A multi-staged stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select a sample of primary agricultural credit societies and the borrowing

members. 60 members from three different regions were selected for the study. Working capital requirements were found to be influenced by size of holding, irrigation ratio and cropping pattern. Analysis of credit sources indicated that the percentage participation of institutional agencies in the total credit requirements of the farmers was only satisfactory in the central region. The repayment of loans was influenced by farm size and farm business.

129. TAGIEDDIN, N., EL-NAGGAR., EL-FADNI., YUSUF., The role of middlemen in agricultural credit and marketing: a regional study in selected countries of the Near East: Jordan, Egypt, Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan. Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association Amman, 1981, pp. 75, 21 tab.

En

Middle East

A collection of four country studies from Jordan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan considers the current role of middlemen in providing agricultural credit and marketing facilities and their future prospects. N. Tagieeddin shows that middlemen in Jordan act as both suppliers of inputs and as purchasers of farm outputs, and are either credit advancing commercial middlemen or simply commissioning agents. Their role is assessed in the fruit and vegetable sector and in the poultry sector. Competition between them does not affect the commission payable by the farmer. Though four major sources of institutional credit are available, procedural complications allow middlemen still to play a role in credit provision as does their useful market knowledge in the area of marketing. In Egypt, El-Nagggar found that, with the exception of poultry, garden produce, and non-cooperative produce, middlemen play a very limited role. Their credit role is limited by financial resources. Their role might usefully expand in the future. In the Yemen, El-Fadni conducted a structured survey on the sources of credit in areas served by branches of the Agricultural Credit Bank and those not so served. In the former, 10 % of farmers using credit acquired it from non-official sources, while in the latter, the equivalent figure paradoxically was only 3 %. He further analyzes the need for credit. Middlemen play an important marketing role because of the small size of agricultural units and consequently of the marketable surplus produced by individual farmers. Yusuf analyzes the role of middlemen in the wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane sectors in Pakistan, and concludes that their elimination as credit sources depends on the ready availability of institutional credit at the right time and without extensive formalities. Their role in marketing is a more intractable problem.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 26, 35

WORKERS PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 27

130. DURAU, JOACHIM., Arbeitskooperation in der chinesischen Landwirtschaft: - die Veränderung bauerlicher Produktionsbeziehungen zwischen Agrarrevolution und Kollektivierung - /1927-1957/ - Joachim Durau. - /Work cooperation in the Chinese agriculture/. Brockmayer, Bochum, 1983, pp. 456.
ISBN 388339338X
De China

INDUSTRIAL

131. CASSIDY, C., Mohair processing in Lesotho, a CARE /Co-operative for American Rella-erywhere/ small industries project. Appropriate technology, 1984, v. 10 /4/, pp. 28-29.
ISSN 0305-0920
En Lesotho

ARTISANAL

132. MATHUR, N., Weavers cooperatives in Rajasthan /Credit, supply of raw materials, marketing, India/. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, v. 67 /1/, 1983, pp. 1-4.
ISSN 0025-430
En India
133. SUNDARARAJAN, S., Indian cooperative spinning mills enter into expansion and, modernisation era. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, v. 66 /2/, 1982, pp. 73-76.
ISSN 0025-0430
En India

HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES /URBAN, RURAL/

See also: 40

134. KARAYALÇIN MURAT., Community Participation in Urban Housing in Turkey. Occasional Papers, Ankara, No 10, pp. 12.
En Turkey

The first housing cooperative was founded in Ankara in 1935. The housing cooperatives showed a relatively slow rate of development in fifties and sixties. In the seventies a new era of seeking never solutions began.

135. ZAGALLAI, F. A., Environmental conductiveness for building rural cooperative institutions: the case of KSP, Kufra, Libya. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 43, No 3, 1982, pp. 947, Diss., Colorado State University, 1982, pp. 213.
En Libya

This study examines the process involved in introducing a cooperative society to modernize traditional agriculture by providing a conceptual and methodological format which addresses how a new institution is established and how one can examine in advance whether the environment will be supportive of such an innovation. An institution-building approach is used with reference to the specific case of a new cooperative society in the Kufra Settlement Project /KSP/ in Libya.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVES /INCLUDING FORESTRY, HEALTH, ETC./

See also: 28, 242

136. GAIKWAD, V. R., PARMAR, D. S., Serving small farmers: a study of the farmers service co-operative society, Bidadi. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 1983, pp. 176.
En India

The book examines the working of a farmers service cooperative society at Bidadi in Karnataka during 1973-79. It was set up in 1973 following the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture with a view to integrating production activities with marketing and processing. The case study shows that, contrary to the popular view, farmers were not averse to the idea of transferring their right and authority to take decisions regarding agricultural operations to a neutral agency so long as that agency provided finance, accepted responsibility for losses, respected the farmers ownership rights and increased net income. The study highlights the need for change in orientation in looking at rural problems as well as the need for appropriate policy directives without which the concept of integrated cooperatives cannot be effectively implemented.

137. GENGTAO, L., Co-operative cosmetics production expands in China. Cosmetics and Toiletries, 1983, Vol. 98, No 9, pp. 54-55.
En China
138. PATIL, B. P., Production of fertilisers by cooperatives /India/. The Maharashtra co-operative quarterly, 1983, v. 66 737, pp. 127-130. ISSN 0025-0430 ives
En India
139. SAKHELE, A. S., Petites exploitations minières cooperatives au Lesotho: informations acquises - /Small-scale cooperative mining in Lesotho: Background Information./ Strategies for small-scale mining and mineral industries. Regional Workshop, Mombasa, 1982, No 8, pp. 148-151, Tabl. 2.
Fr Lesotho

IV. NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF MUTUAL SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS

See also: 115

140. FOGEL, R., Onondivepa: analisis de algunas formas de organizacion campesina en el Paraguay /Onondivepa: an analysis of various types of peasant organizations in Paraguay/. Cooperacion de Obras, Asuncion, 1982, pp. 176.
Es Paraguay

The first part deals with community organizations based on the Christian faith and Farmers Councils. The history, aims, structure and activities of these are described. The role of the cooperative as an organization for the promotion of peasant farmers' welfare, its part in increasing agricultural production and in all aspects of the social and economic life of the peasantry is discussed. The second part is an analysis of these various types of organization from the educational, social, economic and theological points of view. It is concluded that above all unity, coordination and organization are essential between peasant movements on a national basis in order to ensure the advancement of the peasant class. Annex A gives a chronological account of the events of the social movement in Paraguay from 1940 to 1979. Annex B contains a summary of peasant organizations by province, by type of activity and various other aspects.

141. GRITZINGER, D., Agriculture, agricultural counsellors and the Samahang Nayon Development Project. Special Series on Paraprofessionals, Rural Development Committee, Center for International Studies, Cornell University, 1981, No 6, pp. 55, 2 tab.
En Philippines

This study examines three uses of agricultural paraprofessionals in the Philippines. Two of the activities are connected with the recently introduced village-level farmers' cooperative organizations, the Samahang Nayons /organizations whose aim is to train members in the basic skills needed to operate larger co-operative organizations for marketing, banking and services/. The other programme, the Farmer Scholar Program of the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction, is for the training of young farmers in agricultural subjects. The case study examines several aspects of the use of paraprofessionals: the selection process, Training, supervision, pay, support, personal characteristics, and style of interaction with clients.

142. K. MUKHOPADHYAY., Farmers service societies: - a study in Karnataka/ - Arun. National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 1982, pp. 147.
En India

143. SEIBEL, H. D., Das Entwicklungspotential autohntoner Selbsthilfe-organisationen im ländlichen Bereich. /The development potential of traditional self-help organizations in the rural sector. A case study from Nigeria. Internationales AfricaForum, Vol 20, No 1, 1984, pp. 65-74.
De Nigeria

The controversy on the development potential of modern, often revolutionary, cooperatives imposed by the state, as against the gradual evolution of traditional village self help organizations which take on new functions, is discussed. The search for a suitable cooperative model for African conditions and the various approaches that have been tried out are outlined. Finally a case study of Benue State in Nigeria looks at modern cooperatives set up under an expensive development project, the alternative much cheaper Farmers' Development Project based on local group education, and the development potential of the very many traditional local, clan and family group self help organizations for savings, joint farming, mutual help etc. Finally the way cooperative advisers could support and develop the traditional groups is discussed.

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

See also: 115

144. ADKIN, D., Villagers help selves co-op way Cooperative consumer, 1982, v. 45, 7/177, pp. 5.
En Dominica, Canada
145. DOULOUE, V., Quel systeme de production agricole pour le Congo? /Which agricultural production system for the Congo?/ Brazzaville, Congo; Direction Generale de la Recherche Scientifique, Ministere de la Culture, des Arts et de la Recherche Scientifique, 1983, pp. 25, 2 tab.
Fr Congo

Since the Congolese revolution in 1963, the policy of Government and Party has been the building of a socialist society. However, the structure of agriculture has remained threefold: state sector, private sector and peasant agriculture. Concentration on the state sector, comprising large scale farms, ranches and agroindustrial enterprises, has not yielded success. Parastatal organisms, such as that for promotion of food crop production, have been unable to ensure the collecting and marketing services necessary to cope with any increased production. The government, recognizing these facts, has turned to the peasant sector, which comprises farmers grouped in pre-cooperative and cooperative organizations and individual small farmers; these latter producers has been totally neglected since 1963. The various obstacles to the development of the Congo's agriculture are listed and the government's new policies,

embodied in the 1982-86 Five-year Plan, are indicated. Some new sections have been set up within the Ministry of Agriculture to foster cooperative action, studies of the rural sector, training, research and seed production and multiplication.

V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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

See also: 6, 26, 30, 38, 39, 43, 46, 207, 230, 236

146. BANSODE, S. D., LOHAR, N. S., Progress of co-operative credit structure in India. Bombay, Rudra Datta Gupta. Rural India, v. 46 797, 1983, pp. 170-172.
ISSN 0036-0058
En India

147. BARNETT, T., ROBERTS, H., Cooperatives and cooperative organisations in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Agricultural Administration, Vol 16, No 2, 1984, pp. 77-97, 7 tab.
En Jordan

The paper updates the state of knowledge concerning agricultural and agriculture-related cooperatives in Jordan. It provides an outline history of the development of the movement and of the organization which coordinates it. In particular, it examines some characteristics of the membership and functioning of the local cooperatives on the basis of a detailed survey carried out in the field in 1980. It looks particularly at operations under the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation /JCO/, which includes the Cooperative Bank.

148. THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE UNION /CACU/. EGYPT. Agricultural Pricing Policies and the Role of Farmers' Cooperatives, 1986, pp. 47.
En Egypt

The importance of pricing policies as a basis for agricultural development and increased production is now widely recognized. There are no miracle solutions to the complex problems of pricing agricultural commodities, and proposals usually have advantages, as well as drawbacks. In any case different country situations obviously require different solutions. Nevertheless it is essential that firm decisions are taken even if an ideal solution cannot always be found.

149. EDIK YILMAZ., An Efficient Organization among Agricultural Cooperatives in our Country - PANKOBIRLIK. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1985, No 3, pp. 15-21.
En Turkey

PANKOBIRLIK, which consists of 23 sub-divisions and a superior organization is one of the cooperatives carrying services to the agricultural sector. Organization and structure of this cooperative is discussed.

150. ERDOGAN SENOL., A Different Approach in the Organization of Cooperatives. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara, 1985, No 3, pp. 7-10.
En Turkey

Another problem in underdeveloped and developing countries, apart from the priorities in sectors and economic means, are the types of space organizations. To base development on such space organizations involves social and economic development, as well as changes.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
AT PLURINATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

See also: 147, 151, 207, 217

VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES

GENERAL

See also: 8, 14, 100, 121, 160, 171, 175, 214, 236, 257, 270

151. APPLEBAUM, L., SHORESH, D., Trends of change in the cooperative organization of rural communities in Israel. Journal of Rural Cooperation, 1981, Vol 9, No 2, pp. 97-108, 1 tab.

En Israel

The paper explores the changes which have taken place in cooperative communities in the rural sector in Israel, and suggests that there is a general trend towards a decrease in the degree of cooperation, as reflected in the transfer of decision making power from the cooperative to individual members. A cooperation scale, based on a score-system of cooperative functions, is used to describe the actual state of cooperation in the various types of communities. The decreasing power of cooperative decision making is attributed to two major processes of change which have taken place in the rural communities, and are related to the overall growth and differentiation in the national environment. From these findings certain guidelines could possibly be derived concerning the future development of cooperative organization in rural areas.

152. APPIAH, J. M., GBENEBICHIE, S. A., GABISI, S. M. D., SAMURA, F. B., BULEI, S. A., Report on the Export Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 35.

En Africa

The 35 page report summarizes the meeting. Papers were also presented by a number of country experts, on Ghana /J. M. Appiah, 18 pp./; the Gambia /4 pp./; Liberia /21 pp./; Nigeria /S.A. Gbenedichie, 18 pp./; Sierra Leone /S.M.D. Gabisi and F.B. Samura, 11 pp./; Zambia /21 pp./; and two on Tanzania /S.A. Bulegi, 7 pp. and 12 pp./. /The individual papers can be obtained from FAO on the same microfiche order number/.

