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**RESEARCH**

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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 có-operative Development Decade.

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## GUIDE

### Codes for languages

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

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

### Other abbreviations used

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

### Readers' Guide

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

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

In case of unpublished papers, the date mentioned is that of finishing research or manuscript.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

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## I. REFERENCE WORKS

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

See also: 56, 59, 67, 97, 145, 216, 262

1. DUELFER, E., Guide to evaluation of cooperative organizations in developing countries. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 212, Bibliography pp. 193-206 (199 Ref.)  
En Developing countries

Presents methodology of project evaluation, project promotion and evaluation of institutions with special references to procedures of measuring, operational efficiency of cooperatives through applications of cost benefit analysis.

2. NAKHIAVANI, M., Agrarian reform in Latin America, the role of marketing and credit: an annotated bibliography. Bibliography series McGill University, Montreal, Que. Centre for Developing-Area Studies, No 6, 1977, pp. 46.  
ISBN 0-88819-019-0  
ISSN 0316-6570  
En Latin America

Bibliography on agrarian reforms in Latin America, including sections on agricultural credit, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural markets, a list of pertinent periodicals, and a glossary of acronyms.

3. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN ECONOMY, Neuerwerbungen (New Acquirements). HWWA Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg 1983, 11/12, pp. 160.  
De, en Worldwide

This is an extensive bibliography of new acquirements of the Institute Library which is very rich. It covers many topics of various aspects of the economy thus it could provide some essential information for the cooperative movement.

4. Research guidelines for field action projects to promote participation of the poor in rural organizations. FAO, Rural Organizations Action Programme (ROAP), Rome 1979, pp. 60.  
En Developing countries

This publication is a preliminary practical guide, containing a number of basic considerations, proposals, core elements, and requirements for the preparation of specific research designs. Such designs will ultimately be decided by local researches, according to differing economic and socio-cultural conditions in the countries and areas selected for ROAP projects.

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

See also: 52, 70, 75, 79, 91, 102, 120, 121, 180, 210, 212, 236,  
246, 250, 259, 261

5. BAILUR, G. L., Non-credit agencies (including government) as prime mover in Rural Development [of India]. Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development, Pune and New Delhi, 22 Jul - 11 Aug 1981, V. 2: Subject area papers by Indian authors. Reserve Bank of India, Coll. of Agricultural Banking, 1981, pp. 1-22.  
En India
6. Background paper - On improving management systems of small Farmers' Co-operatives, Co-operative College, Moshi. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives Arusha (Tanzania) - 19 May 1980, FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 12.  
En Tanzania
7. BARRANIA, A. A., Report - Regional Seminar on Development of Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Khartoum [Sudan], 1982 - 1983, pp. 189. (Introductory notes and summaries also in pp. 28. (En).  
En,ar Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Yemen  
Dem. Rep., Yemen Arab. Rep.
8. BARRANIA, A. A., EL SHENNAWI, M. A., Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Report on the exploratory socio-economic survey of the Egyptian Red Sea fisheries, Cairo, 1979, pp. 115.  
En Egypt
9. BOCHET, J. J., REMY, L., Protection et Aménagement du Bassin Montagneux du Limbe. Mission de consultant en organisation communautaire et credit agricole 27 mars - 26 aout 1979; rapport terminal. (Protection and cultivation of mountainous basin of stone pines. Mission of communal organization and agricultural credit consultants, March 27 - August 26, 1979. Final report.)  
Fr Haiti
10. BULEGI, S. A., Organization and management of agricultural cooperative - A Tanzanian experience. Expert Consultation

on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives - Arusha (Tanzania) - 19 May 1980. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 7.

En Tanzania

11. CARLETON, C.R.C., WIRTH, A. J., Interregional fisheries development and management programme (WECAP component). Report to mission to St. Lucia. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission. WECAP reports 31. FAO, Rome, Fisheries Dept., 1980, pp. 51, 11 tables, graphs.

En St. Lucia

12. St. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY, COADY INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, Antigonish, N. S., 1982, pp. 32.

En Developing countries

Reports the activities of the Coady Institute for the 1981-82 fiscal year in the area of adult education in the Third World.

13. Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific - Cooperatives as institutions for development of the rural poor. Report of the Workshop held in Bangkok. CIRDAP Study Series, Bangladesh, 1986, No 86, pp. 39.

En Asia

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

14. GBENEBICHIE, S., A. Development of agricultural co-operatives in the Federal Republic of Nigeria: problems and success areas with particular reference to management. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives - Arusha (Tanzania) 19 May 1980, FAO, Rome, May 1980, pp. 18.

En Nigeria

15. GIUDICELLI, M., Proyecto inter-regional para el desarrollo de la pesca en el Atlantico centro-occidental. Aspectos tecnicos de la pesca artesanal en la Republica Dominicana y recomendaciones para su mejoramiento y desarrollo Comision de Pesca para el Atlantico Centro-Occidental. Informes WECAP 5. (Inter-regional project for the development of fisheries in the western Central Atlantic. Technical

- aspects of small scale fishery and recommendations for its improvement and development in the Dominican Republic) (Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission. WECAF reports 5). FAO Rome, Fisheries Dept. 1979, pp. 36, 7 ref., En Dominican Rep.
16. GUTIERREZ, L. F., Report on consultancy, (Cottage industries) 6 March - 5 May 1981. FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 46. En Lesotho
17. HANEL, A., Agricultural Operations Division. Report on the introduction of the tripartite approach of evaluating cooperative organizations with particular reference to member-participation in Indonesia and on the development of a manual evaluation of KUDs (Indonesian farm cooperatives), Jakarta. FAO, Rome 1982, pp. 123. En Indonesia
18. Identification of problem and success areas and project proposals regarding cooperative management systems in Zambia. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives Arusha (Tanzania) 19 May 1980. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 21. En Zambia
19. JHA, D., Development of cooperative processing as an institutional device for accelerating rural development. Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives. Vaikunth Mehta National Inst. of Cooperative Management, Pune (India). In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development - Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981 VMNICM Pune, 1981, pp. 1 - 10 (4.). En India
20. KAMAT, G. S., Cooperative marketing (in India) Reviewed. Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives, In: Vaikunth Mehta National Inst. of Cooperative Management, Pune (India). In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981, VMNICM Pune, 1981, pp. 1 - 17 (6.) En India
21. KEBE, M., L'approvisionnement en poisson de la region du Cap-Vert (Senegal). (Fish production and trade in the region of Cap Verde (Senegal). Proceedings. Centre de Recherches Océanographiques, Dakar-Thiaroye (Senegal). FAO, Rome, Fishery Industries Div. FAO Fisheries Report Expert Consultation on Fish Technology in Africa Casablanca (Morocco), 1982, FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 229 - 257, No. 268 (Suppl.) 2 graphs, 21 tabl. 5 ref. ISBN 92-5-001287-x- Cape Verde, Senegal En, fr

22. LHOSTE, P., Les organisations d'élevage et la participation des éleveurs dans la situation actuelle en Afrique. (Breeding organizations and participation of breeders in actual situation in Africa.) Laboratoire National de l'Élevage et de Recherches Veterinaires, Dakar (Senegal). In: FAO/SIDA Workshop on the Breeding of Trypanotolerant Livestock Lome (Togo) 26 Nov 1980, FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 13.  
Fr Africa
23. MEHTA, S. C., Rural cooperative credit in India. Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives. Valkunth Mehta National Inst. of Cooperative Management, Pune (India). In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981, VMNICM, Pune 1981, pp. 1-30(5.)  
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En Japan
25. POLLOCK, D. H., Carleton University, Ottawa., Carleton international proceedings: global and/or Latin American development during the 1980's: what lies ahead? what should lie ahead? Fall 1981, 1982, pp. 42.  
ISBN 0-7709-0128-x  
En Latin America
- Presents seminar papers on patterns of development, particularly in Latin America. Discusses regional disparities and income inequalities; models of socioeconomic development international relations the Cancun conference.
26. PORTIER, P., Tchad Rapport final du projet modernisation des techniques de peche. Document de travail 2. (Chad Final report of fishing techniques modernization project.) FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 28.  
Fr Chad
27. Proceedings Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission, 19th Session, Kyoto, Japan, 21 - 30 May 1980.  
Bangkok: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 1980, 3 V. in 2. In:  
Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission, 19th Session, Kyoto, 21 - 30 May 1980. IFPC Symposium on the Development and Management of Small - Scale Fisheries, Kyoto, 21 - 23 May 1980, FAO, Bangkok, 1980. Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission Standing Committee on Resources Research and Development (SCORRAD), 2d Session, 3 - 8 Dec. 1979.  
En Asia

Presents fishery development, fishery management, fish culture, small enterprises, salt water fish, aquaculture, marketing, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural projects, intermediate technology, aid institutions, development aid, IDRC mentioned, lists of participants, conference reports, fishery statistics.

28. RAO, S. B., Rural distribution of consumer goods (with reference to India). Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives. In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing The Financial System in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi (India) 22 Jul 1981, VMNICM, Pune, 1981, pp. 1 - 11 (7.)  
En India
29. RENDEL, J., WALLBERG, B., L'évaluation finale du projet de FAO/SIDA ,,Vulgarisation agricole dans les perimetres irrigues du Gouvernorat de Sidi Bou Zid, Tunisie''. (Final evaluation of the FAO/SIDA project ,,Agricultural extension in the irrigated areas of the Governorate of Sidi Bou Zid, Tunisia) International Rural Development Centre, Sweden, 1984, No 25, pp. 53.  
Fr Tunisia

The project was conducted during 1975-82, under Tunisian supervision, supported by consulting specialists from FAO and SIDA. The goals were to increase the productivity of irrigated farms through technical extension and supply of some necessities and equipment to achieve a higher level of crop production, and to create more jobs, especially for the young. During the last 3 - 4 years the responsibility of improving the marketing of farm products was added. This was done through cooperative managed marketing, storage and transport. The project is presented as an example of assistance giving clear, positive results. The irrigated area was increased by about 6000 ha. Yields have increased dramatically for the participating farmers; most crops have increased by 100% per ha. The product value per ha increased during the project period (in 1973/74 prices) from 111 DT to 422 DT (1 DT = about 11 kr) for farmers owning wells. The pace of progress was slower for farms with government irrigation. The increase in job opportunities is difficult to estimate. However, the generally increased economic activity in central Zidi Bou Zid as a consequence of the success of irrigated farming has evidently created many new jobs within the service sector. The increasing incomes are totally changing social conditions in the region. What has been done up to now to improve the situation for women is also promising but still covers only a few people. The influence of the project on marketing has not been significant. The Tunisian farmer often looks to be a businessman as well as a farmer.



30. Report (Appropriate Management Systems for Small Farmers' Cooperatives) with special reference to accounting and auditing systems for the Near East, North and Northeast Africa, Feldafing, Federal Republic of Germany, 13 - 18 June, 1983. Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung FAO International Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Small Farmers'. Cooperatives for the Near East, North and Northeast Africa. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 98.  
En Near East, North  
and Northeast Africa

Presents cooperative movements, agricultural cooperatives, management, accounting, auditing, smallscale industry, farmers training.

31. Report of an investigation into primary cooperative societies in Shiselweni District (Swaziland). Structure, problems, recommendations. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane (Swaziland). Marketing Advisory Unit, Mbabane (Swaziland), 1983, pp. 17.  
En Swaziland

32. De Los RIOS, G. G., Mac KINNON, A., St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S. Ca Seminar on methods and philosophy of adult education. Proceedings. Coady International Institute, 1978. (various pagins). (Seminar on Methods and Philosophy of Adult Education, Cochabamba, 7-18 Aug. 1978).  
En, es Bolivia

Seminar report on adult education and community development in Bolivia presenting case studies of non-governmental organizations and cooperatives promoting social change. Discusses the principles and methods of the Antigonish Movement and its relevance to the Bolivian context.

33. RITTER, A. R. M., York University, Toronto, Ont. Ca Latin America and the Caribbean geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings. CALACS, Ottawa, 1984, pp. 355  
En, fr, es Latin America, Caribbean

Presents the proceedings of the 1983 Conference of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS). Discusses topics such as Canadian relations with Latin America and the Caribbean, political confrontations and transitions, the church and political process, economic development, etc.  
(Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Ottawa, Ca).

34. VAIKUNTH MEHTA NATIONAL INST. OF COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT, Pune (India).  
Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives.  
In:  
Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System

in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981, VMNICM, Pune, 1981, pp. 101.

En India

35. SCOGGINS, A. P., Report of proceedings: „introduction to financial management“: a Credit Union Leadership Training Seminar, Kampala, 13--23 May 1981. International Institute, 1981, pp. 72.

En Uganda

Training seminar aiming to increase participant awareness of the role of co-operative savings and credit societies in national development; to develop participant understanding of the planning process; and to develop the participants' financial management skills and analysis, planning, implementation and supervision.

36. SINTHUVANIK, S., Food marketing systems in Thailand. Food marketing systems in Asian and Pacific Countries. Reports of 12 countries. FAO Bangkok. (Thailand). Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, 1982, pp. 210 - 216.

En Thailand, Asia

37. TRIPATHI, S. L., (Vaikunth Mehta National Inst. of Cooperative Management, Pune (India). Rural development, popular participation and cooperatives (in India).

Rural development: peoples participation and cooperatives. In:

Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981, VMNICM Pune, 1981, pp. 1 - 18 (3.)

En India

38. TYLER, P., Second report on Cyprus survey results, progress and recommendations on grain storage. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 20, 2 table

En Cyprus

Survey results and recommendation for grain storage, specially reference to grain and flour sanitation, village storage facilities and assessment of losses in stored grains.

39. VENKATAPPIAH, B., Regional report on training facilities for personnel of credit cooperatives and agricultural banks (Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India). FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 209.

En Nepal, Bangladesh,  
Sri Lanka, India

Presents programmes and policies for training agricultural and cooperative banking personnel by country. Recommendations for collection of material, training of trainers and promotion of national institution.

40. VINCKE, M. M. J., Programme de mise en valeur et de coordination de l'aquaculture. Developpement de l'aquaculture au Viet Nam. Rapport d'une mission relative a la formulation d'un plan d'action, 25 juin - 14 juillet 1979. (Aquaculture development and coordination programme) Aquaculture development in Viet Nam. Report of a mission relative to the formulation of a plan of action, 25 June - 14 July 1979]. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 50, 15 tabl.  
Fr Vietnam

Discusses fish farming activities of the Hanoi fishery enterprises, fishery cooperatives and state farms. Proposed fish culture associated w. animal husbandry in natural and artificial lakes.

## II. GENERAL WORKS

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

See also: 63, 218

41. BENEVIDES PINHO, D., Economia e Cooperativismo (Economy and Cooperative Movement). São Paulo 1977, pp. 177.  
Pt Worldwide

This book is an important and original contribution to the doctrine and theory of cooperative movement. The economic rationality of cooperative movement is widely outlined, as well as critical remarks on some cooperative movement theories.

42. CONTIN, H., RUBIO, J. E., QUINONEZ, F., PORTILLO, A., Modelo de gestion empresarial; evaluacion de la gestion productiva, economica y financiera de cooperativas agropecuarias de la region occidental. (Model of enterprise management. Evaluation of production, economic and financial management of agrarian animal cooperatives in Eastern Region.) Instituto Salvadoreno de Capacitacion y Transferencia de Tecnologia, Santa Tecla, 1982, pp. 233, 104 stat. tables.  
Es El Salvador

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

See also: 5, 13, 16, 19, 20, 28, 37, 85, 112, 140, 156, 165, 173, 176, 179, 183, 204, 205, 214, 228, 234, 238, 239, 243, 244, 248, 254

43. ACHAYA, K. T., HURIA, V. K., Rural poverty and Operation Flood. Economic and Political Weekly, 1986, Vol 21, No-37, pp. 6.  
En India

Operation Flood, as related to dairy development, is not a panacea for poverty in India, but it will contribute to improving the economic conditions of 10 million rural families in India, over 70% of whom will be landless and small farmers, out of an estimated 96 million. Operation Flood has shown that the structural nature of rural poverty, with its widespread social consequences,

would require technological and economic interventions through a closely integrated approach. Milk has been the means of revealing a basic policy for all agricultural development in India by way of single-commodity cooperatives.

BARRANIA, A. A., EL SHENNAWI, M., AWADALLAH, M. W., Socio-economic survey of the Al Quseir fishing region. Pt. I: Prior to the establishment of the Cooperative Fishing Centre. FAO, Cairo, 1981, pp. 36.

