



Bulletin No 7
1979

RESEARCH REGISTER

of

Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries
and Selected Bibliography



ICA Library
334:05
ICA-R
ICA 02367

LONDON

BUDAPEST

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

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

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

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

HU ISSN 0133-5359

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

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

ICA 62367

Bulletin No 7

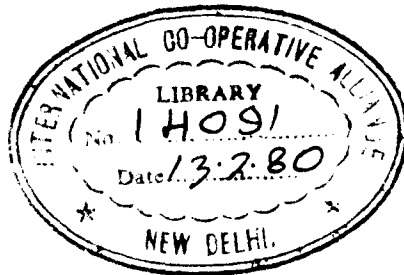
1979

RESEARCH

REGISTER

of

Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries
and Selected Bibliography



CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

3 Warsaw, Ul. Jasna 1.
POLAND

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE
ALLIANCE

London W1X 9PA 11 Upper Grosvenor Street
ENGLAND

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 25.
HUNGARY

ICA Library



ICA 02367

Published by
Co-operative Research Institute
1054 Budapest, V. Alkotmány u.25.

HUNGARY

Responsible for publications

Dr. A. GYENES
Director

Printed
in the Multiplier's Office of AGROINFORM
Responsible manager: BUDAI JÁNOS
Budapest, 1979. Serial number: 148/79

ADVISORY GROUP
International Research Register on Co-operatives
in Developing Countries

Dr. S. Dandapani	International Co-operative Alliance, London, United Kingdom
Dr. A. Gyenes	Co-operative Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary
Mr. J. Grosfeld	Co-operative Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland
Mr. P. Bertelsen	UNESCO
Mr. J. E. Cabrera	UNIDO
Mr. W. Dülfer	Forschungsinstitut für Genossenschafts- wesen, Philipps Universität, Marburg, Fed. Rep. of Germany
Mr. M. Jönsson	Swedish Co-operative Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Mr. A. Krashennikov	Centrosoyus, Moscow, Soviet Union
Mr. A. Krüger	Verband Deutscher Konsumgenossen- schaften, Berlin, German Dem. Rep.
Mr. R. Louis	International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. R. Marshall	Co-operative College, Loughborough, United Kingdom
Mr. N. Newiger	Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy

Mr. D. Nyanjom	ICA Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania
Mr. E.H. Thomas	Institut Français de la Coopération, Paris, France
Mr. R. Rajaguru	ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India
Mr. P. Yeo	Co-operative College, Loughborough, United Kingdom

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. S. Dandapani
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE
ALLIANCE
LONDON

J. Grosfeld
CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
WARSAWA

Dr. A. Gyenes
CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
BUDAPEST

GUIDE

Codes for languages

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

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.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS

	Page
I. REFERENCE WORKS	11
Bibliographies	11
Directories, yearbooks, statistics	11
Reports of conferences, seminars, meetings, recommendations and resolutions on co-operatives	12
II. GENERAL WORKS	15
Co-operative theory and doctrine, co-operative principles theoretical studies	15
Role of co-operatives in socio-economic development	17
History of co-operative movements, historical archives	27
Situation of the co-operative movement in general and by country and different levels	28
III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES	32
Agricultural co-operatives	32
Agricultural marketing co-operatives	36
Agricultural supply and/or purchasing co-operatives	40
Co-operative farming (farming groups)	40
Agricultural processing co-operatives	45
Fisheries	47
Multipurpose co-operatives	47
Credit and banking co-operatives	48

Consumer co-operatives	55
Workers' productive co-operatives	59
Service co-operatives	59
School and student co-operatives	61
IV. NON-CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS	62
Traditional forms of mutual self-help associations	62
Modern forms of mutual and self-help associations, pre-co-operatives	65
V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT	66
Relationship between co-operatives on the same or at different levels in a country	66
Relationship between co-operative organizations at plurinational and international levels	67
VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES	68
General	68
Rules and by-laws, internal administration (accounting)	70
Democracy in co-operatives, member participation and leadership	71
Personnel policy	71
VII. ECONOMICS OF CO-OPERATIVES	73
Business policy	73
VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTION OF CO-OPERATIVES	74
IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION	78
Education and training of members	78
Training of employees	79
X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE	80
General	80

Laws, legislation, decrees for co-operatives and influencing co-operatives (including tax regulations)	81
Co-operatives and land reform	83
Special assistance and support given by governmental authorities (subsidies privileges, etc.)	86
XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS	87
XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	88
XIII. SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES	89
XIV. RESEARCH	93
AUTHOR INDEX	95
GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX	103
SUBJECT INDEX	107
LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS	115

I. REFERENCE WORKS

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

See also: 185, 235.

1. POSTON, S.L., Nonformal education in Latin America: an annotated bibliography. Los Angeles: UNCLA Latin American Center Publications, 1976. pp. x, 268.

En

Latin America

ISBN: 0-87903-108-5

Annotated bibliography on nonformal education and training in Latin America - includes theoretical and practical material on short term training courses for the improvement on industrial skills, literacy and basic education programmes, agricultural training, workers education, family life education and home economics and co-operative education.

2. PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES RESEARCH. Bibliography of research studies in agricultural economics and applied rural sociology, 1969-1975. Los Banos, Laguna: Socio-Economic Reserach Division, PCARR, 1976. pp. 94.

En

Philippines

The bibliography deals with all aspects of agricultural economics and rural development, including land reform, co-operative relations, education and extension.

DIRECTORIES, YEARBOOKS, STATISTICS

3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Directory of agencies assisting co-operatives in developing countries. Rome: FAO, 1975. pp. 59.

En

Developing countries

The publication provides a survey of the main sources of external assist-

ance available for the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries. The organizations, with their addresses and comments, are listed under the following main headings: inter-governmental organizations, bilateral governmental agencies, international non-governmental organizations, bilateral private and voluntary agencies providing volunteers, and co-operative training courses available to students from developing countries outside their own countries.

4. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Yearbook of Indian Co-operatives 1973-74. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976, pp. 127.

En India

5. TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu: statistics. Madras: Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, 1976, pp. 20.

En India

A statistical account of progress of co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu State of India during 1974-75.

6. DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CO-OPERATION. Statistics of co-operative societies in Indonesia (by type and territory, semester II/1975). Jakarta: Department of Manpower, Transmigration and Co-operatives, 1976, pp. 18.

En Indonesia

7. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES OF THAILAND. Statistics on co-operatives in Thailand 1975 (Thrift and credit co-operatives, consumers co-operatives and service co-operatives). Bangkok: Department of Co-operative Promotion, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, 1976, pp. 102.

Thai Thailand

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

See also: 32, 36, 61, 63, 86, 113, 114, 118, 122, 135, 137,
139, 141, 145, 168, 187, 190, 209, 215, 221, 224,
226.

8. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES OF INDIA. Conference of the state ministers of co-operation at New Delhi, 26th and 27th September 1975 - Proceedings and agenda notes. New Delhi: Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation, 1975. pp. 266.

En

India

9. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING. A resume - Sixteenth Inter-University National Debate on Co-operation, February 17 and 18, 1976, held at Bhubaneswar. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 99.

En

India

National Committee for Co-operative Training, New Delhi, is an apex body responsible for the organization and training of co-operative education in India. In addition to other co-operative education and promotive activities, it organizes inter-university national debates on co-operation every year. The present debate deals on the subject of "Co-operatives can play a pivotal role in the national strategy for speedy removal of mass poverty". Thirty two universities participated in the debate. The papers presented and discussed in the debate, are as follows: 1/ Multi agency approach in credit supplies and distribution and the role of co-operatives therein by Shri Bhupinder Singh, 2/ Multi agency approach in credit, supplies and distribution and the role of co-operatives therein by Bidhayar Misra, 3/ Co-operative in the new set-up by S. K. Das, 4/ Multi agency approach in credit, supplies and distribution and the role of co-operatives therein by K. Ramamurthy.

10. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING. Thirteenth Annual Report 1974-75. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 16.

En

India

National Committee for Co-operative Training

11. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. Report of the study team on par-boiling of paddy. New Delhi: NCDC, 1976. pp. 107.

En

India

NCDC appointed a team of experts to study the techno-economics of modern par-boiling units. The team studies at various location the working of these units initially installed and also those recently installed. As a sustained study, the team made various recommendations in order to further development in improving the techno-economic viability of these units. Various aspects and recommendations made by the team to make these units economically viable are also dealt with.

12. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. 20-Point Economic Programme and the Co-operatives - Background Papers submitted at Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress, Feb., 5th - 7th, 1976. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 30.

En

India

13. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Recommendations of the Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress. New Delhi, 5th - 7th February 1976. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 47.

En

India

14. Co-operation in Israel 1975. Annual report of the Register of co-operative societies. Labour. 1976. 12, 3-54.

En

Israel

II. GENERAL WORKS

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

See also: 27, 28, 31, 47, 51, 95, 173, 189, 223.

15. GUNAWARDANA, L., Co-operative principles. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En

Worldwide

16. GADGIL, D.R., The co-operative system - a look at the future. In: International Co-operative Alliance: Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En

Developing countries

17. LEVI, Y., A definition of the rural co-operative community in developing countries. In: Landau, Y. H. and al /eds/ Rural communities. Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson and Co. Ltd., 1976. pp. 29-45, ref.

En

Developing countries

The paper discusses the concept of the rural co-operative community in developing countries and suggests a minimum definition of it as a possible tool of rural progress. Until now two major models of co-operative organization seem to have emerged in the rural areas of developing countries: that of the common service co-operatives and that based on collectivistic arrangement. It is suggested that a village organization overcoming the limitations of service co-operatives and avoiding measures of collectivization can provide an intermediate model for development. Three major factors emerge as criteria for a minimum definition of a rural co-operative community: 1/ concentration, at the village level of habitation, which preserves adequate distances to the cultivated plots, allowing for

rationalization of production and provision of community facilities, 2/ a multi-functional co-operative set up to extend its activities beyond the economic domain, 3/ a co-operative membership of the majority of the active population within the village.

18. PINHO, D.B., Economia e co-operativismo. (Economy and co-operative movement.) Sao Paulo: Edicao Saraiva, 1977. pp. 177, gph, stat, tabl, bibl, ref.

Pt

Developing countries

The manual of co-operative principles, describes the general principles and theories of co-operative movement, principal evolutionary phases of co-operative economic activities, main types of co-operatives and methods of improving co-operative economy.

19. SANTOS, E.V., Co-operative efficiency criteria. In: International Co-operative Alliance: Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En

Developing countries

20. TEVOEDJRE, A., Pauvreté, richesse des peuples. (Poverty and wealth of the people.) Paris: Editions Economie et Humanisme, 1978. pp. 207, bibl, ref.

Fr

Developing countries

Monograph expounding the theory that poverty could be adopted as an ideal philosophy by developing countries if considered as the elimination of misery and the satisfaction of basic needs - discusses the need to establish co-operative republics, and emphasizes the role of trade unions, the role of ILO, and other international organizations, and the need for international co-operation.

21. MOHR, H.J., Entwicklungsstrategien in Lateinamerika. (Development strategies in Latin America.) pp. 261, gph, ref.

De

Latin America

The unpublished research study finished at Kübel Stiftung, Bensheim, Germany in 1975.

22. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Co-operative movement and social justice: background paper submitted at Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress, February 5-7, 1976. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 65.

En

India

23. LEVI, Y., MARGULIES, J., Co-operation and community organization in the Moshav, Israel. Ricerca Sociale, 1975, 10, 143-161.

En Israel

This paper aims to confront the classical model of the moshav with some major developmental features which emerged in post-statehood Israel, and to discuss the role that community work is called to play at present so as to enable this type of rural community to strengthen its stand vis-a-vis current difficulties and challenges. The moshav is described and its evolution charted, the role of the community workers over time and the never ending tasks they face are described, and the conclusion is reached that community development techniques can be applied.

24. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rapport sur la définition d'une politique de credit adapte à la fonction coopératives d'éleveurs et a la commercialisation des productions. (Report on the definition of credit policy adapted to the animal husbandry co-operatives activity and to the marketing of products.) Dakar, 1975. pp. 12, annexes.

Fr Senegal

ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: 21, 69, 109, 151, 211.

25. BÜSCHER, H., The role of co-operatives in the concept of development policy. Economics, German Federal Republic. 1976, 13, 36-54.

En Worldwide

An important aim of development policy is considered to be improvement of social conditions in rural areas. The fundamental problem is how successfully to integrate the broad mass of rural society into a comprehensive nationwide development process. Co-operatives are seen as a suitable means for achieving this aim, so long as they have good management.

26. WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. COMMISSION ON THE CHURCHES' PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT. Betting on the weak: some experience in people's participation in development. Geneva, 1976. 1 folder, ill, and ref.

En Worldwide

Compilation of articles and reference materials on social participation in rural development - includes rural planning issues, the role of peasant movements, of woman workers, of rural co-operatives in community development programmes and economic and social development processes.

27. BENECKE, D.W., Cooperación y desarrollo. El rol de las co-operativas en el proceso del desarrollo económico de los países del tercer mundo. (Co-operation and development. A role of the co-operatives in a process of economic development in the Third World countries.) Santiago: Nueva Universidad, 1973. pp. 286.

Es

Developing countries

It's the Spanish edition of lectures made by D.W. Benecke of Münster University, Germany at Catholic University of Chile. The author describes the role of co-operative movement in economic and social development of developing countries.

28. DOOREN, P.J. VAN, Coöperaties voor ontwikkelingslanden: een inleiding tot het coöperatiewezen, speciaal in ontwikkelingslanden, ten behoeve van de in het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen te geven coöperatiesursussen. (Co-operatives in developing countries: an introduction to the co-operative system, especially in developing countries, for the benefit of co-operative courses given by the Royal Tropical Institute.) Amsterdam: Afdeling Sociaal Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, 1976. pp. iii, 162.

Nl

Developing countries

This introduction to the co-operative movement in developing countries deals with agricultural co-operatives, co-operative marketing of agricultural products, farmers' credit co-operatives and consumer co-operatives. The institutional framework of co-operatives in different countries is described as well as their organizational and financial difficulties and the effect of horizontal integration and economic concentration.

29. DUBELL, F.E., Spatial co-operative planning: with special reference to developing countries. Stockholm: Swedish Co-operative Centre, 1976. pp. 53.

En

Developing countries

30. BELLONCLE, G., Coopératives et développement en Afrique noire Sahélienne. Quinze ans d'expérience. (Co-operatives and development in Sahelian Black Africa. Fifteen years of experience.) N.p., 1977. pp. 35.

Fr

Africa, Sahelian zone

31. GROSFELD, J., Les coopératives et les changements agraires en Amérique Latine. (The co-operatives and the agrarian changes in Latin America.) Paris: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, 1978. pp. 76, tab, ref.

Fr

Latin America

The place of co-operative movement in Latin American agriculture is discussed both with conditions and obstacles of development of agricultural co-operative movement. The problems discussed are: the origin of co-operative movement in Latin American agriculture, the scope of co-operative movement, the socio-political system and the ways of development; co-operative legislation; agrarian reform, colonization of land versus co-operative movement; state assistance for agricultural co-operatives, and subsequent to this problem of co-operative autonomy; foreign assistance to agricultural co-operatives; internal factors influencing co-operative movement such as credit and capital, human factor, organization, tradition and modernity. The conclusions and description of co-operative models are added.

32. BANGLADESH ACADEMY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT Rural development programmes in Chittagong. Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, 1976. pp. 146.

En

Bangladesh

An observation report of rural developments undertaken by some co-operatives of Chittagong District.

33. KIRSCH, O.C., Agricultural co-operatives as an instrument of agricultural policy - experience with co-operative promotion of production in Egypt. In: Verfassung und Recht im Übersee, Jg. 10, Hamburg, 1977. pp. 255-267.

En

Egypt

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.

34. KIRSCH, O.C., Die Genossenschaften als Element der landwirtschaftlichen Neuordnung in Ägypten - Erfahrungen mit der genossenschaftlichen Produktionsförderung. (Co-operatives as an element of agricultural re-organization in Egypt - experiences with the co-operative promotion of agricultural production.) In: Stark, J. and Doll, M. /eds./ Strukturwandel und Strukturpolitik im ländlichen Raum, Festschrift für Helmut Röhm, Stuttgart, 1978.

De

Egypt

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.

35. CHINCHANKAR, P.V., NAMJOSHI, M.V., Co-operation and the dynamics of change. Bombay: Somaiya Publication, 1977. pp. viii, 468, bibl, dgm, stat tab, ref.

En India

Monograph on the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development with particular reference to India - contains comparative studies of co-operative experience in selected countries under different political systems, and describes the Indian experience with respect to credit co-operatives, agricultural co-operatives, co-operative marketing, etc.

36. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA Role of co-operatives in the development of hill areas and hill states - proceedings of the All India Conference/30th and 31st January 1976/. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 238.

En India

Background papers submitted at the conference are as follows: 1/ Critical review of existing state of co-operatives, 2/ Agricultural co-operative credit in hill states, 3/ Development of animal husbandry resources through co-operatives, 4/ Involvement of co-operatives in the distribution of consumer articles, 5/ Promotion of handloom, cottage and village industries through co-operatives, 6/ Role of co-operatives in Hill Area Development Agency Programme, 7/ Scope of co-operatives in the exploitation of forest produce, 8/ Co-operative education programme in hill areas, 9/ Arrangements for co-operative training in hill areas and hill states, 10/ Role of co-operatives in marketing of perishable commodities in hill areas.

37. RAMDAS, R., Role of co-operatives in the public distribution system in Madras City. Madras: University of Madras, 1976. pp. 95.

En India

In this book an attempt has been made to describe the salient features of distribution of essential commodities through co-operatives in Madras City. The study comprises of two parts: Part 1, deals with the number, type and scale of operations of co-operatives in general in Madras City; while Part 2 highlights the working of the system of main and mini super markets in Madras City. Collection of data for part one has been done on the basis of a random sample of 34 units out of 134 active co-operatives operating in the city. Part 2 of this book deals with the policy relating to the setting up of main and mini super markets in metropolitan and other towns with liberal financial assistance from the state.

38. HANSEN, C.E., Rural local government and agricultural development in Java, Indonesia. Cornell University Special Series on Rural Local Government, No. 7. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1974. pp. 78, stat, tab, ref.

En Indonesia
Cornell University, Center for International Studies,
Rural Development Committee, Ithaca, N.Y.

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

39. SCHREINER, M., Funktion und Beitrag der Agrargenossenschaften in der Entwicklungspolitik im Iran. (Function and contribution of rural co-operatives in development policy in Iran.)

De Iran
Unpublished dissertation made at Lehrstuhl und Dokumentationsstelle für Entwicklungspolitik (Wirtschaftswissenschaften) an d. Universität Bonn in ca. 1976.

40. DON, Y., Industrialization in advanced rural communities: the Israeli kibbutz. Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 17, 1/2, 59-74 (1977), tab, figures, ref.

En, de, fr Israel
Industrialization in rural areas has become in recent years a potentially feasible solution to social, economic and ecological difficulties created by uncontrolled urbanization, especially in developing countries. This article examines the character of industrialization in the Israeli kibbutz, which has developed into the distinctly agro-industrial village. Industrialization has become profitable despite many non-economic constraints originating from the egalitarian constitution of the kibbutz and from its unique and comprehensive welfare policy regarding its members. The suggested explanation is that the objectives of the kibbutz are different from the standard profit-maximalization model, since members' welfare at work and their expectations from employment are also considered. As a result, the flow chart of the decision-making process on a kibbutz is almost the opposite of that in the ordinary profit-maximizing industry. These considerations have led the kibbutz to establish fairly small plants with capital intensive (both human and material) technology.