153. ARAUJO, SILVIA MARIA P. DE., /Silvia Maria Pereira de/; Eles, a cooperativa: - um estudo sobre a ideologia da participacao/ - Silvia Maria P. de Araujo. - /Them, a cooperative, a study on an idea of participation./. Industria Grafica Projeto, Curitiba, 1982, pp. 215.

Pt Brazil

154. BELLONCLE, G., Alphabetisation fonctionnelle, gestion financiere et comptabilite au niveau villageois: note de synthese. /Functional literacy, financial management and book-keeping at village level/. OECD for Club du Sahel, Paris, 1981, pp. 11.
Fr Sudan/Sahel

This note was prepared for a Workshop on functional literacy training to aid the financial management and book-keeping of producer groups and cooperatives at village level. The Workshop, held in Bamako in 1981, examined the situation in Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta and Niger regarding the success or failure of various attempts at people's participation in projects. It is concluded that a basic cause of failure is illiteracy, so that officials of cooperatives suffer from the ensuing problems of managing efficiently the paper work and accounts. These people are acutely aware that they cannot deal on an equal basis with, for instance, middlemen and tradespeople for the marketing of their produce in these conditions. The solution would seem to be to ensure basic literacy in the local African language, at the same time teaching elementary book-keeping and management. These skills would be imparted to key people in each village in the first instance and they in turn would pass them on to others. Further details are given of how the initial training will be carried out, the time horizon involved and technical support needed for the project. It is emphasized that when part of project funds are specifically earmarked for a training component, they should be used for this and not for other purposes as is often the case.

155. CAUSILLA, T., Planificacion y contabilidad de gestion en cooperativas agrarias. /Planning and management accounting in agricultural cooperatives/. Socialismo y Participacion, No 17, 1982, pp. 81-92, 3 tabs.
Es Peru

The organization of planning and book-keeping in Peruvian agricultural cooperatives and need for improvements are discussed. A control system devised by a French agricultural university is described and suggestions are made for adapting it for Peruvian cooperatives.

156. CHAKRABARTI, PRANAB KUMAR., Problems of cooperative development in India, with special reference to West Bengal. S. Chand, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 160.
En India

157. DIAZ AMAYA, A., QUINONEZ, F., Modelo de gestion empresarial: mecanizacion del modelo de gestion empresarial para la evaluacion de las cooperativas de produccion agropecuaria. /Farm management model: mechanization of the farm management model for the evaluation of agricultural production cooperatives/. El Salvador/. FAO, Rome, Santa Tecla, 1983, pp. 182.
Es El Salvador

158. SAMBRANI, S., Managing commodity systems: the development of co-operative dairying in India. Agricultural administration. v. 11 747, 1982, pp. 259-271.
ISSN 0309-586X
En India

159. SINGH, C. B., AMKIA., PATEL, R. K., DHAKA, J. P., SHARMA, S. P.,
Management of milk procurement at the village level by
cooperative, private, and public sector organizations: a case
study /India/. Agricultural marketing, v. 25 /4/, 1983, pp. 11-
 17.
 ISSN 0002-1555
 En India

RULES AND BY-LAWS, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

See also: 28, 152, 156, 157, 190

160. ARUA, E. O., Legal, bureaucratic and other constraints to
rural cooperative development: experiences from Nigeria.
Journal of Rural Cooperation, 1983, Vol 11, No 1, pp. 3-29.
 En Nigeria

The unpressive trend of cooperative development in Nigeria has persisted despite increased government interest and funding to the movement during recent years. As a result of a nationwide survey on the rise and development of cooperation in Nigeria, some major constraints have been identified, amongst them those originating from the government, from the rural population and from external non-cooperative institutions and organizations. These factors have been analyzed and in the light of the findings, it is recommended that cooperatives be removed from the sphere of influence of the ministerial administration. In its place, an autonomous Nigerian Cooperative Organization /NCO/ should be established by a statutory act of Federal Government. Considering the current emphasis on the cooperative as one of the major institutions of agricultural and rural development, the NCO should embark on an aggressive, purposeful reorganization of any educational effort to sponsor the cooperative movement.

DEMOCRACY IN CO-OPERATIVES, MEMBER PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

See also: 46, 56, 151, 156, 157, 176

161. EL HAYDARY, ABDELRAHMIN., Der Einfluss der ländlichen
Genossenschaftstypen in Ägypten auf die Bildung und Ausbildung
ihrer Mitglieder /- eingereicht von Abdelrahim El Haydary. -
/The influence of land cooperatives in Egypt on the growth and
development of their members./ Giessen, 1983, pp. 41.
 De Egypt

PERSONNEL POLICY

See also: 152, 156, 157, 233

VII. ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES

BUSINESS POLICY, FINANCING, INTERNAL PLANNING

See also: 13, 43, 65, 95, 116, 153, 154, 156, 192, 211, 218, 232, 269

162. BHAGAWAN RAO, C., KANAKAIAH., Financing of small borrowers by Farmers Service Cooperative Societies: a case study /India/. Agricultural Banker, 1982, v. 5-7/37, pp. 8-12.
En India

163. CENTRAL DE CREDITO COOPERATIVO DEL PERU, Memoria Anual 1984, /Centre of Credit Coeoperatives of Peru, Annual Notebook 1984/. Lima, pp. 51.
Es Peru

This is a compendium of activities, structure and finances of Peruvian Centre of Credit Cooperatives. The book deals with such topics: situation in Peruvian economy, production by sectors, money and credits, balance of payments, savings and credit cooperatives, administrative aspects, other aspects of the CCC activities.

164. CETIN BAHATTIN., Financing the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in Turkey. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1985, No 2, pp. 29-31.
En Turkey

A great importance of agricultural credits has been increasing in during recent years and has been used as an important tool of agricultural development. The structure of agricultural credit cooperatives in Turkey is discussed.

165. The growth pattern of milk production and consumption: 1951-1981. /An analysis of patterns of change/. Quarterly Economic Report, Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Vol 27, No 1, 1982, pp. 11-18, 4 tab.
En India

The paper first reviews production and per caput consumption of milk in India before and after Operation Flood, initiated in 1970. The percentage increase in 1981/82 over the 1940 base was 92.296 %, compared with 31.5 % a decade earlier. The pattern of this use is indicated. The next section studies the development of the National Milk Grid, created by the National Dairy Development Board to market the additional quantities of milk produced. Important socioeconomic advances have been achieved by rural dairy cooperatives. From the Government's point of view this type of development has the added advantage that it places no heavy demands on the budgets of the Central and State Governemts. The Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation led by Amul in Anand is presented as a model for milk production and also as an instrument of social change, giving dignity to small

producers and separate encouragement to women, to Hirijans and other oppressed groups.

166. GUNES, T., Export Marketing Functions of Turkish Agricultural Cooperatives in Turkey. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara 1984. No 1, pp. 6.
En Turkey

There are five main types of business organizations related to foreign trade in Turkey. Cooperatives play an important role among these organizations in the foreign trade of Turkish agricultural products.

167. Como construir cooperativas? Um guia para a plantificacao e organizacao das cooperativas agrarias. /How to establish cooperatives? a guide for planning and organizing agricultural cooperatives./ Mozambique, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Centro de Estudos Africanos. Maputo, Mozambique, 1981, pp. 58, 2 tab.
Pt Mozambique

This study is one of several documents produced by the Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane as a result of research in Lugela district in 1980. The research focused on district-level economic planning, the process of cooperativization in the countryside, and gains in production. This publication covers the current organization of family production in Lugela district; conditions for marketing; resources; trade policy; the experience of the cooperative movement; and future development at the regional level.

168. HUSSEIN, A. I., SHAWKI, M. G., MOHAMMED, H. S., An econometric analysis of production and marketing of potatoes in Egypt with reference to the role of agricultural cooperatives. Research Bulletin, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, Egypt, No 1632, 1981, pp. 26.
Ar, en Egypt

A study of the main factors affecting the production and marketing of summer potato, and including cultivated area, yield, activities of cooperatives, farm price, wholesale price, retail price, quantity of potatoes at the wholesale market, export price and quantity exported. Three methods were used for devising an econometric model for potato: ordinary least squares, indirect least squares, and 2-stage least squares. A reduced form was used to solve the equations, and the Theil test was to examine the efficiency of the model which appeared suitable for forecasting.

169. JAIN, S. C., JAIN, N. K., An enquiry into financing agriculture by cooperative and commercial banks. Financing agriculture by co-operative and commercial banks. Development Publishers, Delhi, 1982, pp. 118. .
En India

Price data for fruit and vegetables reveal wide temporal and spatial variations. Prices decline sharply during the post-harvest season, thereby depriving the producers from receiving a fair price for their produce. They rise to very high levels in the lean season which makes it difficult for consumers to include fruit and vegetables in their diet.

There are also large spatial variations between producing and consuming areas which cannot be accounted for by the cost of transportation and other incidentals. The paper looks at general characteristics of price policy for potatoes and onions, price fluctuations, the need for an integrated market structure, storage problems, transportation, the regulation of markets, export potential and strategy, the development of farmers cooperatives and suggestions of a government working group on improvement in infrastructure. Finally, a list is presented of nine factors on which the effectiveness of a sound price policy for such semi-perishable commodities as potatoes and onions depends.

170. KURULKAR, R. P., Agricultural finance in a backward region.
Himalaya Pub. House, Bombay, 1983, pp. 223.
En India
171. ROSSI, L., LARRA., Endividamento das co-operativas arozeiras.
/Going into debt of the rice-growing cooperatives/ Rio Grande do
Sul, Brazil. Lavoura arroeira, 1983, v. 36/3407, pp. 18-19.
ISSN 0023-9143
Pt Brazil
172. U. S. OVERSEAS COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. Why
co-operatives Succeed... and Fail. Washington 1985, pp. 25.
En Worldwide
- This report is a compendium of views formally and informally presented by international cooperative experts at the workshop convened by the U.S. Overseas Cooperative Development Committee, and held October 10-11, 1985. Some 85 participants from 25 countries attended this workshop, which was designed around the presentation of six papers and a participatory style for group discussions and interaction. A synopsis of those papers is included at the end of this report.
173. VASIHNAW, B. L., Cooperative movement, India. Agricultural
banker, 1982, v. 5 /3/, pp. 13-17.
En India
174. VISWANADHA RAO, K., Agricultural banking system in Thailand and
the role of Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Coops /BAAC/
/Cooperatives/. Agricultural banker, 1983, v. 6 /1/, pp. 31-36.
En Thailand

VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 5, 12, 16, 23, 29, 126, 140, 165

175. CHERNEFF, J. B. R., Gender roles, economic relations and culture change among the Bontoc Igorot of Northern Luzon, Philippines. Dissertation Abstract International, A, Vol 43, No 8, 1983, pp. 3046, Diss., New School for Social Research, 1982, pp. 180.
En Philippines

This is a study of the productive contribution of women to the economy of a village in the Bontoc Central region. Women's roles in subsistence are examined in the light of social organization, kinship, the formation of cooperative labour groups, the socialization process, and the division of labour by age and sex.

176. HAITE, D., SELASSIE, A. G., KAMBRA, K., WUBNEH, H., DAKA, K., TEREFE, H., BERGMAN, P., HAILE, F., Workshop on women in agricultural development. Awassa /Ethiopia/ 26 Jun 1983. FAO, Addis Ababa, 1983.
En Ethiopia

The following papers were presented at the Workshop: Rural women's legal status in Ethiopia by D. Haite /Accession No 8335379/; Select bibliography: women in agricultural and rural development in Ethiopia by A.G. Selassie /Accession No. 8335381/; Fuel wood and energy development for African women by K. Kamba /Accession No. 8335383/; Health and nutrition aspects of women in agricultural development: an outline for discussion, by H. Wubneh /Accession No. 8335385/; An assessment of women in development through co-operatives in Ethiopia by K. Daka and H. Terefe /Accession No. 8335387/; Appropriate technology and women in agricultural production by P. Bergman and F. Haile /Accession No. 8335389/.

177. KATZIR, Y., Yemenite Jewish women in Israeli rural development: female power versus male authority. Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol 32, No 1, 1983, pp. 45-61.
En Israel

The study explores the changing status and roles of women in a Middle Eastern peasant group relocated in a cooperative village in a new country under a centralized national resettlement and development programme. Specifically, it presents sex-role adaptations of a rural Jewish group of weavers uprooted from their village of origin in Jemen and transplanted to a moshav in Israel. The discussion shows that, under certain conditions of rural development, women may gain great informal socioeconomic power although male formal power /i.e. authority/ is perpetuated. It concludes that the evolution of the sociocultural role of the Yemenite Jewish women and men in resettlement and development at Ramat Gananim

was a product not only of opportunities and constraints provided by the environment but also of the behavioural strategies imported from Yemen. Ramat Oranim families partly overcame the crisis of cultural transition by maintaining male authority within the household and the role of informal mediators with outside society.

