



Bulletin No 6  
1978

# 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.

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

The bibliography has been collected and collated by the Polish Co-operative Research Institute, prepared for publication and provided with indexes by the Hungarian Co-operative Research Institute, and printed in Hungary.

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

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Informations about recently completed research and published works should be directed to the Co-operative Research Institute, 00-013 Warsaw, ul. Jasna 1. Poland.

Inquiries concerning the publication and correspondence regarding distribution or address changes should be directed to Mária Dölle, Hungarian Co-operative Research Institute, 1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 25.

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## GUIDE

Codes for languages

Arabic	Ar	Hindi	Hi	Portuguese	Pt
Czech	Cs	Hungarian	Hu	Russian	Ru
Dutch	Ne	Indonesian	In	Sinhala	Si
English	En	Italian	It	Spanish	Es
French	Fr	Korean	Ko	Swedish	Sw
German	De	Malay	Ma	Thai	Ta
Gujarati	Gu	Persian	Pe	Turkish	Tr
Hebrew	He	Polish	Pl		

Other abbreviations used

bibliography	/bibl/	reference/s/	/ref/
diagram/s/	/dgm/	statistical	/stat/
graph/s/	/gph/	supplement	/suppl/
illustrations	/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In case of unpublished papers, the date mentioned is that of finishing research or manuscript.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 sponsoring institute is also indicated.

## INTRODUCTION

To promote a wider dissemination of research results and in the interest of avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts it is intended to build up and maintain a centralized record of wide range of research on the role of co-operatives in the developing countries which is being done by co-operators, research institutes, universities, government departments and development organizations throughout the world. In setting up the ICA Register Of Research on Co-operatives in Developing Countries the first step was the publication in early 1974 of a Directory of Organizations Engaged in Co-operative Research. The second stage was the publication of the Selected Bibliography, 1968-1972, followed by subsequent issues of the Bulletins of Abstracts which contain also abstracts above the bibliographical data of current and projected researches. Meanwhile a complete catalogue of all the items will be maintained at the Co-operative Research Institutes in Budapest and Warsaw and in the ICA Library in London.

The detailed and time-consuming work involved in preparation of the Directory, the Bibliography and the Bulletins represents a collaborative effort on the part of the International Co-operative Alliance, the Polish Co-operative Research Institute in Warsaw and the Hungarian Co-operative Research Institute in Budapest.

The Bulletins cover both published works /books, articles, reports etc./ and unpublished documents concerning co-operatives in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Oceania. The data have been provided by correspondents from those research institutions which agreed to collaborate on the Research Register, and also by the International Co-operative Alliance and the Co-operative Research Institutes in Warsaw and in Budapest. The informations have been collected partly from secondary sources, accordingly in some cases the bibliographical data are incomplete.



In the interest to make the collection of material as complete and accurate as possible, contributions are welcomed. The bibliographical data and abstracts will be included into the subsequent publications.

It is hoped, that the Bibliography and the continuous follow-up through the Bulletins will keep co-operative researchers well informed on the work of their counterparts elsewhere in the world and will enable at least some degree of coordination in research efforts.

## CONTENTS

I.	REFERENCE WORKS	11
	Bibliographies	11
	Directories, yearbooks, statistics	11
	Reports of conferences, seminars, meetings, recommendations and resolutions on co-operatives	13
II.	GENERAL WORKS	14
	Co-operative theory and doctrine, co-operative principles, theoretical studies	14
	Role of co-operatives in socio-economic development	21
	Situation of the co-operative movement in general and by country and different levels	26
III.	CO-OPERATIVE TYPES	30
	Agricultural co-operatives	30
	Agricultural marketing co-operatives	37
	Co-operative farming	43
	Agricultural processing co-operatives	52
	Irrigation co-operatives	53
	Fishery co-operatives	55
	Multipurpose co-operatives	55
	Credit and banking co-operatives	57
	Consumer co-operatives	68
	Workers' productive co-operatives	69
	Housing co-operatives	70
	Service co-operatives	71

		9
IV.	NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS	73
	Traditional forms of mutual self-help associations	73
	Modern forms of mutual and self-help associations pre-co-operatives	75
V.	STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT	79
	Relationship between co-operatives on the same or at different levels in a country	79
	Relationship between co-operative organizations at plurinational and international levels	81
VI.	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES	82
	General	82
	Rules and by-laws, internal administration	84
	Democracy in co-operatives, member participation and leadership	86
	Personnel policy	87
VII.	ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES	89
	Business policy, financing, internal planning	89
VIII.	SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES	90
IX.	EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION	92
	Education and training of members	92

X.	CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE	95
	Laws, legislation, decrees for co-operatives and influencing co-operatives	95
	Co-operatives and land reform	97
	Governmental advisory and promotional services for co-operatives	106
	Role of co-operatives in all aspects of state planning	107
XI.	EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS	108
	Relations with trade unions	108
	Relations of co-operative movements with international organizations	109
XII.	INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	110
	Trade, financing and other international co- -operative activities	110
XIII.	SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES	111
	Economic and sociological studies	111
XIV.	RESEARCH	119
	Research methods and organizations	119
	AUTHOR INDEX	121
	GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX	133
	SUBJECT INDEX	139
	LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS	149

## I. REFERENCE WORKS

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS. Preliminary listing of research studies on Philippine agrarian reform from 1972 to the present. College, Laguna: Agrarian Reform Institute, 1976. pp. 30.

En

Philippines

A bibliography with abstracts of research completed, and ongoing research including doctoral dissertations. It covers the broad area of land reform and co-operation.

## DIRECTORIES, YEARBOOKS, STATISTICS

See also: 46, 127.

2. PLUNKETT FOUNDATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES. Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation 1976. Oxford, London: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, International Co-operative Alliance, 1976. pp. 310.

En

Worldwide

This volume covers, among others, the problems of co-operatives in developing countries, as for instance: agricultural co-operatives in general: Zambia, co-operative legislation: Ghana, sale of agricultural co-operative products: Cyprus, co-operative development: Guyana, Botswana, statistic reviews of co-operative movements: Belize, Hong Kong, Rhodesia, Singapore.

3. Estadística de cooperativas y cajas de crédito  
/Co-operative statistics and credit banks./ Cuadernos del  
 Instituto de la Cooperación. Rosario: Instituto de la Cooperación,  
 1977.

Es

Argentina

Study on co-operatives and co-operative credit institutions in  
 province Santa Fe, Argentina.

4. KAGALKAR, A.K. Survey report regarding sub-agent societies  
 for Monopoly Procurement of Cotton Scheme. Co-operative Perspec-  
 tive, Poona 12, 1, 23-32 /1977/, stat. tab.

En

India

Statistical analysis giving basic data concerning sub-agent  
 societies for Monopoly Procurement of Cotton Scheme with  
 comments. For the purpose of study a sample survey was taken  
 consisting of 40 sub-agent societies selected out of the total  
 155. For each of these selected societies the questionnaire  
 was filled in, containing the information about income,  
 expenditure on cotton scheme, all activities; number of staff,  
 monthly staff position of the cotton scheme; existing staff  
 given additional duties, their proportionate salaries for  
 the period of work done, kapas procured and number of  
 cultivators, etc. The reference period for all above items  
 was taken as co-operative years 1972-73 and 1973-74.  
 The results are presented and analysed.

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

See also: 22, 47, 51, 75, 180, 198, 215.

5. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Directives pour la préparation de projets coopératifs /Directives for the preparation of co-operative projects/. Geneva: ILO, 1977. pp. 74.

Fr

Developing countries

6. COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU. The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia /Country papers, the consultants' working paper and the topic chapter/ of the 25th Consultative Committee Meeting, Sri Lanka, Nov., 25th Dec., 3ed. 1975. Colombo: Colombo Plan Bureau, 1976.

En

Asia

## II. GENERAL WORKS

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

See also: 4, 86, 177.

7. FERNANDEZ, J. Los principios cooperativos /The co-operative principles/. Revista de la Cooperación, Buenos Aires. 32, 187, 19-29 /1976/.

Es

Worldwide

The article is adapted from Tribuna Cooperativa, Madrid, 1976, No. 15. It describes the main co-operative principles and their most common deviations.

8. GUADELUPE TEMPESTINI, DE A.M. MORENO, A. El teatro de muñecos. Sus posibilidades de aplicación como difusor de los principios cooperativistas. /Puppet show. Its possibilities to application as a transmitter of co-operative principles/. Revista de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4, 1/2, 34-49 /1977/.

Es

Worldwide

The article gives the brief history of puppet show starting from ancient India, Egypt and Greece, and next analyses the present situation of puppet show. As authors prove, the theatre labour is of the same kind as co-operative labour /for instance - collective labour, the manner of production/, and puppet show may express the social needs of living and working in collective both as spontaneous self-expression and as kind international propaganda. The script book of the show achieving these aims is enclosed with the text of article.



9. BODENSTEDT, A. Die Einstellung kleinbetrieblicher Landwirte in der Entwicklungsländern zur Kooperation. Soziologische Anmerkungen zu einem Entwicklungsproblem /The attitude of small farmers in the developing countries to cooperation. Sociological observations on a development problem./ Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, 23, 4, 357-366. /1973/

De

Developing countries

The types of attitude of small farmers to traditional and modern forms of co-operation are deduced from presence of given sets of motivations. The traditional forms cover a wide range of members and make small demands. The modern forms /true co-operation/ require a higher degree of commitment for selected, voluntary members. To start with, categories of peasants could be deduced from a type classification of motivation for economic activities, and the application of this co-operative activities was tested empirically. Small farmers with an adequate capital position hoped for advantage from any change. Peasants with more than 40 ha saw no point in the collettivization of land.

10. GALJART, B. Peasant co-operation, consciousness and solidarity. Development and Change, London. 6, 4, 75-83 /1975/, bibl.

En

Developing countries

In many developing countries peasant service co-operatives are induced by government without due regard to rural community needs. Many such co-operatives fail because of unrealistic goals. Promoters see such co-operatives not only as a means of stimulating agricultural development but also as an instrument of general economic development. Analysis reveals that it is mainly richer peasants who benefit from such projects. The rise and fall of these co-operatives is sketched.

11. MEI, A. Cooperative e sviluppo economico nei paesi tropicali /Co-operatives and the economic development in tropical countries/. Rivista di Agricoltura Subtropicale e Tropicale. Florence. 69, 1-3/4-6, 19-35 /1975/

It

Developing countries

The structural inadequacies of agriculture in the tropics are analyzed. A company, and particularly a co-operative society, can overcome some of these, as long as the right approach is found for each situation. The non-conventional types of co-operative societies are better able to overcome the negative aspects of co-operation in developing countries.

12. RHEINHEIMER, A. J. Die Eignung verschiedener Genossenschaftsformen für die Einführung des produktionstechnischen Fortschritt in Agrarbereich der Entwicklungsländer /The suitability of various types of co-operatives for the introduction of progress in production techniques in the agricultural sector of developing countries/. Ingenieurarbeiten zum Genossenschaftswesen, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Kassel. 1973, 3, pp. 101, ref.

De

Developing countries

Because of the differing economic conditions in the various developing countries it is impossible to lay down which type of co-operative will be the most important in introducing technological progress into their agrarian sectors. It is also highly unlikely that the very successful European models can be transferred to developing countries without adaptations and alterations, but in estimating co-operatives the practical experience that has already been gained with European models in developing countries should be taken into account. Modern European co-operatives are of great importance for developing countries. In the developing countries the governments must be

agents for founding and maintaining co-operatives, but the responsibility should be transferred to the members of the co-operatives as soon as possible. In the beginning co-operatives in developing countries are shaped according to European models. But they will undergo change in such a way that in the end a new type of co-operative will have developed. Service co-operatives in developing countries should be promoted but production and production advancement co-operatives will also increasingly gain in importance. The latter are likely to be the more successful since individual ownership of land is maintained and the land can continue to be cultivated individually.

13. WAGENHAUSER, F. Der "human factor" und seine Bedeutung für die Effizienz Landwirtschaftlicher Primärgenossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern /The human factor and its importance for the efficiency of primary co-operatives in developing countries/. Ingenieurarbeiten zum Genossenschaftswesen, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Kassel. 1973, 4, pp. 74, ref, fig.

De

Developing countries

The use of co-operative organizations to accelerate development and the reasons for their failure are considered. The definition of a co-operative suggested by G. Draheim is used as a basis for analysis for the human driving force in almost all aspects of the relationship between the individual member and the co-operative. The sociological and psychological situation of the member both as an individual and an equal member of a group is analysed. The motivation of members and ways of changing attitudes are discussed. The general theoretical part of paper is followed by a consideration of the special situation of co-operatives in developing countries and of their special aims.

14. WEERAMAN, P. E. The aims and principles of co-operatives and their application in the developing countries. ICA Regional Bulletin, New Delhi. 17, 3, 26-41 /1977/.

En

Developing Countries

The article analyses the problems of the main co-operative principles such as voluntary and open membership and democratic control versus their practical implementation in developing countries. The author treats co-operation as a most important factor for the social and economic betterment of the people for developing countries.

15. GROSFELD, J. Obstacles to development of Latin American agriculture. pp. 21.

En

Latin America

An unpublished paper prepared for the IVth World Congress of Rural Sociology, Torun, Poland, August 1976. There are discussed the essential factors, affecting the state and development of agriculture in Latin America, as resources, subjective production conditions, institutional factors and non-agricultural factors influencing the situation in agriculture. Among other things the role of agricultural co-operatives is discussed. The author remarks, that the development of agricultural co-operatives in Latin America doesn't meet expectations; and that this is caused among other things by transferring European co-operative models without considering the specific local conditions. The discussion between opponents and advocates of using co-operative forms in Latin America is presented.

16. GROSFELD, J. Les réformes agraires en Amérique Latine. Quelques problemes de base /Agrarian reform in Latin America. Some basic problems./ pp. 17,

Fr

Latin America

An unpublished paper prepared for the IVth World Congress of Rural Sociology, Torun, Poland, August 1976. There are discussed the forms of agrarian reform in Latin America. The role of co-operatives in agrarian reforms is also included.

17. GROSRELD, J. Tradycja a spółdzielczość wiejska w Ameryce Łacińskiej /Tradition and rural co-operatives in Latin America/. Spółdzielczy Kwartalnik Naukowy, Warszawa. 11, 3, 115-128 /1977/, ref.

Pl

Latin America

The success of the first co-operatives in Latin America was produced by the experience of Europeans who were establishing them; but these co-operatives did not attract native population. Beyond these co-operatives, Latin American co-operatives were created authoritatively by the state, the church, private institutions and international organizations, but they weren't an effect of the activities and intentions of the population. The native population wasn't interested in co-operatives, because they inherited traditional forms of collective management. Their socio-cultural conditions are generally inconsistent with European co-operative principles. For instance: the real feature of traditional system of agricultural management and services interchange, which are in fact authoritative, causes the institutionalization of inner inequalities. Traditional co-operation is, in fact, the occasional labour or service interchange, but the permanent co-operation agreement is very rare. Traditional communities are not coherent and lack solidarity. Latin American co-operatives can't be successful.

without taking into consideration the general socio-economic conditions, the whole tradition included.

18. SILVA, J. L. E. /Economic analysis of rural co-operatives' equilibrium point./ Revista do Instituto de Laticínios Candido Tostes. 30, 180/181, 17-24 /1975/.

Pt

Brazil

19. RAU, B. R. K. Philosophy of rural industrialisation for socialist economy, Khadi Gramodyog, Bombay. 22, 7, 293-300 /1976/.

En

India

The article discusses the need for developing industrial co-operatives in India.

20. Guidelines in the organization and operation of compact farms. Concepts, functions, policies. Manila: Department of Agrarian Reform and Agricultural Credit Administration, 1975. pp. 35.

En

Philippines

Compact farming is defined as a voluntary grouping of small, individual farmers into larger operating units. It involves pooling the factors of production and use of unified management. However, the co-operative nature applies to the productive activities only and does not affect the nature of farm ownership. The value of such an arrangement to the small farmer is clear, it increases production, rationalizes land use and creates a favourable investment climate.

21. BETHLEHEIM, D. W. The effect of westernization on co-operative behaviour in Central Africa. International Journal of Psychology, Paris. 10, 3, 219-224 /1975/, tab. ref.

En

Zambia

Traditional African society emphasizes co-operation. The main hypothesis of this study is that the more "westernized" adults become, by reason of their education, occupation, or urban influence the less do they develop co-operatively.

No differences were found between degrees of westernization. The great differences between rural westernized people and traditional agriculturists is found to be consistent with earlier results, and probably reflects the conflicts between traditional co-operation and western competitive norms. Rural inhabitants tend to place a higher value on trust and traditional co-operative relations than their urban counterparts. Traditional villages in Zambia were used as an example.

#### ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: 11, 12, 13, 21, 44, 45, 48, 52, 114, 211.

22. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report on the FAO/SIDA/DSE Inter-regional Symposium on Integrated Rural Development, held in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, 19-23 September 1977. Rome: FAO, 1978. pp. 121.

En

Developing countries

Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm  
German Foundation for International Development, Frankfurt/M.  
Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome

The report is divided into two parts: 1/ The daily working paper of the Symposium, Some aspects of integrated rural development, by M. A. Zaman. This paper synthesizes the proceedings of the five regional Expert Consultations on IRD, which were held at Colombo, Jakarta, Nairobi, Bogota and Lome during 1975-76, and also draws upon other related materials. 2/ Conclusions and recommendations. There were discussed the political issues, the administrative development structure; the institutions and people's participation; agrarian reform; role of co-operatives, training, education and research; and international technical co-operation for IRD programmes. The list of participants is also included.