41. DON, Y., Industrializing rural areas: the case of the Israeli moshav. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities, Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co. Ltd., 1976. pp. 114-121, tab, ref.

En Israel

Recent developments have revealed the need for the creation of non-farming employment opportunities for moshav members. Three aspects of this development are identified: 1/ the coming of age of the second generation in the post-1948 moshavim; 2/ a radical change in the production methods in small holders' farming and 3/ the rapidly rising standard of living in both urban and rural Israel. Two issues need careful examination when selecting non-agricultural employment opportunities which may fit the socio-ideological administrative context of the moshav; the organizational or structural issue, and the issue of suitable production lines. The organizational issue involves four main questions: the intergenerational conflicts between farmers and non-farmers, problems of professional stratification, and conflicts between agricultural and industrial interests with regard to general resource allocation. All these factors are capable of creating potential dissonancies and the main decisions to be made in view of them concern location, scope, ownership and organization. As regards selection of production line, interim results suggest that chances for success are greater in industries with high interchange ability of capital and labour, relatively low wage and work differentiation, unsophisticated and unstratified managerial systems, and production functions in which technical optimum is reached at relatively small scale.

42. SZESKIN, A., The industrialization process in the co-operative village in Israel. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities, Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co. Ltd., 1976. pp. 99-113, ref.

En Israel

An examination is made of the way in which the co-operative framework of the Israeli village, which was from the outset adapted to the activities of the agricultural branch, has found new ways of adapting to different production processes and to new ways of life. The three main instances of the penetration of non-agricultural branches into the co-operative village are investigated in turn: 1/ industrial enterprises, connected with the development of kibbutz industry, with specific economic characteristics (size of enterprise, dependence on factors exogenous to the village) and specific socio-organizational framework (the industrial hierarchy, specialization, etc.); 2/ the introduction of non-agricultural employment in the moshav; 3/ the regional enterprise, which has developed at a

rapid pace in recent years, which is owned by the co-operative villages and which, while supplying a varied range of service to agriculture, also deals with industrial production.

43. WETZ, R., Non-agricultural co-operative villages. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities, Inter-co-operation and development, New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co.Ltd., 1976. pp. 122-130.

En

Israel

Israel is at present confronted with the need to promote the founding of rural co-operative communities, which are based on industry and science-based services. This is the first social experiment of its kind. It presents a number of basic problems both for its initiators and for those who intend to carry it out in practice. The study attempts to describe the causes for such experiments and to offer an initial conceptual model for the foundation and development of communities of this novel type.

44. KORDES, H., GUEDE, J.F., Animationsforschung mit den Bauern von Lakota /Elfenbeinküste/. (Animation research with the peasants of Lakota /Ivory Coast/)

De

Ivory Coast

Unpublished research study made at Weltfriedensdienst, Berlin (finished June 1977) concerning requirements and possibilities necessary to overcome the imperialist alienation and isolation of coffee and cacao peasants of Lakota, material relationships between producers, foreign dealers and political administration. There is discussed the possibility of founding the independent peasant association or villages and co-operatives federation with the help of animation project.

45. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES. ILO/DOL National seminar on population education through co-operatives and other rural institutions, Lagos de la Sierra, Caliraya Lake, Laguna, August 31 to September 4, 1977. Bangkok: ILO, 1977. pp. 41.

En

Philippines

Conference report on population education, through rural co-operatives and other rural worker organization in the Philippines - covers family planning and sociological aspects, population policy and community development.

46. BECK, A., Lokale Beteiligung an der Durchführung von Vorhaben des Europäischen Entwicklungsfonds (EEF) im ländlichen Bereich des frankophonen Afrika. (Local participation in realization of European Development Fund design in rural area of francophone Africa.)

De Senegal, Niger

Unpublished dissertation made at Institut für Politikwissenschaft d. Universität Tübingen between 1974-1977. Discusses the problem of co-operatives as instrument in local development. It contains the comparison of prevailing tendencies in francophone Africa in area of co-operative assistance from effects point of view, and describes terms and criteria for receiving European Development Fund help in respect of local participation.

47. LASSON, A., The farmers' association approach to rural development - the Taiwan case. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften, 1976. pp. 422, gph, tab, bibl.

En Taiwan

Dissertation made at Institut für Ausländische Landwirtschaft d. Universität Göttingen.

48. DESAI, P. V. M., Ujamaa villages. A Tanzanian experiment in rural development. Africa Quarterly, India, 16, 2, 36-55 (1976), tab, ref.

En Tanzania

Ujamaa village policy is seen as a key to the development planning in Tanzania. An insight is given into how this policy is geared at transforming the traditional sector, diversifying the development of agricultural production, more equal distribution of income, greater employment generation and improvement in the standard of living of the people.

49. HESS, O., Tanzania: ujamaa and development. Cornell Agricultural Economics Staff Paper, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. No. 76/33, pp. 85, ref.

En Tanzania

Tanzania's approach to development through socialism, and a more equitable distribution of production, income and other benefits of development are assessed. Tanzania's philosophy and development policy of ujamaa are based on the pre-colonial, extended family life pattern of co-operation, mutual dependence and sharing, co-operative family-hood. The conclusions of this study are that successful implementation and achievement of the goals of the policy are confronted by two major constraints: 1/ the collectivization of agricultural production concurrent with and dependent (on the movement) settlement of the population into

discrete, collective ujamaa villages; 2/ the imbalance of resource allocation to social services at the expense of directly productive services. The former appears to be generating and facing increasingly stiffer resistance from the populace; and the latter, by restricting resources and services for directly productive efforts, minimizes the potential for the production increases essential for growth and development and financing the steeply increasing recurrent costs of providing social services.

50. McHENRY, D.E., The ujamaa village in Tanzania: comparison with Chinese, Soviet and Mexican experiences in collectivization. Comparative Studies in Society and History, New York, N.Y. 18, 3, 347-370 (1976), tab, figure.

En Tanzania
Eight variables are discussed: 1/ traditional forms of collective action; 2/ land reform, 3/ state motives, 4/ landowners, 5/ compulsion, 6/ political parties, 7/ leadership and law and 8/ success. It is concluded that although Tanzania's collectivization experience encompasses some of these attributes, ujamaa village remain a unique development.

51. MARKIE, J., Ujamaa village in Tanzania: a possible solution to the problems of the rural poor. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome, 1976, 1, 54-76, ref.

En Tanzania
Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives, Rome
The planning policy and implementation of the ujamaa village system in Tanzania are evaluated. It is concluded that ujamaa villages have made it easier for the government to provide services to the rural population and people's greater proximity to each other may lead to increased communal effort to solve their common problems. Villagization could eventually have a positive effect on production and on raising the incomes of all. However, if the rights to property and land ownership of village members are not limited, ujamaa will do little to relieve inequality. Ujamaa village development could be easily attempted in other countries where there is a surplus of land. Tanzania has had the advantage, in implementing a policy of ujamaa development, of having had ever since independence, a leadership committed to equality within a participating society. This is true of few other countries, most of which would have to overcome far more firmly entrenched capitalist interests in implementing an ujamaa village programme. This could well make it impossible to pursue the peaceful path to socialism which has been demonstrated in Tanzania. Commitment to ujamaa in Tanzania has been total. It has not been one alternative amongst a mixed bag of development policies and this has undoubtedly been the key to ujamaa's widespread adoption.

52. TELKAMP, G.J., De rol van Ujamaa in de ontwikkeling van koloniale naar nationale economie in Tanzania. (The role of ujamaa in the development from a colonial to a national economy in Tanzania.) Literatuur-rapport, Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen, 1976, No. 4. pp. Iv. 14, xiii.

Ne Tanzania

A literature survey on the ujamaa villages is presented. The political ideology of self-help emphasizes its role in economic system. It is explained that although it is too early for an evaluation of the ujamaa community development, too little attention has been paid towards integrating intermediate technology into agricultural production.

53. VRIES, J. de, Ujamaa villages and problems of institutional change, with emphasis on agricultural extension and development. Rural Economy Research Paper, Department of Rural Economy, Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1977, No 3. pp. 33, tab, ref.

En Tanzania

The principal thesis of this paper is that extension needs in less developed countries /LDCs/ differ from those for relatively large scale capital-intensive farms in the USA and Western Europe. Thus it is not surprising that extensive systems in the LDCs patterned after those in developed capitalist countries have many shortcomings. Attempts to improve the system by more and better-trained personnel and increased facilities may be of little value in actually motivating farmers to adopt modern farming methods. Instead a whole new approach may be required. One way would involve specially trained village members as village-level extension workers employed on a part-time basis, with salaries and allowances coming either from the village or controlled by it. They would thus be directly responsible to the Village Development Committee and its Chairman. This would tend to eliminate the social distance between extension workers and farmers and should assist with involving farmers in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension work. The paper presents a detailed discussion of the evolution of Tanzania's rural development policies, with emphasis on the role of extension at each stage from pre-independence to the present. Relations between agricultural extension and the development of ujamaa villages also are analyzed, based in part on a detailed survey of ujamaa villages in Iringa Region.

54. WAISWA, E., Co-operatives as accents of rural development /based on Uganda experience/: a research paper. The Hague: Institute of Social Studies, 1977. pp. 65, dgm, ref.

En Uganda

Research paper on the role of production co-operatives in rural development in Uganda -traces the historical development of rural co-operatives and government policy, and discusses the effects of marketing boards.

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS,
HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

See also: 30, 52, 60, 99, 123, 129, 231.

55. KAPLAN DE DRIMER, A., DRIMER, B., Manual de cooperativas. (Manual of co-operatives.) Buenos Aires: Ediciones Intercoop, 1977. pp. 400, bibl, ref.

Es Argentina
Monograph on co-operatives, with particular reference to Argentina - traces the historical background, ideology and development of the co-operative movement, reviews co-operative education, agricultural co-operatives, consumer co-operatives and credit co-operatives and comments on and reproduces texts of relevant legislation.

56. Histoire de la coopérative cafetiere Gabard Levaillant du Dondon, Haiti. (History of coffee co-operative Gabard Levaillant du Dondon, Haiti.) Bujumura, 1977. pp. 12.

Fr Haiti

57. REGISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES. 50 years of co-operation, 1925-1975. Singapore: Registry of Co-operative Societies, Ministry of Social Affairs, 1975. pp. 50.

En Singapore
The publication was brought out on the occasion of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the co-operative movement in Singapore. It highlights the various aspects of co-operative development in the Republic. The document has a wealth of information ranging from specific aspects of co-operation such as consumer co-operation, insurance co-operation, international co-operative trade, to a general appraisal of the movement as a whole. The document reflects what the movement has inherited from the past, its achievements and the plans and the aspirations for the future.

58. MANGOLD, V., Die Agrarverfassung von vorkapitalistischen Verhältnissen zum nichtkapitalistischen Entwicklungsweg. (The agricultural situation of Tanzania from pre-capitalist conditions to non-capitalist development.) pp. 598.

De

Tanzania

Unpublished dissertation made at Marburg University in 1974. The subjects under discussion include: 1/ the pre-colonial socio-economic basis of African society and the conditions of its development and disintegration under colonialism (pre-capitalist production systems, traditional production systems in the colonial period); 2/ Tanzania's development in the first stage of national independence and its political and ideological background /1961-1967/; 3/ changes in the farm sector after the beginning of the social revolution: development of the five agricultural sub-sectors (subsistence farming, small-scale market production, progressive farmers, state farms, ujamaa villages).

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

See also: 43, 55, 263.

59. SKAIKH, A.U., Indian co-operative movement - a mixed experience. In: International Co-operative Alliance; Readings in Co-operative Management, New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En

Developing countries

60. NOUDEDJI, H.A., Entwicklung des Genossenschaftswesens in Dahomey und der Beitrag integrierter Entwicklungsprojekte zur regionalen Förderung der Landwirtschaft. (Development of co-operative movement in Dahomey and the contribution of integrated development projects to the regional assistance of agriculture.)

De

Dahomey

The dissertation under elaboration in 1976-1978 at Institut für Agrarpolitik, Marktforschung und Wirtschaftssoziologie d. Universität Bonn.

61. CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF U.S.A. Report of the Co-operative League of U.S.A. Delegation visit to India. Washington, D.C.: Co-operative League of U.S.A., 1973. pp. 37.

En

India

Deals with the various types of activities undertaken by the co-operatives in India. It also discusses the possibilities of having mutual co-operation between co-operative movement of India and U.S.A.

62. GUJARAT STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Progress of co-operative movement in Gujarat. Ahmedabad: Gujarat State Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 37.

En India

Document was submitted at the 7th Indian Co-operative Congress held in February 1976. It deals with the past achievements, present development and future policies and programmes of the co-operative movement of Gujarat State of India.

63. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. A decade of progress 1965-1975. New Delhi: NCDC, 1976. pp. 39.

En India

National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi

Gives a brief account of the role played by NCDC in economic development of the country through co-operatives during the decade /1965-1975/. Provides a brief account of the significant contribution that NCDC has made towards helping the co-operative movement in the country in playing substantial role in the marketing and processing of crop as well as in the distribution of fertilizers. In order to implement 20 Point Economic Programme, the NCDC has begun to concentrate on programmes of poultry, dairy and tribal development as well as promotion of co-operatives in rural and semi-urban in distribution of essential consumer articles. The main features of the NCDC Act, 1962 are to plan and promote programmes for production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of the agricultural produce and other notified commodities through co-operative societies.

64. TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Co-operation mass movement of Tamil Nadu. Madras: Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union.

En India

65. KOBEH, C., Le mouvement coopératif au Liban /1971-1974/. (The co-operative movement in Lebanon /1971-1974/.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 1976, 186, 86-96, figures, map.

Fr Lebanon

The co-operative movement in Lebanon has made great strides since 1971, with the enactment of various legislative measures and reorganization of the Federation Nationale des Cooperatives Libanaises. In 1974 there were 104 co-operatives with 22,269 members. The earliest co-

operative legislation /1941/ involved only agriculture, and was confined to this sector until 1968. Three agricultural co-operatives have become national enterprises /1 sugar beet, 1 poultry, and 1 potatoes/. There were 64 agricultural co-operatives in 1974. They have played an important role in spreading new techniques among farmers, and in supplying them with inputs. They also help peasant farmers through credit and marketing facilities. Other kinds of co-operatives discussed in the article include consumer co-operatives /urban and rural/, and credit co-operatives. Continued growth is noted, although the rate of growth is slowing down. Consumer co-operatives are expanding faster than agricultural ones. The new Direction General des Cooperatives began operations in 1974. It ensure financial support to co-operatives for both establishment and continued development.

66. FOUSSEYNI DIALLO, Action co-opérative au Mali. (Co-operative action in Mali.) Bujumbura, 1977, pp. 11.
Fr Mali

67. GENTIL, D., The establishment of a new co-operative system in Niger. In: The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies. Yearbook of Agricultural Co-operation, Oxford, 1977, pp. 153-166.
En Niger

68. MANDAY, E.A., A new structure for co-operatives in Tanzania. Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy, Liège. 48, 2, 239-244 /1977/, ref.

En Tanzania
Department of Agricultural Economics, Dar es Salaam University

The paper examines recent developments in the co-operative movement in Tanzania, against the background of the critical Fitzpatrick report. Co-operative failures have been attributed by various observers to mismanagement by government officials, misappropriation of goods and funds, and shortage of appropriate manpower. This paper supports the principle of autonomous societies, with democratic decision-making. Proposed changes in co-operative structure are designed to make these institutions reflect the new socialist conditions. Accessibility to the new structure by the people /particularly farmers/ is important in increasing member participation.

69. ANDREW, P., KASWARRA, E.R.K., Susses et échecs des développements coopératifs en Ouganda. (Successes and failures of co-operative developments in Uganda.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris. 1976, 186, 97-106, tab, figures, ref, appendix.

Fr

Uganda

The co-operative concept is close to the spirit of subsistence farming, the background of agriculture in Uganda. In 1945, there were already 75 co-operative-type organizations /50 farming, 8 marketing/supply/, 6 consumer, and the rest fishing, livestock and savings/. An ordinance recognizing the co-operative movement was passed in 1946, and the movement saw continued growth up to independence in 1962. A large proportion of many of the cash was co-operatively marketed. Between 1965 and 1970, coffee and cotton marketing /as well as some minor crops/ passed into monopoly control of the co-operative movement. By 1970 there were some 2,000 co-operatives with 800,000 members. Co-operatives have been successful in the plantation crop marketing field, while consumer and savings co-operatives have declined in importance. The main failing of the movement is to have involved only 20% of peasant farmers. Monopoly control has also brought the problems of conflict within the Co-operative Union, friction between national and regional officials, and underutilization of processing facilities.

III. CO-OPERATIVE TYPES

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 31, 58, 180, 236.

70. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Window on co-operatives in India and abroad: agricultural credit and agricultural co-operatives in Asia and Africa. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 152.

En Asia, Africa

The volume attempts at presenting, in perspective, information on latest developments in restructuring and functioning of agricultural co-operatives in Asian and African countries for the benefit of co-operators and those engaged in the development of co-operatives in the country. The first three papers discuss the position of agricultural credit in these countries and the role of co-operatives. The paper on agricultural co-operatives in India gives a factual account of their present position and indicated in broad terms, the strategy for future development. The material relating to agricultural co-operatives in the South-East Asian countries has been pulled from the papers presented to the Regional Seminar on Co-operative Credit and Top Level Co-operative Leaders Conference held by ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in 1973.

71. BESSAOUD, O., Coopération agricole et village de la révolution agraire. (Agricultural co-operation and village of agrarian revolution.) Cahiers du CREA, Algier, 1976, 1, 33-43.

Fr Algeria

72. FRANCISQUE, H., Politique de formation agricole et collectives rurales au Bénin /province de Zou/. (Politics of agricultural formation and rural collectives in Benin /province of Zou/.) pp. 190.

Fr Benin

Master's thesis made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, in 1977.

73. SCHOOP, W., The potentials and limits of Bolivian agriculture. Economics, German Federal Republic. 1975, 12, 34-62, tab, ref.

En Bolivia

Yields per ha, for selected crops compared with other countries are analyzed. Measures are presented designed to boost productivity; co-operatives, organization and advisory services, and training and re-search. Social measures include agrarian reform, settlement and irrigation-orientated projects.

74. Coopératives rurales. Stage au Burundi /1-29 juin 1977/. (Rural co-operatives. Practice in Burundi /1-29 June, 1977/.) Agecoop. 1977, 39, 5-18, 21.

Fr Burundi

75. GUZMAN FERRER, M.L., MENDEZ VILLARREAL, S., GUZMAN CALAFELI, R., Organización y planeación rural en Israel. (Rural organization and planning in Israel.) Comercio Exterior. 27, 3, 304-314 /1977/, tab.

Es Israel

An analysis is made of Israeli agricultural production units /kibbutz, moshav and moshav shitufi/, and policies are then examined at the macroeconomic level and at the regional level. Particular attention is also paid to water supply and demand, irrigation and costs. The Israeli experience and methods of rural development are to some extent thought to be an example which Mexico might follow.

76. LANDAU, Y.H., Rural regional co-operation in Israel. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities. Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson and Co. Ltd., 1976. pp. 55-62, figure.

En Israel

Rural settlement in Israel has been based from the start on co-operation, but this co-operation at the community and national level was not enough to meet challenges. These called for further development, termed Rural Regional Co-operation, which has developed in stages, having its roots after World War I in the field of municipal activities under British Mandatory Regime. The second stage started at the beginning of World War II, with the establishment of Regional Purchasing Organizations. The present stage started in the 1950s with the establishment of regional services and enterprises, to meet two objectives: 1/ to develop and improve the standard of public services such as education, health, and entertainment which could not be provided, at an adequate level at reasonable cost, in each settlement of 80-100 families, and 2/ to assist in the

absorption of new immigrants from less developed countries in the modern social organization of rural Israel. Although the rural centres differ in scope and organizational structure, they are all based on two principles: 1/ they are erected on nationally owned land, leased for that purpose to the Rural Regional Councils, 2/ services and enterprises established in the centres are, for the most part, in co-operative ownership of the settlements and are managed and operated by their members. The three kinds of centres /sub-regional village group centres, regional centres, inter-regional centres/ are described, the organization of regional co-operation is explained and the final section looks to the future.