178. LIENAU, G., Labour migration and agricultural development in Malawi/Africa: a preliminary report. Institut für Geographie, Münster, Universität Münster, 1980, pp. 46, 5 tab.
En Malawi

Based on fieldwork in Malawi in July-August 1979, this paper examines the consequences of labour migration for agricultural and social development of villages and households of labour migrants. The reintegration of former migrants into the agricultural context of their home villages is also studied. The research was carried out in four regions of Malawi which differ in natural and socioeconomic conditions /Salima district, Nkhata Bay district, Lilongwe district and Nsanje district/. Regional differences regarding labour migration are discussed; the relationship between labour migration and cash crop farming is examined; migration within the country is considered; and implications are drawn out for development planning /e.g. regarding assistance to the small scale peasantry, and the establishment of cooperatives/.

179. NEVO, N., SOLOMONICA, D., Ideological change of rural women's role and status: a case study of family based cooperative villages in Israel. Working Paper, Office of Women in International Development, Michigan State University, No 16, 1983, pp. 21.
En Israel

The subordination of rural women as a concomitant of the conventional division of labour is a crucial question in societies where ideological factors are of paramount influence. Development per se, while changing or blurring the traditional gender-based work boundaries, does not necessarily enhance either rural women's economic role or social status. Even when the development process is ideologically oriented, results are often disappointing. In Israel, despite the highly cherished value of equality of the sexes, the central ideological tenet of cooperative villages /as opposed to collective villages/ was the supremacy of the family. These two ideological principles proved to be mutually exclusive. The reform of women's economic role did not suffice to ensure their equal status because no attempt was made to restructure female and male roles within the family. The paper concludes that the implementation of ideology in Israel was incomplete.

180. CPONDIC, D., Women and cooperatives: Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; UN Economic Commission for Africa, 1980, pp. 61, 1 tab.
En Egypt, Libya, Sudan

This study of women's involvement in cooperatives in three North African countries provides information on the overall cooperative structure and supporting services, examines the

extent of women's involvement in existing cooperatives and whether there are special /e.g. handicrafts/ cooperatives; investigates possibilities for developing income-generating and self employment activities for women through cooperative approaches and analyzes relevant training opportunities. Egypt, Libya and the Sudan are treated in separate chapters.

IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS

See also: 5, 9, 10, 16, 38, 40, 43, 125, 145, 183, 185, 233

181. KNOX, D., CASTLES, S., Education with production - learning from the third World. International Journal of Educational Development, 1982, Vol 2, No 1, pp. 1-12.
En Developing countries

Educational models and methods based on linking learning with productive work developed in Third World countries can give a valuable stimulus to educational innovation in industrialized countries. This article discusses several types of education with production /e.g. the Tshwaragano Enterprises, a producer cooperative in Botswana, Rusununguko School in Mozambique/ and examines issues such as type of skills required, how to extend the benefits of self organized work, and what sorts of people are to be catered to.

182. SEGER, K., Cooperative Education in Turkey. Ankara, 1984, No 1, pp. 6.
En Turkey

The structure and organization of cooperative education is described.

TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

See also: 40, 43, 125, 141, 183, 185

183. ARUA, E. O., An alternative approach to training of agricultural cooperative promotion agents for mass participation in Nigeria. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, 1985, No 172, pp. 65-81, 1 tab.
en Nigeria

The article initially reviews the poor training available to agricultural cooperative extension workers in Nigeria and then proposes an alternative approach. The need for cooperative training for mass participation is analyzed in the context of an alternative strategy which implies full mobilization of all sectors of the rural community for participation in the cooperative enterprise. Efforts were made to analyse prevailing training practices and their limitations; this was done as a backdrop for future trends in programming for training of staff for cooperative development

in Nigeria. Finally, the underlying belief behind this effort is that for self-reliance to develop and succeed. Nigeria has to develop a viable training capability amongst the people. In so doing, it is hoped the scarce resources available will be employed equitably and profitably to the benefit of the rural poor through a rational use of available expertise and experiences.

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

See also: 183

184. MENDES, T., Resultats fort interessants d'un programme de formation a la federation des Cooperatives d'economie et de credit mutuel /FELEME/ Service international du Conseil de la Cooperation du Quebec/.
/Very interesting results of a training program at the federation des cooperatives d'economie et de credit mutuel /FELEME/ The Service international du Conseil de la cooperation du Quebec/. Ensemble, 1982, v. 29: 737, pp. 10
ISSN 0013-8592
Fr Canada, Brazil

HIGHER EDUCATION

See also: 16, 183

185. COLIN, R., Quelle formation nouvelle pour les medecins de sante rurale dans le tiers monde? A partir du debat de solidarite, autour de l'experience du Centre de Sante Rurale de Savar au Bangladesh. /What kind of new training for doctors in rural areas of the Third World? The discussion concerning the Savar Rural Health Centre in Bangladesh/. Archives de Sciences Sociales, de la Cooperation et du Developpement, 1983, No 64, pp. 5-18.
Fr Bangladesh

The report presents a brief account of the pilot project of the Savar Rural Health Centre in Bangladesh, as discussed at a three-day meeting on social development and community health, organized by the International Co-operative University in cooperation with C.I.D.E.S.C.O. and the Institute Health, Societies and Development of the University of Bordeaux, in Paris in May 1983. Details are also given of preparatory seminars held in Savar itself in March and in France in April. A more detailed document is to be published by C.I.D.E.S.C.O. on the theme People and Health.

X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE

GENERAL

186. NZE, F. C., Agricultural development policy in Nigeria /1975-1980/: goals, objectives, and performance. Philippine Journal of Public Administration, Vol 26, No 1, 1982, pp. 60-84.
En Nigeria

The agricultural development policy of Nigeria is aimed at radical transformation of the economy, which is characterized by general unemployment due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities, division of labour between the sexes and seasonal shortage of labour at peak periods of land clearing, weeding, planting and harvesting. A 30 000 million Naira capital expenditure /100 Naira = \$ 1.72/ has been appropriated to implement these policies and support the programmes aimed at food self sufficiency and restoring to Nigerian agriculture the status it enjoyed from 1940 to the mid-1960s as an "engine of growth" in the economy. Among the programmes to support the policy goals are cooperative production, farm input and infrastructure programmes.

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

See also: 13, 40, 43, 56, 113, 120

187. OZER, A., The Concept of Cooperation in the Turkish Constitution. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara, 1984, No 1, pp. 5.
En Turkey

There are two sets of laws dealing with the establishment of cooperatives in Turkey: a/ the laws before the 1961 Constitution, b/ the laws after the 1961 and 1982 Constitutions. The influence of those laws on cooperative movement in Turkey is discussed.

188. SCHOEPP, B. G., SCHOEPP, C., State, bureaucracy and peasants in the Lufira Valley /Price control, price policy, labor, Zaire/. Canadian Journal of African studies, 1984, v. 18 717, pp. 89-98.
ISSN 0008-3968
En Zaire

189. YOON, H. J., KIM, J. J., A study on the status of Korean livestock cooperative and its right path toward development. Annual research reports of the Korea Institute of Animal Sciences, 1982, v. 2, pp. 88-108.
ISSN 0252-9092
Ko, en Korea Rep. of

CO-OPERATIVES AND LAND REFORM

See also: 30, 187, 199, 216, 217, 230, 259, 265

190. BROWNING, D., Agrarian reform in El Salvador. Journal of Latin American Studies, 1983, Vol 15, No 2, pp. 399-426.
En El Salvador

In El Salvador the combination of conditions which define the need for agrarian reform include the following: the majority of the population live in great poverty; agriculture will remain fundamental to the achievement of economic growth; all available agricultural land within the nation is now farmed, and future increases in agricultural production cannot be gained by the colonization of new land; high population densities; the land ownership structure has been designed and used to satisfy the social and economic needs of a part rather than of the whole population. In March 1980 the government enacted a fundamental agrarian reform which has become linked to the progress of the political and military struggle within the country. There will be problems in introducing this reform because it relies on changes in land ownership rather than seeking changes in land use. Such problems include: 1/ the scale of compensation required in Phase I imposes a major burden on the government and on the new cooperatives; 2/ the uncertainty about the future of Phase II farms; 3/ the difficulties of introducing producer cooperatives and the indications that many beneficiaries would prefer encouragement of owner-operated farms; 4/ the strong demand for smallholdings under Phase II and the potential difficulties of permanently settling families on holdings that are likely to be too small; 5/ the continuing problem of the landless; 6/ the administrative and financial strains caused by increasing the role of overworked government agencies; and 7/ the inevitability of conflict in every phase of the reform.

191. DURAND, G., CRUA. Les cooperatives de production au Honduras: une reussite ambigue /Production cooperatives in Honduras: an ambiguous success /Agricultural reform models/. Economie rurale, 1982, 714771487, pp. 55-57.
ISSN 0013-0559
fr Honduras
192. The effect of agrarian reform on the development of agricultural cooperatives in the People's Democratic republic of Yemen. Agricultura tropica et subtropica, 1982, 7157, pp. 37-56.
En, cz, ru Yemen, Democratic
193. FERREDE, W., Ways of solving agrarian problems in the light of the Ethiopian experience. For peace and social progress; materials of the Soviet-African scientific - political conference, Moscow, 13-16 October 1981. /Edited by A.A. Gromyko, Y.M. Gaenovich and L.V. Goncharov et al./, Moscow, USSR: Nauka. 1983, pp. 72-77.
En Ethiopia

The land reform enacted in Ethiopia in 1975 is one of the most radical and closely resembles the Soviet solution of the agrarian problem in 1917. Within a period of six and a half years rural land has been effectively nationalized and redistributed to those working on it, peasants have been organized at the local and national levels and, finally, the long and more decisive process of enabling these organized peasants to move on consciously and systematically to cooperative production and, eventually, to socialist production has been embarked upon.

194. GEY, P., Die Kollektivierung der kleinbauerlichen Landwirtschaft in Kuba. The collectivization of small peasant farming in Cuba. Institut für Markt und Plan, Forschungsproject "Sozialismus und Industrialisierung", Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic. Agrarwirtschaft, Vol 33, No 7, 1984, pp. 209-216, 4 tab. De, en Cuba

The paper traces the expansion of the state sector of Cuban agriculture in the period 1965-83, after the initial agrarian reform had taken about two thirds of agricultural land into direct state ownership and distributed the remaining third among some 100 000 landless peasants and small tenants, or left it in the possession of its smallholder owners. The reasons for the initial rejection of a cooperative system are explained, as well as the arguments which were given for reversing this policy in 1974-77, and for a transition to a cooperative system. The process of collectivization actually carried out in the period 1977-83 is then described. A comparison of actual production quantities supplied by the private and state sectors immediately before collectivization /1974-77/ and when it was accelerating /1980-82/ is used to throw doubt on the official claim that collectivization was an objective necessity.

195. MICHALSKI, E., Die agraren Umgestaltungen im Prozess der national-demokratischen Revolution Algeriens - Bilanz und Probleme einer 20 Jahrigen Entwicklung. The agrarian transformation in the course of Algeria's national democratic revolution - situation and problems of 20 years' development. Asien, Africa, Lateinamerika, Vol. II, No 4, 1983, pp. 649-664, 5 tab. De, en Algeria

The article traces the progress of agrarian reform and agricultural development from 1962, when Algeria gained independence from French colonial rule, to the present. The non-Marxist, socialist regime aimed first to seize all land and redistribute it and to create a state-controlled agricultural sector. The main feature is the establishment of cooperatives, of which five main types were set up. Policies to arrest the desertification of the semi-arid and arid zones and to promote livestock production were also implemented and measures taken to ensure adequate finance and credit for agriculture. However, although overall agricultural production and food production increased between 1972 and 1981, per caput food production fell. Production is to be raised mainly through intensification /greater use of

fertilizers, cultivation of high yielding varieties, plant protection measures, mechanization, etc./ but irrigated areas can still be extended and irrigation methods improved.

196. MOSLEY, P., Marketing systems and income distribution: the case of milk producers in Highland Peru. /Abstract/. Book of Abstracts, Development Studies Association, Annual Conference 1982, Trinity College, Centre for Development Studies, University College Dublin, 1982.
En Peru

The land reform literature, in particular that on Peru, has often expressed surprise that quite radical reforms of land holding frequently lead to rather small changes in income distribution. This paper suggests that part of the problem may lie in the fact that inequalities in non-land assets are allowed to persist and even increase after land reform. In highland Peru, milk producers only receive the full government-guaranteed price if their milk production can fill a 50 l churn each day; smaller producers must sell to intermediaries at a much lower price. The paper presents the results of an empirical survey which investigates: 1/ the causes of this price differential, and the reasons why it has not been possible to overcome it by the formation of voluntary co-operatives; 2/ its impact on income distribution within certain areas of highland Peru affected by the land reform; 3/ the sensitivity of rural income distribution to certain institutional changes which might be made, such as reductions in the size of milk churns and extensions of the collecting routes used by the monopoly milk-buying company, PERULAC /a subsidiary of the multinational Nestle organization/.

