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For South-East Asia



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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia
43 Friends Colony, New Delhi-14. India

DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (QUARTERLY)

VOLUME 5, Nos. 1-2, April-July, 1970.

PART - I : SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND
ALLIED SUBJECTS:

AND

PART - II: NEW ADDITIONS TO ICA LIBRARY.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia
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INDIA

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Regional Office and Education
Centre for South-East Asia

43, Friends' Colony
P.O. Box 3021, New Delhi
India.

September 22, 1970

Dear Cooperator,

Re: DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN - Combined Issue

As you are aware that we have been producing the Documentation Bulletin since 1966. With each issue of the Bulletin it has been our endeavour to improve its contents and get up. With this issue we have attempted to make it more systematic by giving it Volume and Numbers. Since Bulletin has completed its five years of publication the present issue has been styled as DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA, Volume V, Nos.1-2. All past issues may be treated with volumes on yearly basis starting from 1966, as Volume I, 1967 as Vol.II, 1968 as III and 1969 as IV.

We are happy as we note from the correspondence received here, that the Bulletin together with the Annotated Bibliography is being utilised to a great extent by a number of cooperative organisations.


For your information, the arrangement of material in this Documentation Bulletin is being made in the following manner:

- Part I - consists of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations, and
- Part II - consists of the classified list of books added to the ICA Library since the issue of the last Bulletin.

Kindly acknowledge receipt and tell us how useful you find this "Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia" in your work.

With Cooperative Greetings,

Yours sincerely,


B.D. Pandey
Librarian

Please note that the publications mentioned in the Documentation Bulletin are NOT available with the ICA, New Delhi, except those which are published by the ICA, London or New Delhi.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
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AK/22nd September, 1970

PART I

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND ALLIED
SUBJECTS

COOPERATION GENERAL : PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS AND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

DREYER, Stanley:

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and the International
Cooperative Alliance.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA)
Vol. 63, No. 3, 1970, pp.115-117.

Deals with active cooperation and participation of the
Cooperative League of USA and the U.S. Cooperative Movement
in strengthening the International Cooperative Alliance.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Bertrand Russell on Cooperation.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN (VMNICM),

Vol.5, No.1, April 1970, pp.5-6.

It deals in brief with the thought, action and participation
of Bertrand Russell for the emancipation and promotion of
cooperation.

EDITOR: Cooperative Tourism - Application of the Sixth Cooperative
Principle of the ICA

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO)

45th Year, 4/69, pp.61-64.

"The fundamental motion of inter-cooperative relationship
was adopted by the 23rd Congress of the International Coopera-
tive Alliance (Vienna, September, 1966) as "Sixth Principle"
for the guidance of Cooperators in their activities. In order
to serve best the interest of its members and of the community
each cooperative society should, in every practical way,
actively cooperate with other cooperatives at local, national
as well as international levels. The ideal of a workers'
community such as the one envisaged by the other cooperators,
can be achieved only by the persistant joint efforts of all

cooperators and of all cooperative institutions, large and small, national and international. In this field, leisure and travel cooperatives can play an important role, as illustrated by the activities already undertaken in this field in France. The main points regarding the French Cooperative Travels are elaborated under the following headings:

1. An Explosive Demand,
2. Re-Grouping of Social Forces,
3. The Creation of the "U.C.E.L. (The Cooperative Union "Equipment and Leisure)".
4. A Technical Assistance is Necessary,
5. Coop - Travel, and
6. An Association with a Particular Objective : The N.L.C. (National Leisure Committee)

EDITOR: The Twenty-Fourth Congress of the I.C.A.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA)

Vol.63, Nos. 1-2, 1970, pp.94.

The combined issue has been devoted to the celebrations of the 24th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, held in the Rathaus, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, 1-4, September, 1969.

I L O: The Cooperative Movement and the ILO - 1844 - 1919 - 1969.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

45th Year, 3/69, pp. 1-128.

Deals with the role and achievements of the International Labour Office, in strengthening the Cooperative Movement all over the world, specially in under-developed countries.

KERINEC, Roger:

The French Cooperative Movement and the International Cooperative Alliance.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA),

VOL.63, No.3, 1970, pp.118-121.

Deals with active cooperation and participation of French Cooperative Movement in strengthening the International Cooperative Alliance.

KLIMOV, Alexander:

The Russian Cooperative Movement and the International Cooperative Alliance.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA)

Vol. 63, N.3, 1970, pp.122-125.

Deals with active cooperation and participation of the Russian Cooperative Movement in strengthening the International Cooperative Alliance.

KRAMAROVSKY, Yakov:

Cooperative in the Developed Capitalist Countries and
Their Role in the Anti-Imperialist Movement.

CENTROSOYUS REVIEW (USSR)

No.1, 1970, pp.2-5.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R.:

An Overview of Principles of Cooperation.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI)

Vol.VII, No.1, October, 1969, pp.1-10.

SOUTHERN, Robert:

The British Cooperative Movement and the International
Cooperative Alliance.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA)

Vol.63, No.3, 1970, pp.112-114.

Deals with the active cooperation and participation of the
British Cooperative Movement in strengthening the International
Cooperative Alliance.

TURNER, E.K.:

Cooperatives and Their Role in Society.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST,

Vol.12, No.3, Fall 1969, pp. 18-25.

It is an address by E.K. Turner, President, Saskatchewan Wheat
Pool, to the Labour Cooperative Seminar, June 11 and 12, 1969.

It deals with the successful struggle of cooperatives against
various monopolies in Canada and other parts of the world.

It also describes that properly organized cooperatives can stand
the challenge of private interests. The following are the main
points discussed with a special reference to the achievements of
the Canadian cooperative for their successful economic fight
against monopolies:

1. Against the Initial Elevators,
2. Against the Banks,
3. Against the Railway Companies,
4. Against the Terminal Elevators,
5. Against the Grading System,
6. Against the Large Western Milling Companies,
7. Against the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and
8. The Western Producer:

- i. To clearly define their objectives and goals and organize their activities to meet these,
- ii. To attack problems at the point of greatest advantage,
- iii. To involve people, and
- iv. To develop kinds of cooperatives to meet changing needs.

UDAYBHANSINHJI:

Mahatma Gandhi's Views on Cooperatives.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT
BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,

Vol. VIII, No.2, December 1969, pp.1-4.

WATKINS, W.P.:

Seventy-Five Years of the ICA : A Commentary.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA)

Vol.63, No.3, 1970, pp.101-111.

Deals in brief with the history and achievements of the
International Cooperative Alliance, during 75 years.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

EDITOR: Trade and Aid: (A Year to Forget - 39 and Crises Galore -56).

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1970 YEARBOOK,

pp. 39-61, Year-Book 1970.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT : ABROAD

BHAGWATI PRASAD:

Cooperative Movement in Thailand.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.8, No.5, February 1970, pp.30-31.

EDITOR: IRAQ - Development of the Cooperative Movement.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO)

45th Year, 4/69, pp.79-82.

EDITOR: Sierra Leone - Situation of the Cooperative Movement.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO)

45th Year, 4/69, pp.86-90.

EDITOR: Puerto Rico - Cooperative Development Plan.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

45th Year, 4/69, p.85.

DEMOITIE, R.:

The Malgasy Cooperative Movement.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO)

45th Year, 4/69, pp.47-59.

Deals with the origin of Cooperative Movement in the Malagasy, legal framework of Cooperation and State Aid, economic role of cooperatives and other aspects of cooperatives, viz., Credit Cooperatives, Consumer Cooperative, Handicrafts Cooperative and Cooperative Education.