77. BEER, C., The politics of peasant groups in Western Nigeria. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1976. pp. 276. tab, maps, gph, bibl.

En Nigeria
ISBN 978-121-014-1

This study attempts to analyze the operations of particular form of voluntary agricultural association groups in the Western Nigerian political system. The entire "farmers" movement emerges as a partially mobilized latent group, through various structures such as co-operatives, farmers' unions and populist-type movements. At other times, however, these structures have been captured by other interests and used to impose policies on the peasantry which may run counter to its own interests. The study is therefore directed to an examination of the complex total role such agrarian voluntary associations have played in the political system. Sections are devoted to the social, agricultural and political background, the development of farmers' co-operatives, peasant organizational response to controlled agriculture, 1945-1957, the farmers' unions, a contemporary assessment of farmers' co-operatives, an overview of agricultural politics in 1968-1970, and a case study in peasant revolt.

78. O'REILLY, F.D., Problems and potential of agricultural co-operative in Kano State /Nigeria/. In: The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies. Yearbook of Agricultural Co-operation. Oxford, 1977. pp. 167-174.

En Nigeria

79. BÜCHLER, P., Agrarian co-operatives in Peru. A socio-economic study. Stuttgart, Bern: Paul Haupt, 1975. pp. 257, maps, bibl.

En Peru
Sociological Institute of the University of Bern, Switzerland

The study gives an overall picture of the agricultural co-operative system in an entire country, and it is hoped that much information for a national concept of co-operative promotion and planning is provided, and that the

work may be helpful in establishing a national policy of co-operative development. Chapter 1 defines the co-operative system, describes the Peruvian movement and the legal changes involved, and considers governmental and foreign aid. Chapter 2 describes the social values and attitudes of the co-operative members, the age distribution, education levels and family situation, and chapter 3 analyzes the farmer as a co-operative member, the general participation, leadership, financing and communication. Chapter 4 analyzes the co-operative as an economic organization, and the factors hindering progress, which are mainly physical and inadequate organization. Co-operative education is also considered. Chapter 5 discusses the conclusions reached in the survey, and offers suggestions as to how the Peruvian movement could be improved and strengthened.

80. BALAPTABENDI, K., Co-operative settlement /Janawasa/ - the present position, problems and future programmes. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

81. KARUNARATNA, A.M., Co-operative village settlements /Gammanas/, their present position, problems and future programmes. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

82. RAMADAN, A., District Development Council /DDC/ Agricultural Project, present position, problems and future programmes. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

83. UNANTENNE, S.D., Agricultural planning in co-operative settlements. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

84. CO-OPERATIVE RESOURCES COMMITTEE. Thailand Co-operative Development Survey Trip - January 1976. Washington, D.C.: Co-operative Resources Committee of the U.S.A., 1976. pp. 45.

En Thailand

Contains the recommendations of the survey team of the following aspects of the co-operative movement of Thailand: agricultural credit, management and training, housing.

85. KASSAB, A., L'agriculture tunisienne. (Tunisian agriculture.)
Information Géographique, Paris. 40, 3, 119-128 /1976/, figures, gph.

Fr Tunisia

The author describes the present difficult position of the Tunisian agricultural sector. From 1961 to 1969 agriculture received only 20% of the total investments; even this has had little effect because of the failure of co-operatives.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 101, 107, 206.

86. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Report of the
Regional Seminar on agricultural co-operative marketing, by L. Gunawardana.
New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 26.

En Asia

A Regional Seminar on agricultural co-operative marketing was held by the International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Japan, the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia /IDACA/ and the National Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives /ZEN-NOH/ in Tokyo from 2nd to 22nd September 1975. Twenty-two participants from the ten countries attended the seminar. The countries represented were Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The objectives of the seminar were: 1/ To review agricultural co-operative marketing situation in South-East Asia and to identify the problems; 2/ To study agricultural co-operative marketing in Japan with particular reference to a) fruits and vegetables and livestock products and b) the integrated system of co-operative marketing from production to marketing, and 3/ To consider steps to be taken for developing co-operative marketing in countries of the region in the context of co-operatives in Japan.

87. RAHMAN, K.M., The experience of marketing with regard to small farmers in Bangladesh, with particular reference to the Comilla Rural Development Programme. Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific. 26, 2/3, 29-42 /1975/.

En Bangladesh
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla

The Comilla Co-operative System has not yet succeeded in developing a model for marketing, but there is no reason why the organizational pattern developed, i.e. the two-tier co-operative system, which has brought about the substantial transformation in the production sector in the last decade, cannot be geared to solve small farmers' marketing problems and help them get a fair price. So far efforts have been directed at increasing production. A marketing system needs to be developed by streamlining the activities of the village based farmers' co-operatives and their supporting Central Co-operative at the thana level. As the Comilla-type system expands throughout Bangladesh through the IRDP, marketing must be revolutionized alongside production.

88. HODIS, J., Notes on some operational aspects of agricultural marketing and supply societies in India. Sbornik Vysoka Skola Zemedelska, Prague. 1974, 7, 3-17, tab, ref.

En, cz, ru India
Institute of Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture, Agricultural University, Prague

89. IZRAELI, D.N., Co-operative marketing of agricultural products in Israel: the case of TNUVA. In: Izraeli, D., Izraeli, D.N. and Meissner, F. /eds./ Agricultural marketing for developing countries. Vol.2. of Proceedings of International Conference on Marketing Systems for Developing Countries /INCOMAS/, Tel Aviv University, January 6-10, 1974. Chichester, New York, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Jerusalem: Israel University Press, 1976. pp. 82-92.

En Israel
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv

This paper is based on empirical research conducted at the TNUVA organization, a marketing co-operative and Israel's largest distributor of agricultural produce. It analyzes some of the unusual ideological, structural and organizational aspects of TNUVA and its role in agricultural development.

90. IZRAELI, D., PIZAM, A., NEUMANN, Y., Product type and service satisfaction: two factors affecting farmers' loyalty to a marketing co-operative. In: Izraeli, D., Izraeli, D.N. and Meissner, F. /eds./ Agricultural marketing for developing countries. Vol. 2 of Proceedings of International Conference on Marketing Systems of Developing Countries /INCOMAS/, Tel Aviv University, January 6-10, 1974. Chichester, New York, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Jerusalem: Israel University Press, 1976. pp. 101-111.

En Israel
Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration,
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv

The problem of disloyalty in marketing co-operatives is considered: the propensity of members not to deliver all their products to the co-operative when they can get better prices elsewhere. Disloyalty, a problem which occurs in developed as well as developing countries all over the world, is often attributed to such factors as level of education and ideological commitment. Satisfaction with quality of services provided by the co-operative and a "total product in context analysis /TPCA/" are suggested as useful tools for understanding the reasons for disloyalty and for predicting the likelihood of its occurrence.

91. NEUMANN, Y., IZRAELI, D., PIZAM, A., Attitudes of hired workers in a marketing co-operative. In: Izraeli, D., Izraeli, D.N., and Meissner, F. /eds./ Agricultural marketing for developing countries. Vol. 2 of Proceedings of International Conference on Marketing Systems of Developing Countries /INCOMAS/, Tel Aviv University, January 6-10, 1974. Chichester, New York, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Jerusalem: Israel University Press, 1976. pp. 112-122.

En Israel
Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration,
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv

An examination is made of the effect on the workers of the fact that TNUVA managers are elected by representatives of producers. It is concluded that the co-operative nature of management does not have an independent effect; worker attitudes towards management are a function of total attitudes.

92. PIZAM, A., IZRAELI, D., NEUMANN, Y., Organizational multifunctions in a marketing co-operative - diagnosis and treatment. In: Izraeli, D., Izraeli, D.N. and Meissner, F. /eds./ Agricultural marketing for developing countries. Vol. 2 Proceedings of International Conference on Marketing Systems of Developing Countries /INCOMAS/, Tel Aviv University, January 6-10, 1974. Chichester, New York, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Jerusalem: Israel University Press, 1976. pp. 93-100.

En Israel

Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration,
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv

Criticism is made of contemporary approaches to "organizational change", for their reliance on "ideal models" rather than tailoring solutions to meet the specific requirements of individual organizations. The concept of "organizational modification" is preferred in referring to the process of correcting faults or mal-functions in existing designs, and a diagnostic procedure is recommended for organizational malfunctioning based on the goals of all major participants. TNUVA is used as a demonstration of how "organizational modification" can be used.

93. GSÄNGER, H., /ed./ How to make co-operative marketing viable. The case of sweet orange marketing in Thailand. Studien, Seminar für Landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung, Fachbereich Internationale Agrarentwicklung, Technische Universität Berlin, 1975, No. IV/11. pp. 126, tab, figures.

En Thailand

The aim of this study is to analyze the implementation of marketing improvements in the fruit and vegetable subsector in the Bangkok-Thonburi area. The Bang Mod region is important in the production of sweet oranges /tangerines/, and a major problem for wholesale systems, who pay for only 87% of the oranges supplied, although physical losses are not more than 2%. In order to strengthen the farmers' bargaining power it is suggested that a co-operative marketing pilot scheme be started, accompanied by special marketing, training and extension programmes.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY AND/OR
PURCHASING CO-OPERATIVES

94. VAIKUNTH MEHTA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT. Report on evaluation of the co-operative agro-service centres, vol. 1: General report. Poona: Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 1976. pp. 165.
En India

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING
(FARMING GROUPS)

See also: 47, 53, 54, 166, 184, 238, 239, 245, 248, 254, 255.

95. MICHALSKI, K.J., Possibilities and conditions for the introduction of state or co-operative large-scale farming in developing countries. Beiträge zur Tropischen Landwirtschaft und Veterinärmedizin, Leipzig. 15, 1, 5-18 /1977/.

En, de, es, fr, ru

Developing countries

The transition towards large-scale agricultural production in various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is caused by the need to overcome the economic underdevelopment inherited from colonialism and to ensure economic independence for agriculture. The transition towards large-scale production must be made on the basis of social ownership of the means of production. The types of enterprise suited to this are state farms and co-operative farms. Successful reshaping of peasant farming by the establishment of agricultural production co-operatives can only be expected if the state has built up its influence in the sphere of production by setting up state farms and if these farms can provide experience and examples, cadres, means of production (seeds, breeding animals) and services for the developing production co-operatives. The development of agricultural co-operatives is a long-term process, starting with power forms of co-operatives and leading on to higher forms. Under the specific conditions of the developing countries there are three main forms of co-operative structure: the establishment and development of agricultural co-operatives in the sphere of circulation; the introduction of agricultural co-operatives with partial socialization of production; the transition towards production co-operatives.

96. RANA, J.M., Outline of a talk on types of co-operative farming societies. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June, 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Developing countries

97. BARI, F., Bamail co-operative farm /Boro 1973-74/. Comilla: Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, 1975. pp. 140.

En Bangladesh

This study of the advent and demise of a co-operative farm in Bamail gives details for the third crop season /1973-74/ and makes a comparison with a neighbouring village where farms were operated by individuals as well as another co-operative farm. The organization for operating the farm, the management activities' costs, outputs and returns are all documented. Results of this particular project led to the conclusion that participants should be strongly motivated and the partial pooling of resources was probably inimical to success. Yields were lower than hoped due to a variety of organizational causes - infrastructure was lacking and marketing was weak.

98. JUNKER, H., Die Gemeinschaftsbetriebe in der kolumbianischen Landwirtschaft. (The group farming in Colombian agriculture.) Sozialökonomische Schriften zur Agrarentwicklung, Göttingen Universität, 1976, No. 22. pp. 284, figures, tab, ref.

De Colombia

Selected examples are used to illustrate the organization of group farms and their effects between 1973-75, in particular how far they produced change in agricultural structures and met the expectations of the state and of the campesinos. The detailed results cover: level of production and productivity market relationships; working and living conditions; internal relationships within the farms; solidarity with campesinos outside; dependencies. Overall this new type of undertaking is making a positive contribution to agrarian reform. The movement is still on too small a scale to have any general economic effect.

99. BECKMAN, B., Organising the farmers: cocoa politics and national development in Ghana. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1976. pp. 299, gph, maps, stat tab, ref.

En Ghana

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala

ISBN: 91-7106-101-0

Monograph on the politics of cocoa in Ghana, with particular reference

to the key role of the farmers trade union - discusses the historical framework and appearance of production co-operatives, the struggle for monopoly, production and marketing problems, government control, etc.

100. BROADWAY, A.C., A note on marketing of water-melon in Allahabad. Indian Journal of Economics, Allahabad. 55, 219, 477-482 /1975/.
En India
Allahabad Agricultural Institute, India

This is a descriptive note on the local cultivation and specifically on marketing practices in the district of Allahabad. Recommendations stress particularly the encouragement of a producers' co-operative to improve cultivation methods and yields.

101. ROSSKAMP, R., Der Kartoffelanbau in Panama. (Potato production in Panama.) Tropenlandwirt, Witzenhausen a.d.Werra. 1976, 77, 80-90, figures, tab, ref.

De, en Panama

The paper first discusses the structure, production methods and costs for growing potatoes in Panama. Until 1974 there was no producer - oriented marketing system which would secure a reasonable market position for small farmers and which had adequate transport and storage facilities. As existing agricultural co-operatives were afraid to take on the risk of selling farm products, special producer associations were set up. These were later integrated into the co-operatives after the government had guaranteed the marketing regulations for onions and potatoes. FRG provides technical aid to two co-operatives to build cold stores for potatoes and other vegetables, as such storage arrangements were essential to maintaining the co-operative marketing regulations and keeping the market in balance.

102. MORALES CASTRO, M., Descripción de las labores de preparación de suelos y cosecha en el cultivo de caña de azúcar, en las cooperativas agrarias de producción /CAPs/ Pomalca, San Jacinto y Andahuasi. (A description of soil preparation and harvests of the sugar-cane production of the Pomalca, San Jacinto and Andahuasi agricultural co-operatives.) Boletín Técnico, Instituto Central de Investigaciones Azucareras, Lima. 4 3/4, 1-47 /1975/, tab, figures.

Es, en Peru

A study is made of tillage operations, harvesting and furrow reconditioning for sugar-cane production on three co-operatives in Peru. Emphasis is given to production sequences, machinery and equipment used, and work studies.

103. CRUDELE, T., Co-operative farms and co-operative contract farming. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 15th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

104. JAYASINGHE, M.P., An introduction to the co-operative farm system in Sri Lanka. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 15th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

105. RATNAWEERA, D.S., Socio-economic aspects of co-operative farms and Divisional Development Council Agricultural Projects. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka, National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June, 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

106. MALEK, Q.M.A., Rice cultivation in Comilla Kotwali Thana: the role of co-operatives. Bangladesh Development Studies, Dacca, 4, 3, 351-367 /1976/, tab.

En Bangladesh

This article describes an investigation into the productivity of those farmers who have become members of co-operatives in Comilla Kotwali Thana. The data used are from the Boto season /1966, 1969 and 1972/ so that the effectiveness of the co-operatives can be more readily gauged - the winter season needs irrigation and co-operative activity is very much concerned with irrigation. The overall pattern of results is that in 1966 the members and non-members of the co-operative were in the same position in terms of input use and weeding practice. By 1969 differences between members and non-members had reached a peak. The article attributes a convergence in practices between members and non-members to the educative effect of co-operatives and the example of higher yields to the members. Significant yield differences remained because of the use of fertilizer and insecticides, by co-operative members.

107. MENEGAY, M.R., Taiwan's specialized vegetable production areas: an integrated approach. Technical Bulletin, Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center /AVRDC/, 1975, No.1. pp. 25.

En Taiwan

Taiwan's specialized vegetable production areas /SVPA/ programme, initiated by JCRR /Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction/ was designed to improve marketing, supply and quality of vegetables in Taiwan. Group production and collective marketing are discussed. Major problems identified are: shortage of fertilizers, fluctuating prices, and weather hazards, chiefly typhoons. The SVPA system is considered to have general advantages since total government control is avoided and the power of middlemen is also sharply curtailed.

108. SHEN, T.H., Taiwan's family farm during transitional economic growth. Cornell International Agriculture Mimeograph, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., 1976, No. 40, pp. 14.

En Taiwan

This paper describes the process of modernization in family farming in Taiwan since the second world war. The main strand in the modernization process, which has been largely fostered by the work of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, is that of joint farming or small-scale co-operative work. This definite policy measure has been the vehicle for a solution to the problems of technological transformation and organizational change. The family farm remains the basic social organizational unit which contributes to community and political stability as was shown when labour was absorbed back from industry during the recession of 1974-75. The family farm can serve as a regulator for the labour market.

109. HEWLETT, R., MARKIE, J., Co-operative farming as an instrument of rural development: examples from China, Vietnam, Tanzania and India. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives, Rome, 1976, 2, 41-54, ref.

En Tanzania, India

"Co-operative farming" in this article is first defined as neutral and all-embracing, the essential feature being that the entire production and marketing process is carried out in common and not on an individual basis with control vested in the members as a body. The experience of developing countries is examined, following a brief of some of the theoretical economic advantages of co-operative farming - some of the particular and similar features of the individual systems are highlighted in the conclusion. Some prerequisites for success are underlined. In China and North Vietnam, co-operative farming is an essential part of an integrated production structure, while in India and Tanzania co-operative farming is a minority activity. Production planning can be formalized where co-operative farming is universal or widespread, but does require

active members' participation. Widespread co-operative farming can only be achieved through major state intervention and equal distribution of assets vested in the co-operative. The basic labour unit should be small and semi-autonomous. The prospects for completely voluntary co-operative farming within developing countries with mixed economies are poor.

AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES

110. FUKAZAWA, H., (Co-operative sugar industry under the mixed economic system in India: a case study.) Economic Review, Hitotsubashi University. 27, 2, 109-118 /1976/.

Ja

India

111. IQBAL, B.A., FAROOQI, S.U., Role of co-operatives in processing of oil seeds in India. The Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Poona. 51, 2/3, 219-223 /1977/1978/, stat tab.

En

India

The share of co-operatives in the total processing of oilseeds continues to be limited. However, it is one of the fields in which co-operatives have made good progress. In June 1975/76 there were nearly 291 units. But only 234, however, actually undertook processing of oilseeds. The co-operative processing of oil seeds is bound to play a major role in the future expansion of the industry in India, for it is the co-operative method alone which will draw the cultivator in its fold and to provide the essential impetus to the oil extraction industry in India.

112. KHARCHE, R.M., Co-operative sugar industry in Marathwada - a lead industry for development. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 12, 3, 49-56 /1977/, stat tab.

En

India

The Marathwada region of the Maharashtra State is economically and industrially very much backward inspite of good potential for development. In this region there are 15 co-operative sugar factories at present. Out of these 15 factories 8 sugar factories have already gone in production. But the present cane in the area can feed only 75% of the installed capacity and only 40% of the licensed capacity of sugar industry in Marathwada. The area under sugar cane is likely to increase during the coming years considerably. However, this needs scientific and planned efforts by factories themselves. The existing co-operative sugar factories them-

selves can develop Marathwada region in many ways. The type of activities which would be initiated with the help of co-operative sugar factories will be as follows: 1/ Increased employment potential in the factory and around the factory, 2/ By-product industries, 3/ Improving the agricultural technology, and 4/ Social development.

113. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.
All India Conference on co-operative oilseed industry, November 29 and 30, 1976 at India International Centre, New Delhi: agenda notes. New Delhi: NCDC, 1976. pp. 77.

En

India

Contents: Brief background information; Capacity utilization of co-operative oil complexes; General management of oil complexes; Production costs and control in oilseed processing units; Miscellaneous problems of oil complexes; Need for a National Federation; Five year projections for oilseed processing industry.

114. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.
All India Conference of co-operative sugar factories - May 11th and 12th, 1976: agenda notes. New Delhi: NCDC, 1976. n.p.

En

India

115. PATEL, V.C., DESAI, M.D., Factors affecting milk supply to co-operative dairies in Gujarat - a study of Amul and Dudhsagar dairies. Vallabh Vidyanagar: Agro-Economic Research Centre, 1976. pp. 44, 4 app., tab.

En

India

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University,
Vallabh Vidyanagar

Based on the analysis of data from the Amul dairy in Kaira district and the Dudhsagar dairy in the Mehsana district in Gujarat and a survey of 72 households in the two districts in 1974-1975, an attempt was made to analyze the factors leading to the greater availability of milk to the dairies in the organized co-operative sector during 1970 to 1975. Evidence suggests that the sudden spurt in the procurement of milk during the winter season of 1974-75 was not uniform. Variations in the factors affecting milk supply were also observed. While the extension of coverage in terms of number of collection centres in the form of primary milk co-operative societies was mainly responsible for the increase in procurement in the case of Amul, both coverage and increase in milk yield were found to be important in the second dairy. Higher prices of milk offered by both the dairies might have induced the farmers to offer a larger quantity of milk.

116. YEOH, C.H., ABRAHAM, P.D., Processing of small-holders' rubber in group processing centres. In: International Rubber Conference 1975. Kuala Lumpur: Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, 1975. pp. 27, maps, tab, ref.

En Malaysia

The paper discusses the development of Group Processing Centres in Malaysia and presents an extensive evaluation of the performance of the 818 GPCs and the 135 smokehouses set up by the RRIM between 1965 and 1973.

117. DFNITZ, J.A., Estructura social agraria y asalariados rurales en la costa del Peru: cooperativas azucareras y algogoneras. (Rural social structure and rural settlements in the coast of Peru: sugar and cotton production co-operatives.) Revista Paraguaya de Sociologia, Asuncion. 13, 37, 125-156 /1976/, stat tab, ref.

Es Peru

FISHERIES

118. McMILLAN, L.J., Report of the co-operative fisheries study and recommendations, Marine Fisheries of Thailand January 20 - April 5, 1976. Washington, D.C.: Volunteer Specialist, Volunteer Development Corps, 1976. pp. 20.

En Thailand

MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

119. FERNANDO, T., Co-operative societies in developing nations: some problems at the grass roots as seen in four Sri Lanka villages. Plural Societies, The Hague. 7, 2, 33-47 /1976/.

En Sri Lanka

Four multi-purpose co-operatives in four Sri Lankan villages are chosen to illustrate how co-operative societies function in villages, and the relationships between these societies and the villages in which they are located. In all four villages rice cultivation was main source of livelihood. From these detailed studies some general conclusions on co-operation

are drawn which may have relevance to other developing countries:

1/ Although the state regards the co-operative movement as a mechanism for promoting mass participation in the economic sphere, this participation is rarely manifested, partly because co-operatives are used by the state to achieve its goals, such as food distribution. This breeds passivity in the membership. 2/ Successful co-operation pre-supposes a degree of social and economic modernization. 3/ In the success or failure of co-operative societies purely local factors can be paramount.

CREDIT AND BANKING CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 7, 24, 70, 84, 168, 177, 179, 257.

120. KIRSCH, O.C., GÓRICKE, F.V., Scope and impact of the credit union movement in selected African countries. Mainz: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, 1977. pp. 152.

En Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya,
Zambia

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg

121. YOTOPOULOS, P.A., Agricultural loan effectiveness and credit repayment. Finafrica Bulletin, Milan, 3, 4, 135-141 /1976/. k

En, fr Africa

Stanford University, Cal.

The low rate of repayment which usually characterizes loans offered by credit establishment to farmers in developing countries contrasts with the low rate of non-payment to unofficial credit sources. This is due partly to the low interest rates on official credit, so that the borrower first repays the most expensive forms of credit. The nature of the farms themselves /family farms in which agriculture and other activities are closely interrelated/ often affects the farmer's decision to use funds for consumption or other economic activities. Ability to repay loans depends on the effect of credit on the farm's management; this result depends on unpredictable natural conditions, government policies, etc., so that the government must take the responsibility for dischargement of debts. It is the complementary use of inputs rather than credit on its own which guarantees an income allowing repayment. There are physical diseconomies of scale between farm size and use of modern inputs; and financial ones in both marketing of output and purchasing inputs. The combination of

these physical and financial diseconomies give the farmer a poor return on credit. Co-operatives present a useful solution for avoiding diseconomies in production, and recoup financial diseconomies, as well as joint purchasing of inputs and finding market outlets.

122. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Open Asian Conference "Co-operative credit and financial management", Madras, India, November 15-22, 1976. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1976. pp. 292.
En Asia

123. WEBER, J., 60 Jahre Chotanagpur Katholische Kredit-Genossenschaft. Eine Studie über die Rolle der Ländlichen Genossenschaften im regionalen Entwicklungsprozess in überbevölkerten Agrargebieten Süd-Asiens. (60 years of Chotanagpur Catholic Credit Co-operative. The study on the role of rural co-operatives in regional development in overpopulated rural regions of South Asia.)

De Asia, South

Unpublished dissertation made at Institut für Agrarpolitik, Marktforschung und Wirtschaftssoziologie d. Universität Bonn in 1976.

124. BIASI, J.O. de, Variated posibles en la operatoria de las entidades de credito cooperativo. (Possible variants in the activity of the co-operative credit units.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 4, 4, 483-499 /1977/, ref.

Es Argentina

The description of co-operative credit units, their possible variants as: a/ credit co-operatives in the restricted sense of the word, i.e. not pretending to institutionalized financial system, b/ co-operative credit services, c/ co-operative banks, with special attention to the forms of activity.

125. AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. Committee on integration of co-operative credit institutions: reports of the study groups and notes. Bombay: ARDC, 1976. pp. x, 621, stat tab.
En India

Compilation of the reports on integration of credit co-operatives in nine states in India - outlines findings of field studies, examines management and staffing structures and comments on legal aspects.

126. BADHE, G.S., Problems of urban co-operative banks. The Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Poona, 51, 2/3, 199-205 /1977/1978/.

En India

The urban banks face series of problems like their uneven growth, lack of viability, deployment of their funds in trade and commerce, monopoly use of their resources by small groups of people, lack of proper control and supervision over them by supervising agencies and lack of professional executives. If the urban co-operative banking sector is to play its role in financing small units and to render financial help to weaker sections of the community all these problems require proper solution.

127. BHAVE, G.P., Agricultural credit in India - the plan and achievement. Kerala Co-operative Journal, Trivandrum, Special Number, 1976. pp. 83-94.

En India

128. DADHICH, C.L., Farm co-operative credit to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay. 12, 13, 23-31 /1977/.

En India

This paper uses secondary data published by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India to test the hypothesis that co-operatives have neglected the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as the weakest sections of society, could have benefited from co-operatives as instruments of socio-economic transformation. Inter-state variations are analyzed and some suggestions are made for future politics. This performance of the co-operatives with regard to scheduled castes and tribes is rather uneven and inter-state comparisons reveal little uniformity of treatment.

129. DADHICH, C.L., Overdues in farm co-operative credit. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1977. pp. 233+xi.

En India

The book describes a historical backdrop to development of co-operative movement. Analyses socio-economic factors influencing repayment of co-operative dues, causes overdues at borrowers level, corrective and preventive measures for minimising the overdues, and gives the summary of findings and main recommendations.

130. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS OF KERALA STATE. Deposit mobilization by co-operatives in Kerala. Trivandrum: Department of Public Relations, Kerala State Government, 1966. pp. 21.

En India

131. DUBHASHI, P.R., Land development banks need a positive change in outlook to meet the challenges. Land Bank Journal, Bombay. 16, 1, 25-31 /1977/.

En India

It's the extract made from the speech at the preliminary session of the Conference of Land Development Banks at New Delhi on 16th Aug 1977. The activities of the co-operative land development banks have grown by leaps and bounds in geometric proportion, both quantitative and qualitative since 1st Five Year Plan. The summary of the report prepared by the Hazari Committee /Committee on Integration of Co-operative Credit Institutions/ is given. The Hazari Committee has referred to the dwindling scope for investment in land, mainly in minor irrigation. The scope of land development banking should be confined to irrigation wells, to command areas under major irrigation projects, to mixed farming and to productive agro-industrial economy in the countryside.

132. GHATAK, S., The rural money market in India. N.p.: McMillan Co., 1976. pp. vii, 230.

En India

The Indian rural money market is divided into two broad sections: 1/ unorganized and 2/ organized. The unorganized market is characterized by: a/ blending of moneylending with other types of activities, b/ simple systems and c/ it operates outside the provisions of the Indian Banking Companies Act and is neglected by the Moneylenders Act. The organized market is characterized by separation of activities, complex enterprise-cum-bureaucratic systems, definite forms of organization such as public, private, co-operative, etc. and is subject to legislation that limits the operations of these forms of organizations, as well as to Indian Banking Companies Act. The problem of the integration of the two sections of rural money markets is broadly a matter of evening our interest rates and eliminating exploitative interest rates. It is also a problem of organizing the transformation of old financial assets such as gold into the new types of assets and of increasing the mobility of transferability of savings in the economy. Finally, there is the matter of bringing the monetary situations increasingly under the control of government or of appropriate authorities interested in development so that the purposes of the national economic plan are achieved. There exist many problems and difficulties in integrating the institutions of the organized section among themselves. In this book the attempt is made to consider integration of the inorganized and organized sections respectively, rather than integration of the operations of institutions within these sectors.

133. JAYCHANDRAN, T.N., Deposit mobilization by co-operatives in Kerala. Kerala Co-operative Digest, Trivandrum, 2, 2, 8-20 /1976/.
En India

134. NATARAJAN, B., Agricultural credit and commercial banks. Kerala Co-operative Journal, Trivandrum. Special Number, 1976. pp. 69-81.
En India

135. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. All India Conference on urban co-operative banking, February 25 and 26, 1977 - background papers. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1977. pp. 59.

En India

Contains the following background papers: 1/ Review of structure and progress of urban co-operative banking in India, 2/ Diversification and reorientation of loaning policies of urban co-operative banks, 3/ Recent control measures of Reserve Bank of India on urban co-operative banks, 4/ Education and training for members and managerial personnel of urban co-operative banks, 5/ Progress and problems of thrift and credit co-operatives.

136. NATIONAL CO- OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Factors behind breakthrough in co-operative agricultural credit in West Bengal - a study. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, n.d. pp. 98.

En India

137. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Open Asian conference on co-operative credit and financial management - souvenir, 15-18 November 1976, held at Madras. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 84.

En India

Includes the following articles: Agricultural co-operatives in India; Co-operative credit - as I view it by A.P. Sinde; Role of credit co-operatives in agricultural development by B. N. Choubey; Diversification of lending activities of land development banks by P. D. Shenoy; Co-operative credit for weaker sections by R. C. Dwivedi and S. Chandra; Training arrangements in India in the field of co-operative credit by C. D. Datey; National Co-operative Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, National Co-operative Consumers Federation, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operatives Ltd. by Paul Pothan.

138. PAL, D.N., Agricultural finance, commercial banks and co-operatives, Economic Affairs, Calcutta, 21, 6, 219-227, 240 /1976/.

En India

Cooperative Training College, Kalyari, West Bengal

139. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Agricultural development and co-operative credit in Maharashtra /1961-1975/. New Delhi, 1976.

En India

The report discusses the progress made by co-operative land development banks in Maharashtra and schemes implemented under IDA project with finance made available by the World Bank through ARDC. The review highlights the inadequacies in the financing of economically weak farmers by both co-operative and commercial banks. It also deals with the progress achieved in co-operative marketing and processing, and particularly the progress registered by co-operative sugar factories. In so far linking of credit with marketing is concerned, the marketing and processing societies have achieved a fair degree of success in areas where cash crops like sugarcane and cotton are grown. The review discusses the salient features of the sub-plan and the State Government's proposals for setting up special types of co-operatives to meet the production and consumption needs of tribals. The working results of the samples of primary societies studied under the All India Debt and Investment Survey /1971-1972/ have been analysed in the review, along with the progress and problems of these societies, in general.

140. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Appendices to the Report of Committee on Co-operative Land Development Banks. Bombay: Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, 1976. pp. 702.

En India

Appendices on the following topics: 1/ Reports of the following groups: a/ Problems of financing small farmers by Land Development Banks, b/ Sinking Fund Investment policy of Land Development Banks, c/ Management personnel and co-ordination problems of land development banks. 2/ Reports of the following study teams: a/ On the working of the co-operative land development banks in Assam, b/ Bihar, c/ Himachal Pradesh, d/ Jammu and Kashmir, e/ Madhya Pradesh, f/ Orissa, g/ Rajasthan, h/ Tripura, and i/ West Bengal. 3/ Statistical data relating to co-operative land development banks for the year 1973-74.

141. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Fifth seminar of chief executive banks and state co-operative land development banks. Bombay: Reserve Bank of India, 1976. pp. 196.

En

India

The publication contains the agenda notes prepared for the seminar and summary of discussions and conclusions emerging from the seminar. The main purpose of the seminar was to provide a common forum to the chief executives to discuss their problems and exchange their views and practical experiences.

142. SEETHARAMAN, S.P., GEORGE, K.M., Case for streamlining co-operative credit policy - implications of an analysis on the link between co-operative and agricultural efficiency. Artha-Vikas, Vallabh Vidyanagar. 12, 1, 128-139 /1976/.

En

India

Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat

The extent of the relationship between agricultural prosperity and co-operative success is examined, the co-operatives are identified and are indicated for policy-making. The empirical test of the hypotheses is made in the context of Gujarat and the data were collected for 1966-67 and 1967-68. The common standard deviation formula was used to determine the agricultural efficiency and rank correlations between co-operative and agricultural efficiency are worked out. The efficiency of the co-operatives is evaluated on the basis of a/ loans advanced per borrowing member, b/ overdue as percentage of outstandings, c/ cost of management per thousand rupees advanced and d/ the dividend declared. The correlation analysis makes a case for expanding co-operative credit to cereals which would benefit the medium small farmers. In the case of non-food crops, the co-operative credit societies need at best be only complementary as finance is made available through other co-operatives.

143. SHINDE, P., The small farmer - an appraisal of operation in co-operative banking. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 12, 3, 29-41 /1977/, stat tab.

En

India

The analysis of credit management policy in co-operative banks in India. The review of credit assesment, credit operations, credit control and economic viability is given. The author criticizes the policies offered by the Reserve Bank of India as impracticable and causing halt in development of Indian co-operative movement.

144. SINGH, A., Financing of small farmers /a study in a long-term credit/. Lucknow: Co-operative Training College, 1976. pp. II+48.

En

India

70 percent of the loans advanced by the branch went to the small and marginal farmers. The common belief that the small and marginal

farmers have not been benefited from co-operative long-term agricultural credit does not hold good in view of above fact. However, there are certain inhibiting factors like psychological fear of risk involved, small land base to sustain the investment cost, cumbersome procedure, etc., due to which the small and marginal farmer are not attracted towards co-operative. Long-term agricultural finance has been discussed in the study.

145. Working of State / Central Co-operative Land Development Mortgage Banks during the co-operative year 1975-1976. Land Bank Journal, Bombay. 16, 1, 109-146 /1977/.

En India

A set of statistical data concerning the activities of State. Central Co-operative Land Development Mortgage Banks. It contains data on: organization and membership, share capital, debentures, draft and cash, and gives purposewise classification of ordinary loans: a/ identifiable productive purposes, b/ unidentifiable productive purposes; purposewise classification of advances under ARDC Schemes, under IDA Projects; loans disbursed; recovery; loans outstanding; working result; holding wise classification of advances; and loans given to tribals.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 7, 37.

146. HONGREN, R., The role of co-operatives in consumer protection. In: International Co-operative Alliance Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 131-136.

En Developing countries

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

147. MADANE, M. V., Production, importation and wholesaling for supporting consumer co-operatives and for international co-operative trade. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 101-112.

En Developing countries

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

121091
13.2.80



148. NERLUND, B., Production-importation and wholesaling for supporting consumer co-operatives and for international co-operative trade. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 97-100.

En Developing countries

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

149. ALL, R., The role of consumer co-operatives in consumer protection with special reference to the rise in the cost of living. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 137-148.

En Asia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

150. DAS, A., Role of consumer co-operatives in consumer protection with special reference to the rise in the cost of living. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia, New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 149-159.

En Asia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

151. DIN, I., The role of consumer co-operatives in consumer protection with special reference to the rise in the cost of living. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 194-200.

En Asia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

152. LAMM, H., The structure of consumer co-operatives at the retail level. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 63-89.

En Asia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

153. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' FEDERATION LTD. Consumer co-operatives in India. New Delhi: NCCFL, 1976. pp. 46.

En India

Need, role and objectives of consumer co-operatives, evaluation and

growth of consumer co-operatives, structure of consumer co-operatives, consumer co-operatives for workers and employees, co-operative department stores, super bazars, National Co-operative Consumers Federation, consumer industries, etc.

154. PATEL, M.S., Role of consumer co-operatives in consumer protection and guidance in India. New Delhi: National Co-operative Consumers' Federation Ltd., 1976. pp. 12.

En India

155. SARKAR, A., Consumer problems and consumer protection in India. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 160-183.

En India

protection in

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

156. THOMAS, T., Consumer co-operative movement in India: role and functions. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 17-27.

En India

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

157. VIR, D., The role of co-operatives in consumer protection. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 115-130.

En India

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

158. BASUKI, D., Some main problems of consumer's co-operatives in Indonesia. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 28-33.

En Indonesia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

159. HUATT, Ch. T., Consumer co-operation in peninsular Malaysia. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 34-42.

En Malaysia

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

160. REYNOLDS, H., The development project of the mountain negritos, northern Negros, Philippines. Silliman Journal, Dumaguette City, 23, 3, 182-202 /1976/, ref.

En Philippines

The planning of development and change for rural minorities is discussed. Land security is a priority, as lack of this is a prime cause of migration. Much traditional minority land has been taken for sugar estates. The concept of ancestral land rights is discussed. Demonstration farms and small garden plots are being used on limited land areas. A co-operative store has been established, but training in co-operation is needed. Health and education facilities are also needed.

161. SINGAPORE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Role of co-operatives in consumer protection in Singapore. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 201-206.

En Singapore

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

162. GUNASEKARA, R.G.G.O., Consumer co-operation in Sri Lanka - future prospects. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 47-55.

En Sri Lanka

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

163. HENRY, M.P., The structure of co-operatives at the retail level in Sri Lanka. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 90-94.

En Sri Lanka

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

164. CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THAILAND. Some aspects of consumer co-operation in Thailand. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA, 1976. pp. 56-60.

En Thailand

Paper presented at Regional Conference of ICA, held in Kuala Lumpur, 23rd-25th October, 1974.

165. RADETZKI, M., (Economics of consumer co-operatives.)
Bangkok: Thammasat University Press, 1976. pp. 40.
Thai Thailand

WORKERS PRODUCTIVE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 195.