23. ANGER, G. G. J. ZLATARIC, B. Rural development and co-operatives in the Sahelian zone. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome. 1975, 2, 43-64.

En

Africa, West

24. BECKER, R. Coopératives et développement rural en Afrique /Co-operatives and rural development in Africa./ African Administration Studies, Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publiques, Tanqiers. 1974, 12, 47-52, 151-156.

En, Fr

Africa

This paper was first presented to a seminar on the integrated approach to rural development, held in Bula, Cameroon in October 1973. It draws up a balance sheet of the co-operative experiment in Africa and shows to what extent co-operatives can play a prominent part in rural development. As the co-operative movement has largely failed, a new formula is needed which is more oriented towards the African farmer, and better adapted to his socio-cultural environment and limited



financial means. The socio-economic aspects of the rural environment need careful study, rural animators are needed to communicate with farmers and help them participate in decision-making.

25. SALIMULLAH, S. I. A. B. M. A note on the condition of rural poor in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Development Studies, Dacca. 4, 2, 267-274 /1976/, ref. tab.

En

Bangladesh

The main purpose is to analyse the real condition of the rural poor in the country and the way out. The land development work in the initial phase and the increased absorptive capacity of agriculture when the development potential of land has been improved should provide more employment to rural labourers and a large number of technical personnel. By forming co-operative societies of various types some part of surplus farm and nonfarm labour may be employed. Cottage industries, poultry raising fish culture etc. are some suggested areas where co-operatives may be considered to reduce underemployment and disguised unemployment in rural areas.

26. Role of the agricultural co-operatives in economic development: the Ethiopian case. National Bank of Ethiopia: Quarterly Bulletin, Addis Abeba. 1, 2, 42-49 /1975/.

En

Ethiopia

27. WALTER, A. H. B. Progress or constraint? The rôle of co-operation in the development of copra-producing district of Eastern Fiji. Pacific Viewpoint, Wellington. 15, 2, 149-161 /1974/ fig., ref.

En

Fiji

The role of co-operation in copra production in four Fijian villages is discussed. While their successful establishment has been related to economic motivation, their continued existence in their present form is linked to their integration with village social organization.

28. DUBHASHI, P. R. Potentialities and limitations of co-operatives as agencies for integrated rural development. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay. 61, 1, 33-40 /1977/.

En

India

There are analysed the main limitations of co-operatives in their activity such as: no scientific formulation of the scale of finance for various crops; no proper arrangement for the supply of credit, bad management, formation of interest groups inside some societies, no proper credits, no proper extension and advisory services, no proper linkage between credit and marketing. The efforts to get out of these deficiencies in the form of special programmes as Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programme, Command Area Development Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and Twenty-Point Programme are described.

29. GEORGE, A. C. The task before the co-operatives. Kerala Co-operative Digest, Trivandrum. 1, 3, 26-32 /1975/.

En

India

30. KRISHNASWAMI, O. R. The problem of the rural poor and the role of co-operatives. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 4, 309-317 /1975/.

En

India

Contents: Introduction; Agricultural Labourers; The plight of landless poor; The role of co-operatives; Labour co-operatives; Land colonisation and co-operatives; Development of agriculture and off-farm activities and co-operatives; Rural industrialisation and industrial co-operatives; Distribution of consumer goods; Conclusion.

31. GONEN, A. WEINTRAUB, D. Community characteristics and differential regional participation. Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 16, 1/2, 7-24 /1976/.

En

Israel

Proceedings from the assumption that regional co-operation can have important developmental functions as regards mobilization of own resources, social integration, redistribution, and societal participation, the paper sets out to examine the community characteristics which influence differential interest and involvement in such co-operation.

32. ESTEVA, G. La agricultura en México de 1950 a 1975: el fracaso de una falsa analogía /Mexican agriculture 1950-1975: the failure of a false analogy./ Comercio Exterior, México City 25, 12, 1311-1322 /1975/.

Es

México

The restructuring of the Mexican agricultural sector especially since 1970, is outlined, covering the role of co-operatives.

33. MCCLINTOCK, C. Socio-economic status and political participation in Peru: the impact of agrarian co-operatives, 1969-1975, pp. 10.

En

Peru

Unpublished paper prepared for delivery at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, Calif. Sept. 2-5, 1975.

34. BAKURAMUTSA, M. La coopérative, moyen efficace de développement. /The co-operative, an efficient tool of development./ Amuka, Bukavu. 1976, 4, 36-43

Fr

Zaire

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

35. CRACOGNA, D. El cooperativismo en America Latina /The co-operative movement in Latin America./ Revista de la Cooperación. Buenos Aires. 33, 191, 35-46 /1977/.stat,tab,ref.

Es

Latin America

The brief description of the main problems of co-operative movement in Latin America as: relationship between co-operatives and the state, co-operative integration; covers also historical synthesis and statistical description of co-operative development in Latin America.

36. VAINSTOCK, A. Actividad economica y economía del lucro /Economic activity and profit economy./ Revista de la Cooperación, Buenos Aires. 32, 187, 4-17 /1976/.

Es

Argentina

The author analyses "Directions for fiscal policy for the year 1976" published by the Ministry of Economy of Argentina in 1975, and the present situation of co-operatives in the country. The co-operatives are profit-oriented enterprises, and the Act, which shows favoritism to the enterprises giving the largest profit, is unadequate to the needs of the co-operatives.

37. KHEIR, K. H. A. Structures co-opératives en République Arabe d'Egypte /Co-operative structures in Arab Republic of Egypt./ Révue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris. 51, 188, 117-123 /1977/.  
ref.

Fr

Egypt

Article on the role and structure of co-operatives in Egypt covers agricultural co-operatives, production co-operatives, housing co-operatives, consumer co-operatives and co-operative education.

38. HUBLI, C. S. The working of co-operatives in Mysore state. In: Planning for change. Delhi: Institute for Social and Economic Change, 1975. pp. 76-89.

En

India

39. Inde: Panorama du mouvement co-opératif /India - the panorama of the co-operative movement./ Révue des Études Coopératives, Paris. 1977, 187, 138-147, dgm. stat. tab.

Fr

India

The description of Statistical statements relating to the co-operative movement in India Part I, Credit societies 1973-1974; Part II, Non-credit societies 1972-73. Bombay, 1975,

published by Reserve Bank of India. The main statistical data and their interpretation, illustrated by diagrams, concerning co-operative credit and other co-operative sectors are given.

40. NADKARNI, R. V. Changing needs of the co-operative movement in India. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 11, 1, 24-35 /1976/.

En

India

Contents: Early co-operative development; Post-independence development; Challenge and problems; Main Challenge; Multi purpose approach; Production and trade; Building up internal resources a/ financial b/ personnel; Reorganization; Professional management; Strengthening the federal structure; Democratic management; Deofficialisation and depolisation; Member education; Attempts to tackle the problems through education and training; What the ICA can do?

41. DANIEL, A. Labour enterprises in Israel. Jerusalem: Academic Press, 1976. Vol. 1-2. pp. 312+232.

En

Israel

The first volume concerns the history and functioning of various types of co-operatives in the country, particularly in the agricultural sector and gives the special attention to the two most interesting co-operative forms, i. e. the kibbutz and the moshav. The second volume examines the institutions created and animated by General Confederation of Labor in Israel /Histadrut/ and by Hevrat Ovdim. The work gives the opportunity to learn the role of co-operatives in economy of the state and in construction of Israel.

42. FREDERICKS, L, J. Co-operative policy and co-operative development, with special reference to Malaysia, Swedish Journal of Agricultural Research, Uppsala. 4, 2, 117-128 /1974/, ref.  
 En Malaysia

Co-operative policy in colonial and post-war periods has suffered from over estimating co-operators' response to economic stimuli. Primary producers cannot be perceived as independent economic entities or decision makers but have to be related to the social systems forming the frame-work of their existence. The introduction of co-operatives into a system must be first investigated in terms of the total socio-economic milieu. A continuing programme of education and extension must be carried out both for members and the administration. Otherwise the co-operative movement will become devoid of ideological content and orientated solely to seeking economic gain. This makes temporary higher economic returns offered by middlemen attractive to members, so destroying the social fabric of the co-operative.

43. CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF TANGANYIKA LTD Ushirika wetu /Our co-operation/ Dar-es-Salaam: Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd, 1977. pp. 91.  
 Suahili Tanzania

The review of co-operative movement in Tanzania including: the history of co-operative movement in Tanzania under British occupation starting from 1932 to independence, the history from independence to present times, the main activities of Tanzanian co-operative movement and present achievements; the future plans and developments.

### III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 18, 23, 26, 32, 178, 192.

44. BUNDESSTELLE FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE. Internationale Agrar-entwicklung zwischen Theorie and Praxis. Bericht über die vierte landwirtschaftliche Projektleitertagung, Bonn 1973 /International agricultural theory between theory and practice. Report on the fourth meeting for agricultural project leaders, Bonn 1973./ Schriftenreihe der Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, Frankfurt a.M. 1974, 11, pp. 392.

De

Developing countries

The publication includes papers, results of discussions, marginal comments and recommendations from a 10-day conference attended by more than 120 agricultural project leaders from almost 60 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Future forms of co-operation in agriculture were discussed and the view was put forward that new methods should be sought as an addition to the established forms and instruments of agricultural aid, so that the work could be more specifically adapted and more appropriate to the changing conditions in the Third World. In future specialists in developing countries would increasingly be trained in their own countries while training and educational activities in countries like the German Federal Republic would be limited to the scientific and specialist activities related to their own development policies. A further main subject of the conference was the working out of "projects elements"/standardizable individual projects or sub-projects/.



45. FARIZOV, I. O. Sel'skokhozjaistvennaja proizvodstvennaja kooperacija v stranah, izpravshikh progressivnyj put' razvitija /Agricultural co-operatives in countries following a progressive path of development./ Sbornik Vysoka Skola Zemedelska, Institut Tropickeho a Subtropickeho Zemedelstvi, Prague. 1973, 6, 35-45.

Ru

Developing countries

New phenomena in the development of agricultural co-operatives were analysed in this paper. Such co-operatives have been set up as a result of accomplished democratic land reforms in the farming areas of certain developing countries, and they have been using non-capitalist production methods to the benefit of urban and rural working class.

46. ANCEY, G. Recensement et description des principaux systemes ruraux sahariens /Directory and description of principal sahelian rural systems./ Cahiers ORSTOM, SC. Humaines. 14, 1, 3-18 /1977/.

Fr

Africa: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad

47. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Basic-need strategy for Africa: Report of the Director-General. Report I on the 5th ILO African Regional Conference, Abidjan, 1977. Geneva: ILO, 1977. p. IV. 92, ref.

En, Fr

Africa

International Labour Office, Geneva

ISBN: 92-2-101797-4

Conference paper, comprising the Director General's report to an ILO Regional Conference on basic needs planning to combat poverty and unemployment in Africa-considers the potential role of ILO and covers health, nutrition, housing, youth problems, international migration, role of women, rural workers, rural co-operatives and rural development, wages, etc.

48. DELBRU, R. Les coopératives agropastorales, agents de développement de la steppe algérienne /The agropastoral co-operatives, agents of development in Algerian Steppe/. Bordeaux, 1977. pp. 151.

Fr

Algeria

49. DIRECCIÓN DE COOPERATIVAS. MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA PROVINCIA DEL CHACO. Cooperativas agrícolas del Chaco /Rural co-operatives in Chaco./ Resistencia: Ministerio de Economía, Provincia del Chaco, 1976.

Es

Argentina

Study on the development of rural co-operatives in province of Chaco describes the activities and services, products, geographic distribution of co-operatives in the province. Also is analysed participation of rural co-operatives in agricultural production of province.

50. FRANK, W. Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften in Kolumbien /Agricultural co-operatives in Colombia./ Zeitschrift für Ausländische Landwirtschaft, Frankfurt/M. 16, 1, 60-71 /1977/ ref.

De

Colombia

Article on agricultural co-operative in Colombia, with particular reference to coffee plantations - includes business organization of rural co-operatives with mixed agricultural production, examines the implementation of agrarian reforms and co-operative education.

51. TYAGI, S.S. Development of co-operatives: justification, policy, guidelines and plan of work. EPID Publication, No 22. Addis Abeba: Ministry of Agriculture, 1974. 1 vol.

En Ethiopia

Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia, Extension and Project Implementation Department, Addis Abeba

Report detailing the plan of operation of a development project concerning the promotion of agricultural co-operatives in Ethiopia - includes the background and objectives of integrated rural development strategy, training programme outline, technical assistance requirements, counterpart contribution and cost estimates.

52. MISHRA, R. B. The development of co-operative agriculture - some real constraints. Indian Cooperative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 25-37 /1975/.

En India

Contents: Basic determinants of success; Guidelines for remedial action.

53. SUNDARARAJULU, K. Agricultural co-operatives in India - a profile. NCDC Bulletin, New Delhi, 10, 1/2, 1-8 /1976/.

En India

Contents: General record of performance; Co-operatives underpin agricultural development; Co-operative agricultural credit; Co-operative marketing; Co-operative processing and storage; Supply of agricultural inputs; Co-operative fertilizer project; Co-operatives for weaker sections; Dairy co-operatives; Fishery co-operatives; External support to co-operatives; Reserve Bank

of India; agricultural refinance development corporation; Financing institutions for industries; State Bank of India and other nationalized commercial banks; National co-operative development corporation; Development strategy for co-operatives.

54. ATTARHA, S. S cteur coop ratif rural iranien. Observations sur les avatars d'un d veloppement ambigu / Iranian co-operative rural sector. Observations on the transformations in ambiguous development. / pp. 288.

Fr

Iran

The 3rd cycle made at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977.

55. Agricultural the co-operatives in Korea. Rural Review, Regional Office for the Far East, Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization. 2, 2, 1-13 /1975/, fig., tab.

En

Korea

A review of South Korean agriculture and the development of co-operatives is presented. Since their inauguration, the agricultural co-operatives have expended a great deal of effort on farm guidance, education, and supply of farm inputs.

56. ABDUL HAMID, A. S. Farmers co-operatives; tool for development of small farmers in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur: Farmers' Organization Authority, 1976. pp. 259, bibl. dgm., ref. stat. tab.

En

Malaysia

Compilation of articles and conference papers on agricultural co-operatives in Malaysia - deals with the role of farmers' organizations in agricultural development, the eradication of

poverty, food production and promotion of farm technology etc.

57. KASRYNO, F. ILAG, L.M. The progress of the farmers' association in Muda Irrigation scheme in Malaysia. Journal of Agricultural Economics and Development, College. Laguna. 4, 2, 162-177 /1974/.

En

Malaysia

The growth of farmers's associations and the factors associated with this growth and progress are discussed. The provision of supervised credit is one of the main tasks of the associations. In 1973, approximately 36 per cent of members participated in such credit programmes. A rice marketing scheme described has not been as successful as credit facilities, mainly because of management problems.

58. CRUZ, A. D. A comparative study of agricultural co-operatives in Japan and the Philippines. Studies in Asian Development, New Delhi. 1974, 2, 66-96.

En

Philippines

59. IGLESIA, J. C. STA. Evaluation of the operations of 25 farmers' barrio co-operatives in area 1, Nueva Ecija /Philippines/. Los Banos, Laguna: Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1976. pp. 129, tab.

En

Philippines

The Farmers' Barrio Co-operative /FBC/ was first organized in 1972 and is part of the integrated development programme. It has been conceived as part of a new approach to co-operation in the Philippines. Aimed at small farmers it consist of three distinct entities: 1/ FBCs; 2/ Area Marketing Co-operatives /AMCs/; and 3/ Farmers' Co-operative Banks /FCBs/. Some ob-

servations are: a/ credit should be used to promote the objectives of land reform, b/ loans should be extended on a supervisory basis, and credit should be integrated with marketing.

60. GUNARATNAM, S. Peasant colonization in the dry zone of Ceylon: an analysis of the present patterns, problems and suggestions for the future. Part I. Journal of Development and Administration, Colombo. 4,2, 49-60 /1974/.

En

Sri Lanka

The need for settlement is examined, providing details of the socio-economic background. Techniques of rice production are discussed showing that high yields are reflecting improved farm practices. Government assistance to settlement is examined and marketing arrangements are dealt with. These consist of: multipurpose co-operatives, trades and settlers themselves.

61. GUNARATNAM, S. Peasant colonization in the dry zone of Ceylon. Part II. Journal of Development and Administration, Colombo. 5, 1, 62-72 /1975/.

En

Sri Lanka

Examination of the settlement area shows that approximately 48% of total land available cannot be exploited for lack of water. Labour is under utilized, and much labour is wasted due to outmoded field practices. The schemes suffer from a lack of support, infrastructure being insufficient to meet the farmers' needs. Co-operative activity is rudimentary and the farmer goes to the co-operative for limited purposes usually only when credit is freely available.

62. CONNELL, J. The evolution of Tanzanian rural development. Journal of Tropical Geography, Singapore. 1974, 38, 7-18, ref., fig. tab.

En Tanzania

63. APHORPE, R. Peasants and planistrators: co-operatives in rural Tunisia. Development Studies Discussion Paper, University of East Anglia, Earlham Hall, Norwich. 1975, 8, pp. 58, ref.

En Tunisia, Kenya

The paper was written for a seminar for graduate students at the University of East Anglia. It draws on notes written as part of the author's involvement in the UNRISD project on co-operatives in various parts of the developing world. The co-operative movement in Tunisia up to 1970 is described and reviewed, and some comparisons drawn with Kenya.

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 94, 187, 207, 217.