DETER, Wolfgang:

Federal Republic of Germany: The Organisational System of the German Cooperative Movement.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,

Vol.LXI, No.6, December, 1969, pp.391-393.

MISRA, Shridhar:

Rural Cooperative Settlements in Israel.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October, 1969, pp.141-146.

Deals with the historical development, structure and functions of Rural Cooperative Settlements in Israel. The settlements are called "Kibbutz".

TEXIER, J.M.:

Aspects of the Cooperative Movement in Venezuela (Part First).

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO)

45th Year, 4/69, pp.9-46.

Deals with the Cooperative Movement in Venezuela. The following main aspects are discussed in the article:

1. Background and General Conditions of Development of the Cooperative Movement in Venezuela:
 - A. Difficulty of Initiating a Cooperative Movement in Venezuela,
 - B. Volume of External Participation,
 - C. Methods and Tendencies,
 - D. Legislation, and
 - E. Present Position of the Cooperative Movement in Venezuela.
2. Basis and Value of Foreign Assistance.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

EDITOR: Successful Session of Housing Cooperatives Conference.

THE HOUSING TIMES,

Vol, V, No.11, June, 1970, pp.4-15 and 24.

There are about 5,600 Cooperative Housing Societies in Maharashtra, State of India, out of this, above 50% are in Bombay and Thana District. The Conference was arranged by the Common Housing Federation of these two districts, several important persons participated in the conference, several resolutions with far reaching consequence were passed.

EDITOR: Housing in Developing Countries.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (ICA),

Vol. 63, No.3, 1970, pp. 127-129.

Deals in brief with the housing problems in developing countries and possibilities of solving the problems through housing cooperatives. It also explains the interest taken by the ICA and other international organizations to strengthen the Housing Cooperative Movement in various developing countries of the world.

MUDALIAR, K.S. Palaniappa:

Cooperative Housing Problems.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol.VII, No.23, May 1, 1970, pp.18-19.

Deals with the working of housing cooperatives in Tamil Nadu State of India.

MHAJAN, M.P.:

The HSB Cooperative Housing in Sweden - Some Lessons for India.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

VOL. LIII, No.3, January 1970, pp.251-257.

Deals with the successful working of Cooperative Housing in Sweden. It also explains that on the pattern of HSB India can improve her own housing situation through cooperatives.

SARKAR, K.K.:

Housing Cooperatives in West Germany.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.1, October 1969, pp.147-153.

Deals with the Early history, Development of Cooperative Housing Movement After World War-II, Non-Profit Housing Law, Functions of Cooperative Housing Societies, and Structure of Cooperative Housing Societies.

WELTY, Joel:

Meeting People's Housing Needs.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVE DIGEST,

Volume 12, No.3, Fall 1969, pp.26-32.

Deals with the working of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing of Canada. The Federation has been providing several facilities to the members. The main points elaborated are as follows:

1. Foundation of Federation,
2. Sponsoring and organising a housing cooperatives,
3. Training programs for the volunteer leadership,
4. Professional Property management service,
5. Training the professionals,
6. Technical consultation with coops, architects and builders
7. Working with community leaders, and
8. FCH Goals.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT

AGGARWAL, R.B.L.:

Agricultural Credit in India - Choice of a Suitable Agency.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.2, January 1970, pp.205-222.

Deals with the present working of the various Agricultural Credit Agencies in India. These agencies by and large have failed in financing agriculture. Keeping in view the above fact the author suggests for a new agricultural credit agency.

ALUDIAPILLAI, K.:

Yedappally Cooperative Agricultural Bank.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.19, No.6, March 1970, pp.19-20.

It is a case study of a successful Agricultural Credit Bank. The bank works for its member as a friend, philosopher and guide in the real sense of spirit. It has achieved a tremendous success in linking credit with marketing, which has protected farmers from their traditional economic enemy the money lender which is generally the middlemen for marketing.

DATEY, C.D.:

Cooperation : Credit and Marketing,

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (RBI),

Vol. XXI, No.7, July, 1970, pp.101-105.

It deals with the working of Cooperative Credit and Marketing Societies in India during 1968-1970. It also explains the active field guidance, and assistance provided by the Reserve Bank of India through its financing institutions.

BRAHM PERKASH:

Credit Corporations - An Alternative to Cooperatives,
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL (ICTC),
Vol. 4, No.2, pp.14-16.

Agricultural Credit Corporation Act has been passed by the Indian Parliament and received the assent of the President of India in December, 1968. The idea of establishing this Corporation was to finance agriculturists by a method of group loaning. It was felt that cooperative credit, although a suitable agricultural financing agency, yet its performances are not satisfactory and found to be far below the expectations. The author is not in agreement with the above statement. He cites the favourable observations made on the performances of the Agricultural cooperative credit societies by several committees on Rural Credit. He also supplements his viewpoint by providing statistics on the success, achievements and performances of cooperative credit societies since 1950-1968. He has explained his viewpoint under the following main headings,

1. Introduction,
2. The Scheme of Credit Corporations,
3. Justification for the Corporations,
4. The Cooperator's Point of View, and
5. The Programme for Cooperatives.

In the conclusion the author observes "The solution, therefore, lies not in establishing a parallel organisation of the type of Agricultural Credit Corporations, but to assist and strengthen the cooperative movement which is by far the best recognized agency for providing farm credit". Further author suggests few suggestions for the improvements of the credit cooperatives, viz., Strengthening Cooperative Movement in backward states, intensive membership, better management. He finally warns if the suggestions will not be carried "The cooperative movement in weaker pockets will not be able to retain the sympathy of the nation for long."

EDITOR: Banking and Finance: (Indira Steps in - 63 Asian Development Fund -69, and World Bank - 69, and International Monetary Fund - 72).

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1970, Year Book,
Year-Book 1970, pp.63-74.

EDITOR: Agricultural Refinance Corporation - Difficulties Experienced in the Implementation of Schemes.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,

Vol.VIII, No.1, September 1969, pp.75-91.

EDITOR: Credit for Distribution and Marketing.

N.C.D.C. BULLETIN,

Vol. III, No.4, January 1970, pp.2-4.

It is a summary of the recommendations made by the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee 1969 by the Reserve Bank of India in relation to credit for distribution and marketing.

JAIN, H.C.:

Institutional Credit in India.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.18, No.8, May,1970, pp.14-17.

Deals with the different credit agencies in India, viz., Private Agencies, Agricultural Money-lenders, Professional, Money lenders, traders, land lords, relatives, etc. Institutional agencies, Governments, cooperatives, Commercial Banks. It shows increasing credit expansions by credit institutions and decreasing influence of private credit agencies. A special reference has been made of quantitative expansion of cooperative credit in India 1951-1967.

JAIN, H.C.:

Growth and Recent Trends in the Institutional Credit in India.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October, 1969, pp.75-89.

JHA, L.K.:

Banking and Development,

COMMERCE,

Vol.120, No.3067, February 14, 1970, pp.280-283.

The Reserve Bank of India organised an International Seminar on Banking and Development in Bombay from 9th February to 12th February, 1970. The following are the four papers presented at the seminar by Indian participants:

1. Banking and Development, by L.K. Jha.
2. Expansion of Banking in Rural Areas, by R.K. Talwar,
3. Banking for Small Man by T.A. Pai and
4. Mobilization Through Banking System by Vadilal Dagli.

These four papers deal with different aspects and different phases of Banking Development in India viz., historical development present working system specially credit expansion in agricultural sector through cooperatives and saving through banking.

JOGLEKAR, V.H.:

Branch Banking and Deposit Mobilisation - A Study of District Banks in Marathwada.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIII, No.3, January 1970, pp.239-240.