166. La experiencia de Laboulaye. (The Laboulaye experience.)
Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 4, 4, 459-467 /1977/.
Es Argentina
The brief description of history, present activities and the state of farming and workers productive co-operative attached to provincial primary schools, Laboulaye, Cordoba province.
167. PASARA, L. et al., Dinamica de la comunidad industrial.
(Dynamics of industrial community.) Lima: Centro de Estudios y Promocion del Desarrollo, 1974. pp. 274, stat tab, ref.
Es Peru
Monograph on the institutional framework, legal aspects, practical functioning and political aspects of the workers stock ownership system in Peruvian industrial enterprises and production co-operatives.

SERVICE CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 7, 75, 94.

168. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Regional seminar on "Co-operative insurance and promotion of savings" held in Tokyo, Japan 1st to 21st September 1976. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1976. pp. 753.
En Asia
The Regional seminar on co-operatives insurance and promotion of savings was held by the International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, in collaboration with

the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Japan, National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives /ZENKYOREN/, Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry /CCB/ and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia /IDACA/ from 1st to 21st September 1976. Twenty participants from ten countries and one observer from Sri Lanka attended the Seminar. The countries represented were: Bangladesh, India, Iran, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The main objectives of the seminar were: 1/ To review co-operative insurance situation in South-East Asia and to identify the problems, 2/ To review programmes for promotion of savings through co-operatives in South-East Asia and to identify problems, 3/ To study co-operative insurance and co-operative savings programmes in Japan, and 4/ To consider steps to be taken for developing co-operative insurance and for promotion of savings through co-operatives in countries of the region in the context of experiences of Japan.

169. TAYLOR, D.C., Agricultural development through group action to improve the distribution of water in Asian gravity - flow irrigation systems. Agricultural Development Council Teaching and Research Forum, New York, N.Y., 1976 No. 1, pp. 23.

En Asia

The paper focuses on problems in water distribution, the potential role of group action meeting these problems and factors that government may wish to consider in development. Debate centres on whether local irrigation associations are important in gravity flow systems. Inadequate government strategy is often given as a reason for failure in co-operative systems. The most appropriate role government might play in stimulating co-operation in water distribution is discussed. This mainly involves organizing village leadership and strengthening farmer education. The need for single or multi-purpose local group activities is examined and strong arguments are found for fostering multi-purpose activities, e.g. reduce confusion and ensure better co-ordination of rural action agents, as well as the possibility of realising economies of scale. Three areas for further research are given: 1/ priority areas; 2/ identifying established systems; and 3/ the nature of relationships between water authorities and users.

170. SINGH, B.R., ICCFO - the symbol of a new concept in co-operation - paper presented at ICA Agricultural Meeting, Paris, September 23, 1976. New Delhi: Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Limited, 1976, pp. 12.

En India

171. RAY, P.K., The role of crop insurance in the agricultural economy of the developing country. Kerala Co-operative Digest, Trivandrum, 2, 2, 56-66 /1976/.

En

India

Contents: Economic functions of insurance; The limitation of agricultural insurance; Objectives and functions of crop insurance; Crop insurance in developed countries; Functions of insurance in developing agricultural economy; Problems of crop insurance in developing countries; Lack of understanding of the significance of insurance; Limited ability of farmers; Limiting of financial resources of governments; Lack of trained personnel; Suggestions for crop insurance schemes in developing countries; Conclusion.

SCHOOL AND STUDENT CO-OPERATIVES

172. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Problèmes des coopératives d'élèves. (Problems of animal husbandry co-operatives.) Dakar, 1975. pp. 13.

Fr

Senegal

IV. NON- CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FORMS

TRADITIONAL FORMS OF MUTUAL SELF-HELP ASSOCIATIONS

See also: 48, 50.

173. GROSFELD, J., Tradycja i nowoczesność. Wspólnoty wiejskie w Ameryce Łacińskiej. (Tradition and modernity. Village communities in Latin America.) Znak, Kraków. 30, 3, 420-430 /1978/, ref.

Pl

Latin America

Traditional village communities in Latin America, as family groups or self-help groups for ordinary agricultural activities, neighbours or friends associations for more sophisticated activities, as stubbing, groups created for realization of some common services, as road building, etc., may be evaluated as custom or religious communities, but rare as economic communities. They are of authoritarian character which generally causes institutionalization of inner inequalities, and serve occasionally as labour exchanges but very rarely is there a permanent co-operation contract. In connection with this they should not be considered as the basis for co-operative societies. They are also opposite opinions promoting the thesis, that traditional communities which are characterized by closeness and solidarity constitutes an adequate basis for creating co-operatives. The facts admit that the first theory, refusing the existence of continuity between traditional and modern form of co-operation, is right, but a certain level of continuity is possible, and even desirable without transition of individual economy. Traditional communities were based on natural economy and modern co-operatives are based on the market, therefore analyzing the usefulness of traditional economic forms for rural development, agriculture should not be considered as isolated economic or social factor, but as a part of the greater whole and there is necessary to realize that the consequent reform should be not partial but total.

174. CUNZ, J., KÜCHHOLL, V., STEINER, A., Rurale Verhältnisse in Bangladesh. (Rural relationships in Bangladesh.)
 De Bangladesh
 The unpublished research study made at Ethnology Seminar at Zürich University, 1976. The study discusses the traditional and modern forms of co-operation in a political structure and economic organization of a Muslim village and the world of women in village union.
175. OSBORNE, A., Rural development in Botswana: a qualitative view. Journal of Southern African Studies. 2, 2, 198-213 /1976/.
 En Botswana
 The factors determining the path which rural development is taking in Botswana are examined, and the policies adopted since independence assessed. In opposition to the beliefs underlying the rural development programme as it has evolved so far, it is suggested here that traditional cultural factors should not be negated or by-passed by some artificial attempt to integrate them into the process, but should form the basis of the movement. While traditional communalism does not in itself make possible co-operative development, it should not be totally abandoned. What is needed is a total development agency at the local level, involved in an ongoing relationship with both the national structures and the people.
176. GÖRICKE, F.V., Traditionelle Agrarverfassungen in Äthiopien und ihre Auswirkungen auf die Durchführung der Landreform von 1975. (Traditional rural relations in Ethiopia and their consequences on realization of land reform in 1975.)
 De Ethiopia
 Unpublished research study made at Forschungstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung, Heidelberg in 1977.
177. WINDER, D., Land development in Mexico: a case study. IDS Bulletin, London. 8, 4, 29-36 /1977/, ref.
 En Mexico
 Department of Administrative Studies, Manchester University
 The case examined is the Carrizo Valley irrigation scheme in N.W. Mexico. Members of the ejidos (land holding communities) as beneficiaries of the agrarian reform, were granted usufructural rights over 76% of irrigated land and were obliged by decree to form credit societies and farm collectively. This article documents some of the internal and external factors which brought about the progressive disintegration of the centrally managed and unified collective production units. It then identifies some of the major problems facing the ejido sector as a result of its dependence

on other sectors, and examines attempts at solving these problems through the creation of Unions of Credit Societies.

178. BOONMA, S., Traditional agriculture in development process: a study of Thai rice farmers in transition. Claremont, Calif: Claremont Graduate School, 1975. 251., stat tab, ref.

En Thailand
Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, Calif.

Pamphlet on the impact of rural development on rice farming in Thailand - analyses the economic conditions of rice farmers based on an interview survey of 50 households in East-Central Thailand, and covers labour productivity, consumption, agricultural income, saving, living conditions and agricultural co-operatives.

179. OUDREAGO, L.B., Le Naam de Haute Volta. D' une association éducative traditionnelle à un réseau de modernisation pré-coopérative. (The Naam of Upper Volta, Traditional education association in a network of pre-co-operative modernization institutions.) Archives de Sciences Sociales de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris. 1978, 44, 97-117, stat tab, ref.

Fr Upper Volta

The Naam is traditional youth pre-co-operative association suffered by administration, religious organizations and political parties. The cooperative attributes of this association are following: the democratic character of leader elections, the absence of racial discrimination and sectarianism, the rigorous discipline with coincident freedom of belief. The article describes the phases of village animation project sponsored by Centre for Rural Education which main aim was to achieve the rural longlife education programme. There are also discussed the transformations in social structure, hierarchy, economic life, etc., to which the association was submitted and effects of the project.

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

See also: 23, 48, 49, 77, 173, 177, 179, 257.

180. BUNTZEL, R., Entwicklung kleinbäuerlicher Exportproduktion in Tansania. Zur Entwicklung der Unterentwicklung und zur Agrarpolitik des Ujamaa - Ansatzes. (Developments of the export production of small peasants farmers in Tanzania. The development of the underdeveloped and the agricultural policy of the Ujamaa approach.) Social-ökonomische Schriften zur Agrarentwicklung, Göttingen Universität, 1976, No. 15. pp. 496, figures, tab, ref.

De Tanzania
The individual sections describes 1/ the way the colonial Tanzanian peasant sector became engaged in world markets; 2/ the development, growth and success of peasant export production; 3/ modernization policy in view of the peasant farming system; 4/ theoretical considerations about partly commercial family farms; 5/ the ujamaa approach of Tanzanian agricultural policy, including the development potential and institutional organization of the farming units and the ujamaa village policy.

181. FOURNIER, Y., Organisation de groupements villageois pré-coopératifs dans l'organisation régional de développement du Centre-Est-Haute-Volta. (Organization of pre-co-operative village groupings in regional organization of development in Central-East - Upper Volta.) Bujumbura, 1977. pp. 13.

Fr Upper Volta

V. STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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

See also: 152, 163.

182. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Rationalization of co-operative structure - background paper submitted at Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress, Feb. 5-7, 1976. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 77.

En India

National Co-operative Union of India, New Delhi

Contents: Rationalization of co-operative agricultural credit structure, co-operative structure, the structure of consumers' co-operatives.

183. SIVAPRAKASAM, P., Co-operation between co-operatives and Panchayati Raj in India. Khadi Gramodyog, Bombay. 22, 6, 277-285 /1977/.

En India

Coordination between Panchayati Raj institutions and co-operatives is sure to lead to the overall development of rural life as both of them are wedded to the socio-economic uplifting of rural masses. To achieve this, it is of crucial importance that the functioning of these bodies is interwoven in such a fashion that proves conducive to their speedier growth.

184. DANIEL, A., Inter-kibbutz co-operation in industry. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities. Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co. Ltd., 1976. pp. 154-160.

En Israel

The concept of inter-kibbutz co-operation has developed gradually and has had great impact on the rural areas in Israel. It started with improvisation which later made way for planned operations. Having started before

1948, with the establishment of the state, social and economic changes took place in rural settlement in general and in the kibbutz movement in particular, leading to the creation of patterns of co-operation between kibbutzim. There are two group motives for the creation of such patterns of co-operation, economic and social. Inter-kibbutz industrial co-operation is based on a number of factors, of which the most important are: a division of production lines between kibbutzim; manpower and capital investment; manpower alone; and sub-contracting. The advantages inherent in regional industrial plants may well lead from local co-operation in kibbutz industry to regional and perhaps inter-regional co-operation.

In-

185. HYDEN, G. et al., Co-operatives in Tanzania, problems of organization building. Dar es Salaam; Tanzania Publishing House, 1976. pp. 93, tab, figures, ref.

En

Tanzania

Department of Political Science, Dar es Salaam University Co-operative unions are playing a key role in the development process of Tanzania, and this volume is a collection of dissertations on co-operation by students of the University of Dar es Salaam, completed between 1968 and 1973.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AT PLURINATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

See also: 61.

186. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Report of the 43rd International Co-operative Seminar, Dresden, German Democratic Republic - Technical assistance for co-operatives in developing countries - need and response. London: ICA, 1976. pp. 86.

En

Developing countries

VI. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES

GENERAL

See also: 84, 92, 143, 182, 225.

187. RANA, J.M., Report of the Open Asia Conference on Co-operative management, Manila, the Philippines, 1-6 December 1975. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1976. pp. 29.

En Developing countries

188. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Co-operative leaders' conference - proceedings: December 1976. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1977. pp. 192.

En India

The background papers submitted are: Agricultural credit policy and its effectiveness, Inter co-operative relationships, Review of programmes for weaker sections and further directions, professionalization of management of co-operatives, Leadership development in co-operative sector.

189. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Working of managerial cadres in co-operative sector - a study. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 184.

En India

The study was undertaken to take stock of the process of cadres in various states and to analyse whether there was any scope for organizational and inter-institutional conflict. The objectives of the study were:

- 1/ To ascertain the existing position regarding the managerial cadres in various sectors of co-operation, particularly marketing and credit,
- 2/ To analyse the constraints in the formation and working of managerial cadres,
- 3/ To find out the impact of managerial cadres on the working of the concerned co-operative institutions. The framework of the report is: 1/ View of experts committees, 2/ Progress of managerial cadres

in different states /The chapter has been culled out from the Background Paper "Personnel Development and Personnel Training" submitted to 7th Indian Co-operative Congress/, 3/ Field study into various aspects of working of managerial cadres, 4/ Impact of managerial cadres on working of co-operatives, 5/ Conclusions and recommendations.

190. SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYALAYA. Report of the seminar on motivation of co-operatives for better rural development. Coimbatore: Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, 1976. pp. 123.

En India

Matters discussed in the seminar were as follows: How to motivate co-operatives for better rural development; Motivation of officials of Co-operative Department; Education for members of co-operatives; Management motivation in co-operatives; Motivation of leaders of co-operative movement; Motivation of office-bearers in co-operatives; Motivation of employees of co-operatives; The role of SEDA; Co-operatives for small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans.

191. JAYAWARDENA, M.D.K., Co-operative farm management. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 15th to 30th June 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

192. CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT SERVICES CENTRE. Co-operative management training in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Co-operative Management Services Centre, 1976. pp. 113.

En Sri Lanka

It is a report of ILO Consultant to Sri Lanka. It deals with the present system of co-operative management training in Sri Lanka and suggested improvements in the system.

193. PAYOONGSAK PETCHAMROENSUK. (The relationship among the board of directors, managers and co-operative promotion officers.) Bangkok: Thammasat University Press, 1976. pp. 54.

Thai Thailand

RULES AND BY-LAWS, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION
/ACCOUNTING/

194. PONNUTHURAI, K.S., Techniques of cost control in co-operative management. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

195. PASTORINO, A.F., El problema del socio-empleado en las cooperativas de trabajo. (The problem of member-employee in the workers productive co-operatives.) Revista de la Cooperación, Buenos Aires. 34, 192, 69-76 /1978/.

Es Argentina

The author discusses the rights and duties of members of workers productive co-operatives as they were defined in the co-operative laws in Argentina from 1926 to 1978.

196. MAHESARI, S.C., Internal checks and internal audit in co-operative banks. The Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly, Poona. 51, 2-3, 181-191 /1977/1978/.

En India

Internal check is the method of organizing the accounts system of a business concern or a factory where the duties of different clerks are arranged in such a way that the work of one person is automatically checked by another and thus the possibility of fraud, or error, or irregularity is minimized unless there is a collusion between the clerks, Internal auditing consists of a continuous, critical review of financial and operating activities by the staff of auditors functioning as full-time salaried employees. The following internal checks are useful: cash scroll use of ultra-violet lamp machine, calling of daily ledger postings, balancing of ledgers, writing of pass book, balance confirmation letters, surprise verification /inspection of stock, check protectograph machine, maintenance of registers/. The Management Information System in the Bank remain to be organized.

DEMOCRACY IN CO-OPERATIVES, MEMBER PARTICIPATION
AND LEADERSHIP

See also: 90, 188, 195.

197. LAMM, H., Democratic control. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.
En Developing countries

198. CALIN, A., TABB, J.Y., Workers' participation in management in Israel: successes and failures. Geneva: ILO, 1978. pp. vii, 30, ref.
En Israel
International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva
ISBN: 92-9014-131-X
Research paper on various forms of workers participation in Israel and on their relative success or failure - covers joint consultation, works councils, workers self management in production co-operatives /kibbutz/, etc.

PERSONNEL POLICY

See also: 97, 209.

199. BHUSHAN, Y.K., Personnel management in Indian co-operative policies and problems - an overview. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.
En Developing countries

200. BHUSHAN, Y.K., Personnel planning. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.
En Developing countries

201. DESAI, H.A., Employees problem. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.
En Developing countries

202. DESAI, H.A., Role of personnel function in a business enterprise. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

203. VERMA, J.K., Requirement of personnel policy. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

204. DINESH, C., A manpower plan for state co-operative land development banks. Land Bank Journal, Bombay, 16, 1, 59-62 /1977/.

En India

The attitude and the emphasis of the personnel working in the land development banks is security oriented and not enterprise and efficiency oriented. Therefore, all land development banks were over a period of last one decade tried to strengthen their legal sections recruiting more and more legal officers. At the same time the norms of security had such an influence on these institutions that they did not feel necessary to appoint highly competent supervisory personnel who should form the key to the success of their operations. There is necessary to improve the quality of personnel by analysing the field level-skill and competence inventories of the supervisory personnel and to create a new department in all the banks, which should gradually replace the existing supervisors wherever it is found necessary and feasible. Also improving management efficiency at the higher levels is essential. It may be done by training the existing managerial cadres to the extent possible by placing them as understudies in highly efficient organizations.

205. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Personnel development and personnel training: background paper submitted at the 7th Indian Co-operative Congress, Feb. 5-7, 1976. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1976. pp. 35.

En India

VIII. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 160.

209. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Orientation Seminar for Participants of the 7th International Seminar for Women on "Leadership through Education", at New Delhi - 29th March to 2nd April, 1976. New Delhi: ICA, 1976.

En Worldwide

The subjects discussed in the Orientation course were as follows: Introduction to the ICA ROandEC by Dharm Vir /Review of the recommendations of the Regional Conference on the "Role of Women in Co-operative Development"/ Presentation of any new information after Kuala Lumpur Conference by M. D' Cruz /Identification of needs in the fields of education and technical assistance - Group work/ Social life in Sweden by Birgit Storgaard Levin /Role of people's voluntary movements in Sweden by Gote Levin/ Co-operative education and training in Sweden by Gote Levin /History and culture in Sweden by Bengt Holquist/ Economy of Sweden by Jan-Olov Agrell /SIDA's role in Swedish co-operative assistance for development abroad by Jan-Olov Agrell/ The principles of co-operation by P.E. Weeraman /Plenary Session on the needs in the fields, by education and technical assistance/.

210. PALA, A.O., African women in rural development: research trends and priorities. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1976. pp. 35, ref.

En Africa

American Council on Education, Overseas Liaison Committee, Washington, D.C.
Research paper and literature survey on the role of women in agricultural production and development in Africa - considers historical background and the impact of colonialism on economic structure, and urges further research on land utilization, time budgeting, decision making in the family, agricultural training, production co-operatives, family planning, health and self-help.

211. PALA, A.O., The role of African women in rural development, research priorities. Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. 5, 2, 137-161 /1975/.

En Africa

Institute of Development Studies, Nairobi University

Research priorities are considered as: division of labour and decision-making in farm and non-farm work, labour saving devices, training, participation in marketing and co-operative societies, self-help and work groups, and access to land. Some of the methodology suited to this research is outlined.

212. DEBELIAN, L., Training of youth, youth settlement and group farming in the Central African Republic. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, Rome. 1976, 2, 79-87, figure, tab, ref.

En Central African Republic

ECA/FAO Division, Addis Ababa

The Central African Republic government's efforts to check migratory movements, and promote the development of agriculture, while creating new job opportunities in the rural areas, through a multi-purpose project of training and collectively based settlement, are discussed. The programme, centred on 10 centres, involves craft and agriculture, and aims to train participants and place them in employment. The project has achieved acceptable results, but its cost may make it unworkable on a large scale. One of the main reasons for its success lies not so much in technical innovations, but in the fact that its conception and implementation have been based on the African farmer's tradition and custom of working communally.