197. NOVOTNY, M., The effect of agrarian reform on the development of agricultural cooperatives in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Institute of Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture, Agricultural University, Czechoslovakia. Agricultura Tropica et Subtropica, Universitas Agriculturae, Praga, No 15, 1982, pp. 37-56, 1 tab.
En, ru Yemen Democratic Republic

Before independence in 1967 South Yemen /Yemen PDR/ had 10 agricultural cooperatives controlled by the colonial government and landlords as well as four fishing and seven multipurpose cooperatives. The agrarian reform of 1968, which confiscated and redistributed land, set up cooperatives which were however, economically weak. The further reforms introduced by the left wing government after 1969, which laid down conditions of land ownership and distribution among state farms, cooperatives and private farmers, aimed to establish cooperative farming by a gradual transition from lower to more advanced forms of cooperation. The article outlines the agrarian reform and describes the current types of cooperative organization including agricultural producer cooperatives, artisan cooperatives, transport cooperatives, irrigation cooperatives and livestock production cooperatives.

198. PFEIFER, K. A., Agrarian reform and the development of capitalist agriculture in Algeria. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 42, No 11, 1982, pp. 4877, Diss., The American University, 1981, pp. 428.

En Algeria

Within a Marxian framework, three alternative explanatory hypotheses concerning the impact of the Algerian agrarian reform on the structure of the private agricultural sector were examined: dependency theory, the theory of the non-capitalist way, and the theory of the capitalist way. It was found that the reform predominantly curtailed the pre-capitalist tenures, while the capitalist tenures were generally left intact. In all cases, the number of poor peasants and agricultural workers who benefited from the reform was a small proportion of the eligible population. The minority who became beneficiaries were organized into cooperatives and expected to run their farms as business firms, often employing wage labour. The conclusion reached is that the theory of the capitalist way is more correct in this case study than either of the other theories. The agrarian reform appears to have promoted the development of a capitalist/wage-labour social system.

199. POLLITT, B. H., The transition to socialist agriculture in Cuba: some salient features. IDS Bulletin, 1982, Vol 13, NO 4, pp. 12-22, 10 tab.

En, es, fr Cuba

The article describes the extensive socialization of land and means of production in Cuban agriculture over the period 1959-1980. Emphasis is placed on the strategy to increase sugar production and exports for socialist international markets after 1963. The problem of labour shortage for sugar cane harvesting in the 1960s is analyzed, and its solution by mechanized harvesting in the 1970s. Having outlined the primary official importance attached to the formation of large scale state farms in the 1960s, the formation of "production cooperatives" in the private sector from the mid-1970s is discussed.

200. POPP, H., Land reform and cooperatives in Morocco. Applied Geography and Development, 1982, Vol 20, pp. 112-127, 2 tab.

En Morocco

In many respects Moroccan land reform has taken an untypical course and differs in many ways from other countries in the oriental Islamic cultural group, such as Egypt, Algeria, Iraq or Iran. This is largely due to the fact that the land reform in Morocco is not taking place within the context of a revolutionary change in the social system, but also because the land reform is taking place over an exceptionally long period. Although initiated as early as 1966, it is designed in such a way that it will take until the year 2000, or even longer, before it is completed. The paper suggests that any a priori ideological classification would fail to do justice to Moroccan land reforms; instead it draws up an interim balance sheet. The period 1956-66 is characterized as "the phase of experiments without firm concepts", and from 1966 onwards as the "Reforme Agraire"

phase with its service cooperatives. The final section looks at a possible programme for the future: the Jmaa traditional collectively-owned land redistribution phase.

201. ROSSI, L., Rural cooperatives and the land problem /Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil/. As cooperatives gauchas e o problema fundiário. Lavoura arrozeira, 1982, v. 35 /337/, pp. 36-37.
ISSN 0023-9143
Pt Brazil
202. SANDERS, T. G., Counterreform in the Chilean campo. Reports, American Universities Field Staff, 1980, No 32, pp. 13.
En Chile

The Pinochet regime in Chile has reversed the rural policies of both the Allende and Frei governments, emphasizing individualism and private enterprise over cooperatives and unions. The paper discusses the agrarian changes that have taken place between 1964 and 1973 before turning to the policies of the present regime and the effects that these have produced. Government rural policy since 1973 is divided into three areas: 1/ agricultural aspects of the economic model; 2/ land tenure; 3/ rural organizations. Finally, the implications of these policies for the small farmers are discussed.

203. STRASMA, J., GORE, P., NASH, J., ROCHIN, R. I., Agrarian reform in El Salvador. Checchi and Company, for USAID, Washington, 1983, pp. 260.
En El Salvador

The report covers legal and procedural changes since December 1981 /the data of the previous report, Agrarian reform in El Salvador by D. Paarlberg, R. Ivey and P. Cody /Washington: Checchi and Company// /RDA 6, 1693; WAERSA 25, 5017/, evaluates the present state of the agrarian reform in El Salvador, and presents recommendations for legal and procedural alternatives to increase its effectiveness. Most of the information presented was obtained in the field, in November and December 1982, from land reform cooperatives and beneficiaries, from landowners, and from Salvadoran government agency staff members. It was found that, after a setback following the March 1982 elections, the process of agrarian reform was resumed in June, 1982 with the active backing of the armed forces. The army reinstated some 2300 former tenants who had been evicted, and mobile teams signed up 9000 more between June and December 1982. Productivity in the land reform sector is about the same as in the rest of agriculture, both holding at about the average for the 5 years before land reform, 1975-79. It is suggested that, except where guerilla activity has forced beneficiaries to abandon farms, employment is up somewhat over previous levels. This leads to the conclusion that if peace is restored, Salvadorans will soon increase exports, replace food now being imported from Guatemala, and develop food processing and other agribusiness ventures. The report recommends a number of changes in policies and procedures, to enhance the effectiveness of the agrarian reform and help consolidate it in favour of the beneficiaries and of El Salvador.

204. SUTTON, K., Agrarian reform in Algeria - progress in the face of disappointment, dilution and diversion. Rural poverty and agrarian reform. /Edited by S. Jones, P. C. Joshi and M. Murmis/. Allied Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, 1982, pp. 356-375, 4 tab.
ISBN 0-907108-45-8

En Algeria

The study focusses on the criticism and the results of the two agrarian reform programmes carried out in Algeria since independence in 1962. The broadest contribution made by the Agrarian Revolution may be that its various measures foster and ethos of decentralization, offering the beginnings of a strategy of development from below. So far, the short-term results of the agrarian reform are disappointing in view of initial objectives and the country's agricultural problems. However, even these limited interim results compare well with those of other North African countries. The longer-term prospects for rural development in Algeria are now decidedly improved, particularly with the creation of a network of service cooperatives and of socialist villages, together with increased emphasis on the whole rural sector.

205. VASSALLO MUNIZ, M. A., Die Landwirtschaft Uruguays - eine Interpretation und Vorschläge für eine Entwicklungsstrategie auf der Basis einer Agrarreform. /The agriculture of Uruguay - An interpretation and proposals for a development strategy based on an agrarian reform/. Dissertation, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn, 1981, pp. 419, 52 tab., 11 maps.

De Uruguay

The study first examines the historical basis for the present structure of Uruguay agriculture and the reasons for its present stagnation in development. This is seen as largely the effect of past dependency and of the development of large extensive ranches. The agrarian reform proposals are based on democratically controlled local implementation with central government coordination, finance and support. All agricultural land would be taken into public ownership at the local level, with minimum compensation based on 5-12 years rent, and distributed to family farms and cooperatives who would be secondary owners. Large landowners would be allowed to retain 1000 ha provided they lived on the farm and managed it. Compensation for land below 1000 ha would be in cash and above in government bonds. Proposals are finally made for further research.

206. WORZ, J., The role of cooperative and non-cooperative organizations in agrarian reform and rural settlement in the Third World. Economics /German Federal Republic/, No 28, 1983, pp. 114-125.

En Egypt, Sudan, Mexico

The paper looks at three examples of different ways of organizing agrarian reform. These include: 1/ the systems of unified crop rotation of land redistributed in Egypt which was managed by government imposed settlement cooperatives; 2/ the non-cooperative partnership model of agrarian reform operated in the Gezira scheme in the Sudan; and, 3/ the ejido system of community land management operated in Mexico. The comparison shows the need for some type of organization of

those receiving land under an agrarian reform so that provision can be made for adequate support services such as credit, farm inputs, extension and marketing and possibly for the organization of large scale production by cooperation among individual smallholders.

GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY AND PROMOTIONAL SERVICES
FOR CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 43, 59, 127, 160, 170, 189, 199, 216, 226, 228, 240, 249, 265

207. ALDERMAN, H., BRAUN, J. VON., The effects of the Egyptian food ration and subsidy system on income distribution and consumption. Research Report, International Food Policy Research Institute, USA, 1984, pp. 127.
En Egypt

The Egyptian government controls distribution of a number of basic foods including bread, flour, pulses, sugar and oil. The government handles the major share of these commodities; marked and rationed quantities are available at low prices with additional amounts at higher, but still subsidized prices, available at low prices with additional amounts at higher, but still subsidized prices, available through cooperatives, flour stores and bakeries. This part of a comprehensive study of the system reports on its effects on income distribution and nutrition. Some 93 % of the urban population and 92 % of the rural population made use of the system, 95 % buying their full ration. A significant share of the population 77-82 % for sugar/ bought additional quantities at higher prices. The average gain to urban consumers from the system is calculated at pounds sterling E8.73 per caput per year though for the poorest quartile it was estimated to be equivalent to 12.3 % of expenditures. Rural consumers are calculated to gain pounds sterling E6.67 per caput per year. The report shows that all consumers are affected by the time it takes to buy food and are less likely to take up rations if this involves long queuing. Nutritionally the study showed no evidence of a protein gap, but subsidized frozen chicken and meat contributed little to protein supply, especially for the poor, and the need for these subsidies is questioned.

208. ARIAS, M. L. F., COOKE, F. R., El desarrollo agroindustrial: el papel del CITA. /Agroindustrial development: the role of CITA/. Centro de Investigaciones en Tecnología de Alimentos, San José, 1980, pp. 1980, pp. 88, 4 tab.
Es Costa Rica

The traditional dependency of Costa Rica on agricultural products has led to the proliferation of fruit farmers, in a country where climatic variety affords a wide range of products. The marketing of such products presents serious deficiencies and is excessively centralized. The Food

Technology Research Centre /CITA/'s policy has been to set up a number of processing plants, which act as a stimulus for further production by providing an outlet for the produce. Working with small scale agricultural entrepreneurs in already existing cooperatives, CITA provides a marketing feasibility study, training in processing methods and technological transfer. Six agroindustrial programmes developed by CITA are analyzed. The general implications of the programmes are viewed not only from their educational aspects, in terms of the diffusion of processing skills, but also in relation to the national food and nutrition programme.

209. BELLONCLE, G., GENTIL, D., Politiques et structures de promotion cooperative dans l' Afrique saheliene /Haute-Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal/. /Policies and structures of cooperative promotion in the African Sahel /Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal//. Archives des Sciences Sociales de la Cooperation et du Developpement, 1983, No 64, pp. 20-108.
Fr Africa - Sahel

The report demonstrates the specific features of a type of agricultural development based on cooperatives. The urgent need to promote cooperatives and to renew their dynamism in these countries depends upon the yields which very often require extensive land improvement. Programming, planning and permanent evaluation are the factors which provide on-going information on these cooperatives.

210. CAMPBELL, W. J., Opportunities for cooperation among U.S. cooperatives and those in other countries /Technical assistance to less developed countries in the Caribbean area, Central and Latin America/. Washington., American Institute of Cooperation, 1982, pp. 183-194.
ISSN 0065-793X

En Carribean, Central and Latin America

211. EBRAHIM, M. H. S., Problems of nomad settlement in the Middle East with special reference to Saudi Arabia and the Haradh project. Ithaca, New York, USA; Cornell University, 1981, pp. 249.

En Middle East

Government efforts to settle nomads have been in the form of pasture improvement schemes, grazing cooperatives, collectivization of pastures and herds, and irrigation projects. This research concentrates mostly on irrigation settlement projects in Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Jordan, although other settlement efforts are also discussed. The aims are: 1/ to study the concept and historical patterns of nomad settlement, 2/ to review nomad settlement efforts in the world, 3/ to find out the factors behind the poor record of nomad settlement projects, 4/ to study the Haradh Project in Saudi Arabia and find out why it has not been used for nomad settlement and why it has failed as a state farm, and 5/ to suggest policies to improve the nomads standard of living. The major findings are: 1/ Nomadism is a delicate system; attempts to alter it without full understanding of the relevant factors and the cooperation of nomads have often led to disasters; 2/ Despite initial problems, the Mongolian

experiment with collectivization of herds and pasture seems to offer a successful example of the efforts to improve nomads living standards; 3/ Most pasture improvement programmes, grazing cooperatives and irrigation projects have not been successful; 4/ The lack of nomad participation in the design and administration of settlement projects is a major factor behind the failure of settlement projects; 5/ Irrigated agriculture may not be the best method for nomad settlement. In OPEC countries, settlement in industrial projects may be a more viable alternative since industry: a/ is more capable of offering nomads sufficient financial incentives to settle, b/ provides a higher return on investment, and c/ offers a better opportunity for close supervision which is necessary when a major change in peoples work habits is being attempted - the oil industry has been, in effect, a successful nomad settlement project; and 6/ In countries without the capital resources required for an industrialization programme, agricultural schemes should be regarded as one alternative among many, depending on the habitat and the people involved; marketing of nomads products is one area where there are many opportunities for improvement.