It is generally alleged that cooperative banks take very little interest in deposit mobilization and confine their activities to channelling of the funds received from Reserve Bank of India down the ladder to the agriculturists. But the tremendous achievements of the above bank in mobilization of deposit over the last 10 or 12 years will reveal the fallacy of this statement.

KANNANGARA, D.D.W.:

Agricultural Credit in Ceylon.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (R B I),

Vol.XXI, No.5, May,1970, pp.73-76.

Deals with the working of agricultural credit in Ceylon. Main points discussed are the following:

1. Agricultural Credit Before 1966, and The High Rate of Default.
2. The New Agricultural Credit Scheme,
3. Operation of the Scheme,
4. The People's Bank and The Cooperatives,
5. Rural Banks, and
6. Saving Habit.

KRISHNA, P.V.:

Cooperative Credit Structure of Hybrid Maize Growers in Karimnagar Block.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.1, October,1969, pp.161-169.

It is a case study of the effectiveness and working of Credit structure in eight villages in Karimnagar Block of Hyderabad District, in Andhra Pradesh, State of India.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R. and GANESAN, K.:

Member Satisfaction With The Working of Agricultural Primary Credit Societies.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.1, October 1969, pp.171-180.

"Cooperative Societies are considered to be the best forms of rural credit organization. They render services to their members with a view to improving their conditions. These services include issues of short-term credit for current agricultural operations and medium-term credit for minor development purposes; supply of various inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, cattle feed and implement, supply of consumers

goods, provision of facilities for investment of savings, etc. Just as other business concerns must have satisfied customers, cooperatives must have satisfied member-patrons to operate. Are members satisfied with their cooperatives? An attempt has been made to study this question. This study is confined to agricultural credit societies in Kammapuram Panchayat Union in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu State of India".

LAL, S.:

Small Industries and Nationalized Banks.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.19, No.6, March 1970, pp.21 and 26.

The nationalised banks in the country can play a pioneering role in fostering growth of small industries in underdeveloped regions of the country. The development of small industries over the past two decades in the country and outside reveals a uniform trend that small industries can successfully survive and grow only, when some small units manufacture one or allied products at one place. To stimulate the healthy growth of small scale industries the following points may carefully considered:

1. Incentive,
2. Quality products,
3. Marketing facilities,
4. Larger and More viable units, and
5. Financial assistance.

MUTHIAH, C.:

Cooperative Credit and Agricultural Development : Cost and Overdues in a Less-Developed Rice Region.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Vol. XXV, No.1, January-March, 1970, pp.91-102.

"Raipur in Madhya Pradesh is one of the seven districts chosen from different States for the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in its first round. Cooperative credit was assigned an important role in the programme. Credit under this programme is production based and production-oriented, and is to be tied to the repaying capacity of the farmer or to the additional production due to improved practices and not to tangible security. A major reorganization of the credit structure in the district took place in December, 1959 when the primary credit societies were transformed into the service societies with a broad-based membership. The introduction of package programme in April, 1961, resulted in another major change in the cooperative credit structure of the district. At the close of the Cooperative Year, 1967-68, the Central Bank had 20 branches covering 23 development blocks in the district. Under the Scheme to make the societies viable, the number of societies has declined sharply 1,026 in 1965-66 to 593 in 1967-68". The main points of the article are

as follows:

1. Increasing Overdues,
2. Low Level of Borrowings,
3. Low Level of Application of Quality inputs,
4. Poor Progress in Linking,
5. High Cost of Credit,
6. Factors Contributing to Heavy Overdues, and
7. Some conclusions.

PADMANABHAN, S.A.:

Some Aspects of Agricultural Credit.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT
BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,

Vol. VIII, No.1, September 1969, pp.27-34.

The author has classified the aspects of agricultural credit, in the following types: a) Consumption credit and b) Production credit, Time classification viz. short, medium and long term credit, Purpose of classification credit, viz. Security Classification, Lender classification, Borrower classification. These classifications are elaborated and explained quoting the renowned agricultural economist and several committees on credit.

PAL, D.N.:

Cooperative Credit in the Context of Bank Nationalization.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST,

Vol. VIII, No.20, February 15, 1970, pp.41-43.

RAO, V.B.R.S. Somasekhare:

Crop Loan System Through Cooperative Central Banks in
Andhra Pradesh.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No. January, 1970, pp.223-228.

Deals with the working of crop loan system in Andhra Pradesh through the Central Cooperative Bank.

RAZVI, S. Abid Hussain:

Latest Developments in Loaning Policy and Procedure of Land
Mortgage Banks in Andhra Pradesh.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.2, January 1970, pp.229-238.

SALUNKE, S.D.:

Credit Guidance and Farm Management Advisory Services
(Supervised Credit) As A Tool To Successful Farming.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.2, January 1970, pp.195-204.

The drought-stricken India has been blessed with two successful harvests. This success came partly due to good monsoon and mainly due to better inputs and improved farm technology adopted by enterprising Indian Farmers. The success has been named in India as Green Revolution. The green revolution can be sustained with the successful farming. The author elaborates and suggests that as in other advanced countries, India should also organise Farm Advisory Services. The credit should be extended on supervised way so that it can be used for productive purposes. The author emphasises the need and usefulness of farm management services and supervised credit. He warns that unless these tools of successful farming will not be adopted the success of green revolution may jeopardize in India.

SRIVASTAVA, Dru (Mrs.):

Agricultural Credit and Small Farmer.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT
BANKS COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,

Vol.VIII, No.2, December 1969, pp.15-18.

It is just a brief explanation of one of the problems and recommendation of the recent report of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee by Reserve Bank of India on the credit-need and its availability to small farmers.

VERSHNEYA, J.S.:

Financing of Cooperative By the State Bank of India and Its
Subsidiary Banks.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October 1969, pp.47-57.

Financing cooperatives is one of the objectives of the State Bank of India. "The assistance provided by the State Bank in the sphere of rural credit may be divided into two separate but inter-related fields as under:

1. Those concerned with the financing of cooperative institutions, and
2. Those pertaining to the providing of credit to individual cultivators as also to institutions other than cooperatives which operate in the agricultural sector".

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

BAHL, Dinesh:

Promoting Agricultural Development.

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT (IMF),

Vol.7, No.2, June 1970, pp.38-43.

"On the occasion of the Second World Food Congress at the Hague, The Netherlands, the author discussess agricultural development and the World Bank's role in promoting it".

CHEEMA, Amrik Singh:

Green Revolution at Crossroads.

WORLD AGRICULTURE (I F A P),

Vol.XVIII, No.4, October 1969, pp.23-26.

In Farmers' Forum, India's following article, originally presented as an address to a seminar on "Farm Revolution" in Bombay (May 1969), Dr. Amrik Singh Cheema, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India in New Delhi, outlines the present situation and examines future prospects for India, where only 20% of cultivated land is irrigated". The central theme of the article is summarised below.

"The spread of high yielding grain varieties to various developing countries in the past couple of years has given rise to considerable interest in international circles, both because of the indirect influence it has had on world trade and also because of its direct present and potential impact on the whole food problem of developing regions. As it is well-known the successful use of these new varieties depends largely on other inputs and also on regular and plentiful supply of water.

Following are the main points of the article which have been elaborated.

1. Fruitful researches,
2. Progress and problems in hybrid varieties, and
3. The Multiple Cropping Program.

SHAH, S.M.:

Agricultural Taxation in Developing Economy.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol.XXIV, No.7, October 1969, pp.625-628.

Taking a sweeping glance over the development of agricultural taxation over the last two decades, the author sees scope for further modifications on the one side and enlargement on the other of the tax structure in this field.