213. GUJARAT STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Women's co-operatives in Gujarat. Ahmedabad: Gujarat State Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 52.

Gujarati India

The brochure contains information regarding working of the women's co-operatives in Gujarat State. It narrates the women's co-operative education programme which is being carried out by the Gujarat State Co-operative Union, Ahmedabad. It also contains reviews of working women's co-operatives in Gujarat State.

214. GUPTA, S.N., Janasankhya shikshamen saharitaki bhumika. (The role of co-operatives in propagating the family planning.) Lucknow: Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 8.

Hindi India

215. UTTAR PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Rajya stariya sahakarita evam janasankhya samasya' goshti, karyakrama, vishay suchi tatha vishay suchi vivran. (Summary of the discussions on the role of co-operatives in population control in India.) Lucknow: Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 39.

Hindi

India

216. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Iran - vocational rehabilitation of the disabled: project findings and recommendations. Geneva: ILO, 1977. pp. 40.

En

Iran

ISBN: 92-2-101815-6

Project report on the development of a national programme of vocational rehabilitation in Iran - outlines work accomplished with respect to vocational guidance and vocational counselling, sheltered workshops and co-operatives, rural rehabilitation, selective job placement, regional rehabilitation centres, training of counterpart personnel, and includes recommendations.

217. TIGER, L., SHEPER, J., Women in kibbutz. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Johanowich, 1975. pp. 313.

En

Israel

The question examined is how women act when they are freed from most household chores, economically independent of their husbands, and have been living apart from their children from the time their children were four weeks of age; the analysis includes the authors' own insights and theories as to why women in these social context behave as they do, while carefully separating the facts from their interpretation. Tiger, the senior author, is a social anthropologist and an "outsider"; Sheper, the "insider" is a sociologist who has lived within the kibbutz movement for 28 years, serving as research director for his kibbutz federation. Their data are drawn from complete censuses of two kibbutz federations, the doctrinaire left wing Kibbutzer Artzi and thore more laissez faire Ichud federation. Much more detailed information, including attitude and value questions concerning occupation, sex roles, politics, sharing of household tasks, recreation, and leisure were obtained from four kibbutzen, two from Artzi and two from the Ichud federation, although these are occasionally supplemented by case studies and quotations from interviewers. The introductory section contains a broad review of the literature on sex roles, including sociological, psychological, and biological as well as anthropological contributions, a history of the kibbutz in Israel society, and a detailed description of the methodology of the study. The substantive part of the volume includes chapters on women's occupational life and

political participation their education and military service, and their sexual and family relationships. The final section contrasts kibbutz ideology with behaviour, explores women's /and men's/ attitudes and explanations of the discrepancy between ideology and behaviour, and offers the authors' own theories of changing sex roles.

IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEMBERS

See also: 1, 9, 10.

218. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES. Conditions d'accès des travailleurs à leur éducation. (Conditions of access of workers to their education.) Geneva: ILS, 1977. pp. 40, ref.

Fr Worldwide

Teaching aid comprising a collection of statements of trade unions and other bodies on workers education, educational leave, co-operative education, etc.

219. HARYANA STATE CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FEDERATION LTD. Intensive co-operative education project. Chandigarh: Haryana State Co-operative Development Federation Ltd., 1976. pp. 15.

En India

The scheme has been introduced namely "Intensive Co-operative Education Project" in two selected block, namely Ambala and Rohtak. The main objective of the scheme are to: a/ improve the working of the co-operative societies in these blocks, and b/ bring about an improvement in the economic condition of the members of these societies.

220. MULANI, J.M., Co-operative education and development project /pilot project/ 1975-1976. Nadiad: Kaira District Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 71.

En India

221. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Annual conference of chief executive and co-operative education officers of state co-operative unions, 20-21 September 1976: Report and Recommendations. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India.

En India

222. VIR, D., HERATH, L.B., A plan for co-operative member education in Sri Lanka - business guidance, home improvement guidance. Colombo: Co-operative Management Services Centre, 1976. pp. 16, app.
 En Sri Lanka
 Co-operative Management Services Centre, Colombo

TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES

See also: 45, 192, 205, 219, 220.

223. SCHUJMAN, L., La formación del dirigente cooperativo. (The formation of co-operative manager.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4, 4, 412-433 /1977/, ref.

Es Developing countries
 Theoretical considerations on denotation of the term co-operative manager and functions and importance of co-operative manager. Typical attributes of co-operative manager are described and also the necessary knowledge to hold this post /the manner of formation of professional competence/ in discussed.

224. Seminario Iberoamericano de Educación Cooperativa: Conclusiones. (Latin American Seminar on Co-operative Education: Conclusions.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario. 4, 4, 434-443 /1977/.

Es Latin America
 The conclusions of Latin American Seminar on Co-operative Education held in Medellin, Colombia at July 6-9, 1977. The three main topics were discussed: the formation of co-operative teacher, the formation of co-operative manager and the training in co-operative management.

X. CO-OPERATIVES AND THE STATE

GENERAL

225. MURALT, J. von State administrative apparatus and co-operative management. In: International Co-operative Alliance, Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

226. UDYOG AUR NAGARIK PURTI MANTRALAYA. (Report - 1975/76)
New Delhi: Udyog Aur Nagarik Purti Mantralaya, 1976. pp. 515.

Hindi India

With the reconstruction of Central Ministries on 11th October 1974, a new Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies has been created comprising of the following three departments: 1/Department of Industrial Development, 2/ Department of Heavy Industry, 3/ Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation. In the past, the three departments were part of different Ministries and had separate annual reports. After the constitution of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies it was decided to have one report for the three departments so as to present, in one volume an overall view of the activities of the Ministry. These three departments have been dealt with in parts I, II and III respectively. An introductory chapter of the industrial situation covers the overall activities of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Third part of the report highlights the plans, programmes and achievements of the co-operative movement in India during 1975-76.

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

227. KESSELMAN, J., Tendencia moderna de la legislación cooperativa. (The modern tendency in the co-operative legislation.) Revista de la Cooperación, Buenos Aires, 34, 192, 58-68 /1978/.

Es Worldwide

The consideration on the meaning of words: association, union, society, co-operative, co-operative society with the special attention to understanding of these words by theoreticians of co-operative movement and by co-operative laws in Argentina.

228. BAWA, K.S., Effects of co-operative law and regulations on co-operative management. In: International Co-operative Alliance Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

229. WEERAMAN, P.E., The author's commentary on "A model co-operative societies law" presented to the seminar on "Co-operative law and development" held under the auspices of the Ghana Co-operative Council Ltd., 18-20 July, 1976. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, 1976.

pp. 23.

En Developing countries

230. BHARGAVA, P.K., Taxation of agriculture in India. Bombay: Vorn and Co., 1976. pp. 111.

En India

The book traces the structure of agricultural taxation in the country. Citing few case studies from Uttar Pradesh, the author contends that the burden, of land revenue has declined in fixed money terms while the real income of the cultivator households has increased both on the account of increasing productivity of land and rising prices of agricultural products. Few comparisons are made between the rise in land revenue and general sales tax over the past many years to highlight the widening gulf between the two types of taxes. These comparisons are not fully justified as they give only a vague picture of differences in the burdes of taxation between farm and non-farm sector.

231. DESHMUKH, M.A., Restrictive features of co-operative law in India. Co-operative Perspective, Poona. 12, 3, 11-27 /1977/, annexure.
En India

The article describes history of Indian co-operative movement, especially from the point of view of interrelations between the co-operatives and the state. The main co-operative principles and their achievement by the co-operative law is discussed. The annexure gives excerpts from the texts of Co-operative Societies Acts for Gujarat, Tripura, Orissa, Kerala, Punjab and Maharashtra.

232. NADKARNI, R.V., BELSARE, N.M., Study of recent changes in co-operative laws in India and their significance for the democratic management of co-operatives. Poona: Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 1974. pp. 71.

En India

The document has been divided into the following chapters: 1/ Co-operative societies and co-operative legislation, 2/ Co-operative legislation in India, 3/ Recent amendments to Co-operative Societies Act and their implications, and 4/ Conclusion.

233. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Income tax problems of co-operative societies /with special reference to state co-operative unions and consumers co-operative storage/ - a study. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 126.

En India

Contents: General features of income tax; Provisions of income tax law pertaining to co-operative societies; Taxation of state co-operative unions; Taxation problems of consumers' co-operatives; Conclusions and recommendations.

234. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA. Recent trends in co-operative legislation - background paper submitted at Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress, Febr. 5-7, 1976. New Delhi: NCUI, 1976. pp. 18.

En India

CO-OPERATIVES AND LAND REFORM

See also: 71, 176, 261.

235. ANDERSON, T.J., Land tenure and agrarian reform in Africa and the Near East: an annotated bibliography. Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall and Co., 1976. pp. xxiv, 423.

En Africa, Near East

ISBN: 0-8161-7921-2

This bibliography, the result of 4 years work provided an annotated guide to a major portion of the library holdings of the Land Tenure Centre, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. The bibliography includes individual and corporate author and subject indexes. Material is arranged on a country basis, and alphabetically by author within each country. The subject index helps a detailed search on topics relating to co-operatives and land reform in Africa and Near East.

236. CHAULET, C., Paysans et collectifs de producteurs dans la "revolution agraire" algérienne. (Peasants and producers collectives in Algerian "agrarian revolution".) Cahiers du CREA, Algier, 1976, 1, 127-168, bibl.

Fr Algeria

237. EGOROV, I.A., Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskaya struktura Alzhira. (Socio-economic structure of Algeria.) Moskva: Nauka, 1976. pp. 150, bibl, stat, tab.

Ru Algeria

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Miravoi Ekonomiki i Mezhdunarodnykh Otnoshenii, Moskva

Monographic study of the impact of change in social structure on the economic structure of Algeria - describes the process of social stratification since independence, and examines aspects of economic development, industrial growth and foreign investment, workers self management, the results of agrarian reform, agricultural co-operatives, etc.

238. BLAIR, H.W., Elusiveness of equity: institutional approaches to rural development in Bangladesh. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1974. pp. vi, 127, gph, stat. tab, ref.

En Bangladesh
Cornell University, Center fo International Studies,
Rural Development Committee

Monograph on agrarian reform and rural development in Bangladesh, studying the impact of local government on social change in income distribution and political power - gives case studies on production co-operatives, discusses an irrigation programme, stb.

239. MORALES, J., Agrarreform und Produktivgenossenschaften in Lateinamerika: untersucht am Fall Kolumbiens. (Agrarian reform and productive co-operatives in Latin America: analysis of Colombian case.)

De Colombia

Unpublished dissertation made at Institut für Genossenschaftswesen d. Universität Münster in 1978. The author tries to answer following questions: Are the productive co-operatives a long term development instrument in rural sector of developing countries? and what structural economic conditions causes success of productive co-operatives?

240. RADWAN, S., Agrarian reform and rural poverty, Egypt, 1952-1975. Geneva: ILO, 1977. pp. ix, 91, gph, stat. tab, ref.

En Egypt

International Labour Office, Geneva
ISBN: 92-2-101824-5

Monograph on the impact of agrarian reform on rural poverty in Egypt during the period from 1952 to 1975 - discusses changes in land ownership and income distribution, the role of rural co-operatives in rural development, agricultural credit and the transfer of agricultural surpluses, and their impact on political power and social change in villages.

241. HOBEN, A., Perspectives on land reform in Ethiopia. In: Harbeson, J.W. and Britzke, P.H. /eds./ Rural development in Ethiopia. Rural African, East Lansing, Mich. 1975, 28, 1-155.

En Ethiopia

242. DRESKONFELD, F., Agrarstrukturwandel und Agrarreform in Iran. (Agrarian structural change and agrarian reform in Iran.) Saarbrücken: Verlag des SSIP-Schriften, 1976. pp. 162, gph, tab, bibl.

De Iran

243. Nouvelle étape de la révolution agraire. (A new stage in the agrarian revolution.) Nouvelles du Mexique, 1975, 80/83, 25-40, tab.

Fr Mexico

The article presents a brief review of recent developments with regard to land reform. Subjects such as legislation pertaining to the use of irrigation water, national planning, rural industries, and development financing are shown to be related to land reform. Attention is paid to the role of ejidos (statutory bodies which have legal title to land that is given to individual farmers in usufructary right) in improving agricultural policy.

244. GAITZSCH, A., Die peruanische Agrarreform. Landgemeinden versus Genossenschaften. (The Peruvian agrarian reform. Land communes versus co-operatives.) Meisenheim/Glan: Anton Hain, 1976, pp. 174, tab, gph, bibl.

De Peru

245. KNOWLES, J.B., Notes on recent Land Tenure Center noon-hour seminars. Peru, Mozambique, Sri Lanka. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, Madison, Wisc. 1976, 53, 23-28.

En Peru, Mozambique, Sri Lanka

The first section is a report on the progress of agrarian reform in Peru. The present radical reform law was enacted in 1969 and is a serious attempt to destroy the "latifundia". In 1976 stage one was completed, 7,5 million ha having been distributed to 300,000 families for the purpose of starting co-operative farming. Problems encountered during the process are analyzed, and it is concluded that social justice to the rural sector has resulted from agrarian reform. Women's role in Mozambique is then discussed, with reference to FRELIMO's goal to eliminate all elites and division in society, and to achieve a better life for all by means of work by all. The paper concludes with a report on recent developments in Sri Lanka's agrarian reform. In 1972 a law was passed to limit all holdings to 50 acres of highland or 25 acres of paddy, and holdings above this were confiscated and compensation given. About 200,000 acres have been given to co-operatives, some land is being controlled by government agencies, and some by the People's Estate Development Board. A major goal is self-sufficiency in food production, and the emphasis is on co-operative farming and integration of the agricultural sector.

246. PIELS, J., Agrarische hervormingen in Peru. (Agrarian reforms in Peru.) Achtergrond. 2, 11, 3-7, 19 /1976/.

Nl Peru

Paper on the progress of the agrarian reform in Peru discusses the conflicts between farmers and government about the management of the agricultural co-operatives and stresses that this reform programme is still more capitalist than socialist in nature.

247. TSCHIRSCH, J.E., Beurteilung der landwirtschaftlichen Neusiedlung SAIS "Pampa" in Peru. (The evaluation of agricultural new settlement SAIS "Pampa" in Peru.)

De Peru

The unpublished research study finished at Forschungsstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung, Heidelberg in 1976.

248. GUNAWARDANA, L., Land reform and co-operative farming in Sri Lanka. In: International Co-operative Alliance and National Co-operative Council of Sri Lanka. National Seminar on co-operative farms in Sri Lanka, 16th to 30th June, 1976, Colombo. New Delhi: ICA and NCC of Sri Lanka, 1976.

En Sri Lanka

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT GIVEN BY GOVERNMENTAL
AUTHORITIES /SUBSIDIES, PRIVILEGES, ETC./

See also: 212.

249. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. Annual Report 1974-1975. New Delhi: NCDC, 1976. pp. 132.

En India

The report contains a view of the financial assistance released by the NCDC during 1974-75 under its various sponsoring schemes.

250. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. Centre National de Promotion des Entreprises Coopératives. Rôle, organisation, activités. (National Centre for Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises. Role, organization, activities.) Abidjan: Ministry of Agriculture, 1977. pp. 19, stat. tab.

Fr Ivory Coast

XI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

251. BENJACOV, A., LOUIS, R., Aspects and issues of trade union / co-operative relations. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 53, 2, 51-66 /1977/, dgm, stat.tab.

En, Fr, Es

Developing countries

Article on aspects and issues of relations between trade unions and co-operative movements, particularly in developing countries - outlines the obstacles and constraints to joint action and puts forward some suggestions for measures at international and national level.

252. OGALE, G.J., Trade unions and co-operatives - view-point of a trade unionist. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En

Developing countries

XII. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

See also: 147, 148, 186.

253. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Asia in the world of work.
Bangkok: ILO, 1977. pp. 46, flow chart and ill.

En Asia

ISBN: 92-2-101850-4

Pamphlet on the role of ILO activities in Asia - briefly describes ILO programmes relating to employment creation, vocational training, working conditions, occupational safety, labour administration, labour relations, co-operatives and the role of technical assistance.

XIII. SUBJECTS RELATED TO CO-OPERATIVES

See also: 175.

254. BEN-RAPHAEL, E., The stratification system of the kibbutz.
In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities. Inter-co-operation and
development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co.Ltd.,
1976. pp. 122-130.

En Israel

A great difference is indicated and illustrated between the modern kibbutz and that of the past. Recognizable traits have, nevertheless, been retained, so that the term kibbutz is generally still of sociological significance. The future of the kibbutz depends largely on the extent of interactions between two categories of factors, those showing great permanence and those which show visible changes; or in other words, between basic values and institutionalized principles. This interaction takes place at three levels which together form a kind of circle: 1/ in the relation between the sociological reality of the kibbutz and the demands of its value-system; 2/ in the basic distance between that and the values prevalent in Israeli society; and 3/ in the actual interaction with the external environment. The first point is inextricably bound to the problems of kibbutz stratification while the second relates to the stratification position of the kibbutz in the Israeli social system. It is the dialectic between these two which gives rise to the third.

255. YASSOUR, A., The danger of industrial success to the kibbutz - discouraging observations of a non-professional spectator. In: Landau, Y.H. and al /eds./ Rural communities. Inter-co-operation and development. New York: Praeger and London: Martin Robertson Co.Ltd., 1976. pp. 148-153.

En Israel

The process of industrialization taking place in the kibbutzim has been remarkably successful and rapid and has resulted in the establishment of some 200 very modern industrial plants in a period of 10-15 years. The industrialization of the kibbutz raises the crucial question of the amount

of manpower employed in a single production branch and its share in the total income of the kibbutz and of changes arising in the priorities for the division of labour, in the forms of management and decision-making, in the concept of autonomy for a single production branch in the totality of the kibbutz economy, in the rotation of senior leadership functions, and in the prestige attached to work in the different branches. Above all, the question is raised of whether the kibbutz society still uses the direct democratic processes in all its decisions, processes which have assured the identification of the kibbutz member with his work. The kibbutz is based on an ideological decision which has generated the will to live a communal and egalitarian life. The criteria of investment of capital under kibbutz conditions must be based not on economic-quantitative utility, but on social-qualitative utility, which actually means less expansion and more equality.

256. TURKENIK, C.J., Agricultural production strategies in a Mexican peasant community. pp. 434.

En Mexico
Dissertation Abstracts International, A 1976 No 76-9020

Doctor's thesis made at University of California, Los Angeles. The study was carried out in the Valley of Oaxaca in a community of 3667 people. Analysis of the distribution of both occupation and wealth showed that it is the wealthier who are the more traditional, growing subsistence crops for household consumption utilizing traditional techniques. The poorer majority use modern technology and devote themselves to cash-crops directed towards the market. In spite of this market orientation of the poor there has been non-concomitant socio-economic development. The household remains the only organized unit of production, poverty continues and the community's position in the national economy is unaltered.

257. ZORITA, M.M., APPLEBY, R., BERNAL, A.O., Algunos aspectos socio-economicos de los asentamientos campesinos en la region No.5 Capira del Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. (Some socio-economic aspects of the "campesino" settlements in the No. 5 Capira region of the Ministry for Agricultural Development.) In: Investigaciones Agropecuarias 1974-1975. Panama: Panama University, 1976. pp. 512-530, tab.

Es Panama

"Asentamientos" or settlements were created in Panama to encourage equal land tenure rights, and collective farming is a major characteristic of them. The settlements studied had been in operation for between two and five years, and the main crop produced was rice, with horticultural crops as a secondary type of production. Although the farms are worked collectively, most members own individual plots of about one hectare each.

Data are given on the ages, education, work and living standards of the farm members. In some respects conditions are little better than those under the peasant system, but production is now much higher and is expected to bring considerable improvements to living standards.