64. ANDREW, P. An empirical investigation into the co-operative olive societies in Cyprus - some lessons to be learned. Agricultural Administration, Barking. 3, 2, 133-142 /1976/, ref, tab., fig.

En Cyprus

Prior to the Turkish invasion the Cypriot olive producers had joined together into co-operative ventures in an attempt to raise their standard of living by freeing themselves from exploitation by the private merchants. This case-study attempts to demonstrate how a group of farmers went about solving their economic problems through agricultural co-operatives and

provides a model of successful co-operatives to be emulated by many developing countries. The methodological approach is not only historical and descriptive but also analytical. Cyprus was visited several times between 1970-1973 to gather information and data and interview the managers of all olive co-operatives, as well as to hold meetings and interviews with Government officials, olive producers and private entrepreneurs engaged in the olive trade. The information collected from detailed examination of the records of the societies constitutes the basis for the article.

65. MARKIE, J. Some recent development affecting agricultural co-operatives, marketing and credit in Ethiopia. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome. 1975, 1, 54-61.

En Ethiopia

As background to the 1975 land reform in Ethiopia, the article briefly reviews the state of development of the Minimum Package Projects and Comprehensive Package Projects started under the Extension and Project Implementation Department set up in 1972, agricultural credit facilities, agricultural marketing agreement and the provisions of the Land Reform Law. Although the new government hopes to provide services to the rural sector through existing co-operatives, and the newly formed peasant associations include in their terms of reference the setting up of new co-operatives, very inadequate facilities exist at present for training staff for such developments.

66. CHAKU, O. Comparative efficiency of fruit marketing firms. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 1, 105-113 /1974/.

En India



An attempt was made to: 1/ estimate the comparative costs and labour requirements of apple handling; 2/ determine and measure the causes of variations in costs and labour outputs between co-operatives and private fruit marketing firms; and 3/ find and apply the means of increasing efficiency in the operations of the co-operative marketing, based on a study of five marketing firms - two from the co-operatives and three from private fruit forwarding agents, Kashmir, in 1973. The analysis revealed that variation in hourly labour costs was an important cause of variations in unit labour costs. Plant and non-plant hourly costs of co-operatives were highest because of high wage scales. The need for increasing the volume of apples was suggested in order to adjust hourly costs to those of the costs of private firms.

67. IJERE, M. O. The role of co-operatives in the marketing of Nigerian Agricultural Products. Co-operative Perspective. Poona. 10, 4, 22-30 /1976/.

En

India

68. KADVEKAR, S. V. Marketing of yarn - a problem before the management of co-operative spinning mills. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay. 61, 1, 117-125 /1977/.

En

India

The market for yarn in India has developed through stages and at present the decentralized textile sector depends on the co-operative spinning mills for their yarn requirements. The mills in weavers sector can satisfy 40% of their members. From marketing point of view, the mills in growers sector are not able to market all their output. Naturally the mills suffer from the crisis on account of accumulation of huge

stock of unsold yarn. Quality control must be improved and an institutional arrangement on the lines of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu must be established which would help mills by undertaking marketing.

69. LAL, C. SINGH, B. A study into functioning of the co-operative marketing societies in the Punjab... with the special reference to Ludhiana District. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 11, 4, 28-26 /1977/, stat. tab.

En

India

The study analyses co-operative marketing societies in Ludhiana District, which is working under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme since 1961 and covers the period 1963-64 to 1975-76. The main problems discussed are: own funds, deposits, capital investment, marketing of agricultural produce, source of finance, supply and distribution and profit and loss.

70. MCLAREN, S. Co-operative marketing societies - case studies in Marathwada. Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay. 9, 39, A-82, A-91 /1974/.

En

India

In view of the fact that co-operative marketing societies generally have not been successful from the point of view of sale of produce and recovery of loan, and in breaking the nexus of the moneylender-traders, a detailed study of individual societies was carried out in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state to test their potentialities. The objective in studying these co-operative marketing societies was to describe and analyze them as they are presently functioning and to measure the claims about them against the

observed reality. The experiences of the inactive societies suggested that the close relationship between the government and the societies was not healthy. Owing to a large number of inactive societies, the scarcity of skilled marketing personnel and the continuous financial dependency of many taluka societies on the government it is suggested that marketing societies should not be organized at the subdistrict level. The taluka societies should be consolidated under the management of more powerful district level societies. Co-operative marketing societies must be developed as independent marketing expert organizations to attract the business and respect of the cultivators in the market places. They must have sufficient funds, trained personnel and energetic foresighted leaders. This study has shown that such conditions are seldom fulfilled at the taluka level.

71. OSUTOGUN, C. A. ADESIMI, A.A. Problems and prospects of the development of a rural market in South-Western Nigeria. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome. 1977, 1, 37-45, map, tab., ref.

En

Nigeria

The objective of the paper is to examine the problems and possibilities of the development of the rural land market in South-Western Nigeria. The paper examines: a/ the conditions that may facilitate the emergence of a rural land market, b/ the probable prices for different categories of agricultural land and c/ the likely effects of the introduction of land tax on development of market transactions in rural land.

72. BENITEZ GAMBIRAZIO, A. Le problème agraire au Pérou. Remarques sur le secteur de la commercialisation /The agrarian problem in Peru. Remarks on marketing/. pp. 181.

Fr

Peru

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif. Paris in 1976.

73. CENTRO NACIONAL DE CAPACITACIÓN ET INVESTIGACIÓN PARA LA REFORMA AGRARIA. Commercialización de productos agrícolas. Caso: central de cooperativas Jose Carlos Matiategui-ICA /Marketing of agricultural products, case study of the Jose Carlos Matiategui Co-operative-ICA/. Lima, 1975. pp. 254. tab. fig. map.

Es

Peru

74. BAKKER, J. H. File of photocopied reports on farming co-operatives in the North Western Provinces of Zambia. Amsterdam: Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers, 1972. pp. 92.

En

Zambia

This collection of project reports on agricultural co-operatives in the north-western province of Zambia describes and analyses marketing and production co-operatives in the individual districts in relation to the work of the Netherlands peace corps, the financing of co-operatives, agricultural planning and the co-operative movement. Financial statistical data of several co-operatives and calculations of utilization costs of tractors are included.

See also: 74, 140, 147, 230.

75. Report of the group farming conference June 10-12, 1975  
Madison, Wisconsin. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, Madison,  
Wisc. 1975, 49. pp. 36.

En

Worldwide

The objective of the conference was to bring together in a systematic way present knowledge regarding experiences with group farming. The term "group farming" was used to include agricultural production co-operatives and other forms of group of collective farming. This summary of the proceedings discusses some theoretical issues and presents a typology of group farming systems. Brief sketches, based on the papers, are given of several different types of group farming. Finally, a number of questions and unresolved issues raised at the conference are summarized. Galeski distinguishes four types: those created by believers in an ideology; those created by landless families who could acquire the land but not operate individual holdings; government sponsored farms; and those organized by farmers to get the advantages of a large operation. These groups are not mutually exclusive. Criteria are suggested for comparing different forms of collective farming, the most important being 1/ joint ownership of land and other means of production, and 2/ socialization of work. Bennett goes further to distinguish between communalism and co-operation. The case studies described in some detail in the individual papers are grouped together under the headings: 1/ communal farms /the Israeli kibbutz and the Hutterites/; 2/ national collective farming systems /Soviet collectives and Chinese communes/; 3/ mixed collective, individual farming systems /Yugoslavia, Tanzania, Tunisia/; 4/ group farming in industrialized countries /Japan and France/. Some of the issues emanating from the discussions were: internal organization problems, member commitment, motivation and morale, and the ambiguities in roles of both managers and members; type of socio-economic system within which the group farm is to function; degree of centralization of decision-making;

transferability of experience between countries. A partial bibliography of materials found useful by conference participants, and a list of these participants is also included. The complete proceedings of the conference are to be published in book form.

76. BINSBERGEN VAN, A. F. E. The contribution of small farmers and rural workers towards food production and development in Latin America. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome. 1977, 1, 15-24, tab., ref.

En

Latin America

Following a brief discussion of the role of agriculture in development, the paper tries to relate the two sets of major problems of under-development - the relationship of employment, technology and income, and that of land tenure and rural structure, to effective means of action, viz: agrarian transformation and the organization of peasants and farm workers in Latin America. The conclusion drawn is that small farmers cannot make a greater contribution to agricultural production and development than hitherto unless there is a through-going structural reform under which they can be organized into co-operatives, collective farms or other such associations, especially peasant community enterprises /Empresas Comunitarias Campesinas/ as a major self-help catalyst.

77. MOHR, H. J. Die Rolle der kommunitarischen landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen in einer ländlichen Entwicklungsstrategie /The role of collective agricultural enterprises in a strategy for a rural development/. Vierteljahresber. Probl. Entwicklungs Bonn. 1974, 56, 147-172.

De

Latin America

Many Latin American countries have made communal agricultural enterprises a part of their national rural development with the aim of offering the rural marginal population the possibility of more efficient production. This paper presents case studies from Colombia, Chile and Peru. It is concluded, that the communal enterprises helped the farmers to experience and apply technical progress and to improve their living standards. However, these enterprises cannot achieve complete success with the rural marginal population because this population also includes the ruling class. Every developmental strategy which starts with the marginal population is rather limited.

78. ALAMGIR, M. Some aspects of Bangladesh agriculture: review of performance and evaluation of policies. Bangladesh Development Studies, Dacca. 3, 3, 261-300 /1975/, ref.

En

Bangladesh

Average size of farms in Bangladesh is about 3,5 acres /1960/. Credit is a major problem for the many small farms. The degree of exploitation is high. The formation of co-operatives is necessary to take advantage of economies of scale. The future of agriculture is closely linked with the adoption of innovations and social reforms.

79. BRONGER, D. Caste system and co-operative farming in India. In: Economic and social aspects of Indian development. Basel: Horst Erdmann Verlag, 1975. pp. 243-293.

En

India

80. SIEBERT, M. LATIF, A. A. Hinweise zur Entwicklung des Feldfutterbaus in landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften und Staatsgütern Iraks /The development of need crop production

in agricultural co-operatives and state farms in Iraq., Beitrage zur Tropischen Landwirtschaft und Veterinärmedizin, Leipzig.  
14, 2, 119-130 /1976/.

De

Iraq

The development of efficient crop production is a very important aspect of intensifying Iraq agriculture, for reasons of both national economy and farm management. In agricultural co-operatives and state farms in the central and southern parts of Iraq the increased production of lucerne, Alexandrine clover, maize and barley can contribute towards developing an efficient animal production and maintaining and improving soil fertility. Experiment and test results obtained show that these crops can provide extremely high yields, if certain principles for their cultivation are followed. The speed at which this important production reserve can be utilized for Iraq agriculture will depend mainly on diffusion of government efforts to publicize feed crop production and to carry out the organization of production required.

81. ABARBANEL, J. S. The co-operative farmer and the welfare state. Economic change in an Israeli moshav. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1974. pp. XVI., 236.

En

Israel

ISBN 0-7190-0573-6

This is a study of a moshav composed mainly of immigrants of varied backgrounds, so that each farmer is able to cope with economic and social developments more or less successfully, depending on his social capital. A detailed analysis is made of the individual histories of the members, and the various social categories from which they are drawn are carefully



worked out. By the time the village began to be viable the role of the farmer in Israel was being revised, and this was reflected in the rejection by these farmers of the more pioneering aspects of the moshav while at the same time, they retained those norms and values centring on political, social and economic equality and co-operation. But co-operation was to be accepted in so far as it was instrumental in enabling the individual to farm successfully. The setting for these conflicts and their partial resolution is documented in an analysis, largely quantified, of the access of farmers to different types of land, and of the extent to which they can get aid within and outside the village, or from the village or organized institutions outside it. A detailed analysis is made of the effect of the phase in the family cycle on problems of labour and consumption and how the chance of having children of one or the other sex affects the development of farms. Details are given of transfers of mutual aid, transfer of land between farmers, and collaborative partnerships, in relation to links set up by kinship and marriage, neighbourhood, friendship, farming interests, and common "ethnic origin" within Jewry.

82. BAR, J. A mathematical model of a village co-operative based on the mathematical decomposition principles of linear programming. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Ithaca, N.Y. 57, 2, 353-357 /1975/, ref.

En

Israel

The model presented describes a type of farmers' co-operative which functions in a typical collective Israeli village or "moshav". Such a co-operative serves all of the thirty to eighty farmers in one village, most of whom possess equal quantities of basic production factors, providing them whatever they require for operating their farms. This model

attempts to describe the behaviour of the entire village production system, i.e., that of the members as well as that of the co-operative society's management. The theory of linear programming and the decomposition principle /Dantzig and Wolfe/ is used to present the internal market and to clarify the problems involved in the relations between the co-operative society and its members.

83. BOCKENHEIMER, P. Zur Wirtschafts - und Bevölkerungsstruktur des Kibbutz Einat. Eine Fallstudie /Economic and population structure of Einat kibbutz a case study/ Geographische Rundschau, Braunschweig. 1975, 27.

De Israel

84. COHEN, E. LESHEM, E. Survey of regional co-operation in three regions of collective settlement. Rehovot: Settlement Study Center, 1969.

En, He Israel

The purpose of this survey was to examine the forms of regional co-operation among collective settlements /Kibbutzim/. Regions with differing development patterns were compared with respect to the nature of regional co-operation.

85. LESSEM, R. Kibbutz and commune. Journal of General Management, London. 2, 2, 66-79 1975, fig., tab., ref.

En Israel

The ways in which particular economic enterprises in co-operative farms tackle a wide range of responsibilities are discussed. Examples are taken from Japan /Sony Corporation/;

Yugoslavia /"self management"/, an Israeli kibbutz and a Chinese commune. The main concern is to emphasize socio-economic organizations employing "democratic" methods of management.

86. WEITZ, R. SOLOMONICA, D. SHAKED, U. /Ideology and farming characteristic variables in the moshavim./ Rehovot: Settlement Study Centre, 1975.

He

Israel

The study notes the discrepancies between the fundamental principles of the Moshav /Smallholder/ Movement, and the actual situation. The shift in emphasis from ideological structure to professional proficiency and the effects of non-farming income sources on social cohesion are analyzed.

87. CHOI, W. Y. Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe unter verschiedenen Kooperationsformen und agrarpolitischen Massnahmen in Korea. Eine Mikrodynamische Studie mittels eines Systemsimulationsmodells und rekursiven Entscheidungssystemen über die Auswirkungen der agrarpolitischen Alternativen und verschiedener Kooperationsintensitäten in der Milchviehhaltung auf die Entwicklung landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe. /Development possibilities for farms under various forms of co-operative and agricultural policy measures in Korea. A micro-dynamic study using a systems stimulation model and a recursive decision system on the effects of agricultural policy alternatives and various intensities of co-operation in dairy farming on the development of farms. pp. 175, ref., fig., tab.

De

Korea, Republic of

The doctor's thesis made at University of Giessen, 1974.

88. MARTINEZ-ALIER, J. Haciendas, plantations and collective farms: agrarian class societies, Cuba and Peru. London; Frank Cass, 1977. pp. 185.

En

Peru, Cuba

89. MONTEMAYOR, J. M. Compact farming: a study in institution building. Laguna: Department of Land Tenure and Management, Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1975. p. 278.

En

Philippines

This is a case study of farmers' association and co-operation in different areas of the Philippines. The study follows a cross disciplinary approach and investigates the role of kinship in farming, co-operative relations, as well as legal, economic and administrative linkages. The only joint activity common to all groups relates to obtaining institutional loans, e.g. banks where members are jointly held responsible for repayment. During the period of study it was observed that several farmers had reverted to individual production and marketing operations. Co-operative farming in this context is thus merely an exercise in production, processing, marketing and credit techniques for small farms. There is also a social need for the long-term development of the area.

90. ELLMAN, A. O. RATNAWERA, D. S. New settlement schemes in Sri Lanka: a study of twenty selected youth schemes, co-operative farms, DDC agricultural projects, and land reform settlements.

Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Colombo, Research Study Series No. 5. Colombo, 1974, p. XIII., 234.

En

Sri Lanka

Agricultural research monograph on new land settlement schemes in Sri Lanka - examines experience in 20 settlements of 4 types comprising rural youth schemes, co-operative farming, agricultural projects and land reform settlements set up to create employment opportunity, to increase agricultural production, to develop agricultural co-operatives, achieve self help and to encourage community development and includes a comparative analysis of the 4 types and recommendations.

91. PALLIER, G. Un îlot de cultures maraichères en zone soudano-sahélienne: les jardins du lac de Bam en Haute-Volta  
/An island of market gardening in the Sudan-Sahelian region: the gardens of Lake Bam in Upper Volta./ Cahiers d'Outre-Mer, Bordeaux. 28, 111, 252-274 /1975/, fig., gph., map.

Fr

Upper Volta

On the shores of a half natural, half artificial lake, the Upper Volta authorities have created, with foreign aid, an area with irrigated vegetable growing which covers about 60 ha. After numerous experiments, those who were in charge decided to specialize almost exclusively in French beans, which are mostly exported by air to France. At the moment, these gardens are prosperous while the co-operative which is linked with this project is unable to pay its way and has to rely on subsidies to balance its budget.

See also: 25.

92. DOSHI, R.R. Agro-based co-operative industries and their contribution to national income, employment and exports.

Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 11, 4, 21-27 /1977/.

En

India

Article discusses the role of agro-based co-operative industrial units and then gives the case study of following co-operative sugar factories: Saswad Mali Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Malingar, Yeshwant Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Akluj and Shankar Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Sadashivnagar analysing their membership, area of coverage, contribution to national income, capital formation, employment, export and welfare.