212. HARRIS, B., State and market. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 360.
En India

The book studies in detail the relationships between state and market, in particular all interventions affecting commodity trading and its finance in a dry region of Tamil Nadu. Part I comprises a study of the structure and behaviour of agricultural marketing systems in Tamil Nadu, with one chapter on market structure, especially the distribution of mercantile power, and a second on market behaviour, with emphasis on agricultural prices. The second part of the book analyzes eight different types of state intervention in the sphere of exchange: regulated agricultural markets, state trading in food crops, public distribution and schemes for payment in kind, state trading in cotton, cooperative marketing, storage, and state taxation of trade and state finance of trade and production. Each intervention is analyzed in terms of its historical circumstances, original objectives, actual mobilization of commodities, money technology and labour in Tamil Nadu state as a whole and in Coimbatore district in particular. The interactions between the various interventions are then traced, as well as interrelationships between public policy intervention, private trade and mercantile politics. A case is built up with evidence to show the distorting effect to the domination of merchants capital upon the policy implemented in the rural economy.

213. PFEIFFER, A., Betriebswirtschaftliche Probleme der Entwicklung der Ethioischen Landwirtschaft. /Management problems in the development of Ethiopian agriculture/. Institut für tropische Landwirtschaft der Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, Beiträge zur tropischen Landwirtschaft und Veterinärmedizin, Vol 21, No 2, 1983, pp. 129-144, 18 tab.
De, en, es, fr, ru Ethiopia

Agriculture's place in the economy of Ethiopia is first discussed. The state farms set up after the agrarian reform are of paramount importance. The paper reviews developments in the area they cover, in their organization and management, labour problems and economic results. The peasant sector, which is still the dominant mode of production, contributes little to market supplies. A number of measures for developing this sector through cooperative activities of various types are described. A case study is used to illustrate the management and social problems faced by an agricultural production cooperative. The present agricultural policy is to expand and consolidate the state sector and at the same time gradually to develop the peasant sector through cooperative activities.

ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN ALL ASPECTS
OF STATE PLANNING

See also: 9, 28, 47, 103, 125, 145, 167, 168, 197, 209, 210, 240, 265, 268

214. BANG, J., Quelle voie de developpement pour l'Afrique?
/Which Way of Development for Africa?/. Developpement et
Cooperation, Bonn 1986, No 3, pp. 4.
Fr. Africa

When during sixties most of African countries have gained independence a major problem which was facing them was the development. They had to "develop" in order to realize their economic independence.

215. BARRY, M. A., Cap-Vert: halte a la secheresse. /Cape Verde: a
stop to drought/. Jeune Afrique, Vol 22, No 123, 1982, pp.
47-44.
Fr. Cape Verde

This article examines efforts to break out of the cycle of drought in Cape Verde, in the context of planning for the first national development plan /1982-1985/. The main objectives of the carefully prepared plan are to develop self sufficiency in food and to struggle against desertification. Irrigation and reforestation schemes, agrarian reform and the creation of producer cooperatives are among the aspects discussed.

216. BEDRANI, S., PELZER-WHITE, C., ALMEYRA, G., HENDRY, P.,
Alternative paths to socialist agriculture. /4 articles/.
Ceres, Vol 16, No 2, 1983, pp. 15-38.
En Developing countries

Four articles examine aspects of the experience gained in recent decades by some countries which chose socialist patterns for their agricultural sectors. 1/ Going slow with pastoral cooperatives /S. Bedrani/ shows that reversing the degradation of the Algerian steppe is an awkward, arduous task. 2/ Collectives and the status of women: the Vietnamese

experience /C. Pelzer-White/ suggests that the implications of collective agriculture for women in Vietnam are very positive indeed and constitute a major contribution to the liberation of rural women and their active involvement in rural development. 3/ Agrokombinats at the crossroads /G. Almeyra/ shows how Yugoslavia is trying to reform its system of self management to withstand the economic crises. 4/ Waiting... and changing /P. Hendry/ indicates the diverging routes to socialist agriculture taken by the Korea Democratic People's Republic and China /PRC/. These Examples are not claimed to be necessarily representative, let alone definitive, of the growing body of socialist experience in reshaping traditional or pastoral societies. Their purpose is simply to indicate how various imitations of original theories may be engendered in the pace of national tradition or experience.

217. BENSALAH, M., Preparation du VIe Plan: contribution a l'elaboration d'une politique agricole. /Preparation of the 6th Plan; a contribution to the drafting of an agricultural policy. Ministere de l'Agriculture, Tunisia, 1981, pp. 11.
FR Tunisia

The investment envisaged for the 6th Plan will not allow Tunisia to attain its objectives unless a favourable environment for agricultural development is assured. Various measures are recommended, grouped under two headings: 1/ General measures such as land tenure, rural habitat, human problems, agricultural extension; restructuring of cooperatives; review of all bodies under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture; more finance for extension of the irrigated areas; diversification of input supplies; maintaining the rate of public investment; incentives for technical cadres; re-organization of the input sales network; 2/ Specific measures concerning a/ the main crops, and b/ horticultural crops. These cover credit, mechanization, inputs and marketing, prices, exports and refrigerated storage facilities.

218. EGER, G., Das Comilla-Genossenschaftsprogramm zur ländlichen Entwicklung in Banglades: Erfolg oder Misserfolg? /The Comilla cooperative society programme of rural development in Bangladesh - success or failure? Social Science Studies on International Problems, No 68, 1982, pp. 99, 5 tab.
ISBN 3-88156-209-5
De Bangladesh

The three main parts in this analysis deal with: 1/ the structure and development of agrarian cooperative societies and irrigation programmes; 2/ results, problems and undesirable developments in cooperative society programmes; 3/ the background to the results and problems of the cooperative society programmes and possibilities for their improvement. In the first part the framework of cooperative society programmes, the organizational structure of agrarian cooperative society and irrigation programmes, and their development are discussed. The second section focuses on the question of successful results, deficiencies and unwanted developments in cooperative society programmes. The final section deals with desirable results, their background, as well as deficiencies and the organizational means of

overcoming them; particular attention is paid to credit programmes and irrigation subvention programmes.

219. Fiji agro-industrial development. Report, World Bank/UNIDO Cooperative Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, No 29, 1983, pp. 238.
En Fiji

The findings are based on a World Bank /UNIDO Cooperative Programme Mission which visited Fiji between 5 April and 13 May 1982. The objective of the mission was to focus on the strategic aspects of how to stimulate and integrate more agroindustrial activity into Fiji's economic development programme, and secondarily, to identify specific priority investments /for further feasibility study/ which would increase export earnings and reduce food imports. In pursuing these objectives, the mission concentrated on providing the Fijian Government with recommendations for a practical programme aimed at implementation, and an integrated assessment of the strategic impact on Fiji, of particular policies concerning agro-processing and related investments. An in-depth study was provided of selected agroindustrial opportunities /pineapples, ginger, fresh pawpaws, fresh mangoes, maize, onions and garlic/ in order to assess their production potentials and constraints, the dynamics of demand potential, and the existing marketing and distribution systems at various levels.

220. HOLTZ, U. Indications pour une politique de cooperation au developpement souffrante. /Indications for Cooperation Policy to Ailing Development/. Developpement et Cooperation, Bonn, 1986, No 3, pp. 8.
Fr Africa

Cooperation policy for developing countries was always a subject of controversy also in industrialized countries - the donors, as well as in beneficiary countries of the Third World.

221. Ja nao batem: a transformacao de producao algodoeira. /The transformation of cotton production in Lugela District/. CEA Relatorios, Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, No 81/3, 1981, pp. 19, 6 tab.
Pt Mozambique

One of a series of studies carried out in Lugela District in 1980 on the relationship between economic/planning at the district level, the development of cooperatives in the countryside and a revival in cotton production, this paper focuses on changes in cotton production in the district. Eight sections examine aspects such as the importance of cotton in a regional economy; techniques of cotton production among family producers; seasonal wage labour and cotton growing; and transport conditions.

222. MISRA, G. P., Some reflections on employment planning through dairy development in rural areas. Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol 23, No 1/2, 1980, pp. 27-51, 13 tab.
En India

The paper examines the prospects of employment planning through dairy development by analyzing the following factors: 1/ structural characteristics of household occupation; 2/ agrarian relations and labour force; 3/ rate of dairy development and pattern of employment. The area of the study is confined to the Viswanathapura Village Milk Producers' Cooperative Society in Karnataka. The paper concludes that the capacity of dairy development to create employment of a perennial character is beyond doubt, but it cannot create employment opportunities for the weaker sections of the rural population in an unfavourable agrarian social structure. Rural employment planning may thus not succeed in removing rural unemployment if the agrarian social structure remains the same.

223. MUNSCH, H., Kooperationsformen zur Risikominderung in Sudan: eine Untersuchung über Schutzfunktionen "traditionaler" und "moderner" Genossenschaften im New Halfa-Bewässerungsgebiet.
Cooperative forms of risk diminution in the Sudan: an examination of the protective functions of traditional and modern cooperatives in New Halfa irrigation district.
 Arbeiten, Institut für Afrika - Kunde, German Federal Republic, No 38, 1982, pp. 205, 31 tab.
 ISBN 3-923519-52-4
 De Sudan

Using a questionnaire survey of households participating in the New Halfa irrigation scheme, this project report assesses the degree to which an irrigation cooperative serves to reduce risk in agricultural production. It begins with an analysis of traditional and subsistence forms of production, comparing these with various socioeconomic and agricultural aspects of the New Halfa scheme. The conclusion is that new forms of production and social organization in this cooperative venture not only improve the living standards of participants but also significantly reduce the risk of crop failure.

224. NASRATTINOGLU, I. U., Cooperative Activities in Turkey.
Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara, 1984, No 1, pp. 16.
 En Turkey

Parallel with an intensively active period of internal and foreign politics in the course of last year, the cooperative movement has continued to develop in the Republic of Turkey.

225. NWEKE, F. I., Rice farming in Nigeria: in praise of the smallholder. Department of Agricultural Economics, Nigeria University, Nsukka, Nigeria. Food Policy, Vol 7, No 4, 1982, pp. 336-339, 1 tab.
 En Nigeria

Food production policy in Nigeria is not oriented towards large scale commercial production. The Federal Government proposes 20 000 ha of public cassava farming in all 19 states and in the Abuja capital territory. The National Grains Board and the National Root Crops Production Company are establishing large farms in their operational zones. The Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank is loaning millions of naira to individual private farmers to encourage them to establish large farms. Virtually every state

government has its Agricultural Development Corporation directly involved in agricultural production on a large scale. It is presumed that the smallholder system on which Nigeria currently depends is inefficient and could not be relied upon to achieve the necessary increases in production. This article shows, by reference to a study of the rice component of the National Accelerated Food Production Programme /NAFPP/, that relatively large scale rice farms may be more efficient than small farms. The consequences of a policy of large scale production on resource allocation, in the face of relative inefficiency, is also considered.

226. QUINN, B., Tanzania will try coops again. Reports, Institute of Current World Affairs, Zimbabwe, 1982, pp. 2.
En Tanzania

This is a discussion of Tanzania's plan to reestablish local and regional cooperative societies, which is abolished 6 years ago after charges of corruption and inefficiency. It argues that officials have apparently given little thought to avoiding a repetition of those complaints.

227. RENDEL, J., NESTEL, B., Livestock production: a world perspective. In: The state of food and agriculture 1982. FAO Agriculture Series, 1983, No 15, pp. 76-141, 14 tab.
En Developing countries

The chapter, based on work by J. Rendel and B. Nestel, the special feature of the 1982 report, concentrates on livestock development issues in developing countries. Its main thesis is that traditional farming systems involving livestock can be improved or adapted and new systems introduced that are more appropriate to the economic and social environment of most developing countries. This rests on technological upgrading in livestock feeding, its breeding, and health. Ways in which livestock can contribute towards equitable rural development are illustrated from three programmes. 1/ A programme in Syria has had considerable success in improving sheep production and grazing practices, using approaches which comply with the traditional independence of the nomadic people, and tailoring water development, forage establishment and grazing practices to local agronomic conditions. 2/ Operation Flood in India has developed cooperatives to enable small producers to sell milk to urban markets, as well as providing inputs, services and technical assistance. 3/ A smallholder dairy programme in Kenya was built on a land reform programme, and integrated into cash crop schemes.

228. Situacion y perspectivas del arroz en Colombia /Situation and perspectives for rice in Colombia/. Arroz, Vol 32, No 324, 1983, pp. 8-10.
En Colombia

Aspects of rice production, consumption and research in Colombia are reviewed. In 1970-5 national and international cooperative development programmes worked well, but recently they have not been successful.