En Egypt

BARRET, S. R., The rise and fall and African utopia: a wealthy theocracy in comparative perspective. Wilfrid Laurier University Press, Waterloo, 1977, pp. 251.

ISBN 0-88920-054-8

En Africa-Nigeria

Comparative case studies of two religious communities in Nigeria, and implications for utopian cooperative movements based on religious practice - discusses historical background and impact of various factors of economic growth, such as communal and private enterprise economic systems, leadership, social control, social structure, etc., analyzes the consequences of social change and political integration; includes comparison with communities in North America, Africa and Melanesia.

GIVELET, N., Revue de la FAO sur l'Agriculture et le Developpement (FAO) Ceres. Revista FAO sobre Agricultura y Desarrollo. Putting people ahead of products. Currents of change in Ivory Coast (cooperative vocational groups) Ceres. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development, FAO, Ceres 1980, No. 78, pp. 37 - 41.

En, es, fr Ivory Coast

GOUGH, K., Ten times more beautiful: the rebuilding of Vietnam. New Star Books, Vancouver, 1978, pp. 240.

ISBN 0-919888-75-5

En Vietnam

Survey of post-war social conditions and economic reconstruction of Vietnam, emphasizing the role of women and political participation - describes an agricultural cooperative, the textile industry, working and living conditions, health services, etc. (Agricultural cooperatives).

HAUGERUD, A., Household dynamics and rural political economy among Embu farmers in the Kenya Highlands. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1985, Vol 45, No 7, pp. 2162, Diss., Northwestern University, 1984, pp. 489.

En Kenya

The study focuses on processes of rural economic differentiation in the Kenya highlands. It considers both secular change in the cyclical differentiation posited by A. V. Chayanov, and relates economic processes to ecological variation, to the history of local social and political organization, and to extra-local influences. The Embu case is used to demonstrate important complementarities among divergent theoretical approaches, particularly the individual actor, institutional and processual emphases that characterize formalist, substantivist, and Marxist schools of economic anthropology. It also examines the limitation of the familiar unitary conception of the household, and explores intra- and inter-household conflict, cooperation and competition, based on 2.5 years of field research. Research techniques include participant observation, structured and unstructured interviews, and use of archival data. Quantitative data were collected during four cropping seasons through both repeated visit and questionnaire surveys among a random sample of 82 farm households in two ecological zones. Among all economic strata, relations defining access to land, labour, and livestock are embedded in both monetary and nonmonetary economic spheres. The few households who consistently produce food surpluses are an elite with superior access to cooperative as well as hired labour. Individual competition and accumulation drive the rural economy, but the growth of a rural proletarian is slowed by the persistence of reciprocal and redistributive exchange grounded in relations of kinship, friendship, and clientage and by the disinclination of the wealthy to invest in agricultural expansion and modernization.

49. HOUTART, F., Problems of social transition. An example from Viet Nam. Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development. Ideas et Action. Bulletin (FAO) - Ideas y Accion. Boletin (FAO). Ideas and Action Bulletin (FAO), 1980, FAO, Rome, No 137, pp. 4 - 10, photographs.  
En, es, fr, Vietnam Dem. Rep.
50. LASSON, A. De., Income generation possibilities for landless rural low income groups - (Noakhali District, Bangladesh). Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen, 1982, pp. 71.  
En Bangladesh
- Presents development strategy, rural development, land ownership, agricultural population, employment creation, case studies, handicrafts, pottery, production cooperatives, statistical tables.
51. EL-KADI, M., Problems facing agricultural cooperative societies and their proper solutions. FAO, UNDP, 1983, pp. 5.  
Ar Yemen Arab. Rep.

52. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. National experience in promoting the cooperative movement. Report of the Secretary - General. United Nations. General Assembly. Sess. 38. New York, 1983, COPAC, Rome, 1983, pp. 24.  
En Developing countries
53. SATTAR, M. A., A village wakes up to work together. Panchagram: an essay at transformation. Future, 1983/1984, No 9, pp. 5.  
En Bangladesh

The establishment of a special kind of cooperative in the Bangladesh village of Panchagram (population 3435) in 1975 provided a catalyst for action by the people to improve their lives, starting with modest efforts to make use of neglected resources within the community. The article indicates how the cooperative stimulated these efforts and how the activities spread, overcoming various obstacles to change, towards a total development of the community. It is concluded that in the process of change, the vision, integrity and determination of the leadership have been decisive.

54. WEBER, J., Pour une approche globale des problemes de peche: l'exemple de la filiere du poisson au Senegal. (For a global approach to fishery problems: the example of the Senegalese fisheries policy). FAO Fisheries Report Expert Consultation on Fish Technology in Africa Casablanca, Rome, 1982, No 268 (Suppl.), pp. 280 - 288, 17 ref.  
ISBN 92-5-001287-X  
En, fr Senegal

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS  
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

See also: 61, 63, 93, 195, 197, 198, 248, 261

55. CLIFFE, L., Experiences of agricultural and rural cooperatives in socialist countries in Africa. Workshop on the Transformation of Agrarian Systems in Centrally Planned Economies in Africa. Arusha (Tanzania), 1983, pp. 64.  
En Africa

Presents history of rural cooperatives - Africa, Centrally planned economy, land reform, land settlement, collective farming, womens role, sociological aspects.

56. VOSS, J. H., Capitalist penetration and local resistance: continuity and transformations in the social relations of production of the Sagada Igorots of Northern Luzon. Dept.

of Anthropology, Thesis, University of Toronto, Toronto 1983, pp. 261.

En

Philippines

Presents community development, IDRC supported, resistance to change, economic conditions, society, trade, political integration, means of production, ownership, cooperative movements, plant production, modes of production, history, bibliography.

57. WASSERSTROM, R., Grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean: oral histories of social change. Praeger, New York, 1985, pp. 197.

ISBN: 0-03-001689-4

En

Latin America, Caribbean

Presents cooperative movements, social change and social participation, community relations, self-management, rural development, women's organizations, credit cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, production cooperatives, cooperative marketing.

58. WINSLOW, D., Cooperatives and class in Western India. Discussion Paper Series - McGill University, Centre for Developing Area studies. Montreal 1984, No 11, pp. 25.

En

India

Presents an historical analysis of the cooperative movement in Western India and discusses the part that cooperatives have played in the capitalization of agriculture. Examines the composition of the rural elite, how it maintains its control over cooperatives, and how cooperative leaders extend their economic influence into the political sphere.

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

See also: 1

59. CASTILLO, G. T., How participatory is participatory development? A review of the Philippine experience. Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 1983, pp. 656.

En

Philippines

Presents cooperative movements, IDRC governor, social participation, community relations, integrated development and rural development, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural credit, land tenure, agroforestry, group work, agricultural projects, multipurpose projects, social aspects, irrigation development, bibliography.



60. FAYOSSEWO, A. A., Quand les paysans participent ... La relance du mouvement cooperatif au Mali CMC/AD: experiences et resultats 10.  
 (When the farmers participate. . . The re-launching of the cooperative movement in Mali).  
 (FFHC/AD: experiences and results 10). Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development. FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 42, 9 ref.  
 Fr Mali
61. KAYA, H. O., Problems of regional development in Tanzania.  
 Verlag Breitenbach, Saarbrücken, Fort Lauderdale, (USA), 1985, No 7, pp. 50, 29 tab.  
 En, de Tanzania

The study makes a historical analysis of the problems of regional development in Tanzania, taking the Tanga Region as a case study. It first (Chapter 2) provides a critical analysis of the different theoretical approaches to the questions of wage labour and rural development in Tanzania and Africa at large, and presents the methods used to collect empirical data for the study. Chapter 3 gives a general overview of the general characteristics of the region, i. e. location, size, physiography, climate, population structure and the social organizations of the local people. Chapter 4 examines the response of the local peasants to wage labour in the sisal plantations, beginning with a discussion of the different theories concerning wage labour in Africa. It then looks at the introduction of the sisal industry in the region and the background to the wage labour questions in the plantations; the nationalization policy (1967) and the characteristics of wage labour in the present sisal plantation system in Tanzania; theories on African working class struggles and workers' struggles in the plantations. Chapter 5 investigates the historical development of the relationship between the government and the peasants in rural development government programmes. The aspects investigated are: theories on the African peasantry and their application to the Tanzanian experience especially in the Tanga region, including the background to peasant export production; post-independence peasant agricultural production; the improvement and transformation approach, Ujamaa and cooperative movements; and distribution of agricultural extension services, health, education and water facilities. Chapter 6 presents the general conclusions to the study and tentative suggestions.

62. PARNELL, E., Movement to movement aid (cooperatives). Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives, Vienna, 1983, pp. 7.  
 En Developing Countries

63. WAGNER, R., Impact socio-economique des cooperatives agricoles en Republique Dominicaine. (Socio-economic impact of agricultural cooperatives in Dominican Republic). University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, 1981, pp. 331.  
ISBN: 0-315-08200-3

Fr

Dominican Rep.

Presents strategy of development, agricultural cooperatives, economic theory, models of production, agricultural policy, financing, population in agriculture, waking of conscience, economic implications, social implications, historical analysis, case studies.

### III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES

#### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24,30, 34, 36,38, 42, 43, 45,  
47, 50, 51, 52,53,58, 59,85, 146, 148, 149, 154,  
155,165, 166, 173, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205, 206, 211,  
212, 217, 220, 221, 227, 228, 232. 236, 241, 259, 262,  
264

64. BEAUDRY-SOMCYNSKY, M., Coopératives, état et paysans: rôle des coopératives dans la production. Université de Sherbrooke, vivrière au Sénégal. Collection du CEDEC, No 12. (Cooperatives, the state and peasants: the rôle of cooperatives in livestock production in Senegal.) CEDEC collection, No 12.) University of Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke, 1981, pp. 109.

Fr

Senegal

This is an analysis of relations among peasants, co-operatives and the state. It presents general interests of the government, as well as structures established for the agricultural development, especially for food-stuff industry in Senegal.

65. Government of Punjab, Construction of rural godowns by primary agricultural co-operative service societies (an evaluation). Chandigarh, Punjab, 1984, pp. 127.

En

India

The book examines: 1/ the utilization of storage capacity and operational efficiency of rural godowns (warehouses), 2/ the economic viability of the godowns, and 3/ various difficulties in implementation of the scheme. 16 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Service Societies (PACS) with godowns of 500 t or more of storage capacity and 44 PACS with godowns of less than 500 t storage capacity in the Indian Punjab were selected for study. A drastic change in the composition of working capital of these PACS was noted during the period 1978/79 to 1980/81. The PACS were mainly trading in fertilizers. In most cases only godowns had been constructed, with no other required amenities provided for in allocation of funds by the Register of Co-operative Societies (Punjab). 63.33% godowns were running at a loss.

66. HANEL, A., Manual for the evaluation of KUDs (village cooperatives) in Indonesia; a practical guide for the use of evaluators in the field. Tasikmalaya, 1983, pp. 217.  
En Indonesia

67. KOROVKIN, T., Peruvian cotton cooperatives in the 1980's: crisis and subdivision. In: Latin America and the Caribbean: geopolitics, development and culture: conference proceedings (Ritter, A. R. M. Ottawa: GALACS, 1984, pp. 188-203.  
ISBN 0-7709-0150-6  
En Peru

Examines the Peruvian cotton growing cooperatives, and analyzes the problem of subdivision of cooperative lands in a situation of acute economic crisis.

68. OLAYIDE, S. O., Nigeria's Green Revolution and agricultural cooperativisation. Nigerian Journal of Rural Development and Cooperative Studies, 1985, Vol 1. No 2, pp. 12.  
En Nigeria

The worsening farm-food-nutrition situation in Nigeria led the Civilian Administration, which came into power in October 1979, to embark on a National Green Revolution (NGR) programme early in 1980. The paper discusses the NGR and the extent to which cooperativization can be a useful mechanism for making it operational during the 1980s. Six sections examine: 1/ the context and content of the NGR; 2/ the programme in subsectoral and supportive terms; 3/ current thinking on the use of existing production organizations for implementing the NGR programmes; 4/ the workable cooperativization of the GFR; 5/ methods of implementing the cooperative mechanism; 6/ the potential of cooperativization in the NGR in this decade and the next.

69. PHILIPPE, J. M., Les cultures fruitieres et maraicheres en Republique Populaire du Benin, situation actuelle, amelioration et developpement. (Fruit and vegetable production in the Benin People's Republic: present situation, improvement and development). FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 39.  
Fr Benin People Rep.

Recommendation for production and marketing of fruits and vegetable crops, institutional framework and research programmes in term of rural development.

## AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 8, 20, 21, 28, 54, 69, 114, 117, 118, 138, 169, 263

70. BEDDOES, G., Development of cooperative marketing in the Philippines. Bureau of Cooperatives Development, Manila (Philippines). FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 8.  
En Philippines
71. CREUPELANDT, H., The role of co-operation in agricultural supplies and marketing. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 8.  
En Worldwide
72. ERIGERIO, N., Experiencia Latinoamericana en cadenas voluntarias y cadenas cooperativas de comerciantes minoristas de alimentos. Servicio de Informacion Tecnica en Mercadeo Agropecuario y Abastecimiento de Alimentos. Documento de trabajo. (Latin American experience in voluntary and cooperative networks of food retailers). (Technical Information Service in Agricultural Marketing and Food Supply. Working document). Regional Office for Latin America, FAO, Santiago, 1983, pp. 98.  
Es Latin America
73. FALL, M., L'organisation et l'administration des services agricoles aux petits agriculteurs (pays francophones de l'Afrique). (Document de discussion). (Organization and administration of smallholder agricultural services / francophone Africa). (Discussion document). Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Div. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 53.  
Fr Francophone Africa
74. GRAAFF, J. De., Coffee in Kenya. The economics of coffee, PUDOC, Wageningen, Netherlands, 1986, pp. 2, 7, 15 tab.,  
En Kenya

Kenya is a second most important producer of arabica coffee in Africa. The agroclimatic and soil conditions in the high altitude zones in the central and southwestern regions are highly suitable for coffee, but the total extent of high potential zones is limited, and coffee therefore has to compete for land with several other crops, in particular maize. A large proportion of coffee plantations, and particularly among estates, are actually situated in rather dry areas, where supplementary irrigation and/or mulching is required. Since 1970 estate production has remained more or less constant, whereas the smallholder production has doubled and now constitutes about 60% of national production. To reduce the impact of coffee berry disease and spraying costs and to increase yields per ha, a new compact, disease resistant variety will be introduced from 1986 onwards. The area under coffee is then likely to decrease. Be-

cause of the care taken over wet processing, most coffee in Kenya falls under the highest quality category, 'Columbian milds'. Whereas estates undertake this processing themselves, smallholders bring their cherries to the cooperative coffee factories, which take care of the pulping, washing, drying, storage and transport. All coffee is hulled, classified and bagged at a central factory of the KPCU, operating in conjunction with the Coffee Board of Kenya. The coffee is sold to exporters through weekly auctions. Because of the high prices Kenyan coffee fetches on the world market, and through the relatively low level of taxation, Kenyan farmers receive high prices for their coffee, to some extent reflecting their high costs of operation. There are no clear price stabilization measures, except for the relatively low but progressively increasing export taxes. As a result, disproportionately large funds did accrue to government, farmers and particularly to cooperative societies and unions during the coffee boom period (1976-78), which were invested largely outside agriculture.

75. HEERJEE, B. J., Role of cooperatives in improvement of food marketing system in India. Food marketing in Asian countries. Reports of 9 countries. Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO, Bangkok, 1983, pp. 49 - 61.  
En India
76. JEETUN, B., Some aspects of co-operative marketing of food crops in Mauritius. Year book of agricultural co-operation. Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1985, pp. 215.  
En Mauritius

The organizational structure of the cooperative movement is first reviewed and, in particular, the important credit cooperative societies created by sugar planters are described. The cooperative marketing of food crops was initiated by the planters during the 1950s, and by 1966 there were 12 potato and onion cooperative marketing societies. In 1968 the Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Federation was created, comprising potato-producing and onion-producing societies, to negotiate with relevant authorities for obtaining land, seeds, credit and reasonable prices for cooperative produce. The cooperative marketing of onions and potatoes is reviewed, followed by a description of the major problems facing the onion and potato marketing sector. To arrest these constraints it is strongly recommended that a flexible and simple integrated agricultural credit system be developed, together with a package of infrastructural facilities.