93. THAKUR, D. S. Impact of dairy development through milk co-operatives - a case study of Gujarat. Indian Journal of

Agricultural Economics, Bombay. 30, 3, 83-89 /1975/.

En

India

The development and growth of four co-operative milk unions in Anand, Mehsana, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, Gujarat were examined. The impact of these milk co-operatives on the economic conditions of the farmers in general and the weaker sections in particular was analyzed, based on a survey in 1974-75 of a sample of 400 milk producers selected from 24 milk societies in 24 experimental villages, 200 of them selected from eight control villages. The milk unions made remarkable progress in terms of the number of milk societies and total membership, share capital, milk collection and the value of milk and milk products sold. Milk production per animal and market surplus in the case of cows and buffaloes was higher among the weaker sections than among the medium and large farmers in the experimental villages. This difference was less marked in the control villages. In the experimental

villages, the use of improved agricultural inputs and total incomes were also found to be higher.

94. EL-MARRAKCHI, A. /The Kenitra dairy co-operative./ pp. 61. ref.

Fr

Morocco

The thesis made at Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort France in 1974. This thesis examines the administrative and financial organization of the Kenitra dairy co-operative, its operations, its role in the dairy economy /in relation to profitability of milk production, the milk market and future prospects/, and finally its role in relation to herd hygiene, feeding hygiene, cowshed and milking hygiene, and storage of milk on the farm. The study demonstrates the importance of the co-operative for the region concerned.

#### IRRIGATION CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 179.

95. Water users associations in Argentina. In: Radosevich, G. and Kirkwood, C. Organizational alternatives to improve on-farm water management in Pakistan. Fort Collins, Colo., 1975. pp. 62-68.

En

Argentina

96. MISRA, S. P. Financial appraisal of minor irrigation investments in Bareilly Tehsil of Raieson District, Madhya Pradesh. Journal of National Co-operative Land Development Banks' Federation Ltd., Bombay. 13, 4, 37-60 /1975/.

En

India

Contents: Introduction; Role of farm investment; Main aspect of appraisal; Objectives; Plan Study.

97. PATEL, S. M. Need for establishing model water co-operatives in India. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 56-69 /1975/.

En

India

✓ Contents: General; The present status of irrigation in Gujarat; The problems of canal irrigation system; Under utilisation of the potentials created; Inefficient supply of irrigation water; Lack of proper distribution organization; Need for establishing model water co-operative in India; Advantages of water co-operatives to the farmers /irrigators/; Advantages to the State Governments Kaira Dist. As experimental site for water co-operatives Proposed activities of water co-operatives.

98. WADE, R. Water to the fields: India's changing strategy. South Asian Review, London. 8, 4, 301, 321 /1975/, ref.

En

India

The Command Area Development Programme, which has become one of the main components of Indian agricultural policy, cuts across administrative boundaries and existing practices. It is argued here that there is now sufficient programme to provide a basis for assessments and research on a number of issues which are likely to have a bearing on success or failure of the programme. In particular, attention is focussed on three issues: alternative approaches to land development and consolidation, the effect of rotational irrigation, both on aggregate output and on the incomes of poorer farmers, and the role of water associations.



## FISHERY CO-OPERATIVES

99. DWIVEDI, S. N. Fishery resources and development through fishermen co-operatives. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12., 2, 1-9 /1975/.

En

India

↳ Contents: Fish production - India and World Fisheries; Marine Fisheries; Mackerel, and oil sardine; Utilisation of low priced fish; Estuaries and backwaters; Inland fisheries; Conclusion.

100. HOURE, A. Amorce at aleas d'une implantation co-opérative: les coopératives de pêche dans la région d'Agadir /Program and risks of introducing of co-operatives: fisheries co-operatives in Agadir region./ pp. 123.

Fr

Morocco

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1975.

## MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

101. LADD, G. W. A model of a bargaining co-operative. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Ithaca, N.Y. 56, 3, 509-519 /1974/, ref.

En

Worldwide

This paper analyses behaviour of a co-operative of raw material producers. The co-operative sells a production input to producers, provides a "free" service to members, and

13806

24.9.79

bargains with processors for raw material price. One analysis assumes the co-operative's objective is maximization of raw material price received by members. Another assumes the objective is maximization of quantity marketed through the co-operatives. The co-operative has three instruments to manipulate to attain its objective. First order maximization conditions for the two objectives are quite different from each other and from "marginal cost equals marginal revenue" conditions.

102. MIETTE, R. Les coopératives polyvalentes en Algérie /Multipurpose co-operatives in Algeria./ Afrique et l'Asie, Paris, 1974, 102, 31-39.

Fr

Algeria

The Algerian government has established co-operatives with an economic and a political purpose. The co-operative has become the necessary link between the central power and farmers even in administrative, social and educational fields. Though membership is theoretically free, it will be the only channel to be subsidized by the State.

103. BATRA, J. D. Tribal co-operatives progress and developments. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay. 60, 3, 155-163 /1977/.

En

India

To meet the needs of tribal population there have been organized nearly 100 large sized multipurpose co-operative societies /LAMPS/ for the following purposes: share capital contribution, loans and subsidies for storage godowns, establishment of milk chilling centers, establishment of units for agricultural

products processing, etc. The other efforts undertaken to solve problems of tribal societies are also described.

104. DESHMUKH, M. A. Shiram Multi-Purpose Co-operative Services Society Limited Kasba Bawanda, Kolhapur. Co-operative Perspective Poona. 12, 1, 57-66 /1977/, stat., tab.

En

India

The case study of the Shiram Multi-purpose Service Co-operative Society, Kasba Bavada, Kolhapur /registered in 1929/ - covers area of operation, membership, share capital, reserve and other funds, government loans, agricultural finance, investments, grain shops and other shops, fertilizer section, supply of other requisities, the lift irrigation section, dairy scheme, management of the society and its special features.

#### CREDIT AND BANKING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 3, 61, 65, 172, 207, 220, 225.

105. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Agricultural credit for development. Rome: FAO, 1975, pp. 160.

En

Developing countries

Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome  
Cassa di Risparmio Delle Provincie Lombarde, Milan

This report was the basic working document for the World Conference on Agricultural credit for Small Farmers, held in Rome, 14-21 October 1975. The report begins with a statement of the needs for agricultural development and the role of

credit in this. Chapter II continues with an examination of development trends, the place of the agricultural sector in these and the consequent implications for credit policies. Operational issues are studied in Chapter III, whilst Chapter IV examines resources for credit operations, with particular attention being paid to the issues connected with the formation and mobilization of rural savings. The role of co-operatives is discussed. The services and examining their probable future development in the light of trends in rural development strategies.

106. KASMAN, C. Introducción al estudio del mercado financiero /Introduction to the study of financial market./ Revista de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4, 1/2, 53-68 /1977/.

Es

Argentina

Prepared for the Seminar on Functional Management of Co-operative Finances, held in Rio Ceballos /Province of Cordoba/, June 17-20, 1976. There are given main conceptions concerning banking system, credit systems, taking under special consideration the situation of Argentinian co-operatives.

107. AMES, G. C. W. Ryots' reward: a study of production credit repayment problems of small farmers in Mysore State, India. pp. 233.

En

India

Dissertation Abstracts International A34, 5, 2126 /1973/  
The doctor's thesis made at University of Tennessee, 1973.

108. BHAGAT, M. G. Management of a village credit co-operative society. A case study. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly. Bombay. 61, 1, 137-148 /1977/.

En

India

This is a scrupulous description of the Tudyalur Co-operative Agriculture Services Ltd, registered as a village credit society in 1955. The description covers: area of operation, membership, share capital, reserve fund, deposits, outside borrowings, loans and advances to members, manufacturing and distribution activities, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, cattle and poultry feeds, other extension activities, administration, functions of president, functions of directors, functions of the secretary, function of the committees and conclusions.

109. BHUYAN, B. Analysis of co-operative credit in Orissa. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 11, 2, 233-242 /1974/.

En

India

An attempt is made to analyze the different aspects of agricultural co-operative credit in Orissa. Specifically the objectives were to discover the trends in loans advanced, out-standing, overdue, bad and doubtful debts, to ascertain the effects of co-operative finance on increase of agricultural income by using regression analysis and to find out the interrelationship between repaying capacity and the repayment of credit during the period 1960-61 to 1971-72. The data were collected from the Statistics section of the Co-operative Department of Orissa.

110. CHARI, T. S. K. Productivity in co-operative banking. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 11-23 /1975/.

En

India

111. CHOUBEY, B. N. Economic viability of branch extention by co-operative banks. A case study. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly. Bombay. 61, 1, 149-158 /1977/.

En

India

Extention of branches by co-operative banks to cover all the rural areas of the country is essential for rural development. The co-operative banks, given proper leadership, management competence and adequate infrastructural support, have greater potential to branch out in the areas. However, opening of branches must be preceded by scientific planning and appropriate location, based on proper surveys of requirements, economic environments and business potential. There are discussed steps in planning, locational models, which are divided into gravity models and transportation models, projecting loan business and all the methods of scientific management, which can be useful for this aims, are presented.

112. DADHICH, C. L. Integration of development and production co-operative credit structures - some reflections. Landbank Journal, Bombay. 14, 3, 29-38 /1976/.

En

India

Contents: Advantages;Specialized institutions;Need for revitalisation;Merger.

113. DESAI, V. V. Agricultural credit. Eastern Economist, New Delhi. 67, 2, 82-92 /1976/.

En

India

The reconstruction of co-operative banks and the measures taken under the 20-Point Economic Programme as an element bridging the gap between supply and demand of agricultural credit.

114. HODIS, J. The agricultural co-operatives in India as a means to control the money lender interest rates. Sbornik Vysoka Skola Zemedelska, Institut Tropickeho a Subtropickeho Zemedelstvi, Prague. 1973, 6, 3-15.

En

India

Agricultural credit co-operatives have exercised a considerable effect on a gradual suppression and replacement of the money lender in the Indian farm finance. The agricultural credit co-operatives and other factors have succeeded in gradually cutting down the loan interest rates, and in changing the relative importance of individual credit sources. A number of socio-economic problems exist in the Indian village as well as within the agricultural co-operatives. In the recent years there has been an increase in the influence of landlords and large farmers in the operations of the agricultural credit co-operatives because these two categories represent the membership majority, and consequently absorb most of credit granted. The landlords and large farmers in most cases also control the co-operative management. The credit co-operatives may, to some extent, resolve the small farmer's credit problems, but they do not and cannot resolve the major problem faced by him: low productivity, small per hectare yields, the resultant high production cost,

etc. However, the agricultural credit co-operatives exercise a very beneficial effect on the control of exorbitant loan interest rates, and on the transformation of subsistence into commercial farming. They also contribute to farm modernization.

115. MENAMKAT, A. Developmental problems and the role of credit co-operatives in Indian agriculture /A study covering four five-year plans/ European University Papers. Series V, Economics. 1975, 101 pp. 410.

En

India

ISBN 3-261-01603-5

The objectives of this study are 1/to point out the flaws, if any, in the agricultural policies and programmes that have been adopted in the course of the 5-year plans up to 1970-71, 2/to determine the problems that still plague the agricultural sector, and 3/to formulate a sound strategy for agricultural development in the light of the past failures and present problems. Part I deals with agriculture in general. Part II, which deals with agricultural credit co-operatives, grows out of the strategy proposed in Part I: it gives a historical view and treats the operational and juridical structure of agricultural credit co-operatives. In a final chapter of Part II the role of agricultural credit co-operatives is assessed and suggestions made for such modifications in their operations and policies as will suit the proposed agricultural strategy.



116. MISRA, J. P., SINGH, R. I. SINGH, G. N. Operational efficiency of farm financing organizations in relation to credit needs of farmers in Block, Sadar District Basti /U.P./ - a case study. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 4, 353-360 /1975/.

En India

117. NARAYANA KURUP, T. N. Price of rural credit - an empirical analysis of Kerala. Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay. 11, 27, 998-1006 /1976/.

En India

118. PATEL, A. D. SINGH, S. B. An appraisal of Dena Bank's Crop Finance in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat /case study/. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 89-100 /1975/.

En India

Contents: Methodology; District; Branches; Borrowers; Results and Discussion ; Information sources for bank loans; Crop loan and paid our farm expenditure; Relationship between paid our farm expenditure and crop loan; Repayment of crop loan; period of repayment; Mode of repayment; Reasons for borrowing from Commercial bank; Conclusion.

119. PATIL, B. P. Commercial Banks financing primary agricultural credit co-operatives. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 39-47 /1975/.

En India

Contents: Need for coordination; Point of coordination; Financing the primaries; Recommendations of Pai Group; A model case of Maharashtra; Other study teams; Conclusions.

120. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Survey of State and Central Co-operative Bank advances - 1974. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Bombay. 29, 12, 1210-1239 /1975/.

En

India

121. SAGAR, S. Co-operative long-term credit in Tamil Nadu. Journal of National Co-operative Land Development Bank's Federation Ltd, Bombay. 13, 4, 13-36 /1975/.

En

India

Contents: Early history; Single agency for short and long term credit; Organization of primary land mortgage banks; Townsend committee; Establishment of Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank; Enactment for land mortgage banks; The first decade - 1929-1939; Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar Committee; Mixed trends 1940-49; Bifurcation and growth during 1950-59; Creation of Andhra State; Reorganization of States; Procedural changes; Formation of ARC-PAP Scheme; Takeover of taccavi credit; Visit of world bank team; 1970-74 IDA credit; Creation of agricultural credit stabilization fund and failed wells fund; Lift irrigation societies; Inspection cell; The retard; Financial position - 1973-74; Plans in prospect.

122. SCHLUTER, M.G.G. PARIKH, O. G. The interaction of co-operative credit and uncertainty in small farmer adoption of the new cereal varieties. Artha-Vikas, Vallabh Vidyanagar. 11, 2, 31-48 /1974/.

En

India

The role of co-operative credit in the adoption of High Yielding Varieties /HYV/ by small farmers is examined, based on data collected from a sample of 225 farmers in Mehsana district of north Gujarat and 120 farmers in Surat district

of South Gujarat in 1969-70 and 1971-72 respectively. It is argued that profitability and some degree of certainty are preconditions for small farmers to decide to adopt HYV and that co-operative credit is a significant factor in determining the ability to adopt. The survey data are used to fit a linear regression function with acreage under HYV as the dependent variable and the availability of co-operative credit as one of the independent variables. The regression coefficient for availability of co-operative credit is found to be high for a highly uncertain rice crop, showing the importance of co-operative credit for adoption. For a less uncertain wheat crop neither the value of assets nor availability of co-operative credit is positively related to adoption.

123. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report to the government of Indonesia on agricultural credit and co-operatives; based on the work of R.J. Turner. TA 3101. Rome: FAO, 1972. pp. IV., 32, ref., app.

En

Indonesia

Food and Agricultural Organization, Rome  
United Nations Development Programme

The rural credit policy and the co-operative movement in Indonesia are briefly appraised. Tradition and basic political ideals place great emphasis on the role of co-operatives in contributing to the community and social projects. Agricultural credit has two aspects: short-term loans and production loans. Lack of co-ordination with regard to inputs, price policy, and uncertainties in development of financial institutions seem to be the major difficulties to overcome. The advisory work carried out by the expert

is described. Actions recommended were, inter alia, a price policy change, investigations to determine credit need estimates, improvements in the structure and function of rural credit supplying institutions, and improvements in the training of personnel of Directorate General of Co-operatives.

124. SUNG HOOM KIM Theoretical interpretations of rural credit policies in Korea. Asian Economies, Seoul. 1975, 15, 5-14.

En

Korea

Contents: Introduction; Equity aspects of credit problems; Efficiency aspects of credit use; Capital rationing in agriculture; Closing remarks. The problems of rural co-operatives are included.

125. PATTISON, R. V. Small farmer credit: a case study of four villages near Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, pp. 226.

En

Mexico

Dissertation Abstracts International A 34, 7, 3657 /1974/. The doctor's thesis made at University of Colorado, 1973. The analysis is based on a district study in 1970 of a random sample of ejidal farmers in four selected villages near Guadalajara, Mexico. Implications of the study are: 1/ the involvement of governmental institutions within a village credit system improves the functioning of the system by providing forms of credit complementary to the moneylender 2/ government banks should attach priority to those villages with monopolistic conditions in the informal credit market, so as to have wider impact in rural Mexico.

126. WHELOCK, G. C. YOUNG, F. W. Macrosocial accounting for municipalities in the Philippines: rural banks and credit co-operatives. Cornell International Agriculture Bulletin, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Ithaca, N.Y. 1973, 36, pp. 64, fig., tab., ref., app.

En

Philippines

Both rural banks and credit co-operatives are attempts to create nationally supported institutions for administering credit for smaller farmers. They rationalize the money market and help eliminate high interest rates. The two institutions are designed to complement each other rather than complete. This bulletin reports on the situation in the Philippines and integrates the findings into the broader macro-social accounting framework.

127. POMERLEAU, Y. Figures that speak for themselves /The People's Banks at 31 December 1976/. Co-operative Information, Geneva. 53, 3, 69-85 /1977/, stat., tab.

En

Rwanda

A socio-economic survey was made of the situation at 31 December 1976 in all the People's Banks in Rwanda. The overall impression to be gained from this survey is that banks are truly "people's banks"; they have met with immediate success all over the country, offering their services first and foremost to the masses. The report gives figures, which attest to the popularity of the People's Banks in Rwanda.