UNO: Planning Strategies in Agriculture.

ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (UN/ECAFE),
Vol. XX, No. 2, September, 1969, pp. 9-30.

"Agriculture in the developing ECAFE Countries has shown a steady growth in the post-war years. In China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea, the growth performance in the last decade has been impressive. In other countries it has not generally met the expectation of the Planners".

The causes of success in some countries are elaborated in the article. The different strategies adopted and result achieved are also discussed in detail. To make the article more analytical and informative the author has used comparative statistical measures through tables and diagrams. The following main points are discussed in detail.

1. Stagnation in productivity,
2. Capital requirement of the new strategy,
3. Rice production and the new strategy,
4. The experience of Japan, China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea,
5. Land : the other "input",
6. Growing instability in rice production, and
7. The HYV-Programme and the drive for Self-sufficiency.

VENKATAPPIAH, B:

Development of Small Farmer and other Weaker Sections.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIII, No. 3, January 1970, pp. 193-209.

Excerpts from the Speech delivered by the author at the 29th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at Waltair on December 30, 1969.

"The role of the small farmer in the country's developing economy has assumed an importance which is as great as it is pressing. More specifically, and in terms of concrete action, I shall deal with the origin, formulation and progress of the Small Farmers Development Agency". The main points discussed are as following:

1. Land holdings,
2. Handicaps; such as "fragmentation of holdings, insecurity of tenure, inadequate and untimely supply of inputs including water, lack of credit facilities and unsatisfactory arrangements for marketing and storage",
3. Irrigation,
4. Credit,
5. Land reforms, and
6. Rural problems.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

BEREND, I.:

Characteristics of Agricultural Development in Hungary with Special Reference to Cooperative and State Farms.

LAND REFORMS (FAO)

1969, No. 2, pp.57-65.

Following main points are elaborated in article:

1. Changes in Agrarian Structure Since 1945,
 - i. Table 1. : Distribution of land ownership before and after the land reform.
2. Main Production Factors in Agriculture:
 - i. The Agricultural Labour Factor,
 - ii. The maintenance of the arable land and its productivity,
 - iii. Investment in mechanization and construction in agriculture:

A - Table No.2: Changes in the number of animal stable in state and cooperative farms (1958-1966)
3. The 1968 new System For the Management and Distribution of Agricultural Investments in Cooperative and State Farms:
 - i. The price mechanism of agricultural products,
 - ii. Decision-making concerning investment at the level of cooperative and state farms.
 - iii. Credit system, and
 - iv. State subsidy system,
4. Conclusions.

EDITOR: Small Farmers Development Agency.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (RBI),

Vol.XXI, No. 7, July 1970, pp.98-101.

The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee recommended the creation of fund for small farmers to avoid the non-availability of agricultural loan to them.

In furtherance of this recommendation, the Government of India have drawn up a scheme called the Small Farmers Development Agency. In view of the importance of the problems in the present socio-economic context as also in view of its experimental nature, the Government of India have decided to provide the entire expenditure under the scheme outside the State Plan. Although the scheme has been provided for in the Central Sector of the Plan, it is intended to be implemented by the State Governments. A provision of Rs.30 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose. Each project is expected to have an outlay of about Rs.1.6 crores. The main outlines of scheme are as followings:

1. Definition of "Small Farmers" under the scheme,

2. Selection of Area,
3. Agency,
4. Functions of the Agency,
5. Credit,
6. Services and Supplies,
7. Programmes,
8. Processing and Marketing,
9. Management, and
10. Procedure for Approval.

EDITOR: The Unification of Independent Agricultural Cooperatives.

JAPAN AGRICULTURAL COOP. NEWS,

Vol.11, No.1, April 1970,

Following are the contents of the article:

1. 2. Five-Year Plan made to be enforced in 1970 and after,
2. Objects of Unification, and
3. Measures to be taken for the Unification of Various Cooperatives.

---: Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IJRRO)

Vol.4, No.2, January 1970, pp.1-6.

"The role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development was considered by experts from nine Afro-Asian Countries at a conference organized jointly by Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization and the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with and assistance of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Conference was held at Kathmandu, Nepal, between November 16-21, 1969". In the light of the main theme, the experts considered the following topics:

1. Modernising Agriculture : Obstacles and Factors,
2. Land Reform and the Role of Cooperatives,
3. Factors contributing to increased production,
4. Management problems of Agricultural Cooperatives,
5. Production Planning and Implementation, and
6. Type of Cooperative Society Suitable for Production.

GUGLANI, P.L.:

Cooperatives and Green Revolution.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.18, No.8, May 1970, pp.18-20.

Agriculture in India is beginning to be organised and treated as an industry. The new strategy of agricultural production, success of high yielding varieties programme, the rapid evolution of agricultural technology, dissemination of

agricultural innovation and the seriousness with which the Government and the country as a whole have pursued the dynamic agricultural policy, are factors responsible for this revolution. The interaction between farmer, nature and science has led to the Green Revolution. To maintain this tempo and to achieve higher targets of agricultural production, the cultivator has to adopt the new strategy of agriculture which involves investing more and more on farm inputs. The rate at which a farmer can take to new technology will be determined by the availability of credit. For this reason, as Shri B.Sivaraman puts it, "credit has to be package if the Green Revolution is to continue".

To explain it further various aspects of cooperatives are discussed. These cooperatives have to do a lot to sustain the green revolution. Following are the main aspect discussed in the article:

1. Credit Structure,
2. Service Cooperatives:
 - i. Cooperative better farming society,
 - ii. Cooperative joint farming society,
 - iii. Cooperative collective farming society, and
 - iv. Cooperative tenant farming society, and
3. Cooperative Marketing.

KAHLON, A.S. and BAWEJA, Eritam Singh:

Economics of Cooperative Farms in Ludhiana District.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October, 1969, pp.155-16

It is a case study of the working of cooperative farms in Ludhiana district in Punjab, State of India.

LIDLAW, A.F.:

Agricultural Cooperatives in Ceylon.

WORLD AGRICULTURE (IFAD),

Vol.XIX, No.2, April 1970, pp.5-6.

"During the past year a Royal Commission completed a thorough survey and study of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon and its reports is now available to the public. The findings and recommendations of the Commission (summarized in the article for World Agriculture by A.F. Laidlaw, Visiting Lecturer, Coady International Institute, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and a member of the Commission) will be of considerable interest to agricultural cooperatives and other types of organizations in other countries of the world".

LAVANIA, G.S. and DIXIT, R.S.:

Role of Cooperatives in Package Farm Economy.

KHADI GRAMODYOG,

Vol. XVI, No.8, May 1970, pp.569-577.

"Primary Credit Societies provide financial facilities to the farm sector in a big way. Still there is a wide gap of 93.35 per cent in credit needs of the farmers as far as the cooperative sector is concerned. These findings are revealed by a survey made in Hathras Block of Aligarh District in Uttar Pradesh of India. The writer has given some suggestion in this regard under the package programme which was launched in some of the state for farm requisites".

FERTILIZER COOPERATIVES

POTHEN, Paul:

IFFCO - The Cooperative Fertilizer Project.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN,

Vol. 5, no.1, April 1970, pp.8.

It is a brief description of the Fertilizer Project of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. with the active assistance of U.S.AID. Some details of the cost of the plant and targets of production are also given.

COOPERATIVE DAIRY

D'MONTE, Darryl:

The Story of Amul.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,

Vol.XIII, No.15, February 23, 1970, p.7.

It is a reproduced interview of the General Manager of Kaira District Cooperative Union. The Interview deals in detail the history of the Union and its present working and success. The Union through its milk plant produces popular milk powder, butter, etc. which is known as Amul.