258. MARTINEZ-ALIER, J., Haciendas, plantations and collective farms, agrarian class societies - Cuba and Peru. London: Frank Cass and Co.Ltd., 1977. pp. viii, 185.

En

Peru, Cuba

ISBN: 0-7146-3048-9

The studies collected here explain the organization of haciendas in highland Peru /especially sheep farming haciendas before the current land reform/, and the organization of sugar-cane farming in Cuba, both before and after the 1959 revolutions. Different systems of land tenure and labour use are described, with the study of the markets for land and labour as main line of enquiry. An essay on peasants and labourers in Cuba and highland Peru discusses some of the differences and similarities between a peasantry and an agricultural proletariat, considering the economic relations between peasants or labourers and landowners. Based on the record of some expropriated haciendas, tentative conclusions are drawn about production relations in highland Peru, followed by an analysis of the Cuban sugarcane planters' situation from 1934-1960. The peasantry and the Cuban revolution are studied including the conflicts between landowners and labourers, and there is a description of the present drive for collectivization. There is a final chapter on economic and political questions in socialist Cuba, with reference to land reform, centralization and agriculture as the privileged sector.

259. MEYERS, A., CELESTINO, O., Ethnohistorisch-sozial-anthropologische Untersuchung von sozialer Kreativität am Beispiel indischer Bruderschaften in Peru. (Ethnohistorical-socioanthropologic study of social creativity on example of Indian brotherhoods in Peru.)

De

Peru

The research study made at Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld in 1977. The main theses of the study are: 1/ Adoption and application of Spanish brotherhood model by Indians was an act of social creativity, 2/ The brotherhoods are the last boundary against the expansion of private ownership in Peru, 3/ The brotherhood may serve as model of co-operative economy manner.

260. KULARAJAH, N.A., Employer/employee relationship management view-point. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En

Developing countries

261. GAITZSCH, A., Die Bedeutung sozialer Konflikte im Prozess der peruanischen Agrarreform. (The role of social conflict in the Peruvian agrarian reform process.) Dritte Welt, Meisenheim/Glan, 4, 2, 192-207 /1975/, figures, ref.

De

Peru

The new communities, created as part of the Peruvian land reform projects, have not been accepted by the farmers as substitutes for their traditional community system. The case study of the Anta project has shown that it is not sufficient just to expropriate latifundia, it the integration of the new owners in a community system is the aim. Intensive information, agricultural extension, general increase in educational level, and better marketing, are all necessary.

XIV. RESEARCH

262. INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH. Seasonal issue of the co-operative research. Teheran: University of Teheran, Institute of Co-operative Research, 1976. pp. 135.

Persian

Iran

263. STA IGLESIA, J.C., MUERE, R.A., Special report on the research and evaluation of the Co-operative Development Program of the Philippines. Presented at the IDRC-Universiti Sains Malaysia organized workshop on technical and social progress in rural development, Mindon Pulau Penang, Malaysia, 16-19 December, 1975. College, Laguna: UPLB Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Institute, 1976. pp. 59, tab.

En

Philippines

The main problems facing Philippine co-operatives are discussed.

AUTHOR
INDEX

A		C	
Abraham, P.D.	116	Calin, A.	198
Agrell, J.O.	209	Celestino, O.	259
All, R.	149	Chandra, S.	137
Anderson, T.J.	235	Chaulet, C.	236
Andrew, P.	69	Chinchankar, P.V.	35
Appleby, R.	257	Choubey, B.N.	137
		Crudele, T.	103
		Cunz, J.	174
B		D	
Badhe, G.S.	126		
Balaptabendi, K.	80		
Bari, F.	97	Dadhich, C.L.	128, 129
Basuki, D.	158	Daniel, A.	184
Bawa, K.S.	228	Das, A.	150
Beck, A.	46	Datey, C.D.	137
Beckman, B.	99	D' Cruz, M.	209
Beer, C.	77	Debelian, L.	212
Belsare, N.M.	232	Denitz, J.A.	117
Belloncle, G.	30	Desai, H.A.	201, 202
Ben-Raphael, E.	254	Desai, M.D.	115
Benecke, D.W.	27	Desai, P.V.M.	48
Benjacov, A.	251	Deshmukh, M.A.	231
Bernal, A.O.	257	Din, J.	151
Bessaoud, O.	71	Dinesh, C.	204
Bhargava, P.K.	230	Don, Y.	40, 41, 206
Bhave, G.P.	127	Dooren, P.J.	28
Bhushan, Y.K.	199, 200	Dreskonfeld, F.	242
Biasi, J.O. de	124	Drimer, B.	55
Blair, H.W.	238	Drimer, K.A.	55
Boonma, S.	178	Dubell, F.E.	29
Broadway, A.C.	100	Dubhashi, P.R.	131
Buntzel, R.	180	Dwivedi, R.C.	137
Büchler, P.	79		
Büscher, H.	25		

	E		Hess, O.	49
			Hewlett, R.	109
			Hoben, A.	241
Egorov, J.A.		237	Hodis, J.	88
			Holquist, B.	209
	F		Homgren, R.	146
			Huatt, Ch.T.	159
			Hydén, G.	185
Farooqi, S.U.		111		
Fernando, T.		119	I	
Fournier, Y.		181		
Fousseyni, Diallo.		66		
Francisque, H.		72	Iqbal, B.A.	111
Fukazawa, H.		110	Izraeli, D.	90, 91, 92
			Izraeli, D.N.	89
	G			
			J	
Gadgil, D.R.		16		
Gaitzsch, A.	244,	261	Jayasinghe, M.P.	104
George, K.M.		142	Jayawardena, M.D.K.	191
Gentil, D.		67	Jaychandran, T.N.	133
Ghatak, S.		132	Junker, H.	98
Göricke, F.V.	120,	176		
Grosfeld, J.	31,	173		
Gsänger, H.		93	K	
Guede, J.F.		44		
Gunasekara, R.G.G.O.	162,	208		
Gunawardana, L.	15, 86,	248		
Gupta, S.N.		241	Karunaratna, A.M.	81
Guzman Calafelli, R.		75	Kassab, A.	85
Guzman Ferrer, M.L.		75	Kaswarra, E.R.K.	69
			Kesselman, J.	227
			Kharche, R.M.	112
	H		Kirsch, O.C.	33, 34, 120
			Knowles, J.B.	245
			Kobeh, C.	65
Hansen, C.E.		38	Kordes, H.	44
Henry, M.P.		163	Kularajah, N.A.	260
Herath, L.B.		222	Kücholl, V.	174

	L		Nerlund, B.	148
			Neumann, Y.	90, 91, 92
			Noudedji, H.A.	60
	Landau, Y.H.	76		
	Lamm, H.	152, 197		
	Lasson, A.	47	O	
	Levi, Y.	17, 23		
	Levin, B.S.	209		
	Levin, G.	209	Ogale, G.J.	252
	Louis, R.	251	O'Reilly, F.D.	78
			Osborne, A.	175
			Oudreago, L.B.	179
	M			
			P	
	Madane, M.V.	147		
	Mahessari, S.C.	196		
	Malek, Q.M.A.	106	Pal, D.N.	138
	Manday, E.A.	68	Pala, A.O.	210, 211
	Mangold, V.	58	Pasara, L.	167
	Margulies, J.	23	Pastorino, A.F.	195
	Markie, J.	51, 109	Patel, M.S.	154
	Martinez-Alier, J.	258	Patel, V.C.	115
	Mc Henry, D.E.	50	Payoongsak Petchamroensuk	193
	McMillan, L.J.	118	Piels, J.	246
	Mendez Villarreal, S.	75	Pinao, D.B.	18
	Menegay, M.R.	107	Pizam, A.	90, 91, 92
	Meyers, A.	259	Ponnuthurai, K.S.	194
	Michalski, K.J.	95	Poston, S.L.	1
	Mohr, H.J.	21	Pothen, P.	137
	Morales Castro, M.	102		
	Morales, J.	239		
	Muere, R.A.	263	R	
	Mulani, J.M.	220		
	Muralt, J. von	225		
	N			
	Nadkarni, R.V.	232	Radetzki, M.	165
	Namjoshi, M.V.	35	Radwan, S.	240
	Natarajan, B.	134	Rahman, K.M.	87
			Ramadan, A.	82
			Ramdas, R.	37
			Rana, J.M.	96, 187
			Ratnaweera, D.S.	105
			Ray, P.K.	171

Reynolds, H.	160		U	
Roskamp, R.	101			
		Unantenne, S.D.		83
			V	
Santos, E.V.	19			
Sarkar, A.	155			
Schoop, W.	73	Verma, J.K.		203
Schreiner, M.	39	Vir, D.		157, 209, 222
Schujman, L.	223	Vries, J. de		53
Seetharaman, S.P.	142			
Shaikh, A.U.	59			
Shen, T.H.	108		W	
Shenoy, P.D.	137			
Sheper, J.	217			
Shinde, P.	143	Waiswa, E.		54
Sinde, A.P.	137	Weber, J.		123
Singh, A.	144	Weeraman, P.		207
Singh, B.R.	170	Weeraman, P.E.		209, 229
Sivaprakasam, P.	183	Weitz, R.		43
Sta Iglesia, J.C.	263	Winder, D.		177
Steiner, A.	174			
Szeskin, A.	42			
			Z	
		Zorita, M.M.		257
			Y	
Tabb, J.Y.	198			
Taylor, D.C.	169			
Telkamp, G.J.	52			
Tevodjre, A.	20			
Thomas, T.	156	Yassour, A.		255
Tiger, L.	217	Yeoh, C.H.		116
Tschiersch, J.E.	247	Yotopoulos, P.A.		121
Turkenik, C.J.	256			

CORPORATE AUTHORS

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Academy for
Rural Development,
Comilla 32

National Co-operative Union
of India,
New Delhi 4, 12, 13, 22, 36,
70, 135, 136, 137, 182, 188,
189, 205, 221, 233, 234

INDIA

Agricultural Refinance and
Development Corporation,
Bombay 125

National Co-operative
Development Corporation,
New Delhi 11, 63, 113, 114, 249

Gujarat State Co-operative
Union,
Ahmedabad 62, 213

National Committee for Co-
operative Training,
New Delhi 9, 10

Haryana State Co-operative
Development Federation Ltd.,
Chandigarh 219

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay 139, 140, 141

International Co-operative
Alliance /ICA/ Regional
Office and Education Centre
for South-East Asia,
New Delhi 86, 122, 137, 168,
209

Sri Ramakrishna Mission
Vidyalaya,
Coimbatore 190

Kerala State Government
Department of Public Relations,
Trivandrum 130

Tamil Nadu Co-operative
Union,
Madras 5, 64

Ministry of Industry and
civil Supplies of India,
New Delhi 8

Udyog Aur Nagarik Purti
Mantralaya,
New Delhi 226

National Co-operative
Consumers' Federation Ltd.,
New Delhi 153

Uttar Pradesh Co-operative
Union,
Lucknow 215

Vaikunth Mehta National
Institute of Co-operative
Management,
Poona 94

INDONESIA		Singapore National Co-operative Union	161
Directorate General of Co-operation, Jakarta	6		
IRAN		SRI LANKA	
University of Teheran Institute of Co-operative Research, Teheran	262	Co-operative Management Services Centre, Colombo	192
ITALY		SWITZERLAND	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome	3	International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva	218
IVORY COAST		Internationa Labour Office (ILO), Geneva	45, 216, 253
Ministry of Agriculture, Abidjan	250	World Council of Churches, Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development, Geneva	26
PHILIPPINES		TAHLAND	
Philippine Council for Agri- culture and Resources Research, Los Banos	2	Co-operative League of Thailand,	164
Republic of Philippines Department of Labour, Bangkok	45	Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives of Thailand, Bangkok	7
SENEGAL		UNITED KINGDOM	
Ministry of Rural Devel- opment, Dakar	24, 172	International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), London	186
SINGAPORE		U. S. A.	
Ministry of Social Affairs, Registry of Co-operative Societies, Singapore	57	Co-operative League of U.S.A., Washington	61
		Co-operative Resources Committee of the U.S.A., Washington	84

GE OGRA PHICA L
INDE X

- AFRICA 70, 120, 121, 210, 211,
235
- Africa, Sahelian zone 30
- ASIA 70, 86, 122, 149, 150,
151, 152, 168, 169, 253
- Asia, South -- 123
- Near East 235
- Latin America 1, 21, 31, 173, 224
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 3, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 59, 95,
96, 146, 147, 148, 186, 187, 194,
197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206,
207, 223, 225, 228, 229, 251, 252,
260
- WORLDWIDE 15, 25, 26, 218, 227
- A
- Algeria 71, 236, 237
- Argentina 55, 124, 166, 195
- B
- Bangladesh 32, 87, 97, 106, 174,
238
- Benin, Zou province 72
- Bolivia 73
- Botswana 175
- Burundi 74
- C
- Cameroun 120
- Chad 30
- Central African Republic 212
- Colombia 98, 239
- Cuba 258
- D
- Dahomey 60
- E
- Egypt 33, 34, 240
- Ethiopia 176, 241
- G
- Ghana 99, 120
- H
- Haiti 56

- | I | N |
|---|---|
| India 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 22, 35, 36, 37, 61,
62, 63, 64, 88, 94, 100,
109, 110, 111, 112, 113,
114, 115, 125, 126, 127,
128, 129, 130, 131, 132,
133, 134, 135, 136, 137,
138, 139, 140, 141, 142,
143, 144, 145, 153, 154,
155, 156, 157, 170, 171,
182, 183, 188, 189, 190,
196, 204, 205, 213, 214,
215, 219, 220, 221, 226,
230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
249 | Niger 30, 46, 67
Nigeria 77, 78 |
| | P |
| | Panama 101, 257
Peru 79, 102, 117, 167, 244,
245, 246, 247, 258, 259,
261
Philippines 2, 45, 160, 263 |
| | S |
| | Senegal 24, 30, 46, 172
Singapore 57, 161
Sri Lanka 80, 81, 82, 83, 103,
104, 105, 119, 162, 163,
191, 192, 208, 222, 245,
248 |
| | T |
| | Taiwan 47, 107, 108
Tanzania 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,
58, 68, 109, 120, 180, 185
Thailand 7, 84, 93, 118, 164, 165,
178, 193
Tunisia 85 |
| | U |
| | Uganda 54, 69
Upper Volta 30, 179, 181 |
| M | Z |
| Malaysia 116, 159
Mali 30, 66
Mauritania 30
Mexico 177, 243, 256
Mozambique 245 | Zambia 120 |

SUBJECT

INDEX

A

accounting, co-operative -- 196
 see also:
 cost accounting
 agrarian reform 31, 38, 73, 177,
 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240,
 242, 244, 245, 246, 261
 agrarian revolution 71, 243
 agricultural association
 see:
 farmers' association
agricultural co-operative 28, 31,
 33, 35, 55, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73,
 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 137, 178,
 237, 246
 see also:
 collective farming
 ejido
 farmers' cooperative
 kibbutz
 moshav
 rural co-operative
 agricultural credit 70, 84, 121,
 127, 128, 134, 136, 137, 138,
 182, 188, 240
 agricultural development 34, 38, 85
 agricultural development project 82,
 105
 agricultural economics 2
 agricultural extension 53
 agricultural labourer 190, 258
agricultural marketing co-operative
 86, 87
agricultural marketing and supply
co-operative 88
 agricultural organization 34
 agricultural planning 83
agricultural processing co-operative
 111, 113, 116
agricultural production co-operative
 56, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106,
 117

agriculture 73
 aid
 see: assistance
 assistance, by foreign organization
 3, 31, 79, 101, 209
 assistance, by government 79
 attitude
 see:
 leaders, -- of co-operative leaders
 members --
 non-members' --

B

bank
 see:
 co-operative bank
 behaviour
 see:
 leaders, attitude of co-operative
 leaders
 members' attitude
 non-members' attitude

C

coffee, growers' co-operative 56
 collaboration, inter-co-operative 183,
 184, 188
 collaboration, international 61
 see also:
 international collaboration
 collective farming 50, 257, 258
 community development 26, 45
consumer co-operative 7, 28, 55, 57,
 65, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151,
 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158,
 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165,
 182, 233
 contract farming 103
 control, financial -- 196
co-operative bank 124, 443

- co-operative bank, urban 126, 135
co-operative credit 122, 124, 128,
 129, 130, 132, 136, 137, 138,
 139, 142
co-operative credit institution 125
 see also:
 co-operative bank
co-operative democracy
 see:
 democracy, co-operative --
co-operative development 51, 52,
 63, 68, 70, 76, 79
co-operative economy 18
co-operative farming 95, 96, 97,
 98, 103, 104, 105, 109, 191,
 208, 248
co-operative organization 16, 28
 see also:
 structure, co-operative --
co-operative principle 15, 18, 209,
 231
 see also:
 theory, co-operative --
co-operative programme 12
co-operative; role in development
 27, 30, 35, 36, 46, 63
co-operative; role in society 22, 27
co-operative settlement 80, 81, 83
co-operative; situation of the move-
ment in general 30, 31, 36, 57,
 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 166,
 185, 226
co-operative system
 see:
 co-operative, situation of the
 movement in general
 structure, co-operative --
 type, co-operative --
cost accounting 194
- credit
 see:
 agricultural credit
 co-operative credit
credit co-operative 7, 35, 55, 65,
 123, 124, 125, 137, 142, 177
 see also:
 rural credit co-operative
 saving and credit co-operative
credit through co-operative 9
credit policy 24, 142, 143
credit union 120
- D
- dairy co-operative 115
decision making 68, 255
deficiency, co-operative -- 68, 69,
 79, 85, 198
democracy, co-operative -- 197
development
 see also:
 community development
 development planning
 development project
 rural development
development planning 21, 25, 39
development project 36
doctrine, co-operative --
 see:
 co-operative principle
 theory, co-operative --
- E
- economic development 26
education
 see:
 member education
 training
efficiency 19, 142, 204, 239
ejido 177, 243

employee 201, 260
export
 see:
 trade, co-operative foreign --
extension
 see:
 agricultural extension

F

failure
 see:
 deficiency, co-operative --
family planning 45, 214, 215
farmer, small -- 44, 87, 101, 108,
 143, 180, 190, 256
farmers' association 47, 77, 236
farmers' co-operative 77
farming
 see:
 collective farming
 contract farming
 co-operative farming
federal society
 see:
 structure, co-operative union
financing small farmer 139, 140, 144
fishermen's co-operative 118
foreign trade
 see:
 trade, co-operative foreign --

G

green revolution 38
government policy influencing co-
 operative
 see:
 policy, influencing co-operative
group farming 98, 107, 212
 see also:
 collective farming

H

history of co-operative movement
 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 69,
 76, 166, 231
housing 84

I

industrialization, rural
 see:
 rural industrization
insurance, co-operative -- 57, 168,
 171
integration, economic -- 28
international collaboration 20
international trade
 see:
 trade, co-operative foreign --
invalid co-operative 216
irrigation 75, 106, 131, 169, 177,
 243
irrigation project 238