128. MSAMBICHAKA, L. A. MABLE, R. B. M. Agricultural credit and the development of ujamaa villages in Tanzania. ERB paper 74.10 Dar es Salaam; University of Dar es Salaam, Economic Research Bureau, 1974. p. 40.

En

Tanzania

129. DUBAN, M. P. Place et rôles du mouvement coopératif de credit au Kivu. Etude de cas: la coopérative centrale de credit à Bukavu /Zaire/ Place and role of credit co-operative movement in Kivu. Case study: the apex credit co-operative in Bukavu /Zaire/. pp. 227.

Fr

Zaire

The unpublished diploma made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977.

#### CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

130. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1976.

En

Asia, South-East

The book contains the papers presented at the Open Asian Conference in Consumer's Co-operation held in October 1974 in Malaysia and the resolutions adopted at the conference. The papers presented discuss the quantitative aspect of the movement in various countries.

131. HAFNER, O. Coopérative de consommation et milieux africains. Résumé de la thèse d'Othmar Hafner soutenue en 1974 à l'Institut Catholique de Paris et intitulée: Commercialisation et développement: l'entreprise coopérative Trafipro au Rwanda. /A consumer co-operative in the African environment. Summary of a thesis presented at the Institut Catholique in Paris in 1974 entitled "marketing" and development: the Trafipro co-operative in Rwanda/. Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris. 1975, 37, 79-90.

Fr

Rwanda

Founded in 1959, Trafiro claims more than 50000 members /between 5% and 10% of all the families in Rwanda/. In its 26 branches are found items of everyday use ,textiles, food, etc. the volume of which accounts for some 15% of the total volume of these items sold in Rwanda. Also found are agricultural inputs and tools, although on a smaller scale as these items are often distributed by agricultural development agencies. In addition, Trafiro collects, at 29 buying points, about 40% of the coffee produced in Rwanda. The enterprise has about 440 employes.

#### WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 19.

132. Continuing project in the programme of work and priority in the field of small-scale industries undertaken by the ESCAP secretariat. Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok. 1976, 13, 1-105.

En

Asia

133. GURUSAMY, M. P. Economic development and industrial co-operatives. Khadi Gramodyog, Bombay, 22, 8, 351-358 /1976/.

En

India

134. DUCHATEU, M. Expérience d'artisanat féminin à Lumumbashi /The experience of women handicraft in Lumumbashi/. Problèmes Sociaux Zairois, Lumumbashi. 1975, 11-120.

Fr

Zaire

Article describing the system to be followed in setting up an experimental handicraft production cooperative for women in Zaire.

#### HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES

135. LEWIN, A. C. Self help housing through co-operatives: prospects and problems for urban Africa. Köln: Priv. Print., 1976, p. XI, 313, bibl., dgm., ref., stat., tab.

En

Africa

Study report on self help housing co-operatives in urban area in Africa South of Sahara - discussed the organizational framework, planning, self financing, founding, constructing and administrative aspects of housing co-operatives, with special reference to low income households.

136. MENDS, G. C. Mobilising human and financial resources for rural housing co-operatives in Ghana, Review of International Co-operation, London. 69, 3/4, 87-94 /1976/.

En

Ghana

Contents: Introduction; Rural housing situation in Ghana; Types of housing co-operatives; Mobilisation of human and financial resources; The department of rural development and rural housing co-operatives; Advantages of rural housing co-operatives; Observations; Conclusion.



137. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Financing of house construction in India. Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Bombay. 30, 2, 140-159 /1976/.

En

India

138. LEFEBVRE, Y. LEFEBVRE, M. L'Association des paysans, moyen de formation et d'animation dans les villages africains. Le cas des Maisons Familiales Rurales au Senegal et au Tchad /Peasant association, means of formation and animation in the african villages. The case of rural family houses in Senegal and in Chad./ Paris: Economie de l'Education, 1974. pp. 376.

Fr

Senegal, Chad

## SERVICE CO-OPERATIVES

139. BRUNORI, O. Cooperativismo telefonico y educación /Telephone co-operatives and education./ Revista de la Cooperación. Rosario. 4, 1/2, 17-27 /1977/.

Es

Argentina

The article is divided into three parts: in 1st author analyses the principles of co-operative education recalling the Rochdale principles, in the 2nd describes the role of telephone as worldwide communication medium and in the 3rd adapts the principles mentioned above to the needs of telephone co-operatives.

140. NARAYANAN, P. K. Rubber Growers' Co-operative in India - an ideal case of group action. NCDC Bulletin, New Delhi. 9, 6, 28-35 /1976/.

En

India

Over 75% of the small growers of rubber in India have been brought to the fold of co-operatives. The co-operatives so formed which are engaged in rendering package of services to another co-operatives have been effective in curbing monopolistic tendencies which influenced rubber markets and acting as a price stabilizing mechanism in times of crisis. The past record of the rubber growers' co-operatives in India pinpoints to the growing awareness among the smallholders of the importance of self reliance and depicts how the co-operative movement could be a dynamic force for social change.

## IV. NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS

## TRADITIONAL FORMS OF MUTUAL SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS

See also: 17, 21, 185, 233, 234.

141. FRANCO GARCIA, J. M. La empresa agraria del sector reformado y la nueva organización jurídica de la agricultura /The farm in the reformed sector and the new legal organization of agriculture./ Revista de Estudios Agro-Sociales, Madrid. 23, 89, 101-121 /1974/. ref.

Es

Worldwide

This paper, presented at a conference on agrarian law held in Venezuela, begins with a review of relevant socio-political doctrines, and then presents the evolution towards social law. Collectivism in its traditional and modern forms is then discussed. Newer forms of collective arrangement pose particular legal problems, because of problems of ownership. Three main types of enterprise are distinguished: state, self-run, and jointly-run. New laws are required to provide legal safeguards, and to include personal, social, territorial technical and economic aspects.

142. CHIPETA, W. A model of production, distribution and redistribution for chigoneka. Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development, Kampala. 7, 1/2, 237-246 /1974/.

En

Malawi

Chigoneka refers to an indigenous form of co-operation in Malawi whereby farm operations are performed in two phases, on the first day by close kinsmen and on the second day by all the members of a co-operative group who are able to be present. It also refers to hired and beer paid labour, where again the task is done in two parts. The practice is reported and studied in the Mzimba District, where people belong to both the main ethnic groups, Ngoni and Tumbuka, although the practice is thought to be inspired by the former. What makes chigoneka of interest is that the work done on the first day is not technically related to that work done on the second, so that the only objective is to increase the total amount of work done. A model is developed to explain the determination of the work done on each day, and the amount of payment and refreshment. It was found that the total value of refreshment or payment is related neither to the needs of workers nor their productivity. The total amount of work done is dependent on the number of man-hours worked rather than the number of workers. It also seemed that the different family members' output varied, depending on their contribution of labour, capital, land or management.

143. WEINRICH, A. K. H. African farmers in Rhodesia: old and new peasant communities in Karangaland. London: Oxford University Press, 1975. p. X, 342.

En

Rhodesia

144. AMOUZOU, K. J. Les Dynyiawo. La vie quotidienne d'une société traditionnelle du Sud Togo /The Danyiawo. Everyday life of a traditional society in South Togo./ pp. 210

Fr

Togo

Diploma made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales,  
Paris in 1975.

145. LOMBEYA, B. L. "tradition", voie obligée de la "modernité"?  
Le cas de la coopérative des Topoke dans le Haut Zaire  
/"Tradition", obligatory way of "Modernity"? The case of Topoke  
co-operative in Upper Zaire/. Genève Afrique, Geneva. 14, 2, 32-  
45 /1975/.  
Fr Zaire

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

See also: 17, 76, 128, 141, 143, 186.

146. KOLONTAEV, A.P. Nizsnie formy proizvodstva v stranach  
Yuzhnoi i Yugo-Vostochnoi Azii. Osobennosti evolutsii /Lower  
forms of production in the countries of South and South-East  
Asia. The attributes of evolution./ Moskva: Nauka, 1975.  
Ru Asia, South and South-East

147. ARAUJO, J. E. O. OLIART, F. Community enterprise and  
agrarian reform in Latin America. Kidma, Tel Aviv. 1,4, 20-27  
/1974/. ref.  
En Latin America

Community enterprise in this context is a free translation  
of "empresa comunitaria" which implies an element of self-  
government. It is considered an important instrument for  
creation greater flexibility and depth in the agrarian reform

process of Latin America. Community enterprise gives greater efficiency of the unit production by permitting a better combination of factors of production. On average fixed costs are lower, and profits are higher since it is possible to apply economies of scale. Administration becomes a component of labour, thus eliminating competition between the two. Organized marketing is encouraged. Farmers can compete freely and on equal terms, middlemen are eliminated and more efficient management of natural resources becomes possible.

148. CAMPOS ROMERO, R. Sistema de asentamiento rural "Jenaro Herrera" /Rural settlement system "Jenaro Herrera"./ In: Informe sobre seminario, Peru, agosto 1976. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, pp. 135-159.

Es

Latin America

149. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Colonización y formas asociativas en el Paraguay /Consulta de Expertos sobre cambios importantes en las estructuras agrarian en America Latina, San José, Costa Rica, noviembre 1976/. /Colonization and associative forms in Paraguay/ Expert consultation on important changes in agrarian structures in Latin America, San José, Costa Rica, November 1976. San José

Es

Latin America

150. ANDREOU, P. SHARMA, K. L. Approche économique du mouvement ujamaa et du développement rural coopératif en Tanzania /Economical approach to the ujamaa movement and the rural co-operative development in Tanzania./ Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris. 1977, 187, 115-123. ref. stat., tab., append.

Fr

Tanzania

The authors describe the genesis of ujamaa and present statistical data concerning ujamaa villages and analyses the co-operative institutions, the relationship between ujamaa and co-operatives, the problems of co-operative management and democracy, democracy and efficiency and future of ujamaa villages and co-operatives in Tanzania.

151. HANSEL, H. The rural development strategy of ujamaa villages in Tanzania. Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft. Frankfurt/M. 15, 2, 180-196 /1976/.

En

Tanzania

152. HYDEN, G. Ujamaa, villagisation and rural development in Tanzania. Overseas Development Institute Review, London. 1975, 1, 53-72.

En

Tanzania

The experience of Tanzania's ujamaa village programme is reviewed. The article deals primarily with the original programme which, in the period 1967-1973, affected approximately 15 per cent of Tanzania's population, but reference is also made to the more recent villagization policy, initiated in 1974, which grew out of the experiences of the original ujamaa programme, and which, while not yet completed, has touched on the life of approximately half of Tanzania's population. Finally, some implications of Tanzania's bold attempt to tackle rural development are discussed.

153. KÜRSCHNER, F. Ujamaa villages in Tanzania; the example of Malili. International Journal of Politics. White Plains, N.Y. 4, 4, 88-101 /1974/1975/, 6 tables.

En

Tanzania

154. NDISSI, C. Ujamaa villages as a collective development strategy in Tanzania's economic development. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilm International, 1976. VI, 146 l., bibl., dgm., ref.

En

Tanzania

UM-76-14817

Thesis on the role of agricultural co-operative villages in economic development of Tanzania - describes the ujamaa rural communities, compares their agricultural production performance for rural development against individual small farming systems and theorizes that the social returns /consumption levels, income distribution, employment opportunity generation, etc./, of the former are superior, and refers to investment objectives, capital and basic problems of decentralization.

155. VAIL, D. J. Technology for Ujamaa village development in Tanzania. Foreign and Comparative Studies, Eastern Africa Series. 1975, 18, pp. 68, tab., ref.

En

Tanzania

The study examines whether the implementation of intermediate technology will contribute to or detract from ujamaa. Ujamaa is explained as a social philosophy and economic development strategy. The role of TAMTU /Tanzania Agricultural Machinery Testing Unit/ in creation and diffusion of intermediate technology is analysed. The conclusion is a warning that intermediate technology can have powerful negative effects on Tanzania's development pattern.



## V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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

See also: 161.

156. JARAMILO, P. G. An experiment in co-operative integration in Colombia. Co-operative Information, Geneva. 53, 3,  
35-40 /1977/.

En, Fr, Es

Colombia

The group of major co-operatives in Colombia set up a system of practical integration named "Co-operative Action Pool". The main achievement of the pool is a sale of 733 vehicles of a total value of 121 million pesos in 1975, with a total discount of 11 million pesos for the beneficiaries of the service. The Pool operates through various committees which examine ways and means of offering new services in their respective fields. There have been some achievements in the field of recreation, and there are discussed plans in fields of housing, electronic data processing, insurance, health and social security, financing and advisory services. The institutionalisation of the Pool was discussed, but this appeared not necessary. The other future activities are discussed.

157. DEVADHAR, Y. C. A case study of Sholarpur Zilla Labour Contract Societies Co-operative Federation Ltd. Sholarpur. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay. 60, 3, 173-182 /1977/.

En

India

Contents: The Federation; Federation difficulties; Classification of Co-operative Labour Contract Societies; Finance; Payment for works executed; Report of Overseer Supervisor; Disputes and pending cases; the Role of Zilla Federation - its limitations; Employment guarantee scheme and CLCS; Conclusion.

158. DUGGAL, P. Co-operative structure in Assam: the G. P. Level Co-operative Societies /Co-operative System/. Eastern Co-operative Front, Gauhati. 1976, 1, 41-49.

En

India

Government of Assam, Chief Minister's Secretariat  
 Contents: Goals and objectives; Scientific approach; Infrastructure being used to implement Economic Program of the Prime Minister: Economic freedom for the rural poor: steps being taken for ensuring the same; Rural electrification co-operative: All educated unemployed.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS  
AT PLURINATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

See also: 189.

159. LINDQUIST, S. Landwirtschaftliche Entwicklungshilfe in Kenya /Development aid to Kenya agriculture/. Internationale Raiffeisen-Union, Information. 1974, 1, 7-14.

De

Kenya

An extensive Scandinavian project to support agricultural co-operatives in Kenya has been running since 1967. Five Nordic countries are taking part in these aid activities. Summing up it is shown that the members of the co-operatives have clearly achieved higher production and therefore better living standards. The level of development of these co-operatives has become entirely different and is now throughout at an acceptable level. The activities up to 1977 /when the agreement runs out/ will be directed especially towards consolidating these results and to building up the savings and credit programme. Aid should also be contributed after 1972, but should be adjusted according to current conditions with some changes in emphasis.

## VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES

## GENERAL

See also: 108, 150, 169, 189.

160. MÜNKNER, H. Problems of co-operative management in Africa. Co-operative Information, Geneva. 53, 3, 41-58 /1977/, ref.

En

Africa

Paper presented at the ACOSCA International Workshop for Managers of National Associations of Savings and Credit Co-operatives, held in Nairobi, Kenya, 7th-11th March 1977. The author discusses the following topics: Co-ordination of the economic interest of the members customers and the co-operative enterprise; Democratic decision making and efficiency; How to measure the efficiency of a service oriented enterprise with a democratic structure, and the special problems of co-operative management in Africa as: Contradiction between socio-economic realities and expectations; Rapid growth of co-operative institutions ;Outside goal-setting, Lay-committee as a dogma; Lack of qualified managerial staff, Insufficient equity capital. The problems resulting from the position of committee members in African co-operatives are also covered and some conclusions and recommendations are given.

161. MURCIA, H. H. Aspectos administrativos de las empresas comunitarias /Administrative features of community enterprises/

Desarrollo Rural en las Americas, Bogota. 6, 2, 55-64 /1974/,ref.

Es

Latin America

Various types of communal farming enterprises are described, and some of the administrative problems encountered in any communal farming organization are discussed. Of particular concern is the Empresa Comunitaria Campesina /peasant community farm/.

162. GARG, R. D. Management problems of large co-operatives. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay. 61, 1, 59-65 /1977/.

En

India

The main differences between co-operatives and private organizations are analysed to show the main managerial problems of co-operatives. The problems of professional management of co-operatives are presented, with special reference to impact of co-operative legislation.

163. GOEL, S. L. Organizational and managerial problems of apex co-operative organization /with special reference to MARKFED/. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 12, 1, 15-22 /1977/.

En

India

The article analyses activities of the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh /MARKFED/, set up in 1954 to arrange for marketing and processing of agricultural produce and supply of modern inputs to the farmers at the right time, right place, reasonable and uniform rates. There are discussed: organizational structure of MARKFED, organizational development, working of MARKFED, Board of Directors /subpolicy making, chief executive/ managing director, relationship between Board and

managing director, financial problems, personnel, management of programmes.

RULES AND BY-LAWS, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

See also: 126.

164. SIMS, M. E. Power and functions of Board of Management. Kerala Co-operative Digest, Trivandrum. 1, 3, 59-66 /1975/.

En

India

165. MARS, L. The position of the administrator in an Israeli co-operative village. Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 16, 1/2, 41-55 /1976/.

En

Israel

This article examines the role of the village administrator in an Israeli co-operative village settled by Jewish immigrants. It focuses on his involvement in three sets of relationships: 1/ with the Land Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency which establishes and administers new villages, 2/ with the political party to which the village is affiliated, and 3/ with the villagers themselves. These sets of relationships impose conflicting pressures on administrators many of whom do not complete their term of office. In this article the ways in which this particular administrator has coped with the problems inherent in his position are analyzed and it is argued that any analysis of that position must include an examination of the totality of his roles, particularly those that may appear peripheral to the performance of his official duties.

166. WAGNER, C. Accounting and international control in farmers' co-operatives. Rehovot: Center for International Agricultural Co-operation, 1974. pp. 122.