77. KHERDE, R. L., SUBRAMANIAN, R., Impact of milk marketing through dairy cooperatives. Indian Dairyman, 1986, Vol 38, No 8, pp. 1.

En

India

The establishment of dairy cooperatives in India increased the level of dairy education, milk production, net income of milk producers and farm employment, and decreased non-productive periods and animal mortality.

78. DE LIMA, C. P. F., Postharvest aspects of food security and marketing in Swaziland, FAO, Rome, 1980-83, pp. 85.

En

Swaziland

79. MARDJIANI, RAEHMAN, M. A., Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, Jakarta (Indonesia). Directorate General of Cooperatives. A case study on the role of Indonesian cooperatives in the marketing of chicken. Food marketing in Asian countries. Reports of 9 countries. Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO, Bangkok, 1983, pp. 68 - 74.

En

Indonesia

80. MENON, K. P. A., Marketing channels and farmers' access to improved seed for rainfed agriculture. Agricultural markets in the semi-arid tropics. Proceedings of the International Workshop held at ICRISAT center, India, 24 - 28. October 1983., Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, 1985, pp. 5.

En

India

A national and state seed agency network has been established in India to grow and distribute certified needs. However, high prices, insufficient extension work, and unscientific use of hybrid seeds have combined to keep the programme from making the expected impact on production. Experience with high-yielding wheat and rice has shown that farmers are willing to invest in quality seeds where returns justify the added expense. This paper outlines major problems in seed production and distribution, points out flaws in the present delivery system, and suggests some remedies, including more active involvement of village cooperatives and Farmers' Service Societies, and greater cooperation between research and extension services.

81. MOHAYAD BANNAGA, A., Agricultural extension in the Sultanate of Oman. (Includes discussion). FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 28.

En

Oman

82. Review of the 1982 maize marketing season (Swaziland). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mbabane (Swaziland), Marketing Advisory Unit. Manzini (Swaziland), 1982, pp. 16.

En

Swaziland

83. MUKUMBUTA, V. M., ASTHANA, M. M. S., MUPONDWA, E. K., The role of co-operatives in agricultural marketing in Zambia.

- Report. Top Level Seminar on Marketing of Foodgrains Lusaka (Zambia), 1983, pp. 40 - 45.  
En Zambia
84. PATIL, V. D., OZA, D. R., Role of marketing and processing organizations as prime movers for promoting rural development (in India) Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development, Pune and New Delhi, 22 Jul - 11 Aug 1981, V. 2: Subject area papers by Indian authors. Reserve Bank of India, Coll. of Agricultural Banking 1981, pp. 62 - 133.  
En India
85. SAAB, G. S., Egypt country report on dairy and vegetable production and marketing integration in a frame of rural development in Egypt. Country report 2. FAO, Cairo, Regional Office for the Near East - 1976, pp. 42.  
En Egypt
86. SARGENT, M. J., SEY, A. S., Co-operative vegetable growing and marketing in the Gambia. Agricultural Administration, 1986, Vol 21, No 2, pp. 13, 4 tab.,  
En Gambia

Cooperative vegetable growing and marketing schemes have been actively encouraged by the Gambian government since the 1950s with varying degrees of success. There has been substantial progress in the last 10 years. In 1983 an interview survey was completed of the participants in three of the schemes, the main results of which are summarized and discussed here. Detailed data pertaining to the background characteristics of the growers, their holdings and their cooperatives are presented. The growers' potential and actual problems in production and marketing are also identified. It is concluded that the schemes have, to date, broadly fulfilled most of their stated aims, and the potential barriers to further development through cooperation are discussed.

87. SOMOGYI, L., ASTHANA, M. M. S., MUPONDWA, E. K., Financing provincial co-operative unions (marketing, Zambia). Report. Top Level Seminar on Marketing of Foodgrains Lusaka (Zambia), 1983, pp. 69 - 97.  
En Zambia
88. Small farmer group marketing in Asia. ESCAP, Bangkok, 1983, pp. 62.  
En Asia

Presents rural development, agricultural cooperatives, cooperative marketing, farmers, farm size, agricultural products, community relations, decision making, leadership.



89. SUBBARAO, K., Institutions, infrastructure, and regional variations in India's input delivery system. Agricultural markets in the semi-arid tropics. Proceedings of the International Workshop held at ICRISAT Center, India, 24 - 28 October, 1983., Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India; ICRISAT, 1985, pp. 12, 2 tab.,  
En India

This paper presents an overview of the prevailing input delivery system for seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, and examines the relative role of private and cooperative institutions in different states. Owing to its critical importance, the fertilizer delivery system is examined in greater detail. The evidence reviewed points to the prevailing interstate disparities in the physical access to rural retail outlets for fertilizers, and relates these disparities to the differences in infrastructure development. The paper also attempts to quantify the impact of infrastructure on fertilizer deliveries in some of the districts growing predominantly millet crops. The available policy alternatives for a more efficient and regionally equitable input delivery system are discussed.

90. VARMA, S. C., Public interventions in agricultural markets in India. Agricultural markets in the semi-arid tropics. Proceedings of the International Workshop held at ICRISAT Center, India, 24 - 28 October 1983., Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India; ICRISAT, 1985, pp. 5.  
En India

The paper examines the effect of regulated village, wholesale, urban, commodity, and livestock markets on: fair prices to the primary producer; legislation governing market regulation; and the role played by market committees and market boards and by government and cooperative organizations. It also considers recruitment and training of market personnel and quality control of products. The paper stresses the need for proper planning and designing of markets, in keeping with increased production, particularly in the context of the Green Revolution in northern India, where markets are being choked by unprecedented large arrivals of food grains. Other important factors the paper discusses are the mode of transport of produce to and from the market, and efficient and hygienic storage facilities.

91. VIANNA, J. L., SAGHAFI, K., BAKSHSHI, M., MOBAYEN, M., MOMENI, M., Cooperative transportation of agricultural products in six ostan of Iran. Preliminary report. Centre for Agricultural Marketing Development, Teheran., FAO, Rome, 1975, pp. 38.  
En Iran

92. WILLIAMS, L. B., Fertilizer marketing for developing countries. Proceedings of fertilizer efficiency research

and technology transfer workshop for Africa south of the Sahara., Muscle Shoals Alabama, International Fertilizer Development Center, 1985, pp. 8.

En Developing countries

The roles of the public sector, cooperatives and the private sector are discussed.

93. WOLF, T., State intervention at the cabbage roots: a case study from Kenya. IDS Bulletin, 1986, Vol 17, No 1, pp. 4.  
En Kenya

This case study concerns fresh produce marketing in the Taita Hills region of southeastern Kenya. A brief historical review of cash agriculture there notes the support given to marketing cooperatives by both colonial and independence governments, especially in the more productive highland zone. The recent failure of a particular cooperative, the Taita Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Society, to prevent the appearance and commercial success of private traders in this sector is then examined. The concluding discussion shows how a situation of intense competition and conflict actually fulfills a number of state objectives, in turn reflecting the disparate interests it has sought to serve.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CO-OPERATIVES

94. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION Multifarm use of agricultural machinery. FAO Agriculture Series, Rome 1985, NO 17, pp. 63.  
ISBN 92-5-101469-8  
En Developing countries

The publication is an updated version of the original title produced in 1967. Emphasis is placed on efficient use of energy based technology. Chapters cover individual group and government ownership of machinery. Organization and management covers such topics as staff requirements, repair workshops, scheduling of services, rates of pay, etc. Institutional support from governments, associations and agricultural engineering research is considered. Conclusions and recommendations are presented for developing countries with examples of multifarm use of machinery in Thailand and Nigeria, and machinery rings in the Federal Republic of Germany.

## CO-OPERATIVE FARMING (FARMING GROUPS)

See also: 16, 17, 31, 49, 55, 64, 66, 68, 195, 197, 236, 237,  
251, 252, 260, 265

95. ADEYEMO, R., Egg production on cooperative farms: an economic analysis. Agricultural Systems, 1986, Vol 19, No 1, pp. 11, 2 tab.,  
En Nigeria

This paper examines the economics of egg production on 40 cooperative farms in southwestern Nigeria. Cost functions are analyzed by using ordinary least squares and weighted least squares. The impact of different factors of production on revenues was computed by fitting a production function relating total revenue to inputs. Results indicated that production inputs appeared to be combined in fixed proportions over all sizes of cooperative farms. Feed was found to account for over two-thirds of costs.

96. CHERRY, M., Revival of farming among Pakistan's mountains. SPAN, 1986, Vol 29, No 2, pp. 2.  
En Pakistan

Pakistan's remote Northern Areas are mountainous and arid, presenting great difficulties for the poor farming communities there. Since 1982, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme has been restoring the confidence of the small farmers by encouraging them to work cooperatively. Irrigation projects and village savings schemes are enabling waste land to be developed. Trees and fodder crops are being planted and crop and livestock improvement work is under way.

97. DOOREN, P. J. Van., Co-operatives for developing countries: objectives, policies and practices. Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1982, Plunkett development series 4, pp. 251.  
ISBN: 0-85042-048-2  
En Developing countries

Presents cooperative movements, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural credit, cooperative farming, government policy, vertical integration, horizontal integration, bibliography.

98. EMPSON, J., The organization of dairy development projects. Milk production in developing countries. Milk production in developing countries: proceedings of the conference held in Edinburgh from the 2nd to 6th April 1984 organized by the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine. University of Edinburgh, Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Edin-

burgh, 1985, pp. 8.  
ISBN: 0-85224-528-9  
En

Developing countries

The bulky and perishable nature of milk and the fact that it is in general supplied by many small-scale producers mean that there is a special need for reliable collection systems and secure outlets and the assurance of a satisfactory price if dairy development is to be successful. Experience in developed and developing countries shows that the supply and marketing of milk are most commonly undertaken by farmers through cooperatives or by government-controlled schemes, and that in practice governments have stepped in to protect the domestic price of liquid milk. The need for price protection is illustrated by the Philippines and Jamaica, where the fact that local producers have to compete with imported recombined milk at a much lower price is one of the factors inhibiting dairy development.

99. EVERETT, R. W., Cattle and buffalo breeding policies. Agricultural Operations Div. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 69.  
En Pakistan
100. FRANCE, H. De., Agrobusiness, cooperatives, associations villageoises: l'Afrique a la recherche d'un modele de developpement agricole. (Agrobusiness, cooperatives, village associations: Africa in search of an agricultural development model). Economie et Humanisme, 1986, No 287, pp. 9.  
Fr Africa

A critical analysis of three agricultural development models for Africa is presented. The agrobusiness model focuses on large scale farming using external finance and wage labour. The cooperative model proposes management by farm workers while the final model is based on indigenous farming systems as has been demonstrated in the case of village associations in Mali.

101. GUPTA, V. K., GAIKWAD, V. R., (Indian Inst. of Management, Ahmedabad). A guide to management of small farmers' cooperatives. FAO, Rome. Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division. FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 143, bibl.  
En, es Worldwide
102. KINDRA, G. S., Cooperative farming in India. Discussion Papers University of Ottawa. International Development Studies Group, 1981, No. 822, pp. 25.  
En India

Explores the scope of cooperative farming in India, within the broad socio-cultural-political context of the region.

103. LOTAN SINGH., SINGH, G. B., Impact of dairy cooperatives on production, consumption and marketed surplus of milk in western Uttar Pradesh. (Abstract). Indian Dairyman, 1986, Vol 38, No 8. pp. 2.

En

India

A study on the effect of dairy cooperatives in western Uttar Pradesh, India, showed that av. daily milk production was 4% higher on member farms than on non-member farms. On landless and small member farms, milk production, per capita consumption and marketed surpluses were greater than for non-members.

104. OSUNTOGUN, A., ADEMOYO, R., ANYANWU, E., The adoption of innovation by cooperative farmers in Nigeria. Tropical Agriculture, 1986, Vol 63, No 2, pp. 3, 2 tab.,

En

Nigeria

The extent of adoption of recommended farm practices among cooperative rice farmers in selected local government areas of Imo State, Nigeria, was studied. The results show that 69% of the farmers in the survey area were following recommended farm practices for rice production. Extension contact and mass media exposure were found to be significantly related to the adoption of recommended practices, but age and cooperative credit were less important.

105. OXBY, C., (Overseas Development Inst., London) Group ranches in Africa. A study of group and cooperative live-stock production enterprises and their application in (African) tsetse and trypanosomiasis control programmes, with special reference to cattle. FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 98 Tables, 46 ref.

En, fr

Africa

106. PHORORO, D. R., Crop farming in Lesotho. Analysis and suggested national policy. Maseru (Lesotho), Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperatives and Marketing, FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 108, 37 ref. Chapter 3 of Section 1 of: The anatomy of Lesotho agricultural development.

En

Lesotho

107. SOMJEE, G., SOMJEE, A. H., Dudhsagar dairy: a cooperative miracle in an arid land. Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, Canada, Journal of Developing Societies, 1986, Vol 2, No 1, pp. 20.

En

India

The growth of the milk cooperative movement in Mehsana, an agriculturally backward part of Gujarat, is examined. The Dudhsagar milk cooperative society called was first established in 1961, and in less than two decades its constituent milk societies were established

in nearly 900 villages of the district. Although it derived its inspiration from India's oldest and largest milk cooperative, AMUL, it appears likely to excel AMUL in every respect. It has not only stimulated the economy of a backward district by means of cash received from the sale of milch and milch animals, but has also led to the growth of small towns and within them the development of small scale commercial and industrial ventures. It has also been able to induce social change in various walks of life, including among women, in rural and in periurban communities.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 19, 69, 84, 99

108. OKEREKE, O., SINGH, B., An appraisal of maize storage, transportation and processing problems in Nigeria. Journal of Research, Punjab Agricultural University, 1985, Vol 22, No 3, pp. 5.  
En Nigeria

This study was undertaken in Nsukka Local Government Area, Nigeria, to examine the problems of transport, storage and processin of maize. Poor storage facilities were a serious problem for farmers and they sold their produce at depressed prices which affected their income. The deplorable state of roads contributed to the high cost of transport. In addition to this, the method used for processing maize was inefficient and costly. To solve these problems, the cooperative marketing and processing societies may be able to help maximize the farmers' profit in marketing their maize.

#### AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

See also: 29, 59, 255

109. Belitang proper irrigation project, V.2. Land and Water Development Div., Nippon Koei Co. Ltd., Tokyo. FAO, Rome, 1973, pp. 211, illus., tables.  
En Indonesia
110. McKONE, C. E., Katilu Co-operative Society and farmer participation in the irrigation scheme management. FAO, 1983, pp. 51.  
En Kenya

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

See also 8, 11, 15, 21, 26, 27, 44, 54, 219, 254, 258, 263

111. AGUILAR DERPICH, J., The island that discovered the sea. In 20 years Cuba has succeeded in tripling per caput fish consumption. Ceres. Revue de la FAO sur l'Agriculture et le Developpement - Ceres. Revista FAO sobre Agricultura y Desarrollo. FAO, Rome, Review on Agriculture and Development, 1979, pp. 33 - 36.  
En, es, fr Cuba
112. BARRANIA, A. A., ZAKI, F. M., Al Quseir Fishing Centre. Pt. 2: Establishment of the Cooperative Fishing Centre and its socio-economic implications (in the Egyptian Red Sea coast). Fisheries Dept., FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 41.  
En Egypt
113. BARRANIA, A. A., MANDOUR, M. A., Development of fisheries in areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Study on costs, prices, and marketing of fresh fish in Al Sha'ab District Fish Production Cooperative, P. D. R. Y. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 44, tables.  
En Yemen Dem. Rep.
114. CASTILLO OBISPO, R., Madrideos Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc. Indo-Pacific Fishry Commission, proceedings, 19th Session, Kyoto, Japan, 21 - 30 May 1980. Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission. Symposium on the Development and Management of Small-Scale Fisheries, Kyoto, 21 May 1980. Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, FAO, Bangkok, 1980, pp. 632 - 642.  
En Thailand
115. COMTE, M. C., Going modern, Karnataka style (Bringing improved technology to India's traditional fishermen). Revue de la FAO sur l'Agriculture et le Developpement (FAO) - Ceres. Revista FAO sobre Agricultura y Desarrollo (FAO) - Jul 1981. - Ceres. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development. FAO, Rome, pp. 44 - 45.  
En, es, fr India
116. FREMSTAD, K., Development of cooperative (fishery) training and extension service, with special reference to the Sudd area, Sudan. The Sudan. The Sudd fisheries: Potential and Prospects. Regional Seminar on the Sudd Fisheries, Potential and Prospects Juba (Sudan) - 24 Nov 1982. FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 21 - 25.  
En Sudan
117. JAYASURIYA, E. P. P., (Neil Marine, Colombo (Sri Lanka).), Four approaches to fish marketing in Sri Lanka. Regional Office for Asia and the Far East. Indo-Pacific Commission,

- proceedings, 19th Session, Kyoto, Japan, 21 - 30 May 1980. Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission. Symposium on the Development and Management of Small-Scale Fisheries, Kyoto (Japan) 21 May 1980. FAO, Bangkok (Thailand), 1980, pp. 461 - 507, 14 tables, maps.,  
En Sri Lanka
118. KURIEN, J., Fishermen's cooperatives in Kerala: a critique Bay of Bengal Programme. Development of small - scale fisheries. Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Stockholm. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 30, 4 tables, photographs.  
En India
119. MOELJANTO, R., Post-harvest technology of the artisanal fisheries in Indonesia. FAO, Bangkok., Regional Office for Asia and the Far East. Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission, proceedings, 18th Session, Manila, Philippines, 8 - 17 March 1978. Section 3: Symposium on Fish Utilization Technology and Marketing in the IPFC Region, Manila, Philippines, 8 - 11 March 1978. Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission. Symposium on Fish Utilization Technology and Marketing in the IPFC Region Manila (Philippines) 4 - 8 March 1978. FAO, Bangkok (Thailand) 1978, pp. 2 - 6.  
En Indonesia
120. The role of cooperatives in the fishing industry in Malaysia. Fisheries Development Authority, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). FAO, Bangkok (Thailand). Regional Office for Asia and the Far East. In: Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission, proceedings, 19th Session, Kyoto, 21- 30 May 1980. Symposium Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission. Symposium on the Development and Management of Small - Scale Fisheries, Kyoto, 21 May 1980. FAO, Bangkok, 1980, pp. 369 - 373.  
En Malaysia
121. TOH, J. H., A case study in Camarines Norte area fishing cooperative in the Philippines. FAO, Bangkok, Regional Office for Asia and the Far East. In: Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission, proceedings, 19th Session, Kyoto, 21 - 30 May 1980. - Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission. Symposium on the Development and Management of Small-Scale Fisheries- Kyoto, 21 May 1980. FAO, Bangkok, 1980, pp. 609 - 631, illus.,  
En Philippines
122. WILD, D., Fisheries Cooperative Society, Malakal (Sudan) Cooperative fishing camps (in Sudan): organization and economics. In: Regional Seminar on the Sudd Fisheries, Potential and Prospects, Juba (Sudan), 24 Nov 1982, FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 26 - 33.  
En Sudan



## MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

123. IJERE, M. O., The prospects of employment creation through cooperatives in Nigeria. Nigerian Journal of Rural Development and Cooperative Studies, 1985, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 10, 2 tab.,  
En Nigeria

The study reported investigated the following cooperatives over a period of 12 years: 1/ Owerri Cooperative Consumers Shop Ltd.; 2/ Igwebuike Otuocha Rice Farmers Multi-purpose cooperative Society; 3/ Iheoma Teachers Farmers Multi-purpose (Weaving) Cooperative Society, Etit; 4/ Nnewi Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Industry Ltd. The societies were evaluated in terms of the objectives they set themselves, viz: 1/ creation of employment, 2/ production of more food for the people, 3/ procurement and distribution of essential commodities, 4/ making better use of local resources, and 5/ raising the income of members. It was found that the extent to which cooperative could generate or increase employment was strictly limited by the size of the business. They were, however, generally able to make some contribution to the employment situation. The cooperatives rose from fifth place among the economic sectors offering employment in 1966 to second place in 1978. If employment is to be increased and guaranteed in the future, the following factors must be taken into account: 1/ the payment of a living wage, 2/ assured supply of inputs, 3/ easy transport, 4/ marketing facilities, and 5/ efficient and harvest management.

## CREDIT AND BANKING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 9, 23, 35, 39, 43, 57, 59, 97, 159, 160, 162, 174, 179, 214, 244, 250, 254, 255

124. AYAD, G., Village bank loans to Egyptian farmers. Egypt Water Use and Management Project, Colorado State University, 1982, No 15, pp. 28, 10 tab.,  
En Egypt

The report is a comprehensive summary of credit services available to both individuals and groups through Village Banks. These Banks work in conjunction with the agricultural cooperatives to serve all farmers, whether owners or renters. The Central Board of Development and Agricultural Credit and the Village Banks were established in 1976. Available credit is classified into 3 groups: short term loans, to be repaid within one year and granted for the purpose of purchasing agricultural necessities including fertilizer and seed, and without charging interest; medium - term loans, to be repaid within 5 years and granted to purchase major agricul-

tural items like pumps, tractors or beehives, at an annual interest charge of 10,5%, and long - term loans, to be repaid over a period of from 5 to 15 years, at an interest rate of 10,5% and granted for major development projects including land reclamation and the establishment of dairy and poultry farms with land required as security.

125. BEDI, R. D., Cooperative agricultural development banking in India. (New Delhi) National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, 1985, pp. 395.

En India

The book traces the evolution and highlights the great strides made by land development banking in India within the Indian Cooperative Movement in the post-independence period. It describes the structure, organizational patterns and administrative set up of land development banks: explains the procedures involved in the raising of long term resources and disbursement of credit linked with various aspects of land development; and summarizes laws relating to the delivery of long term loans. Also examined, are the roles played by the government and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (now NABARD) in the field of long term credit. More generally, it assesses the impact of the long term investment credit system on the national economy and the welfare of the farming community.

126. BHENDE, M. J., Credit markets in rural South India. Economic and Political Weekly, 1986, Vol 21, No 38/39, pp. 5.

En India

The study analyses aspects of rural financial markets in three villages of three agro-climatic zones of peninsular South India. In the Andhra Pradesh village private moneylenders are an important source of credit, whereas in the Maharashtra village cooperative societies and land development banks play an important role. Institutional credit is concentrated in the richer households having large farm and family size, and headed by more educated, older heads. On the other hand, those households who farmed more land but were less educated, and had fewer livestock and more irrigated area, relied more heavily on informal credit. Borrowers usually succeed in diverting credit from institutional sources. Relatively, those households with larger families and higher dependency ratios are more prone to default.

127. CREUPELANDT, H., ENARSSON, S., Expanded assistance to the agrarian reform programme, (Philippines). Planning of credit and marketing requirements for settlement schemes (IMELDA settlement project southern Leyte). FAO, Rome, 1978, pp. 119, 28 tables, maps.

En Philippines

Discusses planning and organization of agricultural credit and marketing arrangements in the project area. Includes chapters on supply and distribution of farm inputs, market prospects and credit institutions.

128. DHOLAKIA, R. H., Institutional change in agricultural credit, economic growth and inequality: an inter-state analysis. Spatial dimensions of Indian agriculture. Agricole Publishing Academy, New Delhi, 1986, pp. 10.  
En India

Applying a chain model to state level data for 1961 and 1971 the paper confirms the conclusion reached in a previous chapter (D. S. Swamy) that changes in institutional credit are of no significance in raising the rate of growth or in reducing inequalities of income. His measure of institutional change is the proportion of credit offered by the institutions (government, cooperative and commercial banks taken together) in the total credit granted to farmers. From a correlation table it is shown that the trickle down effect is either perverse (in reducing consumption inequalities) or statistically insignificant (for poverty reduction). While the statistical exercise cannot throw light on the basic reason for the lack of relationship between institutional changes and income inequalities, it reinforces the conclusion that a substitution of traditional credit by institutional credit without a change in the pattern of landownership does not reduce income disparity.

129. JOGLEKAR, M. K., RAMACHANDRAN, T. V., GHOSH, A., Role of credit system as prime mover for rural development (in India). Reserve Bank of India, Pune (India). Coll. of Agricultural Banking. In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development, Pune and New Delhi, 22 Jul - 11 Aug 1981, V. 2: Subject are papers by Indian authors; Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development Pune, New Delhi, 22 Jul 1981, Pune (India) Reserve Bank of India, Coll. of Agricultural Banking 1981, pp. 23 - 61.  
En India

130. JOHAR, R. S., VERMA, S., Banking and rural development. PSR Economic Analyst, 1983, Vol 4, No 2, pp. 18.  
En India

Rural development in India requires a far larger commitment of administrative, managerial and financial resources than hitherto made available. The paper first presents a historical account of rural banks in India and then goes on to discuss institutional finance and rural development, and in particular the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). The final section presents a critical appraisal of the various types of institutional finance. It concludes that to

avoid unnecessary proliferation and multiplication of branches in rural/semi - urban areas where the network of cooperatives is fairly adequate, expansion of commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) should be strictly regulated. In the unbanked areas, RRBs should be allowed as the only agency for purveying rural credit. The commercial banks, with their technical and managerial expertise / Their high cost structure notwithstanding / can take a lead in the preparation of area credit plans based on viable projects in which cooperatives and RRBs may participate.

131. PRABHU, K. S., RAMACHANDRAN, S., Crop - credit insurance: some disturbing features. Economic and Political Weekly, 1986, Vol 21, No 42, pp. 4.  
En India

The new Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in India in 1985 is based on the area approach and covers five crops: rice, wheat, millet, oilseeds and pulses. It is restricted to borrowers of crop loans from cooperative credit societies, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. The article analyses the implications of the uniform and low rates of premia being charged under the scheme.

132. SEIBEL, H. D., Ansatzmöglichkeiten für die Mobilisierung von Sparkapital zur Entwicklungs - finanzierung. Genossenschaften und autochthone Spar - und Kreditvereine in Nigeria.  
(Opportunities for the mobilization of savings capital for the development of financing cooperatives and indigenous savings and credit associations in Nigeria.)  
Forschungsberichte des Bundesministeriums für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Cologne, 1984, Weltforum Verlag, No 63, pp. 234.  
ISBN 3-8039-0302-5  
De Nigeria

The study, which was carried out between February and May 1984, analyses the self help potential of cooperatives and indigenous savings and credit associations in Nigeria and indicates ways of developing them further. It is divided into four main sections: 1/ Cooperatives and indigenous savings and credit associations: the state of research, questionnaire and carrying out of the investigation; 2/ Self help organizations in Nigeria; 3/ The mobilization of savings capital based on indigenous self help organizations: a comparative analysis; and 4/ The mobilization of savings capital for financing development through indigenous self help organizations.

133. SERNA, B., Credito agropecuario y pequeno productor campesino (en Honduras). (Farm credit and small Farmers in Honduras). In: Seminario Latinoamericano sobre la Orientacion del Sistema Financiero en Apoyo al Desarrollo Rural -

Mexico City (Mexico) 30 Nov 1981 (Tegucigalpa) (Honduras)  
(Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola), 1981, pp. 60, 12  
tables; Sponsored by FAO.

Es

Honduras

34. El sistema financiero en apoyo al desarrollo rural (en Cuba). (Financial system in support of rural development in Cuba). In: Seminario Latinoamericano sobre la Orientación del Sistema Financiero en Apoyo al Desarrollo Rural Mexico City (Mexico) 30 Nov 1981 La Habana, (Cuba) Banco Nacional de Cuba Nov 1981, pp. 55, 10 graphs. Sponsored by FAO.

Es

Cuba

35. SUFIANU, F. K., Repayment problem of agricultural loans - the experience of private international lenders. The private sector and Nigeria's agricultural development. Ilorin. Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI), Ilorin, 1984, pp. 15, 6 tab.,

En

Nigeria

The paper analyses the repayment problems of agricultural loans made by the commercial and the merchant banks. The analyses show a poor overall repayment performance. Individual borrowers performed better than cooperatives and companies, while public institutions made up of state and local governments and parastatals recorded the lowest performance. The analyses of repayment performance by purpose indicates that the highest repayment level was recorded for cash crops, followed by livestock farming. Short term loans recorded a better performance than long term loans. Moreover, merchant banks performed better than commercial banks. Some of the reasons for the poor repayment performance include the dole-out mentality, lack of loan supervision for public borrowers; too big loan sizes which increases the possibility of diversion by companies; and inadequate pre-loans analysis for long term loans. The main recommendations include that banks should carry out more intensive pre-loan analysis, that lending to cooperative societies should be increased, and that a standard collection system for agricultural loans should be adopted.

16. TAGIEDDIN, N. A., EL-NAGGAR, F. R., EL-FADNI, A. M., YUSUF, M., The role of middleman in agricultural credit and marketing. A regional study in selected countries of the Near East: Jordan, Egypt, Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan. Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Amman (Jordan). FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 78.

En

Near East

7. WHITE, S., Notes on the implementation of a smallholder cattle fattening co-operative scheme in northern Nigeria. Pastoral Development Network, Agricultural Administration Unit, Overseas Development Institute, UK, 1986, No 21e, pp. 12, 4 tab.,

En

Nigeria

A scheme to provide short-term credit to small-holders for a period of stall-feeding of stock was implemented by Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project through the Co-operative Financing Agency. It aimed to improve the dry season nutrition of animals selected for sale, also providing the farmer with cash and manure at the start of the rainy season. Indirectly the scheme has provided income to cattle owners who present animals for sale at local markets, and it also relieves pressure on grazing.

#### CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 57

138. LIRENSO, A. Rural service cooperatives in Ethiopia: tasks and performance. Northeast African Studies, 1985, Vol 7, No 2, pp. 8.  
En Ethiopia

The paper gives a preliminary assessment of service cooperatives in rural Ethiopia, discussing why they were established discussed and analyzing their functions, with emphasis on the regional level. The most common service they provide is supply of consumer goods to the 4.6 million peasants affected. By 1982 there were 1966 cooperative shops throughout the rural areas. Other tasks performed are agricultural credit services and marketing of peasant produce. Finally, some of the problems which have limited the performance of the cooperatives are discussed, including traditional habits and economic, managerial and physical factors.

139. SOMMERHOFF, W., La coopérative SODIMAC (Chili) ou l'intégration du travail et de la consommation. (SODIMAC cooperative (Chile) or integration or work and consumption).  
In: Recontre sur les institutions cooperatives d'épargne et de crédit dans la développement économique et social (Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins, Quebec, 1976, pp. 154 - 163.  
Fr Chile

Organization of SODIMAC - one of Chilean consumer cooperatives and the mode of participation of workers and consumers in decision - making and profits.

WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATIVES INDUSTRIAL  
(BUILDING, ETC.)

See also: 57, 139, 207, 228, 252, 260

140. GI, H. L., The toy animal project of Yung-Shin village. Convergence, Korea (R), Office of Rural Development. Convergence, 1980, V. 13 (1-2), pp. 92 - 98.  
ISSN 0010-8146

En

Korea Rep.

Presents a case study of the Toy Animals Project, a cottage industry offering part time employment to an organized group of Korean village women who had previously established a successful agricultural cooperative and other community development schemes. Describes the roles of the village leader and his wife as agents of change and analyzes factors responsible for the success of the project.

141. FROLANDER-ULF, M., LINDENFELD, F., A new earth: the Jamaican sugar workers' cooperatives, 1975 - 1981. University Press of American, Lanham, Maryland, 1984, pp. 332.

En

Jamaica

A movement to modernize the social structure of three large Jamaican sugar plantations during the 1970s is described. The study focuses on cooperatives organized among the 5000 workers at the Frome, Mony Musk, and Bernard Lodge estates on land formerly owned by two transnational corporations. The history of the cooperatives is traced from the grass-roots organization that began in 1973 through to their dissolution in 1981 by the Jamaica Labour Party Government. Data for the study were collected by means of participatory research, primarily at the Frome sugar estate. The study analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the movement, and further sheds light on the role of large scale worker cooperatives as an alternative path to Third World economic development.

142. WACHTEL, E., WACHTEL, A., Women's co-operative enterprise in Nakuru, Nairobi. Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Institute for Development Studies No 250.

En

Kenya

Presents cooperatives, women's organizations, economic behaviour in towns, case studies.

ARTISANAL HANDICRAFTS CO-OPERATIVES  
OF DISABLED PERSONS

143. New life in the Andes. Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace. Toronto, 1984.  
En Peru

Describes the formation of Awaj K'ana, a handicraft cooperative, in Yaouri, a remote village in the Andes of Peru. Studies the ways a self-help project such as this can make noticeable improvements in the quality of life of the participants.

HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES  
(URBAN, RURAL)

144. BERUBÈ, L., Housing Nicaragua's poor: COVISAMA. Development directions, V. 1 (2). Canadian Executive Service Overseas, Montreal, 1978, pp. 22 - 24.  
ISSN 0705-064X  
En Nicaragua

Describes Nicaraguan housing cooperatives project helped by Canadian, American and Nicaraguan financial aid and technical assistance.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVES (INCLUDING FORESTRY, ETC.)

145. Programme Forestier pour le Developpement des Collectivites Locales. Agroforesterie africaine (Forestry for Local Community Development programme. African agroforestry). Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'État, Gembloux (Belgium). Chaire de Foresterie des Pays Chauds. FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 49.  
Fr Africa



#### IV. NON CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS

##### TRADITIONAL FORMS OF MUTUAL SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS

146. BEDRANI, S., Going slow with pastoral cooperatives; reversing the degradation of the Algerian steppe. FAO, Ceres, Review on Agriculture and Development, 1983, V. 16 (4), No. 94, pp. 16 - 21.  
En, es, fr Algeria
147. SWIFT, J., MALIKI, A., Co-operative associations for nomadic herders in Niger. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University, Brighton, UK. Year book of agricultural co - operation. Plunkett Foundation for co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1985, pp. 20.  
En Niger
- The are many traditional group mechanism for sharing risk among Sahelian pastoralists and such functional units could provide an institutional framework to perform development tasks. It was with this idea that the Niger Range and Livestock Project approached the problem of pastoral development during 1978 - 83. The project team fixed on small scale herders' associations as the major development institution. By the end of the project, 10 such associations were functioning among Twareg and WoDaaBe nomadic herders in Tahoua Department, and the development of the association programme was the major thrust of the 5 year follow-up project. The main association programmes are described and the problems facing this approach are outlined.
148. VERHAGEN, K., Co-operation for survival: an analysis of an experiment in participatory research and planning with small farmers in Sri Lanka and Thailand. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam, 1984, pp. 248.  
ISBN: 90-6832-001-7  
En Sri Lanka, Thailand

Presents agricultural cooperatives, self - help, state intervention, development aid.

MODERN FORMS OF MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS,  
PRE-COOPERATIVES

See also: 147, 216

149. LAMMING, G. N., Promotion of small farmers' cooperatives in Asia. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper, FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 71, No 14, 36 ref.  
ISBN 92-5-100960-0  
En Asia
150. SPERLING, L., Labour organization in a nomadic pastoral society: the Samburu of Kenya; a theoretical and methodological framework for research. Working Paper, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, No 400, 1984, pp. 53.  
En Kenya

The proposed research examines labour organization in a nomadic pastoral society, focusing on the Samburu of Northern Kenya, dairy-orientated herders who are the targets of comprehensive development plan. The study seeks to highlight the complex task of herd management, the multiple pursuits associated with pastoralism, and the place of pastoralists in the regional economy. Theoretically, the study aims to give a more precise definition to the concept of pastoralism and to the role of low level production units as „household“ and „domestic group“. It further seeks to clarify the operational meaning of „labour“ as it applies to partially commoditized economies. The relativity of labour and its aspects of social form and technical conditions are acknowledged. Substantively, the study aims to describe the heterogenous demands of rangeland pastoralism and the possibilities for wider herder participation in the regional economy. Labour is a critical factor of production in pastoral systems, yet it is considered that information on the qualitative and quantitative parameters of labour allocation is scarce. Investigations will elucidate task repertoires, cooperative arrangements, technical expertise and coordination in the use of range and water resources.

## V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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

See also: 260

151. BENEVIDES PINHO, D., Concentração de Cooperativas: das fusões e incorporações ao controle acionario. (Concentration of Cooperatives: fusions and incorporations controlled by shareholders). ASSOCEP, São Paulo, 1976, pp. 81  
Pt Brazil

The book describes the activities of ASSOCEP (Association of Cooperative Movement Orientation) established in 1971, in Brazil. Its objectives are: systematic promotion and development of cooperative movement in Brazil.

152. Guidelines to institutional structure and rural development institutions in India including development administration in India. Organization of Government machinery and their functions. In: Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in Support of Rural Development, Pune and New Delhi, 22 Jul - 11 Aug 1981. V. 4: Financing of rural sector. Institutions, systems and procedures in Indian context. Reserve Bank of India, Coll. of Agricultural Banking, 1981, pp. 1 - 48 (3).  
En India

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

153. ZAOUCHI, M., Vicissitudes des coopératives de crédit mutuel en Tunisie. (Vicissitudes of mutual credit cooperatives in Tunisia). In: Recontre sur les institutions coopératives d'épargne et de crédit dans le développement économique et social (Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins). Quebec, 1976, pp. 188-192.  
Fr Tunisia

Organization and development of credit cooperatives in Tunisia and assistance rendered by the Government to assure their functioning.

## VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COOPERATIVES

### GENERAL

See also: 6, 10, 14, 18, 30, 101

154. DIAZ AMAYA, A., QUINONEZ, F., Human Resources, Institutions and agrarian Reform Div.  
En Iran  
Governmental programmes, projects and policy measures. Analysis of the Iranian model as part of a comprehensive rural reform approach w. recommendations.
155. GUPTA, V. K., Brief guide management of small farmers' cooperatives. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 34.  
En, es, fr Worldwide
156. Range management in the context of rural development (in the Near East). Agriculture and Development (FAO/ECWA) - 1981, No 4. pp. 61 - 68.  
En Near East
157. Report. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives - Arusha (Tanzania) - 19 May 1980. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 35.  
En Africa
158. Modelo de gestion empresarial; mecanizacion del modelo de gestion empresarial para la evaluacion de las cooperativas de produccion agropecuaria. (Farm management model; mechanization of the farm management model for the evaluation of agricultural production (El Salvador). Santa Tecla, 1983, pp. 182.  
Es El Salvador

### RULES AND BY-LAWS INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

See also: 101, 154, 156, 157

DEMOCRACY IN CO-OPERATIVES, MEMBER PARTICIPATION  
AND LEADERSHIP

See: 17, 101, 154, 216

PERSONNEL POLICY

See: 88, 101, 154, 157

## VII. ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES

## BUSINESS POLICY, FINANCING, INTERNAL PLANNING

See also: 34, 37, 40, 42, 103, 122, 174, 177, 217, 220, 233,  
243, 246, 250

159. BALISHTER., SINGH, R., A study of institutional finance in agriculture. Agricultural Situation in India, 1986, Vol 40, No 11, pp. 8, 9 tab.,  
En India

Drawing on village surveys in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh (India), this study investigates: 1/ the extent of credit availability to different categories of farmers; 2/ the gap between farmers' credit requirements and availability of credit from institutional and non-institutional agencies; 3/ the utilization pattern of institutional credit by different categories of farmers; and 4/ the loan repayment rate. The main conclusions emerging from the study are: 1/ there is a scope and need for extension of lending operations by institutional agencies; 2/ lack of co-ordination between commercial banks and cooperative institutions; 3/ about 26% of the sample farmers, mainly marginal or small, also rely on non-institutional credit; 4/ there is need for credit supervision to ensure that loans are not used for non-productive purposes; and 5/ loan repayment rate is higher with the Land Development Bank than with cooperative societies and commercial banks.

160. BARCLAY, A. H., Rural markets in Western Kenya: the use of indigenous economic institutions for an experimental revolving loan scheme. University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. Convergence, V. 10/27, 1977, pp. 54 - 62.  
ISSN 0010-8146  
En Kenya

Describes the Rural Market Loan Scheme project, a non-profit rural credit cooperative for small scale private enterprises in Western Kenya attributes failure to move from an externally funded pilot project to a self - supporting cooperative with revolving funds to poor procedures and not to a fault in the basic scheme.

BEDDOES, G., The institution of centralized accounting. Bureau of Cooperatives Development, Manila (Philippines). FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 15.

En

Philippines

Farm credit situation in Asia. Symposium on Farm Credit in Asia, Manila, 29 Nov - 4 Dec. 1982. Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo, 1984, pp. 571.

ISBN: 92-833-2014-X

En

Asia

Presents agricultural policy, agricultural credit, agricultural banks, credit cooperatives, interest rate, case studies, statistical data.

IGBEN, M. S., Financial structure of agricultural cooperative produce and marketing societies in Oyo State of Nigeria. Nigerian Journal of Rural Development and Cooperative Studies, 1985, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 14, 2 tab.,

En

Nigeria

The financial structure of the cooperative societies studied does not accord with normally accepted norms and efforts need to be geared towards an accelerated improvement. In particular, only 48% of the societies had net working capital above pounds sterling ng N500, so that most could not meet their day expenses, including prompt payments to members. Since delayed payment for members is one of the causes of disillusionment, there is a need to improve the net working capital position of the societies. In addition, the application of further tests of the financial structure using the current ratio and the „Acid Test Ratio“ confirmed their poor financial structure. The use of the current ratio showed that only 31,3% of the societies had a correct current ratio and were, therefore, not under financial stress. Finally, the use of the „Acid Test Ratio“ suggested that only 20% of the societies had assets in the correct liquid form, while 59% and 21% had their assets in non-liquid and too liquid forms respectively. Three possible ways of improving the financial structure on the cooperatives are indicated: 1/ more financial help from the Government; 2/ increased membership, either through membership drives or by amalgamating several small cooperatives into large ones; and 3/ diversification of the existing agricultural cooperatives to include the handling of food crops.

MOHAN, T. C., VEERASAMY, T., SIVARAMAN, S., Bayesian analysis of crop loan overdues in cooperative societies in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu: a note. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 1985, Vol 40, No 4, pp. 6, 3 tab.,

En

India

The note: 1/ classifies defaulters into wilful and non-wilful defaulters, and 2/ analyzes the socio-

economic characteristics associated with wilful and non-wilful defaulters. The study is based on data on the repayment of crop loans (1981/82) by cooperatives in two selected blocks of Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu. Bayes' theorem in its discrete form is used as the analytical model. The results suggest that high probability of wilful default occurring is associated with large farm size, high farm and non-farm consumption expenditure, and high educational status. High probability of non-wilful default is associated essentially with small size of holdings and low educational and caste status.

165. OPOTO, W. A. O., Some economic aspects and the overall performance of agricultural cooperatives in Kenya: an analytical overview. FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 69, 4 tabl.  
En Kenya
166. OSUNTOGUN, C. A., ADEYAMO, R., An economic analysis of cooperative small-scale rice milling industries in Anambra State. Nigerian Journal of Rural Development and Co-operative Studies, 1985, Vol 1, No 2, pp. 11, 3 tab.,  
En Nigeria

The study provides information on costs, returns, profitability and problems facing rice milling cooperatives in Anambra State, Nigeria. All the societies studied operated at marginally positive net returns. On average, this value is low and is a reflection of under-utilization of resources. It is, therefore, recommended that the societies should increase their production capacity by increasing the volume (Quantity) of paddy processed. This can be achieved by attracting paddy from non-cooperative members and through offering competitive pricing. The findings of the study have implication for the development of small scale rice milling industries in both the area of study and in other parts of the country. In designing rice milling industries, cooperatives should pay particular attention to the regularity of supply of paddy and of spare parts for machinery, as well as to efficiency in operation.

167. PADMANABHAN, K. P., New concepts for rural credit. A marketable surplus is not a sufficient goal, production and income patterns need to be integrated. Revue de la FAO sur l'Agriculture et le Développement (FAO) Ceres. Revista FAO sobre Agricultura y Desarrollo. FAO Review on Agriculture and Development, FAO, Ceres, 1982, No 85, pp. 21 - 25.  
En, es, fr Developing countries
168. PISCHKE, J. D., Von ADAMS, D. W., DONALD, G., Rural financial markets in developing countries: their use and abuse. Economic Development Institute, series in economic development. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1983, pp. 441.  
ISBN: 0-8018-3074-5  
En Developing countries



Presents agricultural credit policy, financial needs, low income, financial market, rural areas, financial institutions, borrowing, loans, interest rate, savings, credit cooperatives, case studies.

169. RACKE, A. De., ISSI, M., Fertilizers in Jordan. FAO, Rome, 1973, pp. 16.  
En Jordan

Presents analysis of fertilizer situation, data on volume of sales, marketing channels, pricing, credit, transportation, packaging and storage activities.

170. SINGH, S. P., SINGH, P., PRAKASH, R., TEWARI, C. B., An economic analysis of interstate disparities in milk production and institutional facilities in India. Agricultural situation in India, 1986, Vol 40, No 10, pp. 6, 3 tab.,  
En India

Milk production in India rose from 22.96 Mt in 1973/74 to 36.23 Mt in 1983/84. Despite this substantial increase in total production, disparities in per caput milk production exist among states and different zones. This paper makes interstate comparisons, focusing on per caput milk production, state and central government expenditure on dairy farming, producer and consumer price, the number of milk production cooperatives and the stock of dairy cows and buffaloes. Using time series and cross sectional data milk production is projected to be 38.69 Mt and 50.68 Mt in 1990 and 2000 respectively.

171. SOLIMAN, M. A., Assessment of accounting and auditing systems of agricultural cooperatives in Near East countries, 1983, pp. 45.  
Ar Near East

172. Sugar industry - position and prospects; State Bank of India, Monthly Review, 1986, Vol 25, No 4, pp. 19.  
En India

The sugar industry is one of the largest agricultural-ly-based industries in India, largely concentrated in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The paper gives details of this development since the granting of protection under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932, under the headings: targets and achievements of Five Year Plans; projections of the Seventh Five Year Plan; new norms for sugar capacity; licensing policy; cooperative sector in the sugar industry; production of sugar; the future outlook of the sugar industry in the northern States; gur and khandsari producers; diversion of sugarcane from factories; statutory control on sugarcane prices; control on sugar prices and distribution; buffer stocks. The article is to be concluded in a later issue of the Review.

## VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 47, 49, 140, 211, 251

173. ABDULLAH, T. A., ZEIDENSTEIN, S. A., Village women of Bangladesh: prospects for change: a study prepared for the International Labour Office within the framework of the World Employment Programme. Women in Development, Series, V. 4. Toronto, Pergamon, 1982, pp. 246.  
ISBN 0-08-026795-5

En

Bangladesh

Describes relevant aspects of the lives of rural women in Bangladesh as they perceive them, and focuses on how these women determine their priorities, and on the pivotal issues that limit their options. Presents a detailed case study of one of the first efforts anywhere of a national programme to integrate women in the development process through the medium of a national institution - the principal goal being the creation of opportunities for rural women to contribute regularly to family income.

174. BLAYNEY, R. G., LYCETTE, M. A., Improving the access of women headed households to Solanda housing: a feasible down payment assistance scheme. International Center for Research on Women, Washington, 1983, pp. 36.

En

Ecuador

Presents development projects, housing, credit, financing, income distribution, credit cooperatives, mortgages, loans, role of women.

175. BWERINOFA, P., Fambirayi Mberi and Kusimudzira Zimbabwe co-operatives for female ex-combatants. ILO, Rural development and women: lessons from the field, Geneva, 1985, Vol. I, pp. 10.

En

Zimbabwe

The two cooperatives were established as initiatives for ex-combatants of the Zimbabwe Liberation War. During the whole period of the development of the cooperatives, there was an agent or agents involved in their success which greatly enhanced their prospects of sustainability. The paper examines the political and socioeconomic setting of the two cooperatives discusses their histories, and analyzes their problems. It is concluded that the selection of courses at the training centres

has tended to reinforce the conventional or traditional areas of training for women. In some ways this makes it easier for the planners to visualize how the skills acquired can be applied. A break with this approach calls for imagination and initiative coupled with an appreciation of the environment which would allow women to operate their newly gained skills. This could be achieved by diversifying the training programme to encompass areas which are normally considered inappropriate to women.