K

kibbutz 40, 42, 75, 184, 198, 217,
 254, 255

L

labour
 agricultural labourer, landless
 land development 177
 land development bank, co-operative --
 131, 137, 139, 140, 141, 145,
 204
 land reform 2, 50, 241, 243, 248,
 258
 land tenure 235, 257, 258
law
 see:
 legislation, co-operative --

leaders, attitude co-operative --
190, 193

legislation, co-operative -- 31, 50,
55, 65, 69, 79, 167, 195, 227,
228, 229, 231, 232, 234, 245

livestock breeding co-operative 24,
172

M

management 16, 19, 25, 67, 84, 91,
125, 187, 188, 189, 192, 198,
223, 225, 228, 260

see also:

personnel management

marketing agricultural product 28,
63, 69, 87, 89, 93, 94, 99, 100,
101, 107, 206

marketing board 54

marketing co-operative 67, 89, 90,
91, 92, 93, 206

marketing, co-operative -- 35, 36,
37

member education 190, 222

members' attitude 79, 90, 217

moshav 23, 41, 42, 75

moshav shitufi 75

motivation 53, 190

multipurpose co-operative 119

N

non-members' attitude 91

O

obstacle of co-operative development
see:

deficiency, co-operative --

organization of co-operative

see:

reorganization of co-operative

structure, co-operative --

P

participation 26, 68, 109, 211

see also:

workers' participation

peasant movement 26

personnel management 199

personnel policy 189, 200, 201, 202,
203, 204, 205

planning

see:

agricultural planning

development planning

planning for co-operative 29, 207,
208

policy, influencing co-operative 75

poverty 9, 20, 38, 240, 256

pre-co-operative 179, 181

principle, co-operative --

see:

co-operative principle

theory, co-operative --

processing, co-operative --

see:

agricultural processing co-operative

production co-operative 54, 238, 239

production, promotion by co-operative
33, 34, 36, 63

protection of consumer 146, 150,
151, 154, 155, 157, 161

R

regional collaboration 76

regulation

see:

legislation, co-operative --

relation, co-operative -- with govern-
ment 31, 79, 99, 109, 225, 231,
238

reorganization of co-operative 92

research 73, 263

research organization 262

rule
 see:
 legislation, co-operative --
 rural change
 see:
 rural development
 rural community 17, 23, 25, 43, 72,
 76, 173, 174, 244, 261
rural co-operative 17, 39, 45, 54,
 74, 240
rural credit co-operative 28, 123
 rural development 2, 17, 26, 46,
 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 75, 108,
 109, 175, 178, 190, 210, 211,
 238, 263
 rural development, integrated 25, 60
 rural development project 32, 87
 rural industrialization 40, 41, 42,
 43, 184, 255
 rural institution 45
 rural settlement 73, 117, 212, 247,
 257
 rural sociology 2

S

saving and credit co-operative 135
 see also:
 credit co-operative
 saving mobilization 130, 132, 133,
 168
 secondary co-operative
 see:
 co-operative organization
 structure, co-operative union --
service co-operative 7, 17
 settlement
 see:
 rural settlement
 social stratification 237, 254
 social structure 117
 sociology 45, 217, 259
 statistics 5, 6, 7, 14, 140, 145

strategy of development
 see:
 development planning
 structure, consumer co-operative --
 152, 153, 163
 structure, co-operative -- 16, 28,
 67, 68, 69, 76, 79, 167, 182,
 185
 structure, co-operative union -- 250
 sugar industry, co-operative -- 110,
 112, 114, 139
 supervision 196, 197, 204
 supply, co-operative --
 see:
 agricultural marketing and supply
 co-operative
 system, co-operative --
 see:
 co-operative organization
 structure, co-operative --
 type, co-operative --

T

taxation 230, 233
 technical assistance 101, 186, 209,
 253
 theory, co-operative -- 227
 see also:
 co-operative principles
 thrift
 see:
 credit co-operative
 trade, co-operative foreign -- 57,
 147, 148
 trade union 20, 99, 251, 252
 traditional association 50, 58, 173,
 174, 176, 179, 259, 261
 training 1, 2, 9, 10, 44, 55, 72,
 73, 79, 84, 137, 141, 179, 189,
 192, 205, 209, 213, 218, 221,
 223, 224
 training facility 3

- training programme 1, 36, 219, 220
 type, co-operative -- 18, 96
- U
- ujamaa village 48, 49, 50, 51, 52,
 53, 58, 180
urban co-operative 37
 urbanization 40
- V
- vegetable marketing
 see:
 agricultural marketing co-
 operative
 marketing agricultural product
- vegetable production
 see:
 agricultural production co-operative
- W
- weaker section 126, 137, 139, 188
 women in the co-operative 209, 210,
 211, 217
women's co-operative 213
workers' participation 198
workers' productive co-operative 166,
 167, 195
- Y
- youth 179, 212

LIST
OF
CORRESPONDENTS

Cr Juan Jose Carrizo
 Gabinete Universitario de
 Documentación y
 Extensión Cooperativa,
 Universidad Nacional del Sur,
 12 de Octubre y Peru - Piso 8º
 Bahía Blanca
 ARGENTINA

J. S. Nalson
 Professor of Sociology
 University of New England
 Sociology Department
 Armidale
 New South Wales, 2351
 AUSTRALIA

Prof. W. Weber
 Principal
 Forschungsinstitut für
 Genossenschaftswesen an der
 Universität Wien
 Dr. Karl-Lueger Ring, 1.
 A-1000 Wien 1.
 AUSTRIA

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Haq
 Librarian
 Bangladesh Academy for
 Rural Development
 P. O. Kothari
 Comilla
 BANGLADESH

Mr. M. S. Haq
 Project Officer
 Co-operative Statistics and
 Research Organization
 Co-operative Department
 Registrar of Co-operative
 Societies
 9-D Motijheel Commercial Area
 Dacca - 2.
 BANGLADESH

Mevr. A. M. Wolters-Vloeberghs
 Public Relations
 Rectoraat
 Adolphe Buyllaan 105
 1050 Brussels
 BELGIUM

Prof. A. Godart
 Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Institut de Sociologie
 Avenue Jeanne - 44,
 B. 1050 Brussels
 BELGIUM

Pbro. Julio Tumiri Javier
 Director
 Departamento de Fomento
 Cooperativo
 Yanacocha 545
 Casilla Correo 3077
 La Paz
 BOLIVIA

Mr. E. B. Loveridge
 Project Manager
 Co-operative Development Centre
 P. O. B. 86
 Gaberones
 BOTSWANA

Monsieur le Directeur National du
 Centre National de Développement
 des Entreprises Coopératives
 P. O. B. 120
 Yaounde
 CAMEROUN

Monsieur le Directeur de la
 Coopération et de la Mutualité
 P. O. B. 440
 Yaounde
 CAMEROUN

Mr. Olaf A. Turnbull
 Executive Director
 Cooperative College of Canada
 141 - 105th Street
 Saskatoon
 Sask. S7N 1N3
 CANADA

Mr. Leonard Harman
 Cooperative Union of Canada
 111 Sparks Street
 Ottawa 4.
 Ontario K1P 5B5
 CANADA

Mr. M. Roch Bastien
 Director
 Institute de recherche
 et d'enseignement
 pour les coopératives
 /IRECUS/
 Université de Sherbrooke,
 Sherbrooke /Qué/
 J1K 2R1
 CANADA

Professor J.C. Craig
 Department of Sociology and
 Anthropology
 York University
 4700 Keele Street
 Downsview M
 Ontario
 CANADA

Mr. G.E. Topshee
 Director
 Coady International Institute
 St. Francois Xavier University,
 Antigonish, Nova Scotia
 CANADA

Sr. Juan Miguel Cartajena
 Centro para el Desarrollo
 Económico y Social de
 América Latina /DESAL/
 Carmen Silva 2542
 Casilla 9990
 Santiago de Chile
 CHILE

Sr. Juan Carlos de la Jara C.
 Jefe de Investigaciones
 Centro de Estudios Cooperativos
 de la Universidad Católica
 /CECUC/
 Casilla 114-D
 Santiago de Chile
 CHILE

Don Fernando Saa Contreras
 Maria Luisa Santander No. 0420
 Santiago de Chile
 Casilla 13755
 CHILE

Sr. Gaston Daroch Gonzalez
 Servicio de Cooperación Técnica
 Departamento de Desarrollo
 Cooperativo
 Huérfanos 1117-1147
 9º piso
 Santiago
 CHILE

Mr. Fernando Urrea G.
 Director Unidad de Investigación
 Instituto Universitario de
 Economía Social y Cooperativismo
 /Indesco/
 Avda, Caracas No. 37-47
 Bogotá, D.E.
 COLOMBIA

Mr. C.M. Londoño M.
 Director
 Instituto de Educación e
 Investigación Cooperativa
 Universidad de Santo Tomás
 Carrera 9a. No. 51-23,
 Bogotá 2, D.E.
 COLOMBIA

Sr. Marto Ortiz de la Roche
 Superintendencia Nacional de
 Cooperativas
 Avenida Jimenez 14-42
 Bogotá
 COLOMBIA

Mr. M.J. Galrae
 Acting Director
 Instituto Interamericano de
 Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA
 Turrialba
 COSTA RICA

Mr. Sixto Davalos C.
 Cooperativa de Seguros del
 Ecuador Ltda
 Baquedano 358
 Apartado 2062
 Quito
 ECUADOR

Centre d'Etudes Coopératives
 de la Haute Savoie
 /groupe Fauquet/
 64 avenue de France,
 Annecy 74000
 FRANCE

Prof. Henri Desroche
 Centre de Recherches Coopératives
 Le Collège Coopératif
 7 Avenue Franco-Russe
 Paris 7^{ème}
 FRANCE

Dr. W. Krüger
 Verband der Konsumgenossen-
 schaften der DDR,
 Stresemannstrasse 128
 108 Berlin
 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mr. W. Haasper
 Institut für ländliches
 Genossenschaftswesen
 Justus Liebig-Universität
 Giessen
 Landgraf-Philipp-Platz 4.
 63 Giessen
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Klaus-Peter Treydte
 Forschungsinstitut der
 Friedrich Ebert Stiftung,
 Kölner Str. 149.
 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Prof. Dr. Frithjof Kuhnen
 Director
 Institut für Ausländische
 Landwirtschaft, der
 Georg-August Universität
 Göttingen,
 Büsgenweg 2,
 34 Göttingen
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Forschungsinstitut für
 Gesellschaftspolitik und
 Beratende Socialwissenschaft e.V.
 an der Universität
 Göttingen
 Benfeyweg 8,
 34 Göttingen
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Prof. Dr. Th. Bergmann
 Forschungsstelle für
 Genossenschaftswesen an der
 Universität Hohenheim,
 D 7000 Stuttgart 70
 Schwerzstrasse
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Dr. D. W. Benecke
 Institut für Genossenschafts-
 wesen an der
 Universität Münster,
 D 44 Münster
 Am Stadtgraben 9.
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Arnold Bergstraesser Institut für
 Kulturwissenschaftliche Forschung
 78 Freiburg
 Erbprinzenstrasse 11
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Dipl. Kfm. Rolf Konold
 Forschungsinstitut für
 Genossenschaftswesen an der
 Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
 Krankenhausstr. 1-3.
 852 Erlangen.
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Dr. O. C. Kirsch
 Forschungsstelle für Internatio-
 nale Agrarentwicklung e. V.
 Kurfürsten Anlage 59.
 Heidelberg
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Frau Gertrud Schröder
 Deutsche Stiftung für
 Entwicklungsländer,
 Zentrale Dokumentation,
 D 53 Bonn 1. Edenicher Str. 41.
 FED. REP. GERMANY

Mr. David Owusu
 Research Director,
 Ghana Cooperatives Council Ltd.
 Secretary-General's Office,
 P. O. B. 2068
 Accra
 GHANA

Lic. Blanca Lila Villela
 Jefe de la Sección de Educación
 y Divulgación,
P. M. Julia Maria Matamoros
 Jefe de la Sección de Registro
 de Cooperativas, Dirección de
 Fomento Cooperativo,
 4a Calle 8a.
 Avenida no. 310,
 Apartado Postal 735,
 Tegucigalpa, D. C.
 HONDURAS

Sr. Ramón Velásquez Nazar
 Federación de Asociaciones
 Cooperativas de Ahorro y
 Credito de Honduras Ltda.
 Apartado Postal 653,
 Tegucigalpa DC.
 HONDURAS

Mr. R. Rajaguru
 ICA Regional Office and
 Education Centre for
 South-East Asia,
 Bonow House
 P. O. B. 3312,
 43 Friends Colony, /East/
 New Delhi 110014
 INDIA

Prof. T.N. Rajarathnam
Principal,
College of Rural Higher
Education,
Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya,
Coimbatore 641020
INDIA

Shri D.P. Apte
Registrar,
Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Poona 411004
INDIA

Dr. P.S. George, professor
Indian Institute of Management,
Vastrapur,
Ahmedabad 380015
INDIA

Shri M.D. Desai
Deputy Director
Agro-Economic Research Centre,
Sardar Patel University,
Vallabh Vidyanagar,
Kaira, Gujarat,
INDIA

Mr. J.G. Kunte
National Institute of Community
Development,
P. O. B. No. 164, 500001,
Hyderabad
INDIA

Mr. N.K. Goil
Librarian
Institute of Economic Growth,
University Enclave,
Delhi - 110007.
INDIA

Mr. Wahyu Soekotjo
Institute of Economic and
Social Research,
University of Indonesia,
P. O. Box 295/Jkt.
Salemba Raya 4,
Djakarta
INDONESIA

Mr. Kahtan K. Al-Ani, Manager
Institute of Co-operation and
Agricultural Extension,
P. O. B. 163,
Baghdad
IRAQ

Miss Suad El Ferwzchi
General Cooperative Union,
P. O. B. 7010,
Baghdad
IRAQ

Dr. Abraham Daniel
Chairman,
Department of Labour Studies,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Tel Aviv University.
Ramat-Aviv
Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Mrs. Z. Nahir
CIRCOM Ltd.,
Ha'arbaa St. 24.
P. O. B. 7020
Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Mr. J. Newiger
 Food and Agriculture
 Organization
 ESH. Division
 Cooperatives and other
 Farmer's Organization Group
 Via delle Terme di Caracalla.
 00100 Rome
 ITALY

Miss N. Di Cara
 Ente Nazionale delle Casse
 Rurali, Agrarie ed enti
 Anzillati
 Via Adige 26,
 Rome
 ITALY

M. Nguyen-Manh-Tu
 ILO Expert, Chef de la Division
 Education et Formation Coopératives
 National Centre for the
 Promotion of Co-opérative
 Enterprises /CENAPEC/
 B. P. 1812
 Abidjan
 IVORY COAST

Dr. Richard G. Coté
 Director,
 Division of Extra-Mural Services,
 University of Botswana,
 Lesotho and Swaziland,
 P. O. Roma,
 LESOTHO

Mlle. Elamrani-Jamal Amina
 Bureau pour le Développement de
 la Coopération,
 Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et
 au Développement Regional,
 17, rue Alexandre-Dumas,
 Rabat
 MOROCCO

Dr. Engo. Homero Ferrinho
 Centro Moçambicano de Estudos
 Cooperativos,
 Caixa Postal 4136,
 Lourenço Marques
 MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. S. Awolalu
 Cooperative Division,
 Ministry of Trade and Industry,
 P. O. B. 1028,
 Ikeja, Lagos
 NIGERIA

Dept. of Agricultural Economics
 and Rural Sociology,
 Ahmadu Bello University,
 P. O. B. 1044
 Zaria
 NIGERIA

Dr. M. Ali Khan
 University of Agriculture
 Department of Co-operative Credit
 Lyallpur
 PAKISTAN

Dr. R.J. May
 Field Director
 New Guinea Research Unit
 Australian National University
 P. O. B. 1238
 Boroko, Port Moresby
 PAPUA /NEW GUINEA

Mr. A. Dudley
 Principal Research Officer
 Department of Business
 Development
 P. Office Wards Strip
 Port Moresby
 PAPUA /NEW GUINEA

Mr. Clemente E. Terso Jr.
 Bureau of Cooperatives,
 Department of Local Government
 and Community Development,
 13th Floor Quezon City Hall,
 Elliptical Road,
 Diliman, Quezon City
 PHILIPPINES

Mr. V. U. Quintana
 Agricultural Credit and
 Cooperative Institute at
 Los Baños College,
 University of the Philippines,
 Laguna
 PHILIPPINES

Sr. Joaquim da Silva Lourenço
 Instituto Gulbenkian,
 de Ciência
 Oeiras
 PORTUGAL

Prof. Hector Octaviani
 Director
 Division de Investigaciones, del
 Instituto de Cooperativismo,
 Universidad de Puerto Rico,
 Recinto de Rio Piedras, 00931
 PUERTO RICO

Mr. F. B. Samura
 Managing Director,
 National Cooperative Development
 Bank Ltd.
 14, Wallace Johnson St.,
 Freetown
 REP. SIERRA LEONE

Mr. Joaquin Mateo
 Director
 Centro Nacional de Educación
 Cooperativa,
 Palacio de la Cooperación
 San Félix 9
 Apt de Correos 15
 Zaragoza
 SPAIN

Mr. G. Dahl
 The Agricultural College
 Dept. of Economics and
 Statistics
 S - 750 07 Uppsala 7
 SWEDEN

Mr. R. Louis
 International Labour Office,
 Cooperative Branch, Sectoral
 Activities Department
 Case Postale 500
 CH 1211 Geneva 22
 SWITZERLAND

Mr. Shu-Sheng Yin
 Prof. and Chairman of Department
 of Cooperation,
 Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing
 University,
 Ho-Kiang Street,
 Taipei
 TAIWAN

Mr. B. K. Zegge
 Rural Development Division
 Prime Minister's Office,
 P. O. B. 3021,
 Dar es Salaam
 TANZANIA

Mr. Simon M. Mbilinyi
 Director,
 Economic Research Bureau,
 University College of
 Dar es Salaam,
 P. O. B. 35096
 Dar es Salaam
 TANZANIA

Mr. O. Odede
 ICA Regional Office for East
 and Central Africa,
 P. O. B. 946,
 Moshi
 TANZANIA

Mr. P. Yeo
 International Cooperative
 Training Centre,
 Cooperative College,
 Stanford Hall,
 Loughborough, Leics,
 UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. F.H. Webster
 Secretary
 Research and Public Relations,
 The Plunkett Foundation for
 Cooperative Studies,
 31, St. Giles,
 Oxford, OXI 3LF
 UNITED KINGDOM

Miss O. Checkley
 Secretary,
 School of Oriental and African
 Studies,
 University of London
 London W. C. 1.
 UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. F.D. Mills
 Senior Lecturer,
 Department of Agricultural
 Economics
 University of Reading
 Reading, Berks. RG6 2AR
 UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Albert L. Brown
 American Technical Assistance
 Corporation,
 7655 Old Springhouse Road,
 McLean,
 Virginia 22101
 U. S. A

Specialist in Cooperatives,
 Center for Community Economic
 Development,
 1878 Massachusetts Avenue,
 Cambridge
 Massachusetts, 02140
 U. S. A.

Mr. Frank Groves
 Chairman,
 University Center for
 Cooperatives,
 University of Wisconsin -
 Extension,
 524 Lowell Hall,
 610 Langdon St. Madison,
 Wisconsin 53706
 U. S. A.

Mr. F.E. Ingalsbe
 Director of Information,
 Farmer Cooperative Service,
 U. S. Department of
 Agriculture,
 Washington D. C. 20250
 U. S. A.

Mr. Baza-Luemba
Director
Université National du Zaïre.
Campus de Kinshasa, Bibliothèque
Centrale, Service Dons et Echanges
B.P. 125.
Kinshasa XI.
ZAIRE, REP.

Mr. Sebisogo-Muhima
Research Assistant,
Centre Interdisciplinaire pour
le Développement et
l'Education Permanente,
/C.I.D.E P. /
B.P. 801 Kinshasa XI.
ZAIRE, REP.

Prof. D.H. Evans
Rural Development Studies Bureau
P. O. B. 900
Lusaka
ZAMBIA

Mr. Arne Holmberg
Cooperative Research
and Planning Team,
Ministry of Rural Development,
Department of Cooperatives,
P. O. B. 1229
Lusaka
ZAMBIA