229. TRAUTMAN, W., Zum gegenwertigen Stand der staatlichen Umstrukturierungs massnahmen in der algerischen Steppe. /The present position of state measures for restructuring the Algerian steppe/. Essener Geographischen Arbeiten, 1982, No 1, pp. 91-111.
De

Algeria

During the third phase of the Agrarian Revolution from 1975 to 1977 the Algerian government set about the restructuring of the steppe areas: the redistribution of livestock, the intensification of production, and the reorganization of the nomadic population. The dispossession of large scale breeders, the development of the sedentary pastoral economy as well as the setting up of state directed cooperatives were started within the regions of Tebessa, M'Sila, and Saida. In addition, there are projects involving the diversification of traditional economic activities performed by small scale sheep breeders.

XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

RELATION WITH TRADE UNIONS

See also: 38

230. ARICI KADIR., Cooperative Activities of Trade Unions in Turkey from the Point of View of Legal Development. Cooperation in Turkey, Ankara, 1985. No 3, pp. 4.
En Turkey

Although the date of emergency of trade unions and cooperatives do not coincide historically, the starting of cooperatives movement in the modern sense and the recognition of the existence of trade unions fall into the same period. The article widely discusses the present status of cooperative movement of trade unions.

RELATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 40, 165, 221

231. COUTU, R., DUBUC, Y., Mission quebecoise au Rwanda /Conseil de la cooperation du Quebec/. Quebec mission in Rwanda /Council for Cooperation of Quebec/. Ensemble - conseil de la Cooperation du Quebec, 1982, v. 29 /1/, pp. 14.
ISSN 0013-8592
Fr Rwanda
232. SPRUDZS, A., Technical assistance delivery to developing co-operatives. IDRC Manuscript Reports, International Development Research Centre, 1981, pp. 309.
En Developing countries

The report is based on studies of the mechanics of assistance and advisory service delivery by established cooperatives to developing cooperatives, carried out in 1979/1980 in a number of European, Middle-East and African countries and in Canada. Studies covered technical assistance activities organized and carried out by national or international cooperative organizations, as well as some assistance projects aimed at cooperative development in developing countries which were implemented by governmental or intergovernmental agencies with an active participation of cooperative organizations. Related and parallel aspects of the study were concerned with the activities and impact of particular cooperative education and training institutions on cooperative development, the role of some international organizations and agencies on the assistance scene, some specific long term aid deliveries, and presence of Canadian cooperatives in developing countries.

XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

TRADE, FINANCE

See also: 65, 232

233. ADKIN, D., Canadian co-operators aid Antigua, Dominica in quest for food self-reliance. Saskatoon, Consumer Press Ltd. Co-operative consumer /Saskatoon, Saskatchewan/ v. 45. /5/, 1982, pp. 3-4.
En Dominica
234. A Round-Up of Recent News from Agencies Working for Cooperative Development in the Third World. COPAC Bulletin, No 24, Rome, pp. 18.
En Worldwide
Contains information about various cooperative activities in the world over, list of COPAC papers and publications and International Newsletter of the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford, May 1984.
235. Third International Co-operative Trade Conference, Cairo, 1-3 November 1982. Cairo, Egypt. International Co-operative Alliance. ICA, Cairo 1982, pp. 18.
En, ar Egypt

XIII. SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

See also: 11, 16, 46, 81, 142, 159, 162, 174, 178, 180, 187

236. ADESIMI, A. A., Capital formation in traditional agriculture: a case study of farm households in Ondo State of Nigeria. Savings and Development, 1983, Vol 7, No 2, pp. 151-161, 2 tab.
En, fr Nigeria

The study 1/ examines the structure of capital formation in agricultural production among farm households in Nigeria in order to determine the composition, the ratio of inventory to fixed capital and the proportion of aggregate capital and the proportion of aggregate capital formation accounted for by technological inputs; 2/ formulates and tests hypotheses about the association between capital formation and household characteristics as well as the factors which determine the capital formation decisions of farm households; and, 3/ makes tentative policy recommendations that may help to improve the capital formation incentives and ability of Nigerian farm households. A sample survey of 500 households in Ondo State was conducted in 1981. Recommendations include: encouragement of savings and investment, increased farm incomes; creation of effective credit and input supply institutions; technology-oriented education; promotion of cooperatives; and provision of social infrastructure in rural areas.

237. ADIGUN, J. A., The economic analysis of groundnut production in Nigeria: supply response and policy considerations. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 43, No 10, 1983, Diss., Oklahoma State University, 1982, pp. 163.
En Nigeria

The study investigates the principal factors of production that the Nigerian Government, through the Groundnut Board, may opt to influence in order to achieve the national objective of expanding groundnut production. An economic analysis of groundnut production in Nigeria is performed at the aggregate state level to determine how groundnut farmers form price expectations and how they respond to price changes. In the short run, supply response is found to be elastic for the extrapolative model. While the short run own-price elasticity estimates are consistently less than unity for both the rational expectation and partial adjustment models, the cross-price elasticity estimates with respect to cotton prices are greater than unity across the three models. The cross-price elasticity estimates with respect to food crop prices are inelastic for both the rational expectation and partial adjustment models. The long run elasticity estimate for the partial adjustment model is very elastic, which is consistent with the a priori expectations. All the coefficients of the priority model

/extrapolative model/ carry expected sings and all are significant at the 1 % level. These results suggest that price stabilization policies, policies to increase the use of fertilizer and other improved yield technologies, irrigation programmes, farm credit programmes, and farmers cooperative programmes are all viable policy options for the Nigerian Government and the Groundnut Board.

238. Agir avec ... solidarite paysanne au Zaire /Action in favour of peasant solidarity in Zaire/. Freres des Hommes, Paris, 1981, pp. 15.

Fr Zaire

The pamphlet presents a radical critique of colonial and present-day government policies with respect to agriculture and the peasantry which, because of the concentration on cash crops, have led to stagnating food production and actual or impending famine in many parts of Zaire. In particular the pamphlet deals with the case of the rich alluvial valley of Ruzizi which stretches for Lake Kivu to Lake Tanganyika, along the border with Rwanda and Burundi. Here the population had been forced to grow cotton in colonial times and today also government policies have resulted in most of the land being used for plantations /sugar, cinchona, tea, etc./ owned by foreign firms. There are several testimonies by peasants, now actively committed to community action and protest, as to how colonial and current policies have led to rural impoverishment. The "Solidatite Paysanne" movement has set up various projects, including an inputs and marketing cooperative and dairy cooperative, in the region. The Government's policy of sending the urban unemployed back to their villages is also criticized.

239. AHANOGBE, K. E., Regionalpolitik und binnenwirtschaftliche Integration in Entwicklungsländern. Eine Studie über Togo. /Regional policy and integration of the domestic economy. A study of Togo/. Studien über Entwicklungsländern, Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster, 1983, No 5, pp. 223, 17 tab.

De Togo

After reviewing the reasons for choosing Togo for study and its historical and geographical background, Part I of the study describes the present economic and social conditions in Togo, the regional differences and disparities and some of the theoretical approaches made to explaining them. Part II examines how regional policy can be used as an instrument of development so as to level out these disparities. The conclusions point out that the aim is not to suggest optimal solutions if unlimited resources were available but rather to propose ways of reducing disparities which make the best use of those resources that are available. The major aspect of regional policy stressed is the need for a parallel development of agriculture and industry in which decentralization would help to develop integration between sectors by development of new local centres. The development of market infrastructure is an important aspect of the development process and cooperative organization, initiated and supported by government until it was able to be self supporting, has an important role to play. While state investment could give an important example and lead, it should not suppress private initiative.

240. AMTE, V. K., State trading in foodgrains: a critical study of monopoly procurement and public distribution of foodgrains in Maharashtra State. Shahu Central Institute of Business Education and Research, Kolhapur, India. Shubhada-Saraswat, Pune, 1980, pp. 208.
En India

This revised and abridged version of the author's doctoral thesis is in four parts: the first describes the objectives and methodology /including a field survey as well as use of published sources/; as well as the agricultural situation in Maharashtra and the demand-supply position for food grains; the second examines procurement activity; the third focuses on distribution; the fourth analyzes reasons for failure of the scheme /e.g. lack of planning for distribution and non-remunerative prices/. A scheme for people's involvement in procurement and distribution is proposed /including the formation of village/ward cooperatives for procuring and distributing essential commodities/.

241. BAHUGUNA, S. L., GAUR, R. D., JAVEID, G. N., KAUL, V., SARIN, Y. K., LAL, I. P., RAMAN, S. S., PANDEY, U., SAXENA, A. K., PANDE, H. K., SINGH, J. S., BAJRANG SINGH., DEVA, S., SRIVASTAVA, M. M., TRIPATHI, G. S., TEWARI, J. C., SINGH, S. P., TIWARI, S. C., PALIWAL, G. S., Section 1. Ecology and ecogeography. The vegetational wealth of the Himalayas /Papers contributed at the symposium held between October 1-6, 1979, at the Department of Botany, University of Garhwal /edited by Paliwal, G.S./, Puja Publishers, Delhi, 1982, pp. 1-157.
En India

Thirteen papers of which 10 are of forestry interest: Bahuguna, s. l. Chipko Andolan: a novel movement. 3-11. - an account of the development of this conservationist movement, particularly since about 1970 in Uttarakhand. The movement aims to stop tree felling /as a cause of erosion/ in the Himalayan region for at least 10-15 yr and develop the forests by planting using cooperative societies of forest labourers. Gaur, R.D. Dynamics of vegetation of Garhwal Himalayas. 12-25 /20 ref./ Including description of the principal trends resulting from deforestation, shifting cultivation, afforestation, urbanization, fire, grazing, natural catastrophes and plant migration and introduction. Javeid, G.N. Phytosociological survey and fodder resources of Kashmir grazing lands. 26-36 /5 ref./ Including forest lands. Kaul, V., Sarin, Y.K. Some ecological observations on the vegetation of Bhaderwah with a special mention of the forest raw materials of the area. 37-47 /14 ref./ Forest types and minor forest products. Lal, I.P., Raman, S.S. Himalayan forest soils under cover of *Cryptomeria japonica*. 48-57 /17 ref./ Pandey, U., Saxena, A.K., Pande, H.K., Singh, J.S. Problems of forests and forestry in Kumaun Himalaya. 68-90 /15 ref./ Bajrang Singh; Raham, S.S. Energy flow into *Pinus patula* ecosystem in Darjeeling Himalaya. 91-97 /12 ref./ Biomass and calorimetry studies in a 34-yr-old plantation. Deva, S.; Srivastava, M.M.; Tripathi, G. s., Fire resistant plants of sub-Himalayan tracts of Garhwal and Dehra Dun. 98-103 /5 ref./ Several undershrubs found on grasslands developing after frequent forest fires are described. Tewari, J.C.; Singh, S.P. Vegetation analysis of a forest lying in transitional zone between lower and upper Himalayan moist

temperate forest. 104-119 /13 ref./ Oak forest around the Kilbari hills Nw of Naini Tal. Tiwari, S.C., Paliwal, G.S. Ecological problems in the Garhwal Himalayas. 124-132 /19 ref./

242. BAUMGARTEN, K., BETHKE, N., LEHMANN, J., MAYER, H. L., SCHRODER, J., WECKEND, R., Present situation and development possibilities for smallholder settlements in the newly reclaimed Mariut area in Egypt. Studien, Seminar für Landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung, Fachbereich Internationale Agrarentwicklung, Technische Universität Berlin, 1982, No IV/34, pp. 198. 41 tab.

En

Egypt

Since 1967 some 2553 ha of newly reclaimed land in Mariut in northwest Egypt have been redistributed among 1268 smallholder farms of an average size of 2 ha. Three villages were selected for a field study of the farming constraints and possibilities of improving living conditions in these new smallholder settlements. Incomes from farming ranged pounds-sterling E480 and pounds-sterling E450 in two villages but only pounds-sterling E65 in the third. Total family income including non-farm earnings averaged pounds-sterling E1000 in all three villages. The study reviews soil and water conditions, crop production practices and marketing, animal husbandry /a minor activity/, economic aspects of farming and the important role of cooperatives and agricultural extension. The main cash crops were faba beans, watermelon, tomatoes and other vegetables. Improvements in farm income could best be achieved by higher crop production. This would require rehabilitation of the irrigation and drainage system, improved water management and improved farm planning. Existing cooperatives are looked on by settlers as government agencies and are not sufficiently fulfilling their function as development agencies. Measures recommended therefore include the development and improvement of cooperative organizations as well as improvement of the extension service and coordination of both types of activity.

243. BERESFORD, M., Agriculture in the transition to socialism: the case of South Vietnam. Paper presented at the Arne Ryde symposium on the role of the primary sector in economic development, University of Lund, Sweden, August 1983, No. 10, Lund, 1983, pp. 20.

En

Vietnam

It is contended that it is the very strength of individual peasant production in the Mekong delta and the overall importance of that region to the process of economic construction in Vietnam that has been instrumental in bringing about a changed conception of the socialist transformation process. This alternative conception, which has gained ascendancy since 1979, is that cooperative cannot be consolidated in the absence of industrialization, with an advanced division of labour.