176. CARDONA, A. A., ALVARADO, E. R., La experiencia en Honduras a través del proyecto: participación de la mujer campesina en el proceso de desarrollo agrícola en organizaciones cooperativas. (Experience in Honduras through the project: participation of rural woman in the agricultural development process through cooperative organizations). FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 202.  
Es Honduras
177. DENISSE, C., DOUCET, M. J., Production agricole des femmes et les conditions de leur integration dans les cooperatives du Niger. (Agricultural production of women and conditions of their integration in Cooperatives of Niger). Institut de Recherches et d' applications des méthodes de développement, Paris, 1979, pp. 102.  
Fr Nigeria
178. DROY, I., Femmes et projets de développement rural en Afrique sub-Saharienne: essai d'analyse a partir d' études de cas. (Women and rural development projects in sub-Saharan Africa: case study analysis). Institut de Recherche Economique et de Planification, Université des Sciences Sociales de Grenoble, 1985, pp. 564, 3 Tab, ISBN 2-86561-073-X  
Fr Senegal

Drawing on five case studies of agricultural development projects in Senegal, Benin and Zaire, this book identifies and assesses ways in which the success (or failure) rate of rural development policies in African economies may be influenced by female farmers reactions to such policies. Part I looks at the socioeconomic role of women in rural African societies with particular attention paid to causes and effects of the high incidence of poverty among female participants in agricultural development projects. Credit, extension and land distribution policies as well as changes in division of labour by sex constitute some of the causes. The case studies are outlined in part II focusing on: 2/ an irrigation programme in Anembe basin of Senegal, 2/ agroindustrial oil palm cooperatives in Benin, 3/ rural development projects in the Middle Senegal Valley, 4/ fish processing in Senegal, and 5/ the reorganization of peasants in Zaire.

179. HAINSWORTH, G. B., South East Asia: women, changing social structure and cultural continuity. University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, 1981, pp. 228.

ISBN 2-7603-3207-1

En

South East Asia

Considers the key roles that the average South East Asian woman has performed in the Traditional informal sector in rural and urban communities. Assesses the impact of modernization and the changing society upon her roles, the family, and the community.

180. HECK, B. Van., Participation of the poor in rural organizations. A consolidated report on the studies in selected countries of Asia, Near East and Africa. FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 111, Bibliography pp. 77 - 98.

En, fr

Asia, Near East, Africa

Identifies the rural poor and highlights Government action on behalf of the poor, particularly under specifically poverty oriented rural development programmes. Considers the extent of participation of the poor in rural organizations and presents the major conclusions and recommendations for action by country.

181. HIRSCHMAN, A. O., Getting ahead collectively: grassroots experiences in Latin America. Pergamon Press, New York, 1984, pp. 101.

ISBN: 0-08-031616-6

En

Latin America

Presents community development, social movements, its role in rural development, education and social participation, women's organizations and special cooperative movements.

182. KALPAGAM, U., Labour market segmentation in a multistructural context: implications for India's female labour force. Madras Institute of Development Studies, 1984, pp. 196 - 221.

En

India

Presents the nature of the industrial structure and the characteristics of the female industrial labour force in India. Examines the implications of the multi-structural echo.

Presents female manpower, labour market, division of labour, industrial structure - age-sex distribution, employment, occupations, economic systems, urban areas, rural areas, employees, household, industry.

183. LAMMING, G. N., Women in agricultural cooperatives: constraints and limitation to full participation. 1983, pp. 57.  
En Worldwide
184. MAYOUX, L. C., Income generation for women in West Bengal. Book of Abstracts, Development Studies Association, Annual Conference 1986, University of East Anglia., Norwich, 1986, pp. 32.  
En India

The paper discusses the main findings of research which began by investigating all the women's organizations and credit and training facilities for women in Bolpur and Ilambazar Thanas, Birghum District, West Bengal, India. It was found that the many attempts, including cooperatives and provision of credit after training, had largely failed. The only notable exceptions were two women's organizations set up by a middlewoman which were run as her own personal business and one handloom weaving cooperative set up by a voluntary organization. The paper gives a brief summary of the attempts at income generation and examines the reasons for the failure of these to provide a reasonable income for women on a lasting basis. The reasons are divided into two categories, social structural and economic. The second part of the paper investigates in detail the attempts at income generation in the context of the five industries most commonly promoted for women in the area: bagweaving, embroidery, bamboo work, tailoring and handloom weaving. The most common criticism of income generation projects for women is their concentration on ,,traditional'' female skills. In this area it was found, however, that all these industries employed a number of women and, in some cases, men, who were generally not receiving facilities to enable them to improve their income. It is argued that although there is a need for much more diversification in the range of occupations offered to women to avoid market saturation, there is much scope for improvement in the facilities offered, even within these ,,traditional'' industries to increase women's income and lead to more efficient use of the facilities offered. The ways in which this could be done are discussed.

185. MILIMO, M. C., Chikuni fruit and vegetable producers' co-operative society, Zambia - a case study. ILO, Rural development and women: lessons from the field, Geneva, 1985, Vol I, pp. 15, 16 tab.,  
En Zambia

The paper discusses the role of the Chikuni Fruit and Vegetable Producers' Co-operative Society in promoting employment opportunities for women in a rural setting, particularly how the Co-operative Society is trying to meet the needs of women engaged in subsistence agricul-

ture. The position of women is compared to that of the male members in order to discover whether they are making any progress or whether conditions continue to favour men. The Society is considered to have great potential for improving the employment situation of people in the Chikuni area, since it recognizes that they are mostly related to agriculture and attempts to deal with them by providing extension services, helping with the marketing and distribution of produce, purchasing inputs at reasonable rates and encouraging land ownership by both men and women. The Cooperative Society has also been quite successful in encouraging local production of nutritious foods, thereby combating malnutrition and lessening dependency on outside agencies for food. The paper also discusses constraints and problems such as high membership fees, late payments for members' produce and lack of participation at the executive level. Among these, the most urgent are considered to be the lack of participation by women in the policy making body and late payments.

186. MOYO, S., The socio-economic status and needs of ex-combatants. Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, Harare, Zimbabwe, 1985, pp. 19.  
En Zimbabwe

The study was based on a questionnaire of survey ex-combatants, informal interviews with government officials and a review of government documents. The major finding of the survey was that the socioeconomic status of the ex-combatants in terms of educational and skill levels, gainful employment and incomes, and cultural and recreational participation was very low. It was recommended that: 1/ ex-combatants be treated as family units in the formulation of projects in order to provide for their wives and children; 2/ district local government officials should play a central role in the co-ordination, support and implementation of ex-combatants projects; 3/ special technical raining arrangements should be developed, taking into account the socioeconomic status and stated needs of the ex-combatants; 4/ assistance to ex-combatants should be focused more on economic aspects, especially employment creation and cooperative activities in agriculture, construction and mining; 5/ a large number of identified district level projects should be further investigated; 6/ the whole programme to re-integrate ex-combatants should be reviewed at the national level.

187. NKANZA, L., Perhaps only women can save Zaire: perhaps only women can save the world. In: Canada and the Third World: what are the choices, Walker, D. Toronto, Yorkminster, 1975, pp. 55 - 68.  
ISBN 0-919692-01-X  
En Zaire

Discusses the role of women workers in the traditional economic system of Zaire, and the negative effects of colonialism and development aid on women's participation in economic development, especially in urban areas.

188. NKEBUKWA, A., The performance of Umoja Wa Wanawake, Tanzania (UWT) - Tuke consumer's co-operative society, Morogoro, Tanzania. Rural development and women: lessons from the field, Vol II, Geneva, 1985, pp. 11, 5 tab.,  
En Tanzania

This chapter focuses on the efforts made by women in Morogoro Town to increase their income - earning capacities independently through the UWT Tuke Consumer's Co-operative Society (Tuke is the Kiluguru word for ,let's go'). Although categorized administratively as a town, Morogoro fits into the definition of a rural area since most of the population are engaged in farming and the number of people who depend entirely on formal employment is very small. An examination of Tuke's performance from its inception in 1976 to May 1983 reveals the extent to which the establishment of women's income earning activities has mitigated the exploitation and dependency to which they have been subjected, and on the other hand has improved living standards by increasing disposable income in the family. Details are presented of the historical background of the Tuke Consumer's Co-operative Society, its membership, leadership, employees, and operations. The final section focused on areas of contradiction or constraint: the relationship between management and members, and in particular the issue of efficient management and membership participation; the relationship between providing independent income for members and expansion (investment); and the relationship between Tuke and the whole issue of women's liberation from exploitation and women's emancipation in general.

189. OPONDO, D. H., Women and co-operatives: Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamhiriya and the Sudan. Agrican Training and Research Centre for Women, Addis Ababa, 1980, pp. 58.  
En Egypt, Libyan Arab, Sudan

Presents cooperative movements, women institutional framework, cooperatives, government policy, employment opportunities, training.

190. OSUNTOGUN, A., AKINBODE, A., The involvement of women in rural cooperatives in Nigeria and population education. Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Div. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 97, 22 tabl.  
En Nigeria

191. SEXTON, L. D., Customary and corporate models for women's development organizations Boroko. Institute of Applied So-

cial and Economic Research, LASER discussion paper, 1982, No 41, pp. 70.

En

Papua/New Guinea

Presents economic and social development, women's organizations, cooperative movements, rural areas, case studies, social participation, decision making, self-management, economic behaviour, commercial enterprises, shareholders, statistical data.

192. SHAH, M., Without women no development. Selected case studies from Asia of non-formal education for women. Commonwealth Secretariat, London, 1986, pp. 149.  
ISBN 0-85092-283-6

En

Asia

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



break out of their psychological prisons and develop new attitudes and self confidence.

193. SHIBA, D. J., The economic role of women in rural development: an example from Swaziland. Organization and Management of Development Series, Panafrican Institute for Development, 1984, Vol 5, No 1, pp. 3.  
En Swaziland

The Swaziland project „Economic role of women in rural development“ was initiated, administered and financed jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the UN Department of Technical Assistance for Development. It is located at Ntonjeni and covers the whole Northern Rural Development Area (NRDA) and two areas outside the NRDA. The project began as a community development project in 1976 but was revised in 1978 and the major emphasis was placed on income generating activities, village technology and nursery schools as a support to the overall rural development activities of the government of Swaziland.

194. SJERNSTEDT, D. C. M., Successful women's projects: the case of Mupona multi-purpose co-operative society, Zambia. Rural development and women: lessons from the field, Vol II, ILO, Geneva, 1985, pp. 89 - 98, 2 tab.,  
En Zambia

The Mupona Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society is located in Mumbwa District, about 152 km west of Lusaka. The Co-operative was formed in March 1981 as a way of tackling the rising cost of living in this highly monetized district as well as providing some of the communities' basic needs and other necessities. In the late 1970s and throughout 1980, the Government of Zambia, through the Department of Co-operative and Marketing, carried out a massive campaign on the importance of cooperatives in increasing productivity and returns. Women were strongly urged to form production and marketing cooperatives and move away from the existing women's clubs whose main focus was on home management. The Women's League of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) joined the Government in these efforts. Through its development officer and village-based grass-roots organizers, it embarked on conscientization campaigns regarding the resources and ability of women to improve their areas through cooperative efforts. The paper first describes the socioeconomic background of the district and gives details of the objectives and functions of the Zambia Women's League of the United National Independence Party to which all women's organizations in the country are or should be affiliated. The remainder of the paper concentrates on the birth, growth and development of the cooperative society, looking at constraints, and putting forward a number of recommendations. It is concluded that for women's groups to be

successful they should be initiated by the women themselves and they should be involved in all stages of the development of the organization.

195. STUBBS, J., Rural tobacco women in Cuba: San Luis and Cabaiguan 1940 - 1980. Havana, Cuba, 1985, pp. 9, 10 Tab. 7.  
En Cuba

In outlining the historical pattern of the tobacco industry in Cuba, this paper, presented at the 17th Annual Conference of Caribbean Historians, focuses on the way in which recent rural development policy has transformed rural conditions for both men and women in the eminently tobacco growing regions of San Luis in Pinar del Rio province and Cabaiguan in Sancti Spiritus province. The transformation is found to have lightened the work load of rural women and to a large extent, changed fertility, mortality and family size patterns along with a certain reinforcing of the domestic division of labour as economic necessity lessen. The establishment of tobacco production cooperatives, coupled with a societal drive to promote women's wider social role, is found to be breaking down barriers and broadening generational standards, expectations and definitions of family, sexuality and self.

196. TUMBO-MASABO, Z., Palm-oil production and fish trade at Ujiji, Kigoma region, Tanzania. ILO, Rural development and women: lessons from the field. Geneva, 1985, Volume I, pp. 10.  
En Tanzania

This chapter examines agricultural labour processes at the household level, resulting them to participation by women in different kinds of employment. Specifically it looks at the division of labour and output distribution in farming and non-farming activities, including palm oil, fish and petty trading. It is shown that women face a number of constraints in nearly all their money-generating activities. The needs and capabilities of women have not been taken into consideration in the development of technology. They have lagged behind in developing appropriate technology themselves because they are too overburdened with work to be innovative. It is noted that the women who talked with interest about a palm oil extraction machine, which the men have copied from Burundi, were those who had travelled widely within Tanzania as well as to Burundi and Zaire, but that few women have the opportunity to travel. Another constraint has been the inadequacy of banking facilities in Ujiji. In addition there is no history of cooperative organization in the Kigoma region which would have helped the population, and especially the women, to develop towards a common goal.

197. WACHTEL, E., Minding her own business: economic enterprises of women in Nakuru, Kenya. Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies, 5th, Downsview, 1975, pp. 56.  
En Kenya

Examines problems confronting Kenyan businesswomen employment opportunities, commercial enterprises run by women, and the history and orientation of women's economic cooperative societies, as seen in a sample urban area. Discusses cultural factors, marital status of businesswomen, vocational training, availability of capital and credit.

198. WESTERGAARD, K., Pauperization and rural women in Bangladesh: a case study Copenhagen: Centre for Development Research, 1982, pp. 90.  
En Bangladesh

Presents poverty, rural areas, social status, women workers, decision making, rural cooperatives.

199. WHITE, C. P., Collectives and status of women: the Vietnamese experience. Convergence, 1984, v. 17 (1), pp. 46 - 54.  
ISSN 0010-8146  
En Vietnam

Examines of the impact of cooperatives on economic conditions of Vietnamese peasant women, describing some of the main characteristics of Thuy Thrinh Village, Thai Bink Province. Argues that rural collective institutions have improved status of rural women, but that equality between the sexes remains a problem.

## IX. EDUCATION TRAINING AND INFORMATION

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS

See also: 12, 30,32, 39, 46, 81, 181, 190, 192, 204, 213, 226

200. ALKEMADE, G. Van., Audiovisual mass training for rural development, Peru. Report on media design. FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 55.  
En, es Peru

Technical and economic aspects of mass training through video programmes. Data on media design, training courses for teachers or instructors and handling of video equipment used in training for peasant cooperatives.

201. DEJENE, A., The training and visit extension for small farmers: lessons in the design of extension programs for high cereal production regions in Ethiopia. Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University, 1985, No 199, pp. 39, 5 tab.,  
En Ethiopia

The paper is based on a study of smallholders' perceptions of the impact of the earliest experiment in integrated rural development, the Arrsi Regional Development Unit. Data were collected by interviewing farmers concerning, in particular, the effectiveness of the ARDU extension services. The productivity of the ARDU is low, a problem also faced by extension programmes devised by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the factors contributing to this are examined in detail. They include an organizational structure which does not reach farmers directly, the lack of information given to farmers on a regular basis, limited in-service training for extension staff, and the absence of a link between farmers, extension and research. Since the 1975 Agriarian Reform there have been no individual farm visits by extension agents. Farmers received advice from a producer cooperative farm or peasant associations. The paper argues that the experience of Training and Visit extension in two regions of Ethiopia showed the ability of the system to address these management and supervision problems. The adoption of T and V extension is recommended in the potentially high cereal producing areas of Ethiopia.

KUHONTA, C. M., FEWSTER, J., DIAZ, A. L., Population concepts in agricultural cooperative training courses. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper. FAO, Rome, 1981, No 23, pp. 58.

ISBN 92-5-101165-6

ISBN 92-5-201165-X

ISBN 92-5-301165-3

En, es, fr

Worldwide

Identification Consultancy of Farmers' Organizations and Population Education (Brazil, Surinam, Guyana, Trinidad), 1976. FAO, Rome, 1976, pp. 34.

En

Brazil, Surinam, Guyana,  
Trinidad

This document stresses the importance for any population programme of making an approach through agricultural co-operatives of small primary producers.

KWA-ZULU SEMINAR, ANTIGONISH: COADY INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, St. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY, 1977. pp. 157.

En

Africa

Seminar on the Antigonish cooperative movements and its applicability to adult education and cooperatives development in Southern Africa.