En

Israel

The book a/ explains, in particular language, to leaders and personnel of farmers' co-operatives the essentials of an internal control and accounting systems; b/ offers professional advice to book-keepers to enable them to adapt their knowledge to the requirements of farmers' co-operatives. The producers and forms are based mainly on the practices in the newer farmers' co-operatives of the Moshav Ovdim type in Israel.

167. WESTERGAARD, P. Analysis of the accounts of the co-operative societies for the years 1967-69. Eastern Africa Journal of Development, Kampala. 7, 1/2, 122-156 /1974/. fig., tab.

En

Tanzania

The research on which this article was based was undertaken in 1971-1972. With the help of students from the University of Dar es Salaam, who were placed at the regional headquarters, information was extracted from the accounts of the co-operative societies in mainland Tanzania according to certain guidelines and subsequently analyzed. In January 1971 there were officially listed a total of 1,739 registered societies of which 1,338 were primary societies concerned with marketing of agricultural produce; each of these primary societies was affiliated to a secondary society and to credit, consumer and other societies. Following the policy of ujamaa vijijini, the marketing based societies are supposed to transform themselves into production-oriented co-operatives, or to give way to such co-operatives. The most striking observation to emerge from this study is the large

number, both in absolute and relative terms, of deficit societies, i.e. those with annual net deficits and negative net worth. There is a need for thorough review of all societies to identify those which are viable and those which are not.

DEMOCRACY IN CO-OPERATIVES, MEMBER PARTICIPATION  
AND LEADERSHIP

See also: 85, 165, 166, 171

168. DOMINELLI, L. Autogestion in Boufarik. Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 14, 4, 243-260 /1974/, ref.

En

Algeria

The Algerian revolution promised to fulfil socialist dreams for workers' control through the phenomenon of autogestion. This article describes the historical process leading to the export-oriented, mechanized economy dominated by wealthy French landowners. It discusses autogestion, its promising beginnings at Domain Souidani Boujemaa; its sporadic evolution; and its failure to meet socialist expectations. Bureaucratic curtailment of worker initiative and the lack of real power amongst the workers' organs are examined. The article concludes with an assessment of future prospects.

169. KRISHNASWAMI, O. R. Relation between the Board and the Executive in co-operatives. Indian Co-operative Review. New Delhi. 12, 2, 71-79 /1975/.

En

India



Contents: Introduction;Board;The need for managerial officials: The role of the board;Policy-making;Types of policies;Developing policies;Division of functions between the board and the chief executive;Functions of the board;Functions of the executive.

170. MATHEW, K. S. Workers participation in the management of co-operative industrial units. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 11, 1, 14-23 /1976./

En

India

Contents: Annexure I-Resolution-Introduction;Coverage;Shop; councils;Functions of the shop councils;Joint council;Composition;Communication;Works committee;Appropriate government; Conclusion.

#### PERSONNEL POLICY

171. KATZ, D. GOLOMB, N. Integration, effectiveness and adaptation in social systems: a comparative analysis of kibbutzim communities /Part I./. Administration and Society, Beverly Hills. 6, 3, 283-315 /1974/, tab., ref.

En

Israel

The model of community life found in kibbutzim is discussed. An examination of the incentive system and labour relations shows that farming, as a way of life, in fact helps to bind the kibbutzim together more firmly. Apart from monetary considerations, farming holds many intrinsic satisfactions. The kibbutzim have managed to present a form of development in which farming is an important means for mobilizing the energies of individuals of a relatively high educational

level for community purposes. This has been accomplished by avoiding the extreme of the individual farmer working on his own and the opposite extreme of the large-scale farm with a rigid social and management structure. Thus, the kibbutzim have managed to utilize the natural advantages of farming in a social framework of mutual support and responsibility as a mechanism for integration.

## VII. ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES

## BUSINESS POLICY, FINANCING, INTERNAL PLANNING

172. DATEY, C. D. Financial management in co-operative banks.  
Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay, 61, 1, 13-23 /1977/.  
En India

The study analyses some aspects of financial management in central co-operative banks as mobilization and development of resources in investments and loans and advances. The problems of composition of funds, cash reserves and banking practice are analysed.

## VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 8, 134, 195.

173. WIPPER, A. Rural women: development or underdevelopment? Rural Africans, East Lansing, Mich. 1975/76, 29, 1-230, bibl., map, ref., stat., tab.

En

Africa, East

Michigan State University, African Studies Center

Research monograph on the effects of social change of women in rural areas, with particular reference to East Africa - examines the role of the woman worker in economic development and rural development, women's co-operatives, the social status of women and unmarried mothers, political participation of women, traditional attitudes towards women and changes in social roles and decision making areas.

174. CALIVARI, M. N. M. Participación de al mujer en la actividad cooperativa /Women's participation in the co-operative activity/ Revista de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4,1/2,147-168 /1977/

Es

Argentina

175. MINISTÈRE DE L'ORIENTATION NATIONALE. Séminaire National sur l'Education Co-opérative et le Bien-être Familial des Coopérateurs et Usagers, Bujumbura du 13 au 17 Septembre 1976 /National Seminar on Co-operative Education and Family Welfare of Members of Co-operatives and Users, Bujumbura, September 13th-17th, 1976/. Bujumbura: Ministère de l'Orientation Nationale, 1976. p. 146, dgm., ref.

Fr

Burundi

International Labour Office, Geneva

Ministère de l'Orientation Nationale du Burundi, Bujumbura  
Conference report on co-operative education and family welfare of members of co-operatives, trade unions and other popular and religious interest groups in Burundi - considers the role of ILO in family planning, discusses social policy, agricultural, co-operatives, the role of women and youth in economic development and includes recommendations.

176. MINISTÈRE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL Rapport du Séminaire National sur l'Éducation co-opérative et le Bien-être Familial des Coopérateurs et Usagers, Bamako, du 13 au 18 Decembre 1976. /Report of the National Seminar on Co-operative Education and Family Welfare of Members of Co-operatives and Users, Bamako, December 13th-18th, 1976. Bamako: Ministère de Développement Rural, 1977. p. 202, dgm., stat., tab.

Fr

Mali

International Labour Office, Geneva

Ministère du Développement Rural du Mali, Bamako

Conference report on co-operative education and family welfare of the members of co-operatives, trade unions and other popular and religious interest groups in Mali - considers the role of ILO in family planning, discusses population increase and economic development, health services, co-ordination of social service activities, etc. and includes recommendations.

## IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS

See also: 175, 176.

177. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, Education for development. Report III on the 5th ILO African Regional Conference. Abidjan, 1977. Geneva: ILO, 1977. p. 103, ref.

En, Fr

Africa

International Labour Office, Geneva

ISBN: 92-2-101799-0

Conference paper prepared for an ILO Regional Conference on Education for Development in Africa - describes changes in vocational training, covers continuing education, nonformal education, etc., particularly for rural workers, woman workers and young workers and their role in rural development, employment policies for participation in development, youth and the informal sector, co-operatives and self help, workers education and employers' organizations and the role of ILO.

178. SCHIFFLERS, J. Co-operative teaching and rural development in Africa South of Sahara. An educational co-operative model. Documents, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Geneva. 1974, 17, pp. 60.

En

Africa

The purpose of the paper is to propose, as part of a rural development policy, a twelve stage programme to introduce a co-operative movement based on the educational type of co-operative. Such a movement would begin "from the base up", at village or inter-village level. The proposed programme is based on an actual experiment conducted in Cameroon, where the object was to set up an association of growers in areas producing mainly cash crops such as cocoa and coffee. Similar associations between other rural dwellers such as craftsmen, consumers and savers are not gone into. The movement to be introduced would help all-around development in an African rural environment similar to that mentioned above /i.e. producing mainly cash crops/. In designing the programme recent theories on the requirements of rural development: participation, reliance on traditional institutions, communal aspects, etc. and on the "villagization" or "regionalization" were taken into account. The strategy proposed is one of development by stages, aiming at increasingly larger-scale objectives.

179. UL-ALAM, M. Role of Thana training and development centre and tip team in Thana irrigation programme in Bangladesh /1969-70/. Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development. pp. 39. tab.

En

Bangladesh

The results are given of a survey carried out in 1969-70 on the basis of random sample of 25 villages using the irrigation development scheme. Data are taken from official records and interviews. The package programme included seed and fertilizer inputs and plant protection. Instructions were not rigorously implemented and training in management was not efficiently carried out in village development under the programme due in part to poor training of officers, many of whom did not maintain sufficient interest in their work.

180. MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATIVES.  
Report of the National Symposium on Population, Development and  
Social Progress, Accra, Ghana, December 9-19, 1974. Addis Ababa:  
ILO Regional Office, 1975. p. 85, ref.

En

Ghana

International Labour Office, Geneva  
Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Co-operatives of Ghana,  
Accra  
Trade Union Congress of Ghana, Accra  
Conference report on population, social and economic growth  
in Ghana - discusses national population policy and family  
welfare, co-operative education, views of trade unions, labour  
relations, employment and productivity.



## X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE

LAWS, LEGISLATION, DECREES FOR CO-OPERATIVES AND  
INFLUENCING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 196.

181. CRACOGNA, D. Alcances y fronteras del acto cooperativo. El caso Argentino /The achievements and the frontiers of co-operative law. The Argentinian case./ Revista de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4, 1/2, 71-81 /1977/, ref.

Es

Argentina

The article contains an analysis of Co-operative Act of Argentina, taking under consideration the relationship between co-operatives and the state, the achievements of non-economic activities, problems of participation, etc.

182. Changes and development in co-operative law. The Co-operative Law Journal, New Delhi. 12, 1, 17-37 /1976/.

En

India

The states covered under study are: Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

183. JOSHI, H. M. Co-operative law, administration and management. Quarterly Journal of the National Co-operative Land Development Banks' Federation, Bombay. 13, 3, 49-56 /1975/.

En

India

Contents; Need for widening of the concept and horizons of co-operative legislation; Prescribing suitable norms, standards and guidelines for different co-operatives : Issue of administrative and technical wings in co-operative management; Coordination at levels as necessary for co-operatives; Allied issues of recruitment, evaluation, etc.: Co-operatives and planning; Conclusion.

184. MINISTERIO DEL TRABAJO DE VENEZUELA. Leyes sociales de Venezuela. /Social legislation in Venezuela/ Caracas: Ministerio del Trabajo, 1974. pp. 750.

Es

Venezuela

Ministerio del Trabajo, Caracas.

Corpus of labour legislation of and ILO conventions rectified by Venezuela - covers labour courts, social security, workers representation, co-operatives, occupational safety, occupational hygiene, labour inspection, trade unions and vocational training, etc.

See also: 1, 16, 65, 90, 144.

185. CERNENKO, E. K voprosu ob agrarnykh preobrazovaniyakh v stranakh Afriki /Agrarian reforms in African countries./ Ekonomicheskije Nauki, Moskva. 1975. 1, 80-88, ref.

Ru

Africa

The terms, trends and results of the agrarian reforms in Africa are investigated. Evidence is provided of the close connection between the struggle for national independence, the efforts towards economic autonomy and the agrarian reforms. Special attention is paid to the role of the co-operative movement and a warning is issued against the idealization of the traditional forms of community in the countryside.

186. MOLINA, R. Reforma agraria, colonizaci3n y formas asociativas en Bolivia ; Consulta de experts sobre cambios importantes en las estructuras agrarias en Am3rica Latina, San Jose, Costa Rica, noviembre 1976 /Agrarian reform, colonization and associative forms in Bolivia/ Expert consultation on important changes in the agrarian structures in Latin America. San Jos3, Costa Rica, November 1976./ San Jos3 1977.

Es

Bolivia

187. TEUNISSEN, J. J. STEENHUIS, A. Chileens dagboek /Chilean diary./ Gr3ningen: Xeno, 1974. pp. 367.

Nl

Chile

The effect of socialist land reform on every-day life of rural population of Chile is described and the situation on three agricultural co-operatives is used as an example.

188. REDCLIFT, M. R. Agrarian reform and peasant organization in the Guayas Basin, Ecuador. Inter-American Economic Affairs, Washington D. C. 30, 1, 2-28 /1976/.  
 En Ecuador

189. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.  
Ecuador: Land sale guaranty. Capital Assistance Paper, AID-DLC/P-854. Washington: U. S. Agency for International Development, 1969.  
 En Ecuador

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington  
 Description of a pilot project requiring USA financial aid for agricultural credit and related operations enabling rural co-operatives to acquire land ownership under land reform authority in Ecuador.

190. ZUVEKAS, C. J. Agrarian reform in Ecuador's Guyas River Basin. Land Economics, Madison, Wisc. 52, 3, 314-329 /1976/.  
 ref., tab.  
 En Ecuador

The study briefly reviews general approaches to agrarian reform in Ecuador and then examines in particular a scheme financed by an AID loan in 1970 to guarantee private sales by large landowners to co-operatives formed by tenant rice farmers in the Guyas river basin. The scheme was regarded as feasible only in limited areas of Ecuador, but is applicable in other parts of Latin America including N.E. Brazil. The study 1/ reviews the rationable for the land sale guaranty mechanism 2/ attempts to explain why it was not fully implemented and why a "traditional" agrarian

reform programme finally was 3/ evaluates the effects of the land redistribution programme and associated programmes of credit and technical assistance and 4/ discusses the viability of the land sale guaranty mechanism.

191. ABDEL-FADIL, M. Development, income distribution and social change in rural Egypt /1952-1970/. A study in the political economy of agrarian transition. Occasional Paper, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge. 1975, 45, pp. XIII. 157, app., bibl., tab., fig.

En

Egypt

ISBN 0-521-21000-3

The study investigates some aspects of the process of agrarian transition in Egypt under Nasser, on the basis of statistical material covering the period 1952-1970. The main influence underlying the research is the attempt to ascertain new structural inequalities in the redistribution of wealth, income and political power. The main themes examined and analyzed in great detail include changes in the agrarian structure, the process of differentiation of the peasantry, and the shifts in income distribution and consumption patterns by different socio-economic groups. The study brings out the public policies in the spheres of land reforms, development of agricultural co-operation and agricultural prices. Particular emphasis is laid upon the mobilization of savings's potential in agriculture by regulated movements in the domestic terms of trade.

192. DENMAN, D. R. Changed face of Iran. Landownership revolution. The Shah redistributes his lands. Geographical Magazine, London. 47, 2, 116-123 /1974/.

En

India

The development of Iranian land reform is outlined emphasizing new forms of co-operation.

193. PLANCK, U. Die Reintegrationsphase der iranischen Agrarreform /The re-integration phase of Iranian agrarian reform./ Erdkunde, Bonn. 29, 1, 1-9 /1975/. tabl., map., fig.

De

Iran

Four approaches are being used in Iran to reintegrate in both macro and micro-economic terms, the small private farms fragmented by land reform: 1/ the traditional approach links a number of share croppers directly to the joint farming corporations; 2/ the co-operative approach attempts to persuade joint tenants to form co-operatives; 3/ the revolutionary approach consists of colletivizing the farms into a land holders' society and an agricultural joint stock company. Under this system, the goal of reintegration and modernization can only be achieved at the expense of social sacrifices; and 4/ the growth-orientated approach which involves the encouragement of large-scale agriculture and the formation of agribusiness units. Against this backdrop must be set certain drawbacks in communal infrastructure, local employment monopolies and social tension.

194. FERNANDEZ Y FERNANDEZ, R. La transferencia de tierra al ejido /The transfer of land to ejido. / Revista de Estudios Agro-Sociales, Madrid. 23, 86, 142-204 /1974/. bibl.

Es

Mexico

Three studies of the same area of Mexico at different times are compared to evaluate the effect of transferring land to the ejidos under the agrarian reform.

195. FIGUERAS, J. A. Agrarian reform and agricultural development in Mexico. pp. 544.

En

Mexico

Dissertation Abstracts International A 34, 6, 2871 /1973/. The doctor's thesis made at University of Florida, 1972. The Mexican agrarian reform is reviewed in historical economic, social, political and legal perspective. A review of the reform concludes that, with many imperfections, Mexico achieved the stability and national feeling needed in economic development. The current agricultural problem is basically one of over-supply of labour. Ejidos used less land and capital per worker than did the larger private farms. Until additional labour can be successfully absorbed into non-agricultural sectors, the ejido must continue to fulfil its social function.

196. MENDIETA Y NUNEZ, L. El problema agrario de Mexico y la ley federal de reforma agraria, 13 ed. /The agrarian problem in Mexico and the federal law of agrarian reform. 13th ed./ Mexico: Editorial Porrúa, 1975. pp. 589.

Es

Mexico

197. GRIFFIN, K. B. Income inequality and land distribution in Morocco. Banqladesh Development Studies, Dacca. 3, 3, 319-348 /1975/, tab., ref.

En

Morocco

The existing model for land redistribution, the agrarian reform co-operative, cannot form the basis for a massive attack on rural poverty: 1/ individual holdings are too large to be consistent with providing the majority of landless peasants with farms of average size; 2/ the co-operatives are too heavily subsidized in terms of machinery, fertilizers, seeds and credit; 3/ the co-operatives are too closely controlled by government. The problem is likely to become much worse if attempts are made to expand the numbers of co-operatives quickly. One possibility would be to increase the average size of co-operative. Another, would be for the government to cease providing paid directors after, say, 2 years. Thereafter, the cooperatives would have to pay for technical advice if they wanted it and book-keeping services. Better still, the form of co-operatives should be radically altered in such a way that a government appointed director would no longer be necessary. In addition, private suppliers of fertilizer, insecticides, credit, etc., should be encouraged by the government to compete with state suppliers, rather than inhibited as at present. This would further reduce the demands on the limited administrative resources of the state.

198. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Estudios de casos sobre empresas comunitarias de Panama. /consulta de Expertos sobre cambios importantes en las estructuras agrarias en América Latina, San José, Costa Rica, noviembre 1976/. Case studies on community enterprises in Panama/ Expert consultation on important changes in agrarian structures in Latin America, San Jose, Costa Rica, november 1976/. San José, 1976. pp. 68.

Es

Panama



199. INSTITUTO DE BIENESTAR RURAL. Reforma agraria en el Paraguay: pautas politicas y administrativas 1963-73 /Agrarian reform in Paraquay: political and administrative factors 1963-73/. Asuncion: Instituto de Bienestar Rural, 1975. p. 256.

Es

Paraguay

Monograph on agrarian reform in Paraguay - traces the various stages and characteristics /changes in agrarian structure, and land tenure, land reclamation and settlement, rural infrastructure, agricultural planning, agricultural co-operatives, etc./ of the reform, and reproduces texts of relevant legislation.

200. BLONDEL, D. LOYAT, J. La réformé agrarie de 1969 au Pérou: les unités de production de la côte et de la Sierra /The agrarian reform of 1969 in Peru: the production units at the coast and at Sierra./ Paris: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, pp. 94.

Fr

Peru

201. CLEAVES, P. S. Implementation of the agrarian and educational reforms in Peru. Austin, Tex.: Texas University, 1977. p. 39. ref.

En

Peru

Texas University, Institute for Latin Agrarian Studies,  
Austin

Working paper on the implementation of agrarian reforms and educational reforms in Peru - describes various factors influencing policy implementation and results /incl. decentralization/ in the educational system, land reform,

expropriation and transfer of land ownership, the creation of agricultural co-operatives, nationalization of water supply, etc.

202. GARCIA, A. La reforma agraria en el modelo peruano de desarrollo /Agrarian reform and the Peruvian model of development./ Trimestre Económico, México City. 41, 162, 439-457 /1974/, ref.

Es

Peru

Agrarian reform in Peru is discussed with reference to Sociedades agricolas de interes Social /SAIS/, Participation Social and Comunidades, three co-operative ventures which have been tried to bring more poor farm families into efficient production and raise rural incomes. The various stages of cooperation are discussed showing the structural reforms necessary to achieve a new rural organization. The aim of co-operation in rural areas is best illustrated by the results of participation and achievement in such areas as irrigation and credit. A notable achievement has been in the increase of irrigated areas since land reform. At present co-operatives have placed 285.000 ha. under irrigation. With the exception of Cuba no other Latin American country has achieved such good results.

203. HUNT, D. Structural reform in Tunisian agriculture: the producer co-operatives programme, 1962-69. Agricultural Administration, Barkina. 1, 4, 263-284 /1974/, ref., tabl.

En

Tunisia

During the 1960s the Tunisian Government introduced a wide-ranging and radical programme of land reform. The paper examines the possible influence on the choice of this programme of various technological, economic and administrative variables both those specified by the Government as the determinants of the desired structure and others which did not receive the same publicity. As an integral part of the discussion it considers the producers used to evaluate the necessary resources reallocation for the programme. A brief background to the programme, followed by a summary of its development, is presented first.

204. EIDT, R. C. Agrarian reform and the growth of new rural settlements in Venezuela. Discussion paper No. 55. Milwaukee, Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1975. IV, 39 l.

En

Venezuela

205. MELENDEZ, J. V. Modelos de programación lineal en planificación de asentamientos campesinos /Linear programming and planning models of Venezuelan Agrarian Reform peasant communities./ Revista de la Facultad de Agronomía de la Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay. 1973. 21, 1-105, ref.

Es

Venezuela

The peasant communities in Venezuela began to be set up after the Agrarian Reform Act of 1960 and they aim to provide their members with a balanced physical, social, agricultural and economic life. The linear programme is developed to improve the use and distribution of resources in such a community.

GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY AND PROMOTIONAL SERVICES  
FOR CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 60, 81.

206. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Technical assistance for co-operatives in developing countries: needs and responses: Report of the 43rd International Co-operative Seminar, Dresden, German Democratic Republic, September 1975. London, 1976. p.86., stat., tab.

En Developing countries

International Co-operative Alliance

Conference report on technical assistance for co-operatives in developing countries - makes an evaluation of progress in co-operative development, presents case studies illustrating techniques and approaches used in development projects, identifies priorities, and includes recommendations.

207. DUPOUX, J. A la recherche d'une solution agraire: les sociétés coopératives en Thaïlande /In search of an agricultural solution: co-operatives in Thailand./ Mondes Asiatiques, Paris, 1975, 1, 75-89.

Fr Thailand

Some 15.000 credit, marketing and supply co-operatives receive state finance which is more geared to solving immediate problems than to organizing an overall policy of concentration and co-ordination of co-operatives.

208. WALI M. M. K. Manpower planning for co-operative development. Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Bombay, 61, 1, 25-31 /1977/.

En

India

No comprehensive research has been undertaken to study the situation of the total personnel employed by co-operatives in India. However, sample surveys have been undertaken in a number of States in regard to specific types of co-operatives. Basing on these surveys there are analysed problems of manpower training and personnel development in co-operatives and the correct selection of personnel. Co-operative activity doesn't attract qualified staff because of incapacity to offer adequate salaries and other service conditions in comparison with the private and government sector and providing little opportunities of career, professionalization of management. There are also described the efforts made to improve situation of co-operative personnel.

209. WEITZ, R. Integrative planning for Israel's rural co-operatives /Moshavim/. A new model. Israel Agriculture, Jerusalem, 1975, Autumn/Winter, 5-14, fig., tab.

En

Israel

210. Philippine the co-operatives development program. Rural Review, Seoul. 3, 2, 11-34 /1976/.

En

Philippines

## XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

## RELATIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS

See: 41.

211. GARCIA, B. Formas actuales de organización y acción política del campesinado ecuatoriano /Present forms of organization and political action of Ecuadorian campesinos./ Revista Paraguaya de Sociología, Asunción. 13, 37, 89-124 /1976/, stat., tabl.

Es

Ecuador

Article on the rural associations trade unions and agricultural co-operatives and the political action of rural workers in Ecuador - examines changes in agrarian structure and such associations' possibilities of training about social change.

212. MESHEL, Y. Israel: Hevrat Ovdim; the story of labour economy in Israel. Asian Labour, Delhi. 25, 139, 33-40 /1977/.

En

Israel

Article on the trade union controlled "Hevrat Ovdim" co-operatives in Israel - reviews the historical background of the labour movement and of rural co-operatives, and examines the economic implications of management and ownership policies in Hevrat Ovdim enterprises.

213. MEJIA, J. M. DIAZ SUAREZ, R. Sindicalismo y reforma agraria en el Valle de Chancay /Sindicalism and agrarian reform in Chancay Valley/. Lima· Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1975. pp. 151.

Es

Peru

214. Singapore: the trade union as social entrepreneur. Asian Labour, New Delhi. 25, 139, 51-58 /1977/. ill.

En

Singapore

National Trade Union Congress, Singapore

Article on the social role of the Singapore Trade Unions - describes union activities, e.g. launching co-operatives, stabilising consumer prices and providing social services.

RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS WITH  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

215. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Approaches to co-operative development projects, with special reference to ILO's role in technical assistance. Geneva; ILO, 1977. p. 10.

En

Developing countries

International Labour Office, Geneva

Technical report on the role of ILO technical assistance programmes in the development of co-operatives - covers key areas of emphasis such as income distribution, employment, cost of living, training and co-operative education, co-operative development centres, research and information, etc.

**XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES**

TRADE, FINANCING AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

See: 91, 159, 206



## XIII. SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

See also: 9, 33, 82, 83, 88, 142, 144, 155, 197

216. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA. Rural organizations, agricultural services, jobs opportunities in agriculture. New York. 1973. pp. 51.

En

Worldwide

Three separate papers are presented on the three subjects in the title. The first suggests that a concerted effort should be made in all developing countries to develop new forms of associations better suited to local conditions such as young farmers' clubs as for example in the West Cameroon. The second indicates how research should be oriented to the farmer's needs and combined with educational programmes consisting of practical courses for all engaged in farming. The final paper considers the new types of jobs available in a modernized farming sector and in the industrial distribution sector dependent upon agricultural raw material in developing countries.

217. EL'YANOV, A., YA. Razvivayushchiesya strany: problemy ekonomicheskogo rosta i rynek /Developing countries: problems of economic growth and the market./ Moskva: Mysl', 1976.

Ru

Developing countries

218. GAVRILOV, N. I. Problemy planirovaniya i razvitiya sel'skogo khozyaistva v stranakh Afriki /Problems of agricultural planning and development in African countries./ Moskva: Nauka, 1973.

Ru

Africa

219. ORLOVE, C. B. S. Rich man, poor man: inequality in peasant communities. 19 l.

En

Latin America

Unpublished paper presented at the special session on Social Stratification in Andes, 41st International Congress, Mexico, 2-7 Sep., 1974.

220. AHMED, B., UL-ALAM, M., CHOUDRY, A. W. CHODRY, Z. H. Evaluation of Thana irrigation programme 1971-72. Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, 1974. pp. 58.

En

Bangladesh

This report covers the general aspects of Thana Irrigation Programme, such as planning for the programme, operation and maintenance of equipment, costs and returns and extension. The programme has contributed, with some defects, to the overall rise technology. The supply of fertilizer has not been sufficient for the needs of farmers. It was also found that only 98,5 per cent of the demand of co-operative farmers for credit was met.

221. BORNSTEIN, V. J. Analyse d'une tentative de developpement communautaire au Brasil /Analysis of an attempt of community development in Brazil./ Paris, 1977. pp. 179.

Fr

Brazil

222. MATRAS-TROUBETZKOY, J. L'essartage chez les Brou du Cambodge. Organisation collective et autonomie familiale /A type of swidden cultivation among the Brou of Cambodia. Collective organization and family autonomy./ Études Rurales, Paris. 1974, 53/54/55/56, 421-437, tab., fig., bibl.

Fr

Cambodia

This article deals with swidden practices among the Brou, rice cultivators of the province of Ratanakiri, Cambodia. It begins with a brief discussion of how the site to be exploited is chosen; there are two alternatives; the extension of a clearing of müür already under cultivation or the creation of a new swidden. Once cleared, every parcel is divided into long, narrow, strips, each of which is sown and harvested independently, may be grown. Moreover when several families work the same swidden, its division into strips makes it possible to determine each person's share in the harvest.

223. FANKEP, B. Animation sociale et promotion collective au Cameroun /Social animation and collective promotion in Cameroon./ pp. 207.

Fr

Cameroon

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1976.

224. BALUSWAMI, N. A study on the socio-economic conditions of the farmer beneficiaries of a Nationalised Commercial Bank. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 12, 2, 101-109 /1975/.

En

India

Contents: Statement of the problem;Methodology;Summary of findings,conclusions and suggestions;Social participation; Value-orientation;Size of operational holding;House;Value of total assets;Gross annual income;Adoption of improved agricultural practices;Socio-Economic Status;Summing up.

225. GUPTA, B. S. Sozialer Wandel im ländlichen Indien: fördernde und hemmende Faktoren der Ergebnisse der Diffusion und Adoption der Innovationen "Lokale Selbstverwaltung", "Genossenschaft" und "Familienplanung" /Social change in rural India: helpful and inhibiting factors from the results of diffusion and adoption of innovations on "local self government", "co-operation" and "family planning"/. pp. 337.

De

India

Doctor's thesis made at Erlangen-Nürnberg University, 1972. The study is part of a general research project investigating problems of socio-structural change in rural India in general, and the problems of diffusion and adoption of individual elements in the Community Development Programme particularly in selected villages in Mysore and Bihar. The concrete aim of the study is to identify the factors that influence attitudes and behaviour as regards development impulses: 1/ towards democratic and co-operative restructuring of the rural economy in underprivileged groups; 2/ democratizing rural and political structures and achieving the agreement of all social groups for the reformation of rural social and economic life through local self-government.

226. HANSEN, G. E. Rural local government and agricultural development in Java, Indonesia. Ithaca: Cornell University,1974. pp. 78. ref., stat., tab.

En

Indonesia

Cornell University, Center for International Studies, Rural Development Committee

Monograph on rural local government and agricultural development in Java - describes basic characteristics of Indonesian agriculture, institutional framework changes between 1950 and 1965 and the impact of green revolution, agrarian reform from 1966 to 1974, refers to rural poverty and low productivity, the Federation of Rural Co-operatives, etc.

227. SADROLACHRAFI, M. Les nouvelles méthodes d'exploitation agricole dans les villages iraniens /New methods of farming in Iranian villages./ Tiers-Monde, Paris. 15, 58, 397-406, /1974/, tab.

Fr

Iran

Iranian villages are scattered, and provision of services to producers, as well as farm modernization, are not profitable in this circumstances. A new centralization of services was therefore implemented, in the form of farm corporations with effect from April 1968. Some of the results claimed for farm corporations are reproduced. The researchers were only allowed to study one corporation "Ariamehr" /rated a success/ so evaluation of and comparison of results from areas with and without corporations suggests that the government would be well advised to extend the programme to other regions.

228. COHEN, N. /The generation gap in the kibbutz./ Rehovot: Settlement Study Centre, 1974.

He

Israel

This is the first volume of a comprehensive research on the second generation in the kibbutz. Continuity of the ideolog-

ical infrastructure is examined, including differences of attitudes between the founding fathers and their sons as relates to some fundamental tenants of the kibbutz.

229. GRYNBERG, H. La consommation collective au kibboutz /The collective consumption in kibbutzim/. pp. 201.

Fr

Israel

The unpublished diploma made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977.

230. RAFAEL, E. BEN, TAGLIACCOZZO, A. KRAUS, V. L'abandon du kibboutz par les jeunes /The abandonment of the kibbutz by youth./ Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 15, 3, 131-141 /1975/. ref., tab.

Fr

Israel

The Israeli kibbutz was created under certain historical circumstances starting from the stricly egalitarian, socialist ideology. However, during its development over more than half a century, mechanism of social stratification have appeared, which permitted the mobilization of energies, but at the same time, re-created conflicts, which express themselves by the abandonment of kibbutzim. From a sample of ex-members, born in kibbutzim, the paper tries to show the importance of social esteem and of professionël and administrative responsibility in the crystallisation of hierarchies and, henceforth, in the unequal distribution of social positions.

231. WEITZ, R., APPLEBAUM, L., Arkin Y. et al. /Not by bread alone: continuity and change in Moshav Nahalal/. Rehovot: Settlement Study Centre, 1974.

He Israel

This work deals with the social, economic and physical and organizational changes in Nahalal, the first "Moshav Ovdim". The study forecast the evolution of the Moshav and the implications for the Moshav Movement as a whole.

232. DESOBRY, A. Cieneguilla. Approach socio-réligieuse d'une communauté indienne du Mexique /Cieneguilla. Socio-religious approach to an Indian community in Mexico./

Fr Mexico

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1975.

233. BACHARD, I. Problèmes d'intégration des structures modernes de développement dans la société traditionnelle /Département de Maradi-Niger/ /Integration problems of modern structures of development in the traditional society/ Department of Maradi-Niger/. pp. 241.

Fr Niger

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1976.

234. FILONIK, A. O. Agrarnyi stroi Sudana 1820-1971 gg. /evolutsiya form zemlevladeniya i zemlepol'zovaniya i razvitie kapitalizma v sel'skom khozyaistve /Agrarian structure in Sudan 1820-1971/ /Evolution of forms of estate and land use and development of capitalism in agriculture./ Moskva: Nauka, 1975.

Ru Sudan

235. LUISHIYE, T. Développement communautaire dans un diocèse zairoi. Diocèse de Kananga du Kasai Occidental /Community development in a diocèse of Zaire. Kananga Diocèse of Western Kasai/.

Fr

Zaire

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1976.



## XIV. RESEARCH

## RESEARCH METHODS AND ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 1.

236. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Co-operative Research perspectives in East and Central Africa. Papers and Proceedings of the 2nd ICA Regional Co-operative Research and Planning Conference, Lusaka, 18th-23rd April, 1977. Moshi: ICA, 1977. p.76.

En

Africa, Central and East

The report is divided into four chapters: 1/ Post the 1974 conference experiences; 2/ Research linkages and application; 3/ Towards sharing of co-operative development functions; 4/ Conference conclusions. The appendices contains: list of participants, conference programme, discussion group and working committees and notes on discussion papers contributors.

237. MENDEL, K. BAR-LEV, M. Israeli agricultural research programs in joint rural development projects. Annual report 1972/73. Report, International Co-operation Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Israel, 1975. pp. 305.

En

Israel

238. UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BANOS. Source book in rural development. Los Banos, Laguna: Institute of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1975. pp. 180.

En

Philippines

Development programmes in extension, co-operation and agriculture are identified both in the Philippines and in other countries. The aim is to present an overview of various projects.