TYAGI, K.C.:

Organizational Pattern of Milk Cooperatives : At Various Levels to Ensure Efficient Management .

INDIAN DAIRYMAN,

Vol.XXII, No.1, January 1970, pp.22-24.

The author on the basis of his experience at The National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, has explained the following points for the organization of Dairy Cooperatives at various level. The following structural and management aspect has been elaborated;

1. Introduction.
2. Structure of Milk Cooperatives;
 - i. Primary Cooperative Milk Production Societies,
 - ii. Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, and
 - iii. Cooperative Dairy Federation.

3. Organizational and Managerial Problems:
 - i. Organizational, and
 - ii. Managerial,
4. Efficient Management.

COOPERATIVE TRADE AND MARKETING

AZADA, T.T.:

Sources and Techniques of Disposal of Foodgrains Collected by Marketing Cooperatives.

ICA INFORMATION BULLETIN,

Vol.10, No.1, April 1970, pp.4-10.

It is a reproduction of the Paper submitted at the ICA/CCE Regional Seminar on the Cooperative Marketing of Foodgrains, Philippines, December, 1969. "This paper proposes to discuss the sources of foodgrains collected by marketing cooperatives and techniques for disposal thereof. The bulk of the discussions will naturally be on marketing practices and techniques in the context of the Philippine experience". Marketing Management as a guiding principle upon which the successful operations of marketing of foodgrains must be mainly anchored will also be discussed, and with these as frames of reference, those areas in which cooperatives societies are shown to be utilizing their resources in the light of marketing opportunities can be isolated and discussed. The function of distribution principally encompasses the vital areas of processing, grading and quality control, storage and transport, market information and demand creation. Some of those functions, like storage and transport as well as market information, are left out in this paper. The term "Foodgrains" as used in the Philippine context covers the main cereals: rice and corn. In appropriate places, practices and experiences in other countries are also referred to by way of comparison. The main points discussed in paper are:

1. Pertinent Philippine Data:
 - Disposition of palay output, 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1964-65.
2. The Philippine Market Situation:
 - i. Marketing Volume,
 - ii. Storage Problems,
 - iii. Milling capacity,
 - iv. Drying Problem,
 - v. Standardization Measures and Marketing Information,
 - vi. Outlets of Cooperative Rice Marketing Societies and techniques of disposal,
 - vii. General Marketing Considerations,
 - viii. Supply and Demand,
 - ix. Grading and Quality Control,
 - x. Marketing Agreements,

- xi. The Pooling System, and
- xii. Conclusions.

EDITOR: Decision Urged on Ways of Handling "Rice Output Cut Back" Question.

JAPAN AGRICULTURAL COOP NEWS,

Vol.11, No.1, April, 1970, pp.3-18.

Following are the contents of the article:

1. Three possible solutions suggested by the agricultural policy council,
2. Tax Reduction Appealed During General Election,
3. Rate Set at ¥35,070 per 10 areas;
 - i. Enforcement of Production Adjustment and Maintenance of The Food Control System,
 - ii. Production Adjustment - A Three Year Project:
 - iii. Slash by 500,000 tons available through Procurement of rice Paddies.
 - iv. Production Adjustment Subsidy, and
 - v. Division of Target.
4. Soonest Establishment of Regional Development Plan Desired

EDITOR: Exports by Cooperative during 1968-69.

N C D C BULLETIN,

Vol. III, No.4, January 1970, pp.8-9.

Deals in brief the export and import goods by cooperatives. A comparative statements of export from 1963 to 1969 is also given.

----: Primary Marketing and Cooperative Development: F.A.O.'s Account of These Activities.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE BULLETIN (ICA)

No.12, 1969, pp.2-4.

It is a summary of the F.A.O. observation and recommendation on primary marketing and cooperative development reported in the FAO's publication, "The State of Food and Agriculture 1969", pages 83-106.

-----: Procurement of Foodgrains by Cooperatives During Kharif Season 1969-1970.

N C D C BULLETIN

Vol.III, No.4, January 1970, pp.10-12.

Deals with the success of Indian cooperatives in procuring foodgrains during Kharif Season (July-October), 1969-70.

JAI KRISHANA

Agro-Economic Research and the Food Processing Industries.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXIV, No. 4, July 1969, pp. 287-291.

"It is higher price on the one side or subsidised credit and other facilities on the other more effective as incentive to the producer of specified commercial crops?" The author calls for detailed and comprehensive research on this subject.

KAPDE, M.V.:

Cooperative Marketing and Credit - A Marriage.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXIV, No. 7, October, 1969, pp. 609-613.

The integration of cooperative credit and marketing, now being tried extensively in the country, is not without obstacles. A Survey of cooperative marketing societies in Ajmer District of Rajasthan, India, throws light on some of these. Adequate education of the farmers on the scheme and suitable reorganisation of the servicing machinery can make the scheme work better.

MATHUR, M.G.:

Trade Problems of Developing Countries in the Perspective of Recent Discussions in the GATT.

FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW (IIFT) (ANNUAL NUMBER),

Vol. IV, No. 4, January-March 1970, pp. 465-478.

NYUN, U.:

ECAFE's Efforts in Promoting Trade Expansion.

FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW (ANNUAL NUMBER) (IIFT),

Vol. IV, No. 4, January - March, 1970, pp. 375-397.

RAO, B.S.:

Problems of Marketing Fish.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXIV, No. 10, January 1970, pp. 907-912.

Fish production in India has been developing fast in recent years. Marketing organisations have, however, not caught up correspondingly. In this background, the author points out, where the deficiencies lie and on what line improvements can be attempted. The efficient working of Fish Cooperative Marketing Societies in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore are also highlighted.

THIPCHAIMETHA, Thip:

Thai Paddy Marketing Cooperatives : Introductory Background.

THAILAND DEVELOPMENT REPORT,

Vol.V, No. October, 1969, pp.7-9.

Thailand's economy is basically an agricultural economy. Paddy is backbone of its agriculture. Thailand is a surplus country in rice. As in other underdeveloped countries, Thailand too has a defective marketing system. The middleman dominates credit and marketing. He exploits farmers, and indirectly, controls the country's economy. Through this article, the author explains the background under which the country started its Cooperative Movement. The structure and functioning of paddy marketing societies has been explained here.

---: Thai Paddy Marketing Cooperative : Some Aspects of Managerial Characteristics.

THAILAND DEVELOPMENT REPORT,

Vol. IV, No. 2, November 1969, pp.4-7.

It is the second part of the above article. In this part the author has mainly explained the structure and management of paddy marketing societies in Thailand.

WINTER, Lothar G.:

International Marketing Management Information System: A Tool For Increasing Exports.

FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW (ANNUAL NUMBER) (IIFT),

Vol.IV, No. 4, January-March, 1970, pp.479-496.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

ANSARI, I.A.:

Pattern of Government Assistance to Handloom Industry.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No. January 1970, pp.259-264.

The Handloom industry has been and still is the biggest cottage industry in India. By and large, the industry is not in sound condition. Thus there is every need to take adequate steps to put this industry back on a sound economic footing.

The article deals mainly the pattern of government assistance to this industry. The following main points are discussed in the article:

1. Pattern of Government assistance,
2. Working Capital Loans,
3. Institutional Finance,

4. Rebate on Sales,
5. Housing Colonies Scheme, for weavers,
6. Setting up of Cooperative Spinning Mills,
7. Setting up of Dye-Houses,
8. Proposed Schemes of Thrift Funds, and
9. The Conclusion.

EDITOR: A Hosiery Cooperative Clicks.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol. 19, No. 6, March 1970, pp.33-35.