244. BOLGER, P., Cooperation and Rural Development on the Atlantic Periphery. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Rehovot 1985, No 1, pp. 10.

En

Worldwide

The paper looks briefly at the total Atlantic periphery and notes similarities in socioeconomic structures and conditions; the emergence of regional nationalism in these areas; governmental responses to this and the tendency of communities in ultimate peripheries, i.e. peripheral areas within peripheries, to seek a measure of local autonomy, through a variety of community based services and cooperative groups.

245. BUCH-HANSEN, M., Agro-industrial production and socio-economic development. Case studies of sugar production in Muhoroni and Mumias, Western Kenya. Working Paper, Institute of Geography, Socio-Economic Analysis and Computer Science, Roskilde University Centre, 1980, No 15, pp. 77.
En Kenya

A further part of the study, "A comparative analysis of the development prospects of the Ivory Coast and Kenya with particular emphasis on possibilities of establishing "self-centred" development processes", this report examines the development of sugar production in two areas of western Kenya. The promotion of sugar cultivation through such bodies as the Sugar Settlement Association has led to production increasing from 30 000 t in 1963 to 200 000 t in 1978 and 250 000 t in 1980. Instead of spending sh 120 m a year /1971-1977 average/ on sugar imports, Kenya is now self sufficient in sugar and likely to become a substantial exporter. With the new sugar projects in Mumias, Nzoia and South Nyanza creating possibilities of cash incomes where few opportunities previously existed, sugar has become an important factor in national development. This study considers the differing structures created for sugar cultivation in Mumias /strong, centralized organization; little variation in productivity of about 55 t/ha/year for the most skilled farmers /and Muhoroni/ loose organization, variations in productivity but average of 20 t/ha/year for the best farmers, absentee farmer problem/ as vehicles of socioeconomic development. In both areas sugar cultivation has led /for different reasons/ to the neglect of other food crops. There is a risk that growers inability in poor yield areas to accumulate capital for investment and to diversify into other cash crops could lead gradually to proletarianization. Attempts by the UK-managed /Booker Mc Connell/ Mumias Sugar Company to avoid differentiation of this type through a policy of contract farming with encouragement to the small producer might actually worsen the position of the smallest farmers. Comparisons were not made between those in the areas studied who did not grow sugar and outgrowers - whether or not proletarianization will take place may well depend on whether cash cropping helps the marginal farmer. The cooperative as an alternative form of management is also touched upon.

246. CHAUDHURY, R. H., Population pressure and agricultural productivity in Bangladesh. Social Action, 1983, Vol 33, No 1, pp. 15-53, 14 tab.
En Bangladesh

The paper examines the relationship between population pressure/density and agricultural productivity in Bangladesh by comparing the change in the level of land-man ratio

/measure of population density/ with the change in the level of lands yield of a district during the period 1961/64 - 1974/77. It is found that the major source of agricultural growth in Bangladesh during the 1960s was increased land yields which, in turn, was associated with a higher ratio of labour to land. This implies that a more intensified pattern of land use, resulting in both higher yields and higher labour inputs per unit of land, is the main source of growth of output and employment in agriculture. However, the adoption of the new food grain technology and bringing more land under HYVs in Bangladesh's predominantly subsistence-type agriculture requires far-reaching institutional and organizational changes and more capital than is easily obtainable. Moreover, expansion of area under HYV based technology, without effective population control, will not help to improve the employment's situation in the near future. There is therefore need for an alternative employment-oriented agricultural strategy. This would require a radical transformation of rural society to guarantee that all members of society receive a share of the social product that will at least satisfy their minimum basic needs, irrespective of their type of production. One proposal is that compulsory multi-purpose cooperative societies should be established in every village.

247. DRAZ, O., The Syrian Arab Republic rangeland conservation and development. World Animal Review, 1983, No 47, pp. 2-14.
En Syria

Conservation measures to improve exploitation of arid and semiarid grazing lands in Syria are discussed. The government measures included provision of feed storehouses at key points, prohibition of ploughing in marginal rainfall areas, controlled grazing by bedouin sheep flocks in cooperatives, protection of trees and shrubs and production of forage on fallow land.

248. FRIED, J., ARMIJO, R., TREJO, M., Assessing techno-economic alternatives for rural development in northwest Mexico. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 1984, Vol 25, No 1, pp. 61-81.
En Mexico

In the arid zone of northeast Mexico are located some of the country's most socially deprived and economically marginal communities. This paper analyzes the current status of their social and economic organization, and suggests alternative techno-economic subsistence activities that could improve productive capacity while preserving the fragile ecological balance between communities and exploitable natural resources. It shows how recent advances in computer mapping, linear programming, and techno-social modelling /SOPA technique/ can assist decision makers and planners in choosing the best mix of social, economic, and technical advantages from an array of scenarios of change. A major finding is that the use of cooperatives as a managerial format is not always best, given the variability of community cohesion and varying organizational requirements of different techniques of exploiting animal and plant resources.

249. FUGUITT, D. J., Property rights, economic organization and the development of the agricultural sector - Tanzania and Kenya. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 44, No 2, 1983, pp. 534, Diss., Rice University, 1983, pp. 431.
En Tanzania, Kenya

The dissertation applies the modern economic theory of property rights and North's recently advanced theory of the state to the development of Kenyan and Tanzanian agriculture since the 1950s. It explores the forces which constrained the choice of a property rights system in each case, but the main emphasis is on institutional development and on its implications for efficiency, growth and income distribution. In Kenya, African lands were consolidated and registered, barriers on African cash crop production were removed, and private land rights were fostered in the European areas. This system constituted a relatively efficient property rights structure, which contributed to rapid growth of small farm output, but at the expense of increasing income inequalities. Political constraints prevented the generalization of efficient property rights, as in the case of intertribal land transfers which are still barred. The resulting loss in efficiency, compounded by the related growth in landlessness, constitutes one of the country's most pressing problems today. The aim of Tanzania's leaders was to reorganize agricultural production on a cooperative basis. The realization of this goal was handicapped by a number of factors, including inadequate material and administrative resources, unrealistic planning and implementation, and consequent failure to mobilize peasant support for the envisaged transformation. Individual land ownership persisted and inequalities increased, though on a lesser scale than in Kenya, in spite of the official collectivist and egalitarian ideologies. Increasing dirigisme, relying on an ineffectual bureaucracy, resulted in low productivity and retarded growth, contributing to low levels of food production in the 1970s.

250. GHATAK, S., On inter-regional variations in rural interest rates in India. Discussion Paper, Department of Economics, University of Guelph, 1980, No 1980-5, pp. 24, 3 tab.
En India

This paper examines different theories of rural interest rates /e.g. economic and "synthetic" views/. It then develops a simple approach to accommodate conflicting theories of rural interest rate determination and tests this approach in the light of available information on the Indian rural economy to account for regional variations in rural interest rates. Rural interest rates are analyzed from the supply side. It is concluded that differences in the growth rate of agricultural output repayments and the growth of cooperatives are more important in explaining differences in rural interest rates in India than are tenancy or price fluctuations.

251. GHORPADE, J., Organizational ownership patterns and efficiency: a case study of private and cooperative sugar factories in South India. Acad. Manag. 1973, Vol 16, No 1, pp. 138-148.
En India

252. IGBOZURIKE, M., The social and cultural factors involved in Nigerian food production and marketing: the case of small farmers of Hanwa village, Zaria. Reports/Studies, Division for the Study of Development, UNESCO, No RRD. 18, 1983, pp. 143.
En Nigeria

The study examines the production and marketing needs of small farmers in the small rural community of Hanwa, almost in the middle of Zaria town, in terms of size of holdings of a sample of 42 farmer respondents. Needs and problems are broken down into broad categories of technical, financial, infrastructural, labour, organizational, information and marketing constraints, set in the context of national agricultural and economic policies and problems. The lot of the small farmers in Hanwa depends very much on the national long term perspective, while in the short term they should have access to credit, extension, information and other inputs, and to social amenities and infrastructure. Given an appropriate political climate and institutional support, Hanwa could represent a classic case of rural urban relations in which a tiny percentage is left on the land to produce for expanding urban, industrial and service sectors. A progressive land reform is vital. Small farmers also need assistance to organize themselves into cooperatives.

253. JALAL, R. S., BISHT, L. S., KALPANA SAH, KM., Problems and Progress of Dairy Cooperatives in Northern Hill Region of U.P.: District Nainital. Coop. Persp. 1984, No 2, pp. 33-39.
En India

Report on the research on dairy cooperatives in mountain region in Indian State of Uttar Pradesh. Role of milk cattle breeding and dairy cooperatives in India. Research directed to: estimation of the role and level of development of dairy cooperatives in the investigated region, comparison of dairy cooperatives activities in mountain and flat regions, acknowledgement of most acute problems of dairy cooperatives in hill region. Research methods. Organization of dairy cooperatives in the investigated region. Results and suggestions: necessary differentiation of dairy activities, depending on regional conditions. References.

254. JAMAL, A., L'avenir du Tiers-monde - un point de vue africain. /Future of the Third World - an African Approach/. Developpement et Cooperation, Bonn 1986, No 3, pp. 4.
Fr Africa

Future of the Third World depends to a large extent on the conditions of a game which countries of the First World are disposed to play with the leadership and dirigents of the Third World countries.

255. JUL, M., The place of dairying in development. Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress of Food Science and Technology. Vol 1, /edited by McLoughlin, J.V., McKenna, B.M./., Boole Press Ltd., Dublin 1983, pp. 235-236.
ISBN 0-906783-24-0
ISBN 0-906783-25-9
En India, South America

In most Third World countries there are non-arable grazing lands and large quantities of agricultural by products that can be utilized by ruminants to produce milk which could provide a useful cash income for rural populations. Examples are given of Operation Flood in India, which has built up a system of cooperative rural dairy societies, collecting milk from producers who sometimes own only 1 buffalo. In South America, cheese factories have been established where milk produced by cows grazing on inaccessible parts of the Andes can be processed. Similarly, in the Dominican Republic, small rural cheese plants process milk produced by cows grazing among coconut palms. The income resulting from these projects is often used to buy more food, and can thus be of nutritional importance.

256. MEYER, G., Promotional measures and present state of development in the field of nomadism in Syria. Institut für Geographie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, German Federal Republic. Applied Geography and Development, Vol 19, 1982, pp. 97-107.
En Syria

The paper, which is divided into four main sections, presents: 1/ a summary of the recent development trends of nomadism in Syria; 2/ the Syrian range management and fodder crop production programme a/ a controlled ban on rain-fed cultivation in the grazing areas of the semi-desert; b/ revival of the traditional Hima system to control grazing on a cooperative basis; c/ supplies of additional feedingstuffs and the establishment of a national fodder reserve for emergencies; 3/ the stage of development in the field of nomadism in Syria illustrated by the example of mobile shepherds in the Ghab a/ the position of shepherds within the nomadic/sedentary spectrum; b/ the shepherds economic situation; 4/ the Syrian concept as a model for developing nomadism in other arid regions.

257. Punjab wheat disposal survey. APCOM Series, Agricultural Prices Commission, Pakistan, 1983, No 1, pp. 31, 24 tab.
En Pakistan

The outcome of a survey into aspects of wheat disposal by producers in the harvest period of 1981, the report is devoted into three main categories: size of farm, location of farm in relation to procurement centre, and procurement centre level analysis. 19 tehsils were selected, two procurement centres from each, with irrigation as the basic variable. Three villages were selected at varying radii from each centre, and nine growers from each village selected at random, three from each farm size /up to 12.5 acres, 12.5-25 acres, over 25 acres/. 513 farmers were selected and interviewed. Wheat acreage was negatively correlated with farm size, but differences in yield were insignificant. The

average marketable surplus was 60 %, but positively related to farm size. 53 % of the surplus was sold in the villages, 31 % at procurement centres, 11 % in the market, and 4 % to cooperatives. Large farm sales tended to concentrate on cooperatives and procurement centres; medium farms on the market; small farms on the villages. Village sales were chosen because of reasonable prices, lack of transport, and fewer malpractices /underweighing/ in comparison with markets and procurement centres. Procurement centre committees should have more grower membership and staff should be trained in the functioning of the price support programme. Centres need to be established closer to the growers and be equipped with adequate storage space.

258. TEKA, T., NICHOLA, T., Rural poverty alleviation. The case of Ethiopia. WCARRD Follow-up Programme, Series of In-Depth Studies on Rural Poverty Alleviation, FAO, No 14, 1984, pp. 143, 49 tab.
En Ethiopia

The study presents the issues of rural poverty in Ethiopia by considering the agrarian reform and basic socioeconomic conditions. It begins with growth and equity: the management and performance of the national economy since 1974 and a brief assessment of the agrarian reform. 1974 is chosen because 1/ it was the year Ethiopia made a revolutionary change of government and 2/ the performance of the national economy since 1974 provided the overall context in which the steps to alleviate rural poverty can be assessed. The central issue in the alleviation of rural poverty in Ethiopia to date, i.e. access to land or the distribution of rural wealth, is then examined. The content of the radical land reform of March 1975 and the results attained are briefly discussed using preliminary studies available. An examination of population, health, undernourishment, water use, energy consumption, housing conditions and education, based on existing estimates, provides and indication of the different dimensions of poverty in Chapter 4. Agriculture, which provides the main source of income in Ethiopia and its subsectors, including cooperatives, are discussed in some detail in Chapter 5 together with women in rural development. An overview and conclusions are provided in the final chapter.