LAILDLAW, A. F., Training and extension in the co-operative movement. A guide for fieldmen and extension workers. FAO Economic and Social Development Series, FAO, Rome, 1978, No 11, pp. 84.

ISBN 92-5-100469-2

En

Worldwide

McKONE, C. E., Training in cooperatives and other rural organizations involved in agricultural and rural development, 1982, training for agriculture and rural development. UNESCO, Paris. ILO, Geneva, FAO, Rome 1983, pp. 49-54.

En, es, fr

Worldwide

MORALES - GOMEZ, D. A., Workers' education in Latin America: the educational role of producer cooperatives in Mexico, Canadian Theses, University of Toronto, 1982, pp. 634.

En

Mexico

Focuses on the analysis of the interaction between education and work in terms of workers' education and personnel development as this interaction takes place under two specific forms of organization: Producer Cooperatives (PCs) and Private Enterprises (PEs). Explores the conditions in the work environment that contribute to development in workers' education, and uses, as samples, PCs and PEs located in the Federal District of Mexico City.

208. OMARI, C. K., Towards rural development in Tanzania. Eastern Africa Publication Limited, Arusha, Tanzania, 1984, pp. 178.  
ISBN 9976-2-0040-4  
En Tanzania

The volume was prepared by the Department of Sociology of the University of Dar es Salam on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Arusha Declaration in 1976. It is intended as teaching material for undergraduates and graduates in the social sciences, particularly in sociology. The papers included are: General policy: Ujamaa policy and rural development in perspective (C. K. Omari). Food production and productive forces: Agricultural cooperation and the development of productive forces - some lessons from Tanzania (H. Mapolu and G. Phillipson); Capital formation at village level in Tanzania (J. Hartmann); Agricultural policy and food production in Tanzania (R. R. Matango). Agents for rural developments: Cooperatives and rural development (G. Hyden); Rural development through adults education (Y. O. Kassam). Specific areas or issues: Problems of rural transformation: Operation Isman (B. C. Nindi).

209. TEDLA, E., Nonformal education and development: implications of the Cuba and Tanzanian literacy campaigns. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1984, Vol. 45, No 6, pp. 1612. Diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1984, pp. 237.  
En Cuba

The instrumentality of non-formal or out-of-school education in facilitating national development is investigated. The study tests the following assumption. For non-formal education (NFE) to play a prominent role as an instrument in facilitating development, the following conditions appear to be necessary: a/ the political, economic, and social conditions which favour equity; and b/ a commitment to mass education. This assumption is tested by 1/ examining the role of NFE in facilitating literacy and rural development in LDCs that follow the market economy approach, and 2/ conducting a comparative study of non-formal literacy education in Cuba and Tanzania, countries that take the planned economy approach. The study also examines the various concepts of development used over the last four decades (1940 - 80), and their impact on the role of NFE in rural development programmes such as: 1/ agricultural extension, 2/ training, 3/ community development, 4/ community organization/cooperatives, 5/ integrated development package, and 6/ literacy. It is suggested that in the absence of economic, political, and social conditions which favour equity, the instrumentality of NFE to facilitate national development in LDCs with market economies has been minimal. The Cuban and Tanzanian literacy campaigns demonstrate that NFE can better reach its potentials in

facilitating national developmnt if it is integrated in a larger effort to move toward mass education, increased participation of the underprivileged, and a more equitable. social and economic structure.

210. SAXBY, J., The limits of the new movement for school reform in Zambia. Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies, Sherbrooke, 1977, pp. 23.  
En Zambia

Evaluates prospects of the educational reform proposal for a socialist educational system for Zambia within the context of post-independence educational policys, educational development, and contradictions within the country's political and economic system.

#### TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

See also: 32, 200, 203, 210, 213

211. KUHONTA, C. M., FEWSTER, J., DIAZ, A. L., Population concepts in agricultural cooperative training courses. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 53.  
Ar, en Worldwide

Guidelines for cooperative trainers, showing how changes in size, composition and distribution of the population are related to the problems of rural life.

212. VIANNA, J. L., Planning and evaluation of agricultural cooperatives and marketing projects in Iran. Course on benefit/cost analysis. Centre for Agricultural Marketing Development, Teheran, FAO, Rome, 1974, pp. 114.  
En Iran

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

See also: 32, 200, 203, 210

213. RENSBURG, P. Van., Looking forward from Serowe. Gaborone: Foundation for Education with Production, Special supplement to the journal Education with production, 1984, pp. 137.  
En Botswana

Presents educational projects, vocational training, vocational schools, student participation, role of cooperatives, social change.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

See also: 32, 200, 203, 210

214. NAGAPEN, A., Institut pour le développement et le progrès, (I. D. P.) (Ile Maurice). In: Rencontre sur les institutions coopératives d'épargne et de crédit dans le développement économique et social (Fédération des classes populaires Desjardins, Québec. Institute for Development and Progress (IDP) (Maurice Island).  
Fr Canada

It presents functioning and activities of IDP, as well as the progress gained through training of adults and the development of credit cooperatives.



## X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE

## GENERAL

See also: 256

215. BARKER, J., Stability and stagnation: the state in Senegal. Canadian journal of African studies, V. 11 (1), 1977, pp. 23 - 42.  
ISSN 0008-3968  
En Senegal

Analyzes the way in which Senegal combines stable political systems with stagnant economic systems based on a large public administration supported by foreign investments and accumulation of agricultural surpluses - focuses on the role of the state in this process and in the channeling of political activity accompanying economic change, particularly with reference to the political economy of rural areas.

216. HUNDERT, K. H., Toward an understanding of the Peruvian 'Revolution': a case study of the sugar co-operatives on the north coast. Canadian theses, 1975, pp. 87.  
En Peru

Analyzes the nature of the Peruvian Revolution brought about by the military government and its efforts to reduce dependence and underdevelopment through agrarian reforms and nationalization - discusses problems of the transition of the sugar industry from foreign ownership to workers self - management agricultural cooperatives.

217. PEREZ, N., Algunas manifestaciones ideologicas sobre la cooperativizacion en campesinos de complejos agroindustriales azucareros. (Some ideological statements concerning peasant cooperation in agroindustrial sugar complexes). Universidad, de la Habana, Havana, 1986, pp. 18.  
En Cuba

Since the revolution of 1959, the development of productive forces and scientific and technological processes in Cuba have led to the formation of agroindustrial sugar complexes, of which there are now 154. The paper is part of research work on the economic relations between individual peasants and cooperatives in

the sugar industry. The results show that there has been intensive growth in the cooperatives since 1977.

218. SOCKEY, J. A., Ideological inconsistencies, conflicting economic objectives and the performance of the Ghanaian economy - 1956-1969. University of Western Ontario, Conference of the Canadian Association of African Studies, 1975, pp. 22.  
En Ghana

Examines the internal inconsistencies in the political ideology and economic theory behind the Ghanaian economic system, and the performance of the resulting mixed economy from 1956 to 1969.

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

See also: 50, 90, 200

219. KHAN, R., Fisheries legislation in Zanzibar (third report). Regional fisheries law advisory programme, Indian Ocean region. Fisheries legislative report 82/7. Fisheries Dept., FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 47.  
En Tanzania, Zanzibar
220. ORBACK, J., Agriculture and incentives: the Tanzanian case; a report on agricultural price policy in Tanzania and its effect on production pattern and market development; report from a minor research task. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, International Rural Development Centre, No 32, pp. 37, 6 tab.,  
En Tanzania

The objective of the report, based on the unsatisfactory agricultural performance of Tanzania, is to show the impact of price policy on peasants' production pattern and overall willingness to produce and sell. It includes an examination of the relation between price policy and the creation of a market outside the official channels and subsistence farming. Three models are used to show the theoretical price formation and its effects in a regulated system; one is used to see the possible effects on pan-territorial pricing and the other two show the effects of a price regulation below market equilibrium. Special emphasis is placed upon how the agricultural price policy affected the agricultural sector during the period 1969-84. The report concludes that lost incentives for farmers to produce for the official market result in an economy which has stabilized on a very low level. To move away from such a divided economy requires an increase in producer prices in real terms so that they can compete with the unofficial market prices, and allowing farmers to be reintroduced as participants in marketing with the establishment of cooperatives performing a critical function.

## CO-OPERATIVES AND LAND REFORM

also: 55, 216, 235, 240

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

En Ethiopia

Presents agricultural policy and agrarian reform - agricultural development, peasant movements, agricultural cooperatives, state intervention.

- COHEN, J. M., Foreign involvement in the formulation of Ethiopia's land tenure policies: Part II. Northeast African Studies, 1985, Vol 7, No 3, pp. 20.

En Ethiopia

The paper describes the limited foreign involvement in drafting and implementing the 1975 land tenure proclamation in Ethiopia, the rise of Soviet bloc influence, the role of expatriate advisers since the revolution, current external funding of Ethiopian and foreign academics, and foreign involvement in Ethiopia's land tenure policies. The post-1974 period is presented as an interesting paradox in patterns of foreign technical and economic assistance. Prior to the Revolution the West provided land tenure advisors and rural development aid. The reforms advocated by the West would have been well received by the peasantry, even if not so far reaching as those the revolution ultimately brought. Since the revolution the Eastern bloc has advocated land tenure systems not particularly attractive to the peasantry, namely, producer cooperatives and state farms. Foreign aid is an essential element to help the peasantry capitalize on the economic potential generated by the reforms, but this has not been forthcoming from the Eastern bloc. Furthermore, Atlantic community aid has declined as a result of anti-Western rhetoric, nationalization of foreign corporations, political repression of moderates, and other actions of the new revolutionary government. (Part I of the paper appeared in Northeast African Studies 7 (2).

- DEERE, C. D., Agrarian reform and the peasantry in the transition to socialism in the Third World. Hellen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame, 1984, No 31, pp. 65, 3 tab.,

En Developing countries

A synthesis of the agrarian reform experience of 13 Third World countries which consider themselves to be in a transition to socialism is presented. Particular emphasis is given to the relationship between the organization of production in the transition (whether state farms, production cooperatives or individual peasant holdings are favoured), and the degree of rural worker and peasant participation in shaping the agrarian reform and the process of transition. Specific topics dealt with include: the transformation of land tenure and property relations in the transition; the organization of state farms in Cuba, Nicaragua, Algeria, Angola and Mozambique; collectivization and the peasantry in Vietnam, Tanzania, Algeria and Nicaragua; and forms of organization of socialist agriculture and worker-peasant participation. The paper concludes by recognizing the diversity of experience but consistent difficulty in building socialist agriculture on a non-capitalist base. Comparisons are drawn between production cooperatives and state farms and it is suggested that the former are a better vehicle for socialist accumulation.

224. GEER, R. van de., WALLIS, M., Government and development in rural Lesotho, Rome, 1982, pp. 155.  
En Lesotho

Presents development administration, local government, rural areas, personnel management, decision making, development planning, decentralization, political participation, political parties, cooperatives.

225. LUCAS, E. O., OKUNEYE, P. A., Case study, Ondo State, of Opticom (optimum community) centres - Nigeria (A rural integration development programme). Text and user's guide. Training Materials for Agricultural Planning. FAO, Rome, 1983, No 6, pp. 51.  
En Nigeria

226. VELLANI, J. R., Una experiencia de capacitacion campesina. (Experience of peasants training). Agricultural Operations Div., FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 43.  
Es El Salvador

GOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY AND PROMOTIONAL SERVICES  
FOR CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 148, 215, 240

227. BINKERT, G. H., Agricultural production and economic incentives; food policy in Mozambique. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University, 1983, pp. 70. Development discussion paper No 154.  
En Mozambique

Presents development strategy, agricultural development, agricultural production, cooperatives, state farms, marketing, consumer goods, food policy, women, statistical data.

228. CAUGHAM, S., N'DIAYE THIAM, M., Women finding suitable assistance: soapmaking in Mali. In: Experiences in appropriate technology (Mitchell, R. J. Canadian Hunger Foundation, Ottawa, 1980, pp. 65 - 71.  
En Mali

Discusses the economic benefits of the transfer of soapmaking technology to women in Markala, Mali.

229. GEER, R. van de; WALLIS, M., Public administration and community development: Lesotho's experience. Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho, 1984, No 7, pp. 6.  
En Lesotho

Lesotho's experience with the community development approach, a strategy which attempts to promote rural development by maximizing popular participation at the village-level, is reviewed. The paper first describes the conventional view of „community development“, then discusses the more recent „rural development participation“ approach which restructures government with the development of local organizations. The current practice of public administration for community development in Lesotho is considered, with particular focus on the organization and activities as well as the constraints affecting the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development. The potential role of local organizations in facilitating popular involvement in the rural development participations; approach is discussed. The paper concludes with a consideration of possible solutions to the task of providing an appropriately coordinated delivery of services to Lesotho's rural population, finding, however, that there are only limited opportunities for participation at district level in a political environment not conducive to change.

230. KNERSCH, V., NAGEL, U. J., La „Journée du C. V. A.“ une nouvelle approche dans la vulgarisation agricole. (The „C. V. A. Day“ a new approach in agricultural extension). Projet Bénin-Allemand de Développement Rural, CARDER de l'Atlantique, Cotonou, Bénin, 1985, pp. 26.  
Fr Bénin

In Bénin the Centres de Vulgarisation Agricole (CVA) or agricultural extension centre system was initiated in 1984. In the Atlantic Province there are 27 such centres, run by extension agents from the Centre d'Action Regionale pour le Développement Rural (CARDER). During the period December 1984 - February 1985, CVA

Days'' were organized at the centre for cooperative members, peasant farmers, farm workers, etc., and over 25 000 people attended, to be informed about CARDER services and agricultural innovations, and to exhibit their products at an agricultural fair. The report describes the planning phase, and the CVA Day programme in some detail.

231. OKUNEYE, P. A., Means of achieving a faster agricultural production in Nigeria. NISER Monograph Series, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, 1985, No 13, pp. 85, 27 tab., ISBN 978-181-037-8  
En Nigeria

This monograph discusses the state of Nigerian agriculture, focusing on the major characteristics of farming systems and the impact of agricultural development policies since 1970. Policy measures implemented include the Land Use Decree, the Guarantee Minimum Price Scheme, the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme, Operation Feed the Nation, the Green Revolution Programme, the River Basin Development Authorities and the National Accelerated Food Production Programme. Nigeria's low agricultural output is attributed to inappropriate policy measures, insufficient knowledge of farming systems and poor administration. A collective farming strategy is suggested, incorporating group farms and producer cooperatives in different parts of the country.

ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN ALL ASPECTS  
OF STATE PLANNING

See also: 40, 106, 148, 172, 173, 194, 200, 224, 225, 264

232. ALASSANE, A., The role of rural institutions in agrarian transformation for rural development in African countries with a centrally planned economy (the case of the People's Republic of Benin). Workshop on the transformation of Agrarian Systems in Centrally Planned Economics in Africa. Arusha, Tanzania, 1983, pp. 25.  
En, fr Benin People Rep.
233. CACERES, J. A., CASTANEDA, R. E., CHAVEZ, L. A., Plan de asistencia integrada para la hacienda San Raymundo. - Santa Tecla (El Salvador - Instituto Salvadoreno de Capacitacion y Transferencia de Tecnologia, Mar. 1982.  
(Plan of integrated assistance for San Raymundo farm). FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 34.  
Es El Salvador
234. DALE, E. H., Political intervention, a Third World strategy in agricultural renaissance: the Jamaica case. In: Spot-

light on the Caribbean, a microcosm of the Third World. University of Regina, 1977, pp. 47 - 93.  
En Jamaica

Evaluation of Jamaica's agricultural policy and rural development projects aimed at increasing agricultural production to reduce food imports and improve the balance of payments - describes various land settlement and agricultural cooperatives projects implemented since 1973.

235. HENDRY, P., Waiting... and changing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China; diverging routes to socialist agriculture are becoming more apparent. FAO, Ceres, Review on Agriculture and Development, FAO, Ceres, 1983, V. 16 (4), No 94, pp. 33 - 38.

En, es, fr

Korea Dem. Rep.,  
China People Rep.,

236. Agrar-und-Hydrotechnik GMBH, Integrated development plan, Dodoma Region (Tanzania): improvement of livestock production. Essen, German Federal Republic, for UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, 1984, pp. 190.