"The society's policies closely conform to the standards of commercial performance of any privately managed business firm. There is a fine balancing of management policies with the external trade situation. The society is an apt illustration of good management practices for cooperatives". This handsome compliment has been paid to the Swadeshi Hosiery Cooperative Society, Ludhiana in a SIET Institute Study whose experts had a close look at the fortunes of the society since its inception in 1957. The study is an object lesson in what an industrial cooperative can achieve with a deeply involved membership, a sincere and enlightened leadership and an intelligent and consistent application of cooperative principles and techniques. Yet when this society started its career the outlook was bleak and the going rough. Three times during 13 years of its stormy existence, it was on the verge of being wiped out but for the dogged perseverance of its members who put the society withstood overwhelming odds and successfully came out of various trials, makes a fascinating reading and holds out many a lesson for the cooperatives and their detractors".

EDITOR: Cooperatives : Sugar and Spinning Unites far from Healthy.

THE COMMERCE,

Vol. 120, No.3081, May 23, 1970, pp.1084-1086.

It is a comment on the state of affairs shown in the recent publication of the Reserve Bank of India "Statistics of Non-Credit Societies".

"Every report that the Reserve Bank of India brings out on the state of health of the cooperative sector invariably paints a most unsatisfactory picture. And this is also the case with the recent report on the operation of the non-credit societies during 1967-68. The losses incurred by the societies during the year amounted to Rs.24.67 crores as compared to Rs.17.01 crores in the preceding year. Even those societies which were showing profits showed a deterioration in their operations with profits dropping from Rs.21.43 crores in 1966-67 to Rs.18.21 crores in the subsequent year. While, therefore, for the non-credit societies as a whole there was a profit of over Rs.4.4 crores in 1966-67, for the year 1967-68, there was a loss of nearly Rs.6.4 crores." Despite the Government assistance the condition of these societies is deteriorating. Special mention has been made of the sugar and spinning cooperatives. A suggestion has been made to conduct a study on causes of the failure and remedies to improve these cooperative societies.

SMOLENSKI, Wlodzimierz:

Organizational Structure of the Polish Producer Cooperative Movement.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST (RBI),

Vol. XXI, No.5, May 1970, pp.79-80.

SHUKLA, H.N.:

Industrial Cooperative Movement in Uttar Pradesh - A Profile.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No. 2, January 1970, pp.265-273.

Deals with the history of industrial cooperatives and their failures, success and present working in U.P. State of India.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

ARVIDSSON, Ragnar, and TAIMNI, K.K.:

Selecting Kingpins For Super-Bazars: Research Studies.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN,

Vol. 5, No.1, April 1970, pp.21-25.

It emphasises the important role played by Salesman. He is the key figure in running a successful business. Following are the main criteria of a good salesman:

1. Good behaviour towards customers,
2. Minimum leakages,
3. High Sales performances,
4. Law absenteeism, and
5. Devotion to work.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Consumer Sovereignty - Tasks Before Cooperatives,

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIII, No.3, January, 1970, pp.233-237.

In a planned economy, stress is laid on postponement of current consumption and on savings. There is also stress on exports with the result that such an ordinary fruit as banana, which is being exported to Russia and other countries, has become costly in India. Similar artificial scarcity has been created in other commodities too. Consumers are not very much aware of this facts. The cheap money and dear commodities policies and to earn foreign exchange at the cost of poor lot has completely taken out the sovereignty of consumer. The poor consumer is no more a king, rather an unrevolting slave of market law. Leaders often exhort the consumer to resist

the price rise and there are sporadic examples of the consumer putting up a brave front and voluntarily defend his interests. A consumer has to curtail his consumption to adjust his pocket with rising prices and poor supply to the commodities. The author puts a challenge and also a solution before the suffering consumers. He explains that well planned consumers cooperative societies will be able to protect the interest of consumers.

EDITOR: Switzerland - Activities and Programme of the Central Federation of Swiss Consumer Cooperatives.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

45th Year, 4/69, pp.91-92.

---: Papua and New Guinea - Wholesale Society for Sun Isles.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

45th Year, 4/69, pp.83-84.

CONSUMERS' COOP

KAMAT, G.S.:

Purchase Policies, Organisation and Procedures for Consumer Cooperatives.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October 1969, pp.129-140.

"In a consumer cooperative society purchasing is a management function. It is not an end in itself but it is conducted in a manner as would serve the interests of members of the society, who own, manage and control it. In this sense purchasing is also a service".

Following are the main points of the article:

1. Objectives of Purchasing:

The objectives of purchasing are:

- i. to maintain continuity of supply to support distributive trade of the unit.
- ii. to do so with minimum investment in inventory, consistent with safety and economic advantage.
- iii. to avoid duplication, waste and obsolescence in respect of goods,
- iv. to maintain standard of quality based on suitability of use.
- v. to procure goods at the lowest cost possible, consistent with quality and service required,
- vi. to maintain competitive position in the distributive trade.

1. Responsibility of Purchasing Within the Organisation.

2. Need for A Separate Purchase Section:

- a. better control over purchases,

- b. building up of a complete set of records pertaining to purchases, commitments and expenditure connected therewith,
 - c. concentration on purchasing, developing specified skills and clearcut procedures and resulting in efficient and economical procurement of goods.
 - d. better performance from other departments, (especially Sales), as they would be relieved of detailed buying responsibilities, interruptions and complications incidental to buying,
 - e. attention being paid to economic potentials of purchasing on their own merit which would make greater contribution to overall profitable operation.
2. Purchase Authorisation,
 3. Buying Operations;
 1. Market Research As An Aid to Purchasing,
 2. Scope For Entrusting Purchasing to Federations,
 3. Contractual Obligations,
 4. Purchasing position Today:
 - a. Government Civil Supplies Department (For controlled goods by allotment),
 - b. marketing societies and processing societies,
 - c. State and National Federations of consumer cooperatives,
 - d. wholesale private traders,
 - e. manufactures and stockists (for factory produced consumer goods),
 5. Controlled Goods,
 6. Non-Controlled Commodities,
 1. Manufactured Goods,
 2. Consignment Buying,
 - a. Simplification of purchase programme,
 - b. Avoidance of confusion as far as possible regarding varieties and other different prices,
 - c. Better guidance to customers,
 - d. relatively higher stock turnover and
 - e. a more economical and competitive business in the market.

KHORIN, V.:

The Present and the Future of Soviet Consumers' Cooperatives.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIII, No. 4, April 1970, pp.307-309.

RAO, S.B.:

Democratic Administration in a Consumers' Cooperative Society.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No. 1, October 1969, pp.105-128.

"The consumer cooperative society should confine to the universally accepted principles of cooperation, which make it a unique and quite distinct and different from other types of organisations. All the cooperative principles, including the principle of Democratic Administration, are equally dear and important and cannot be bargained.

Though there could be very little differences as to what is democracy and democratic administration in a consumer cooperative society, the details of the role and functions of democratic agencies like General Body and Board of Directors are to be worked out keeping in view equity, justice and efficiency of the organisation. Some guidelines were discussed in the paper.

It appears that though the democratic agencies are responsible and accountable for the working of the society, it does not mean that these have to manage the affairs of the society themselves. Apart from the fact that professionalisation of the jobs is not inconsistent with the cooperative principle it is most necessary and desirable. Perhaps, we would not be very much wrong if we observe that the recent trend is to have democratic control of the society rather than democratic management/administration of society.

In some of the provisions in the cooperative societies acts and rules and the byelaws of the societies and the practices followed in some cases are inconsistent with the accepted cooperative principles. It is time for the authorities to explain them in their entirety to find out how far they are consistent with the cooperative character and efficient management and take steps to set them right".