A U T H O R

I N D E X

1

A		Binsbergen van, A.F.E.	76
Abarbanel, J. S.	81	Blondel, D.	200
Abdel-Fadil, M.	191	Bockenheimer, P.	83
Abdul Hamid, A. S.	56	Bodenstedt, A.	9
Adesimi, A.A.	71	Bornstein, V.J.	221
Ahmed, B.	220	Bronger, D.	79
Alamgir, M.	78	Brunori, O.	139
Ames, G.C.W.	107	C	
Amouzou, K.J.	144	Calivari, M.N.M.	174
Ancey, G.	46	Campos Romero, R.	148
Andreou, P.	150	Cernenko, E.	185
Andrew, P.	64	Chaku, O.	66
Anger, G.G.J.	23	Chari, T.S.K.	110
Apthorpe, R.	63	Chipeta, W.	142
Applebaum, L.	231	Chodry, Z.H.	220
Araujo, J.E.O.	147	Choi, W.Y.	87
Arkin, Y.	231	Choubey, B.N.	111
Attarha, S.	54	Choudry, A.W.	220
B		Cleaves, P.S.	201
Bachard, J.	233	Cohen, E.	84
Bakker, J.H.	74	Cohen, N.	228
Bakuramutsa, M.	34	Connel, J.	62
Baluswami, N.	224	Cracogna, D.	35, 181
Bar, J.	82	Cruz, A.D.	58
Bar-Lev, M.	237	D	
Batra, J.D.	103	Dadhich, C.L.	112
Becker, R.	24	Daniel, A.	41
Benitez Gambirazio, A.	72	Datey, C.D.	172
Bethlehem, D.W.	21	Delbru, R.	48
Bhagat, M.G.	108		
Bhuyan, B.	109		

## /Author index/

Denman, D.R.	192	G	
Desai, V.V.	113		
Deshmukh, M.A.	104	Galjart, B.	10
Desobry, A.	232	Garcia, A.	202
Devadhar, Y.C.	157	Garcia, B.	211
Diaz Suarez, R.	213	Garg, R.D.	162
Dominelli, L.	168	Gavrilov, N.I.	218
Doshi, R.R.	92	George, A.C.	29
Duban, M.P.	129	Goel, S.L.	163
Dubhashi, P.R.	28	Golomb, N.	171
Duchateau, M.	134	Gonen, A.	31
Duggal, P.	158	Griffin, K.B.	197
Dupoux, J.	207	Grosfeld, J.	15,16,17
Dwivedi, S.N.	93	Grynberg, H.	229
		Guadelupe Tempestini de A.M.	8
E		Gunaratnam, S.	60,61
Eidt, R.C.	204	Gupta, B.S.	225
El-Marrakchi, A.	94	Gurusamy, M.P.	133
El-Yanov, A., Ya.	217		
Ellman, A.O.	90	H	
Esteva, G.	32	Hafner, O.	131
		Hansen, G.E.	226
F		Hänsel, H.	151
Fankep, B.	223	Hodis, J.	114
Farizov, I.O.	45	Houre, A.	100
Fernandez, J.	7	Hubli, C.S.	38
Fernandez Y Fernandez, R.	194	Hunt, D.	203
Figueras, J.A.	195	Hyden, G.	152
Filonik, A.O.	234		
Franco Garcia, J.M.	141	I	
Frank, W.	50	Iglesia, J.C.Sta.	59
Fredericks, L.J.	42	Ijere, M.O.	67
		Ilag, L.M.	57







## /Author index/

## V

Vail, D.J.	155
Vainstock, A.	36

## W

Wade, R.	98
Wagenhäuser, F.	13
Wagner, C.	166
Wali, M.M.K.	208
Walter, A.H.B.	27
Weeraman, P.E.	14
Weinrich, A.K.H.	143
Weintraub, D.	31
Weitz, R.	86, 209, 231
Westergaard, P.	167
Wheelock, G.C.	126
Wipper, A.	173

## Y

Young, F.W.	126
-------------	-----

## Z

Zlataric, B.	23
Zuvekas, C.J.	190

/Authors index/

## CORPORATE AUTHORS

## ARGENTINA

Dirección de Cooperativas,  
 Ministerio de Economía,  
 Provincia del Chaco,  
 Resistencia 49

## BURUNDI

Ministère de l'Orientation  
 Nationale,  
 Bujumbura 175

## COSTA RICA

Food and Agriculture  
 Organization /FAO/,  
 San José 149, 198

## ETHIOPIA

United Nations Economic  
 Commission for Africa,  
 Addis Abeba 216

## GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Bundesstelle für Entwicklungs-  
 hilfe,  
 Bonn 44

## GHANA

Ministry of Labour, Social  
Welfare and Co-operatives,  
Accra 180

## INDIA

Reserve Bank of India,  
Bombay 120,137

## ITALY

Food and Agriculture  
Organization, /FAO/  
Rome 22, 105, 123, 149, 198

## MALI

Ministère du Développement  
Rural,  
Bamako 176

## PARAGUAY

Instituto de Bienestar  
Rural,  
Asuncion 199

## PERU

Centro Nacional de  
Capacitación et Investigación  
Para la Reforma Agraria,  
Lima 73

## PHILIPPINES

University of the Philippines  
 at Los Banos.  
 Agrarian Reform Institute,  
 Laguna 1, 238

## SRI LANKA

Colombo Plan Bureau,  
 Colombo 6

## SWITZERLAND

International Labour Office  
 /ILO/  
 Geneva 5, 47, 175, 176, 177, 180, 215

## TANZANIA

Co-operative Union of  
 Tanganyika Ltd.,  
 Dar es Salaam 43

International Co-operative  
 Alliance /ICA/ Regional  
 Office for East and Central  
 Africa,  
 Moshi 236

## UNITED KINGDOM

International Co-operative  
 Alliance /ICA/,  
 London 206

The Plunkett Foundation for  
 Co-operative Studies,  
 Oxford 2

## U.S.A.

United States Agency for  
International Development,  
Washington 189

## VENEZUELA

Ministerio del Trabajo  
de Venezuela,  
Caracas 184



G E O G R A P H I C A L

I N D E X





- AFRICA 24, 46, 47, 135, 160  
 177, 178, 185, 218, 236
- Africa, Central -- 236
- Africa, East -- 173, 236
- Africa, West -- 23
- AFRICA
- Latin America 15, 16, 17, 35,  
 76, 77, 147, 148, 149,  
 161, 219
- ASIA 6, 132,  
 Asia, South -- 146  
 Asia, South-East -- 130, 146
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 5, 9, 10,  
 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 44,  
 45, 105, 206, 215, 217
- WORLDWIDE 2, 7, 8, 75, 101, 141,  
 216
- A
- Algeria 48, 102, 168
- Argentina 3, 36, 49, 95, 106,  
 139, 174, 181
- B
- Bangladesh 25, 78, 179, 220
- Belize /Brit Honduras/ 2
- Bolivia 186
- Botswana 2
- Brazil 18, 221
- Burundi 175
- C
- Cambodia 222
- Cameroun 223
- Chad 46, 138
- Chile 187
- Colombia 50, 156
- Cuba 88
- Cyprus 2, 64
- E
- Ecuador 188, 189, 190, 211
- Egypt 37, 191
- Ethiopia 26, 51, 65
- F
- Fiji 27

## /Geographical index/

- G
- Ghana 2, 136, 180
- Guyana 2
- H
- Hong Kong 2
- I
- India 4, 19, 28, 29, 30,  
38, 39, 40, 52, 53,  
66, 67, 68, 69, 70,  
79, 92, 93, 96, 97,  
98, 99, 103, 104,  
107, 108, 109, 110,  
111, 112, 113, 114,  
115, 116, 117, 118,  
119, 120, 121, 122,  
133, 137, 140, 157,  
158, 162, 163, 164,  
169, 170, 172, 182,  
183, 192, 208, 224,  
225
- Indonesia 123, 226
- Iran 54, 193, 227
- Iraq 80
- Israel 31, 41, 81, 82, 83,  
84, 85, 86, 165,  
166, 171, 209, 212,  
228, 229, 230, 231,  
237
- K
- Kenya 63, 149
- Korea 55, 134
- Korea, Republic of -- 87
- M
- Malawi 142
- Malaysia 42, 56, 57
- Mali 46, 176
- Mauritania 46
- Mexico 32, 125, 194, 195,  
196, 232
- Morocco 94, 100, 197
- N
- Niger 46, 233
- Nigeria 71
- P
- Panama 198
- Paraguay 199
- Peru 33, 72, 73, 88, 200,  
201, 202, 213
- Philippines 1, 20, 58, 59, 89,  
126, 210, 238
- R
- Rhodesia 2, 143
- Rwanda 127, 131

## /Geographical index/

## S

Senegal 46, 138  
Singapore 2, 214  
Sri Lanka 60, 61, 90  
Sudan 234

## T

Tanzania 43, 62, 128, 150,  
151, 152, 153, 154,  
155, 167  
Thailand 207  
Togo 144  
Tunisia 63, 203

## U

Upper Volta 46, 91

## V

Venezuela 184, 204, 205

## Z

Zaire 34, 129, 134, 145,  
235  
Zambia 2, 21, 74  
Zimbabwe  
see: Rhodesia



S U B J E C T  
I N D E X



A

- accounting, co-operative --  
166, 167
- administration, co-operative -- 183
- agrarian reform 1, 16, 22,  
50, 147, 168, 185, 186,  
188, 190, 193, 194, 195,  
196, 199, 200, 201, 202,  
204, 205, 213, 226
- agrarian structure 76, 149,  
186, 191, 193, 198, 199,  
203, 211, 234
- agricultural association  
see:
  - farmers' association
- agricultural co-operative --  
1, 2, 11, 13, 15, 16, 22,  
25, 26, 30, 33, 37, 41, 45,  
48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58,  
73, 80, 87, 90, 91, 166, 175,  
176, 187, 191, 192, 193, 197,  
199, 201, 220  
see also:
  - collective farming
  - ejido
  - kibbutz
  - moshav
  - rural co-operative
- agricultural credit 53, 65, 105,  
113, 123, 124, 125, 128, 189,  
220, 224
- agricultural credit co-operative  
-- 114, 115
- agricultural development 12, 15,  
32, 72, 76, 78, 191, 195
- agricultural development pro-  
ject 44, 65
- agricultural extension 65
- agricultural input distribution  
53, 55
- agricultural labourer, landless  
-- 30, 157
- agricultural marketing co-  
operative 2, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70
- agricultural planning 74, 218
- agricultural processing  
co-operative 53
- aid  
see:
  - assistance
- artisans' co-operative  
see:
  - industrial co-operative
- assistance, by foreign orga-  
nization 159, 189, 190
- attitude  
see:
  - farmers' --
  - leaders, -- of co-operative  
leaders
  - members' --
  - youth's --

## /Subject index/

## B

bank

see:

co-operative bank

behaviour

see:

farmers' --

leader, -- of co-

operative leaders

members' --

youth's --

book-keeping

see:

accounting, co-

operative --

## C

collective farming 75, 88,  
161

commune 85

community development 221,  
225, 232, 235consumer co-operative 37,  
130, 131co-operative bank 59, 110,  
111, 113, 120, 172co-operative credit 109,  
112, 121, 122co-operative credit in-  
stitution

see:

co-operative bank

co-operative democracy

see:

democracy, co-operative --

co-operative development 6, 28,  
38, 39, 43, 54, 206, 231co-operative development pro-  
ject 5, 51, 63, 210co-operative organization 5,  
163, 164

see also:

structure, co-operative --

co-operative principles 7, 14,  
139co-operative: relation with  
other organizations

see:

relation

co-operative: role in develop-  
ment 24, 26, 30, 31, 32, 34,  
36, 42co-operative: situation of the  
movement in general 35, 36, 37,  
39, 43

co-operative system

see:

co-operative, situation of  
the movement in general --

structure, co-operative --

type, co-operative --

cottage industry 25

see:

industry

cotton 4

credit

see:

agricultural credit

co-operative credit

credit co-operative 39, 126, 129,



see also:  
rural credit co-operative  
credit policy 123, 124  
credit for production 107, 112  
credit union 3

D

dairy co-operative 53, 93, 94  
deficiency, co-operative --  
13, 167  
development  
see also:  
community development  
development planning  
development project  
rural development  
social development  
socio-economic development  
development planning 111, 206  
development project 238  
doctrine, co-operative --  
see:  
co-operative principles

E

economic development 11, 217,  
218,  
education  
see:  
training  
efficiency 66, 116, 160  
ejido 125, 194, 195

employment 25, 47, 90, 157,  
180, 195, 208, 216  
extension  
see:  
agricultural extension

F

failure  
see:  
deficiency, co-operative --  
family planning 175, 176  
family welfare 175, 176  
farmer, small -- 9, 56, 76, 105,  
125  
farmers' association 57, 65,  
138, 147, 149, 188, 198, 205,  
211, 216, 232  
farmers' co-operative 56, 59  
federal society  
see:  
structure, co-operative  
union  
financing, agricultural - 116,  
118, 119  
financing, co-operative -- 53,  
106, 162  
financing of housing 137  
fishermen's co-operative 53, 99,  
100  
forestry 222

G

government policy influencing  
co-operative

see:

policy, influencing co-  
operation

group farming 75

see also:

collective farming

H

handicraft co-operative 134

history of co-operative move-  
ment 35, 40, 41, 43, 63, 64,  
115, 121, 150, 168, 174,  
212, 226, 228

housing 138

housing co-operative 37, 135,  
136

human resources mobilization  
135, 136

I

indigenous co-operative 103,  
142, 143, 144

industrial co-operative 19, 30,  
68, 133

industry, small scale 132

integrated co-operative 156

integration, co-operative -- 230

intermediate technology 155

irrigation 57, 95, 96, 97, 98,  
202

irrigation co-operative 28, 97

irrigation project 220

K

kibbutz 31, 41, 75, 83, 84, 85,  
165, 171, 228, 229, 230

L

labour

see:

manpower mobilization  
agricultural labourer,  
landless

land development 98

land ownership 71, 189, 197,  
199, 201, 234

land reform 45, 59, 65, 187,  
189, 191, 192, 203

land settlement 165

land use 190, 234

law

see:

legislation, co-operative --  
leaders, attitude of co-operative  
160, 165

legislation, co-operative -- 2,  
115, 162, 164, 181, 182, 183,  
184, 199

livestock breeding 65

M

management 40, 85, 150, 160,  
161, 162, 163, 169, 170,  
183, 208  
marketing agricultural pro-  
duct 4, 65, 73  
marketing, agricultural --  
co-operative  
see:  
    agricultural marketing  
    co-operative  
marketing co-operative 59, 74,  
167,  
marketing, co-operative -- 53  
marketing and supply co-  
operative 101, 163, 207  
members' attitude 171  
membership policy  
see:  
    co-operative policy,  
    internal  
moshav 31, 41, 81, 82, 86, 165,  
209  
moshav ovdin 166, 231  
motivation 13  
multipurpose co-operative 60, 61,  
100, 102, 103, 104

O

organization of co-operative  
see also:  
    reorganization of co-operative  
    structure, co-operative --

P

para-co-operative 20  
participation 31, 33, 170, 181,  
224,  
personnel policy 208  
planning  
see also:  
    agricultural planning  
    development planning  
policy, influencing co-operative  
42, 87, 158  
principles, co-operative --  
see:  
    co-operative principles  
processing, co-operative --  
see:  
    agricultural processing co-  
    operative  
production co-operative 57,  
74, 203  
production, promotion by co-  
operative 12  
project evaluation 44

R

regional collaboration  
see:  
    relation, inter-co-operative --  
regulation  
see:  
    legislation, co-operative --

## /Subject index/

- relation in the co-operative 169  
 relation, co-operative -- with  
 the government 10, 14, 35, 102,  
 168, 181, 197, 207  
 relation, inter co-operative --  
 84  
 reorganization of co-operative  
 40, 103, 208, 214  
 research 216, 237  
 research co-ordination 236  
rubber producing co-operative  
 140  
 rules  
 see:  
 legislation, co-operative --  
 rural change  
 see:  
 rural development  
rural co-operative 17, 18, 21,  
 27, 47, 49, 54, 63, 65, 82,  
 124, 150, 189, 197, 202, 207,  
 212, 225, 226, 238  
 rural credit 111, 116, 126  
rural credit co-operative 108  
 rural development 23, 46, 47, 62,  
 71, 77, 151, 152, 153, 154,  
 155, 159, 173, 177, 178, 179,  
 180, 226, 238  
 rural development integrated 22, 24,  
 28, 51, 59  
 rural development project 237  
 rural settlement 148, 204
- S
- savings  
saving and credit co-operative  
 see:  
 credit co-operative  
 saving mobilization 105, 191  
 secondary co-operative  
 see:  
 co-operative organization  
 structure, co-operative  
 union --  
 self-government, co-operative  
 168, 225, 226  
service co-operative 139, 156,  
 157, 160, 208  
 settlement 60, 61, 90  
 social development 173, 225  
 social stratification 219  
 socio-economic development  
 14, 223, 224, 227  
 statistics 2,3, 4, 35, 39, 120,  
 191,  
 stock-breeding  
 see:  
 livestock-breeding  
 strategy of development  
 see:  
 development planning  
 structure, co-operative -- 158  
 structure, co-operative union --  
 163

sugar industry, co-operative --  
92  
system, co-operative --  
see:  
co-operative organization  
structure, co-operative --  
type, co-operative --

V  
vegetable marketing  
see:  
agricultural marketing  
co-operatives  
marketing agricultural  
products

T

technical, assistance 51, 206  
theory, co-operative --  
see:  
co-operative principles  
thrift  
see:  
credit co-operative  
trade union 175, 176, 180, 212,  
213, 214  
traditionalism 17  
traditional association 144,  
145, 232, 233  
training 37, 40, 50, 139, 175,  
177, 178, 179, 201, 211, 216  
training programme 51  
type, co-operative -- 44, 136  
typology of co-operation 75

W

women in the co-operative 174  
women's co-operative 134, 173  
workers' productive co-  
operative  
see:  
industrial co-operative  
production co-operative

Y

youth 90, 176, 177  
youth, attitude of -- 230

U

ujamaa village 62, 128, 150,  
151, 152, 153, 154, 155  
urban co-operative 135



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