259. SAMANTA, D. K., Determinants of political factions in a Deccan village. Journal of Indian Anthropological Society, Vol 17, No 2, 1982, pp. 215-222.
En India

The various social relations between villagers in India revolve around and are influenced by the polarization of factions. One important aim of the factions is to gain control over the power structure. The traditional Indian village is characterized by the presence of caste Panchayats. Some recent developments, such as the introduction of the statutory Panchayat system, establishment of universal adult franchise etc. have brought about a process of change in the political arena. The area of power struggle has been extended from the village council to various public organizations, such as cooperative societies, schools, voluntary bodies, etc. The main concern of the paper is to identify the

determinants of political factions in the changed situation. An attempt is made to delineate the role played by the various factions.

260. A transformacao da agricultura familiar na Provincia de Nampula. /The transformation of family agriculture in Nampula Province./ CEA Relatorios, Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique, No 80/3, 1980, pp. 91, 15 tab.
Pt Mozambique

Part of the Projecto de Estudo sobre a Producao de Algodao na Provincia de Nampula /Project on Cotton Production in Nampula Province/, this paper examines the changes in family agriculture in Nampula Province by means of a study of four rural communities. The following aspects are considered: the system of family production; the structure of commercial incentives; direct state intervention in the transformation of family agriculture; and cooperative development /including four case studies of cooperatives/.

261. VERMA, R. V., Spatial reorganisation of small service centres for rural development. A case study of Safipur Tahsil of Unnao District in Uttar Pradesh. Indian Journal of Regional Science, 1982, Vol 14, No 2, pp. 148-157, 4 tab.
En India

The small service centres in a developing country like India which provide various types of services such as markets, schools, hospitals and cooperative societies, are referred to by such names as rural centres, central villages or local centres. They form the primary constituent of the hierarchically organized socioeconomic service apparatus and to a certain extent determine the living conditions and the pattern of geonomic reorganization of the rural space of a region. If spatially reorganized to provide these facilities to the maximum number of people over wider rural spaces these places may serve not only as foci of socioeconomic and cultural contacts but also as nodal bases for transforming and modernizing rural India by accommodating tertiary activities and diffusing innovations. The paper discusses these aspects of small service centres with special reference to the Safipur Tahsil of Unnao district in Uttar Pradesh.

262. WEIL, C., WEIL, J., Government, campesinos, and business in the Bolivian Chapare: a case study of Amazonian occupation. Inter-American Economic Affairs, 1983, Vol 36, No 4, pp. 29-62.
En Bolivia

The paper analyzes the economic, geographical and economic conditions affecting the settlement, opening up and farming of the Chapare lowlands in central East Bolivia by campesinos from the highlands. Research was carried out in 1975-77. The conflict between the smallholders and the organized cooperatives is described and specific problems related to growing cocoa are discussed.

263. YEAGER, R., MILLER, N. N., Food policy in Tanzania: issues of production, distribution and sufficiency. Reports, Universities Field Staff International, USA, No 17, 1982, pp. 24.
En Tanzania

This study seeks to assess the current food situation in Tanzania, to explain its major food policies, and to identify some of the most compelling reasons why these policies are not achieving their intended results. It seems that Tanzania does not present a workable policy model for economic and political development. The society consists of a small urban population of workers and party officials, with the peasantry /more than 100 ethnolinguistic groups/ comprising 90 % of the population, on another level. 10 years ago a formula of rural development was advanced, including: the provision of attractive prices for food and export crops; the transfer of expertise to the peasants; and the creation of cooperatives and social, economic and infrastructural spheres. It is concluded that food security, equality and national independence are mutually exclusive. Assistance from outside may well be required.

XIV. RESEARCH

RESEARCH METHODS AND ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 15, 39, 40, 43, 103

264. ARECCHI, A., ARKOUN, M., Villages socialistes en Afrique: Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Algerie. Socialist villages in Africa: Somalia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Algeria/. Environment African, Serie Etudes et Recherches, 1982, No 76, pp. 90, 3 maps, 2 tab.
Fr Africa

An example of a villages settlement was taken from each of four countries following a socialist development model for the study. In Somalia the problem of the overall policy for nomadic populations is posed. If some degree of sedentarization is to be encouraged, the questions arise over how to communicate the concept of a socialist community, and what form the settlement should take. New forms of social organization in rural areas must be found so that the agricultural communities which existed before the colonial plantation economies can flourish again. For Tanzania the ideology and practice of the "ujamaa" villages is described and the concept of exogenous versus endogenous socialization "villagization" of development /put forward. In Mozambique there are two main forms of organization, state plantations and village communes emphasizing self-reliance. The Algerian case is a socialist village about 60 km from Algiers, created during the agrarian revolution. However, although production and distribution of goods in the village are run on a cooperative basis, its management and services are not. The forms and organization of the various types of villages are examined in relation to the nature and traditions of the populations inhabiting them and detailed plans of village layout and housing built with local materials and using traditional architecture and living patterns are included.

265. HUNG, G. N., DOWNS, R. E., ALFARO, J. F., BIDDIER, W. K., BARBOUR, R., Pre-project assessment of the agriculture and rural development sector in the People's Republic of the Congo; final report. AID Research and Development Abstracts, Vol 9, No 4, 1981, pp. 6, 1980, pp. 255.
En Congo

To help restore viability to the small farm sector of the Congo, this report assesses the sector and proposes a medium and long term strategy for USAID assistance. Part I summarizes the historical, sociological, demographic, economic, and financial conditions impacting on agricultural development. Part II reviews the agronomic, engineering, performance, and marketing aspects of the shrinking

agricultural sector. Part III looks at the target population of small farmers - their backgrounds; income, production, cooperative organizations, and socioeconomic participation - as well as past international assistance provided to the small farm sector. Part IV details constraints to agricultural development, specifically identifying environmental, cultural, financial, marketing, transport, and administrative limitations. Thus, an optimal US aid strategy would be: 1/ designed with the medium term /1-3 years/ objective of improving agricultural marketing and preparing for future rural development and the longer term /3-5 years/ goal of increasing productivity, diversifying agriculture and improving rural infrastructure; 2/ in the form of P.L. 480, Title 1 grants and concessional loans; 3/ experimental and investigative in nature in order to provide information needed to plan future assistance; 4/ divided so that two-thirds of the aid is allocated to the southern regions, one-third to the northern regions; 5/ channelled to small farmers either directly or through cooperatives or pre-cooperatives, not state farms or ranches; and 6/ initially favor food, cash crop, fish and livestock production and marketing at the expense of forestry and agroindustrial production.

266. LEMKE, G., Andelsbevaegelsen i Tanzania hentet frem af molposen og pudset op - men ikke efter den nordiske model. /The Tanzanian cooperative movement comes out of mothballs and is dusted off - but not on the basis of the Scandinavian model/. Andelsbladet, 1984, Vol 85, NO 14, pp. 316-320.
Da Tanzania

The article, by the project administrator of the joint Nordic Council nations cooperatives project for Kenya and Tanzania, describes the re-emergence of the traditional cooperative movement in Tanzania after its compulsory submergence in the Ujamaa system of cooperative villages during the 1970s. The Ujamaa system placed too great a strain on rural infrastructure and restrictions on private cultivation led to a drastic decline in cash crops, with a rising population and the emergence of a black-market economy. To alleviate the situation, the cooperative unions were re-established in 1980 but subsequent delays in legislation have prevented the reconstituted cooperative associations and unions from becoming operational. Cooperation is not however seen as a universal panacea. It functions best when it is the farmers' own organization, with as little political interference as possible. The Scandinavian countries, recognizing that their model will not directly apply to Tanzanian conditions, are jointly supporting the Tanzanian effort from 1983 to 1988 with /Danish/ 200 kr million and 30 advisers.

267. LLANO-ALCOBER, D., CORNELIS, J., MEDLAND, J., MREMA, G. C., PRAYAG, S., SHARROCK, G. O.G., Agricultural development and research priorities for a semi-arid area of Machakos District, Kenya. Bulletin, International Course for Development oriented Research in Agriculture /ICRA/, Netherlands, 1983, No 10, pp. 97, 41 tab.
En Kenya

Two semi-arid tropical locations /Kagundo Division/ of the Machakos District of Kenya were studied. Or the District's

total land area, 15 % is arable, with subsistence farming predominating. The study examines the farming system and, in particular, the constraints which they place on increased production. It seeks also to identify areas of research interest, to examine the effectiveness of extension work and to explain the decline of cotton production in the area between 1979/80 and 1981/82. Research should concentrate on developing a low to medium input production system which will allow reasonable output in semiarid conditions, using drought tolerant varieties requiring limited use of bought-in inputs. Stocking rates should be reduced and the carrying capacity of the land increased, with greater process efficiency and operational improvements being sought. Proposals for the expansion of financial, marketing and information skills are put forward and the need for infrastructural improvement recognized. Tree fruit production should be encouraged and cotton production be revived or substitute crops like sunflowers or fruit developed. Any cooperative based scheme must be kept separate from loan recovery activity or a decline like that for cotton will occur.

268. PELLEY, D., Planning project for the Zomba-Machinga region, Malawi: final report. Publications on Integrated Rural Development, Settlement Study Centre, 1983, No 5, pp. 211.
En Malawi

This volume presents a rural development plan for the Zomba and Machinga districts in Malawi. The plan is based on the "Rehovot Approach" to regional planning. The methodology adapted for this region is carried out in several stages. During the first stage field surveys are carried out and statistical and economic data on the three main sectors are obtained. The second stage sees the preparation of a model for regional economic growth and a preliminary estimation for the distribution of manpower resources and investment amongst the three economic sectors /agriculture, industry and services/. The third is concerned with the execution of development plans for each individual sector. The fourth compares the sectoral plans with the regional growth model /macroplan/ with respect to allocation of manpower resources and investment. The fifth is the drawing up of a detailed plan of a single sub-region as a working example for the region as a whole. Certain sections of the plan are implemented during this planning phase. These include: physical design of settlements, agricultural economic planning of several types of farms, a proposal for industrial plants, detailed planning of services and organizational layout of public establishments and cooperative institutions. The final stage examines all the plans within the framework of the regional plan, which includes a forecast of economic, employment, and investment growth. This work represents the combined effort of students from nine developing countries in Africa and Asia who participated in an Integrated Rural Regional Development Course and a team of experts from the Settlement Study Centre in Rehovot, Israel.

269. SAMBRANI, S., Managing commodity systems: the development of co-operative dairying in India. Agricultural Administration, 1982, Vol 11, No 4, pp. 259-271, 1 tab.
En India

The paper assesses the role and performance of the Amul /Anand Milk Producers' Union/ and Operation Flood /OF/ dairy cooperative projects in India, and their successors. It identifies non-monetary benefits /improved management, living standards, social and political skills, role of the National Dairy Development Board as a change agent/. In spite of some drawbacks /evidence of corruption, increased workload for women/ benefits have included the demonstration effect, enhanced status of women through their involvement, and evidence of increasing economic rationality. Amul/OF-1 removed both the power of the middleman in dairy production, and fragmentation of the sector. The key to the integrated plan lies in the processing facility. Cooperatives have found it preferable to take in all village producers, rather than confining their activities to small producers, to derive maximum benefits from economies of scale from plant and services. OF-1 represents a strategy that is functionally and spatially integrated, that seeks to exploit technological and scale advantages, that aims at a near-saturation coverage of an area, and that builds upon a synergy among various activities. It does not waste efforts and resources in the pursuit of only marginally related activities, nor are they spread too thinly. This major concentrated thrust is perhaps the single most critical factor influencing its performance as far as the rural producers are concerned.

270. VERMA, O. S., MALIK, B. S., Dapchhari dairy project - a case study. Asian Journal of Dairy Research, 1982, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 148-154.
En India

In 1967/68 a project was started for establishment of a large dairy farming complex at Dapchhari, about 140 km from Bombay. A unique feature of the project was the establishment of farmers units each having about 1 ha of land, one residential house and a byre to accommodate 12 milch animals. Each farmer cultivates perennial fodder grasses such as para grass on about 0.5 ha, while on the other 0.5 ha he cultivates Kharif food crops to meet his grain requirements followed by seasonal Rabi fodder crops. The units are organized by seasonal Rabi fodder crops. The units are organized into 6 dairy cooperative societies, and unit holders are assisted in obtaining bank loans for purchasing animals. One objective of the project, to supply clean milk to Bombay, has been partially fulfilled, despite the lack of adequate transport facilities. However, another major objective, to improve the situation of the local Adivasi people, has not been satisfactorily achieved: of 135 units studied, only 35 were in fact occupied by Adivasis, most units being held by farmers under 35 years of age with a high standard of education /often to university level/. It is suggested that to make the project more effective a project management council should be set up with half its members coming from the local people.

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