RAO, S.B.:

Basic Problems of Consumers' Movement.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, N . January 1970, pp. 239-246.

The author and others of the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona, made a study of 30 Wholesale/Central consumers cooperative societies in 9 States which incurred losses during 1967-68 which brought to light a number of operational deficiencies in the management of consumers' cooperative societies. But on a further reflection it appears that these defects were only apparent and there is something more basic and fundamental which requires immediate attention if the movement has to survive and be of service to the consumers. These basic or latent factors which

are hindering the progress of the movement are lack of know-how, atmosphere in the societies, cripple structure and lack of public awareness.

In the study some solutions are suggested to these urgent and basic problems are as follows:

1. Staff cadres and uniform service rules;
2. Training,
3. Incentive to Employees,
4. Relations between Board and Employees,
5. Improving the Structure,
6. State Level Planning Committee,
7. Efficiency Norms, and
8. Study of losses,

SARKAR, A:

Need for Rationalization of Consumer Cooperative Structure.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No. 1, October 1969, pp. 91-104.

Introducing of article, the author deals with the history, structure, function and successful working of consumers societies in Scandinavia. The author is optimistic on the future of consumers cooperatives in India. He suggests certain structural changes in the working of consumer movement in India. The following are the main points discussed:

1. Structural Pattern of Consumer Cooperatives in India,
2. Measures for Rationalization of Consumer Cooperative Structure.
3. The quality and Size of Retail Shops.

COOPERATIVE LAWS

EDITOR: France : Regulation Governing Cooperatives for Low-rent Housing.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

45th Year, 4/69, pp.69-70.

SESHADRI, P.:

Cooperative Law.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING,

Vol. 6, No.1, February 1970, pp.27-30.

Deals in brief with the certain powers of Registrars and the ruling given by Courts on above matter in various States of India.

SHRISHRIMAL, W.C.:

Amendment to the Cooperative Law in Maharashtra and the Future of Cooperative Movement.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY:

Vol. LIII, No. 2, October 1969, pp. 131-136.

VALKO, Laszlo:

International Review of Cooperative Legislation.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL (ICTC),

Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 17-20.

This is the first of a series of columns analyzing United States Cooperative Laws.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION:

EDITOR: Chile : An Example of Collaboration between the University and the Trade Union Movement.

LABOUR EDUCATION (ILO)

No. 17, December 1969, pp. 23-25.

DWIVEDI, R.C.:

Cooperation Education in Philippines.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI)

Vol. VII, No. 19, March 1, 1970, pp. 16-17.

MASOOD, M. Jawaid:

Cooperative Education and Training as an Aid to Socialist Pattern of Society.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI)

Vol. VII, No. 2, January 1970, pp. 285-292.

"It explains in brief the concept of socialist pattern of society and philosophy of cooperation and socialism. It also explains how socialism can be achieved through cooperation. Under the subtitle cooperation a nucleus of socialist patterns of society the following main points are elaborated:

1. Socialist Pattern of Society,
2. Philosophy of Cooperation and Socialism,
3. Cooperation as a Nucleus of Socialist Pattern, and
4. Conclusion.

In the conclusion the author summarised his points "Following from the above, the progress of the socialist pattern of society lies along a number of directions. Agricultural and industrial production, the growth of transport and power will gain momentum in the measure in which socialism develops at the level of the community through economically viable cooperative organisations, run on sound business principles. All this

calls for an army of efficient and skilled personnel, equipped with sound knowledge of the principles and methods of cooperation. This underlines the need for cooperative education and training without which the dream of socialist pattern of society shall remain buried in oblivion",.

NADKARNI, R.V.:

Role of the University Students in the Programme of Cooperative Education.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY;

Vol. LIII, No.4, April, 1970, pp.302-304.

STAERMOSE, Robert:

Cooperative Training and Educational Activities of the ILO,

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL (ICTC),

Vol.4, No. 2, pp.10-11.

Deals with the activities of the International Labour Organisation, in the field of Cooperative Education and Training.

WEERAMAN, P.E.:

Cooperative Education - Progress or Perish.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No. 2, January 1970, pp.275-284.

Deals with the importance of education for the success of cooperation. The central idea of cooperation is to protect themselves from the economic exploitation of middlemen, through self-help and mutual help. To turn this idea into a reality, various types of cooperative societies were organised in several parts of world, viz., cooperative credit, consumer cooperative, cooperative farming and agriculture, cooperative marketing, and industrial cooperative, etc. For the un-interrupted and healthy growth of the cooperative societies, a sound system of member education is the need of the Cooperative Movement. The author emphasises his views in the following words,

"The discipline required of the members of a cooperative society is one that has to be accepted voluntarily. The member has to be convinced that it is in the interests of himself and of his fellow members and this discipline has to be consolidated and developed if it is to bear full fruit. For both the original conviction of the necessity to freely accept a discipline as well as the subsequent consolidation and development of that discipline, education is absolutely necessary. Progress, therefore, depends upon this education and without education cooperation will be deviated into other forms and so perish".

Further the author explains the impact of cooperation in socio-economic development. The impact can be felt only when the societies are working on sound economic footing, which is possible only through enlightened members. The author cites the emphasises which has been given by Cooperative Principles Commission on the importance of the cooperative education. The article concludes ...

"Thus the Cooperative Movement will progress only if co-operators give due attention to cooperative education. If there be no cooperative education, before long the Cooperative Movement will lose its distinctive character and force, and with its disappearance from the world, the only hope of establishing economic democracy will have been lost without which political democracy will be of no avail. Thus we may conclude that cooperative education is the sine-qua-non of progress and that without cooperative education the Movement as well as democracy must perish".

YOUTH AND COOPERATION

EDITOR: Special Issue on "Youth and Cooperation", brought out by National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi (INDIA), of their Fortnightly Journal "THE COOPERATOR" Vol.VII, No.17, February, 1970.

The following main articles appeared in this issue:

DHARM VIR:

Students' Cooperatives and Cooperative Youth Work, pp.22-25.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Cooperation and University, pp.13-15.

HARDING, Wayne:

Youth and Power in Cooperatives, pp.28-34.

JAI BEHARI LAL:

Rural Youth and Cooperation, pp.19-21.

KRISHNASWAMY, N.:

Youth Movement in India: Retrospect and Prospect, pp.26-27.

SAHAY, B.N. and REDDI, S.V.: Youth Leaders for Cooperation, pp. 31-34.

The following are some articles on Youth and Cooperation appeared in other journals.

DWIVEDI, R.C.:

Cooperative Movement and the Youth,

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,

Vol. LXI, No. 9, March 1970, pp.567-580.

Deals with the role and obligation of cooperative movement to involve the youth in its activities. It also explains the area where youth can be involved in cooperative activities.

HARDING, Wayne:

Youth and Power in Cooperatives.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (AARRO)

Vol. 4, No.3, April 1970, pp.11 -15.

"Cooperatives were originally endeavours of working class people, either peasants or industrial workers, attempting as amateurs to engage in commerce. Because of shortages of capital by private entrepreneurs, indifference by government and much hard work and zeal on the part of these amateurs, many cooperatives "succeeded" that is, they became large endeavours. At some point in this "success" such cooperatives ceased to be exclusively activities of amateurs, that is, the members and part of their function was turned over to professionals, that is paid employees".

Later on with the technological changes the commerce became more complicated. Under such circumstances, these professional became more important part of the cooperative movement. They influenced the internal and external matters more than in the past. A sense of dominance developed in these professionals and office-bearers A "Office Politics" started in cooperative movement. This way the youth were left disinterested in participating in cooperative activities. To bring youth in cooperative fold, it has been suggested in the article that radical basis of cooperation is something that should appeal to youth, because of the pronounced radical goals of many youth activities.