En

Tanzania

The report proposes projects to increase milk production through improved animal husbandry and animal health in the Dodoma Region of Tanzania. The addition milk output would be for increased farm family consumption or for sale. It also proposes a demonstration milk production unit to be owned and operated by a cooperative dairy society, as well as studies into the means of improving rural poultry production and into the problems associated with animal production of village communal (ujamaa) ranches. It recommends a 2-year programme of support to the Regional Veterinary Services.

237. MARSHALL, C., Muka Mukuu: success or failure? Year book of agricultural co-operation, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford, 1985. pp. 2, 3 tab.,

En

Kenya

The paper describes a rural development project focused on a 2500 member cooperative in Machakos District, Kenya. The Muka Mukuu Rural Development Project has two main components: the rehabilitation and development of a commercial farming operation on the estate and the settlement of Muka mukuu Farmers' Co-operative Society members on individual smallholder plots on a remainder of the land, together with related development of the social infrastructure. The strengths and weaknesses of the project's progress so far are examined, together with the question of whether a cooperative society is really the most appropriate vehicle for

such a project in the long term. Finally, possible modification for the future are suggested.

238. MOURIK, D. van, RADCLIFFE, D. J., MUSTI de GENNARO, B., An-gonia agricultural cooperatives: (soil) survey, land evaluation and development strategy - Province of Tete, Mozambique. FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 188.  
En Mozambique
239. Perspective study of agricultural development for Nepal. Working paper on cooperatives. FAO, Rome, 1974, pp. 6.  
En Nepal
240. SCHATZBERG, M. G., The State and the economy: the ,,radicalization of the revolution" in Mobutu's Zaire. Canadian Journal of African Studies, 1980, V. 14 (2), pp. 239 - 257.  
ISSN 0008-3968  
En Zaire
- Describes both ,,Zairianization" policy formulation and its implementation. Presents specific data on its effects in Lisala, headquarters of Mongala Subregion in north - western Zaire. Draws conclusions concerning the effect of the radicalization on Zairian class structure, on the commercial system, and on the role of the state in the economy.
241. SETHI, H., KURIEN, J., MISHRA, A., MIES, M., CHOWDHURY, Z., TUCKWELL, S., BHADURI, A., BHASIN, K., MALIK, B., DESAI, A. R., Bhasin, K., (ed.), Vimala, R., (ed.) Development strategies - Some case studies. Readings on poverty, politics and development (with special reference to Asia). Freedom from Hunger Campaign/ Action for Development, New Delhi - FFHC/AD programme Officer, FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 143 - 234.  
En Asia
242. STEINBERG, D. I.; Burma's third four year plan: half-way to socialism and industrialization? Contemporary Southeast Asia., Singapore, 1983, V. 5, No 1, pp. 1- 26.  
En Burma
- Presents economic development, national plans 1978-1982, national planning, industrialization, agricultural sector, cooperatives, public enterprises, economic indicators.
243. Unidades demostrativas: diagnostico y plan preliminar de desarrollo agropecuaria (Ecuador). (Demonstration units: present situation and preliminary agricultural development plan in Ecuador). FAO, Rome, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, Quito (Ecuador). FAO, Rome, 1979, pp. 39, 1 map, in pocket, 14 tables.  
Es Ecuador



## XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

### RELATION WITH TRADE UNIONS

See also: 33

244. THOMPSON, P., The situation in the Caribbean. In: Human development through social change (Milner, P. Antigonish,) Formac, 1979, pp. 69 - 77.  
ISBN 0-88780-032-7  
En Caribbean

This paper describes: political development, realion with trade unions, (CARICOM), foreign policy, church, credit cooperatives.

### RELATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 25, 33

245. Report. Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Amman (Jordan). Technical Report (NENARACA) Workshop on Lending to Farmers' Cooperatives and Groups Rabat (Morocco) 15 - 18 January 1979. Amman (Jordan) Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association; FAO, Rome, 1981, No 1, pp. 44.  
En Near East, North Africa
246. Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada. Annual report, 1983, Ottawa, 1984, pp. 16.  
En Developing countries

Presents the 1983 annual report of the Cooperative Development Foundation of Canada, a non-profit organization mobilizing human and financial resources on behalf of Canadian cooperatives and credit unions to assist cooperative enterprises in developing countries. Discusses its activities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean.

247. ONAIYEKAN, J., The role of the Catholic Church in Nigerian agriculture. The private sector and Nigeria's agricultural development. Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI), Ilorin, 1984, pp. 11.  
En Nigeria

The main modern contribution of the Catholic Church to Nigerian agriculture is in the area of human management, including the sponsorship of many projects aimed at organizing farmers into cooperatives. Examples include the Igala Farmers' Council and the Ogidi Farmers' Cooperatives. The Catholic Church has also run teacher hiring units, irrigation projects, and animal husbandry schemes. The Church's programmes often place emphasis upon small projects under popular control. This approach gives maximum scope for the rural farmers to develop on their own and at a pace they can manage and control. The paper expresses some reservations about the Church embarking on large scale production and calls for cooperation between the Government, the Church and the other sectors of the economy in the task of developing Nigerian agriculture.

## XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVES ACTIVITIES

## TRADE, FINANCE

See also: 33, 63, 168

248. ALSCHULER, L. R., Agropolitics, multinationals, and Argentine development. Papers and documents University of Ottawa. Institute for International Cooperation, Ottawa, 1977, pp. 33.

En

Argentina

Identifies multinational enterprises as the predominant agents of the external dependence which characterizes Argentina's economic system, and elaborates a causal economic model linking slow industrialization, stagnation of the agricultural sector and dependence - establishes that Argentine development depends to a great extent on the behaviour of the agrarian sector, economic policy, international trade and agricultural export volume.

249. DALE, E. H., The new international economic order: Caribbean small and middle states. In: Spotlight on the Caribbean, a microcosm of the Third World Regina, University of Regina, 1977, pp. 1 - 46.

En

Caribbean

Examines relative strengths and weaknesses of small, middle and large Caribbean states in existing international economic systems, and the regions development potential within the context of the New International Economic Order - outlines the tactics used by larger states against the small ones, using military power, diplomacy and commercial policy's and argues that the Caribbean may be found in regional cooperation, strengthening of producers associations and trade agreements; discusses prospects for growth of the Caribbean states in terms of resources development, industrial development, and tourism.

250. WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS, International Credit Union Forum. Panama, 1984, pp. 31.

En

Worldwide

### XIII. SUBJECT RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 32, 50, 55, 58, 97, 113, 140, 142, 164, 173, 179, 182, 198, 199, 215, 241, 263, 265

251. ADEYEMO, R., Migrants and rural cooperatives: a study in selected communities of Ondo State, Nigeria. Nigerian Journal of rural Sociology, 1984, Vol 1, No 1/2, pp. 103 - 115.  
En Nigeria

An attempt is made to determine the impact of rural-urban migration on the cooperative societies in selected areas of Ondo State, Nigeria. 256 members of 18 rural cooperatives were interviewed to obtain data on their educational qualifications, age, reason for migrating and personal income before and after migration. The result of the study shows that migration is a selective process, with more venturesome individuals leaving the rural area. Further analysis shows that because of out-migration cooperative societies have increased the use of hired labour, and that continuous out-migration deprives the community and the cooperative societies of its more educated members. It is suggested that in order to slow down the out-migration of the members, there should be an increase in material, financial and technical assistance to the cooperatives.

252. AKHTER HAMEED KHAN., The works of Akhter Hameed Khan. Vol. I. Development of a rural community; Vol. II. Rural development and the Comilla model; Vol. III. Rural works and the Comilla cooperative. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, Bangladesh; 1983, pp. 12, 4, 8.  
En Bangladesh
253. ALSCHULER, L. R., La développement latino - americain et l'ordre économique international: vers une formulation des lois du mouvement du capitalisme périphérique. Nord Sud: Revue Canadienne des Etudes Latino-Américaines, (Latin-American development and international economic order: towards a formulation of laws of peripheral capitalism movement.)  
Fr Latin America

Examines experience of development of Latin-American countries of sixties, as well as their efforts for transforming the international economic order.

BARRANIA, A. A., BRINGI, M. R., SALEH, M., Socio-economic aspects of the Saudi Arabian fisheries in the Red Sea. FAO, Cairo, 1980, pp. 58.

En

Saudi Arabia

DHONGADE, M. P., SURYAWANSHI, S. D., DESHMUKH, P. D., Farmers' attitude survey in the Mula command area, Maharashtra 1986. Departement of Agricultural Economics, Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri (India), 1986, pp. 69.

En

India

The study, which was sponsored and financed by the Irrigation Department, Maharashtra, on the advice of the World Bank, monitors farmers' reactions to the different measures envisaged for improving the irrigation system and for increasing agricultural production. The study was conducted for the agricultural year 1984/85. The selected farmers were categorized into three different farm size groups. About 52% of the area was irrigated by canals while 10% was irrigated by wells alone. The popular and most economical water lifting devices were the electrical motor, which were owned by 61% of the cultivators. Cereals occupied a prominent position in the total cropped area. Use of fertilizers, in general, was below the recommended level. Use of pesticides was common. Important sources of credit were cooperative societies, nationalized banks, relations and friends. Only 16% of the sample cultivators had adopted the improved irrigation layouts. The cropping pattern showed that little attention has been given to oilseeds and pulses. Dairying was an important subsidiary occupation to crop production. In spite of availability of irrigation, the per ha productivity of crops in general was low.

LEFEBER, L., NORTH, L. L., Democracy and development in Latin America. CERLAC-LARU Studies on the Political Economy, Society and Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean, CERLAC, Toronto, 1980, V. 1, pp. 193.

ISBN 0-9690553-0-7

En

Latin America

Studies the relationship between the political economy of development and democratic forms of social and political organization in Latin America. Argues that Latin American development cannot be resolved without a fundamental socio-political transformation.

MBAT, D. O., Savings habit of rural households in Cross River State. an exploratory study. Savings and Development, 1985, Vol 9, No 4, pp. 1, 6 tab.,

En

Nigeria

The paper describes the saving habits of rural households and identifies those factors which have local

effects on their savings behaviour, with sections on the rural environment in the Cross River State of Nigeria, research data and relevant findings, recommendations and conclusions, Data were based on a sample of 600 rural households, stratified by family size, quality of housing, main occupation of the family head and monthly average income. Information was sought on: monthly income flows, cash consumption expenditure on food and non-food items, savings capacity, behaviour and habit. About 50% responded that they saved both at home and in Ossusu, the cycle savings scheme in which participants contribute a fixed sum of money on weekly basis. 40% said they saved at home, while 9.5% gave no answer. Almost none saved both at home and with the bank. About 10% had no knowledge of banks; 30% would have saved with banks if there had been banking facilities nearby. About 30% preferred Ossusu to induce them to save and have a lump sum for planned expenditures. About 40% preferred their money to be easily accessible. Recommendations include: 1/ Extensive research is needed on how rural households allocate their income among competing needs; 2/ Incentives as well as opportunities to save should be created, through the establishment of rural savings banks to mobilize savings, as well as giving loans to the rural households for desired economic activities; 3/ Government should be involved directly in the organization of agricultural cooperatives in order to improve both farming and agricultural marketing activities and implicitly income of rural households; 4/ An enlightenment campaign should be carried out on the advantages of utilizing banking facilities; 5/ the establishment of factories with linkage effects should be encouraged.

258. MEEREN, A. G. L. van der., Improvement of fish processing and transport on lake Chad project, Nigeria. A socio-anthropological analysis of the fisheries of lake Chad. Field document 1. FAO, Rome, 1980, pp. 75, 4 maps;  
En Nigeria
259. RADCLIFFE, D. J., ROCHETTE, L., Maize in Angonia Province of Tete, Mozambique. An analysis of factors of production. Maputo, (Mozambique), Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, Rome, 1982, pp. 114.  
En, pt Mozambique
260. VELDE, M. van de., Dossier: rural structures. European Communities Courier, 1986, No 99, pp. 30.  
En Africa

The dossier aims to give an idea of the multiplicity and range of formal and informal, traditional and modern groupings, structures, and organizations that exist in the vast area represented by the ACP Group. It ranges from articles on formal, highly-structured cooperatives, with hundreds or even thousands of members, to ad hoc village associations with no more than a couple of dozen

members who make up the rules (and often the aims) as they go along. It covers „top-down“ associations, where the inspiration and guidance comes from central government, and „bottom-up“ groupings, where initiatives by individuals have spread to national level. Much of the dossier, however, is about the social organization of rural life in which the communal spirit has always played a major role. The articles are: Rural groupings and organizations - with special reference to Tanzania (A. Odhiambo Anacleiti); Authority in rural African communities south of the Sahara (A. Collett); Samoan village society (A. F. le Tagaloa); Saving together, spending together; Zimbabwe's rural savings clubs (R. Chimedza); One formal structure among many - fisheries cooperative (P. J. Meynell); Cooperatives and other craftsmen's association in rural areas (D. Ndjoukou); The Anaguta of northern Nigeria: a rural case study (S. S. Maguda and A. Collett); Traditional health care in rural Kenya (D. Nyamwaya); „Development without damage“ - the Naam groups tackle drought (B. Querdrago); Rural structure as agents of development - the Bafut experimental project (C. Pavard).

261. VOSS, J. H., Capitalist penetration and local resistance: continuity and transformations in the social relations of production of the Sagada Igorots of Northern Luzon, Toronto, 1983, pp. 261.

En

Philippines

Analyzes the effects of the penetration of capitalist market and commodity relations on the indigenous social relations of production and reproduction of the Sagada Igorots of Northern Luzon in the Philippines. Studies continuity and change in the indigenous social relations, in terms of access to resources, the distribution and circulation of both means of production and the social surplus, and the organization of labour. Emphasizes the ways in which the Sagada Igorots have resisted the loss of control over their resources and the excessive disruption of community and household - based cooperative relations of reciprocity and exchange.

## XIV. RESEARCH

### RESEARCH METHODS AND ORGANIZATIONS

See also: 42, 69, 81, 105, 115, 189, 203, 239, 259

262. HANEL, A., MUELLER, J. O., Improving the methodology of evaluating the development of rural cooperatives in developing countries. Case study Iran. FAO, Rome, 1978, pp. 95, Bibliography, pp. 80 - 89.

En Iran

Deals particularly with the problem of evaluating the development of rural cooperative organizations through governmental programmes, projects and policy measures. Analysis of the Iranian model as part of a comprehensive rural reform approach w. recommendations.

263. MATTON, E. Guatemala - Asistencia tecnica realizada en la comercializacion de pescado del Programa Integrado de Cooperativas Pesqueras del Pacifico (PICPA), agosto 1979 - agosto 1980. Documento de trabajo 1. (Guatemala - Technical assistance in fishery product marketing of the Integrated Programme of Pacific Fishery Cooperatives (PICPA), August 1979 - August 1980. Working document 1.) FAO, Rome, 1981, pp. 30.

Es Guatemala

264. PEREVOLOTSKY, A., The impact of the el Nino of 1983 on goat production in Piura: a followup study. Technical Report Series, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri - Columbia, 1985, No 34, pp. 26. 3 tab.,

En Peru

Following a year - long study of the goat production situation in Northern Peru during 1982 (Technical Report 33, SR-CRSP), the author was able to return to the region for a short visit in July 1983 to witness the effects of the Nino phenomenon between December 1982 and June 1983. The effect of torrential rains upon the dry coastal plains was dramatic, with an abundance of vegetation being produced where previously there were only a few trees and dormant shrubs. A general description of the biomass is given for each of four ecological regions discussed in the companion report. The impact of the phenomenon upon goat production is also discussed. An overview of changing producer and marketing



strategies is given, and some of the impacts upon local consumers as well. In general, the criollo goat fared well, with most goats in the area bearing twins, although mortality was high among kids and was considered to be the biggest problem at the time. Mention is also made of the possibility for cattle producers, both private operators and cooperatives, to compete with the goat producers for rights to use (and exclude others from using) the abundant pasturage. Finally, some observations are made concerning arguments which tended to blame goats for destroying the vegetation. It is suggested that the Nino phenomenon of 1983 was a demonstration of the region's climatic variability and that perhaps the previous absence of vegetation was not so much due to overgrazing by goats, but was rather a consequence of the drought.

265. Results of an enquiry into primary co-operative societies in Manzini district (farmers' cooperatives, Swaziland). Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mbabane (Swaziland). Marketing Advisory Unit. Mbabane, 1983, pp. 15.

En

Swaziland



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