MOHD ANWAR ALAM:

Youth and Cooperative Movement.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol. 19, No.6, March 1970, pp.8-9.

TEMBE, V.K.:

Youth and Cooperative Movement.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY.

Vol. LIII, No. 4, April 1970, pp.305-306.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

DESHPANDE, S.H.:

A Management Problems in Cooperative Farms.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Vol.V, No.19, May 9, 1970, pp.782-783.

"A distinguishing feature of the cooperative joint farm is that in it, along with land, labour is also pooled. In literature on cooperative farming, this particular attribute of the cooperative farm has generally remained ignored and consequently some of the vital problems affecting its working have received inadequate appreciation". This particular aspect has been discussed in the article elaborating the following

points:

1. Obligation to use labour,
2. Downward Adjustment impossible,
3. Rotation not Possible, and
4. Possible Solution.

KSHIRSAGAR, G.W.:

Audit of the Cooperative Societies,

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY:

Vol. LIII, No. 3, January 1970, pp.247-250.

It deals with the system of cooperative auditing in India and the West. The auditing of cooperative societies by the State is the distinct feature of the cooperative movement in India - vis-a-vis its counterparts in the U.K. and the Scandinavian countries. The author justifies the state audit under the circumstances, which inspires an element of confidence in cooperative societies. State auditors are generally impartial. It also deals with some theoretical aspects of auditing.

PADMANABHAN, K.R.:

An Approach to Audit Classification in Consumer Cooperatives.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI)

Vol.VII, No. 2, January 1970, pp.247-256.

One of the well-recognised methods of assessing the efficiency of a business organisation including a cooperative is to compare its performance with others operating in similar business and also between performances of the same organisation in successive years in a given period.

Such comparisons will enable the management to assess the effectiveness of the utilisation of the resources and handling of inventory and help them to locate the areas of inefficient operations and requiring attention with regard to their counterparts and provide correctives for improvement. Such a comparative assessment can be achieved through audit classification indicated after completion of audit.

The main points discussed are as follows:

1. Kinds of Audit,
2. Importance of Cost Audit,
3. Basis for Audit classification,
4. Standards for Audit Classification,
5. Need for Uniform Standards for Audit Classification,
6. Objective Character of Audit Classification,
7. Analysis Under Various Heads,

8. Management and Business,
9. In-Firm Comparison for the Present,
10. Training of Auditors,
11. Difficulty in Allocation of Marks, and
12. Conclusion: "To conclude, it may be seen that the various aspects indicated under broad heads in the annexure will serve as useful guidelines and will form the basis for the general assessment of the consumer cooperatives which have been found wanting for all these years in the matter of audit classification."

PURI, S.S.:

Cooperative Technocracy.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol.VII, No.1, October 1969, pp.11-17.

"Beginning as small institutions with a large degree of member participation in control and management, the cooperatives have grown into giant enterprises with their business decisions virtually centering in the managerial groups. The cooperatives still earn and strive for a broadbased member involvement in their affairs. But it is the professional employees, trained in business management, which have come to be the linchpin of the cooperative aspirations. Today cooperative technocracy constitutes, aboveall, the decisive factor in the success and progress of Western cooperatives. It is, therefore, not surprising that the burden of recent cooperative thought in several Western countries has been that if cooperatives are to survive and grow, they must be saved from cooperators". Contrary to that the role of cooperative employees in underdeveloped country may not strike as significant because cooperatives are still small institutions having less technical evolvement.

"Cooperatives will grow in size, functions and operations and will require increasingly professionally competent and cooperatively oriented men charged with the conduct of their affairs. For a developing country, it would be a sound strategy to anticipate these changes and to take advance action to foster the growth of cooperative technocracy suited to its requirements. If this is not done, the non-availability of cooperative personnel in right numbers and of right quality may prove to be the single most important bottleneck in the growth of Cooperative Movement". Following are the main points discussed and elaborated in article;

1. The Lay-out of Cooperative Technocracy:
 - A. One of the crucial problems of cooperatives in developing countries related to what may be described as the lay-out of cooperative technocracy. Recruitment of personnel, with requisite calibre and

insufficient numbers, retaining such personnel in cooperative service and their employment in the best possible manner - these are a set of tasks which pose a serious challenge".

- B. In developing countries, the ability of cooperatives to attract suitable personnel is severely inhibited. There is, in the first place, the inhibition resulting from a lack of an established image on the part of cooperatives as employers".

2. Functions of Cooperative Technocracy:

One of the crucial tasks in a strategy of cooperative development is to determine and revise, from time to time, the position of cooperative technocracy in the overall cooperative set up. There is often need and scope for experimentation and refinement in the formation of machinery of cooperative management and it is surprising how often the machinery gets moulded into a rigid frame.

RUDRABASAVARAJ, M.N.:

Application of PERT and CPM in Land Development Projects.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No. January 1970, pp.293-317.

Deals with application and usefulness of PERT (Programme Evaluation Research Technique) and CPM or Critical Path Method in development project.

SHEKHAWAT, G.S.:

Trained Manpower and Management Cadres for Cooperatives.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW (NCUI),

Vol. VII, No.1, October, 1969, pp.25-35.

TAIMNI, K.E.:

Will Cadres Work?

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION BULLETIN,

Vol. 5, No.1, April 1970, pp.6-7.

It is a brief comment on the proposed common cadre for cooperative officials.

---: Management Problems in Super Bazars.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT,

Vo.9, No.4, April 1970, pp.15-21.

---: Employees' Role in Cooperation.

YOJANA,

Vol.XIV, No.10, May 31, 1970, pp.8.

"Three obvious factors which have a crucial role to play in any strategy to develop the cooperative movement in India are the state, the membership of cooperative and the employees. Yet, almost always the emphasis since the very inception has been exclusively on the role, function and responsibility of the first two - the employees have, by and large, been considered to be of secondary importance. The consequences of such a serious lapse are to be seen in the halting growth which the movement has been able to make despite state assistance and sustained loyalty of the bulk of membership. Any attempt to discuss the role of the employees in the cooperative development in the country must necessarily embrace a two distinct aspects:

1. The employees' participation in cooperatives,
2. The management's attitude towards the employees".

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CANTO, Renato G.:

Annual Planning in the Philippines : Possibilities and Limitations.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH JOURNAL,

Vol. XVI, No. September 1969, pp.66-75.

EDITOR: Food and Population : (Over the Hump-21 and Wanted - A New Slogan -25).

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW 1970 - YEAR BOOK,

1970 - Year-Book, pp.21-29.

EDITOR: Far Eastern Round-Up.

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1970 - YEAR BOOK.

Year Book - 1970, pp.17-19.

EDITOR: FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1970 - YEAR BOOK, published a Regional Survey from page No. 75 to page No.301. The main Social, Political and Economic issues during 1969 are discussed in the survey. The following are the countries covered under the caption Regional Survey.

<u>Regional Survey:</u>	<u>from page No.</u>
1. Australia	75,
2. Bhutan	78,
3. Brunei	79,
4. Burma	80,
5. Combodia	88,
6. Ceylon	91,
7. China	97,

8.	Hongkong	117,
9.	India	135,
10.	Indonesia	149,
11.	Japan	161,
12.	Laos	179,
13.	Macao	185,
14.	Malaysia	187,
15.	Mongolia	206,
16.	Nepal	209,
17.	North Korea	214,
18.	North Vietnam	218,
19.	Pakistan	223,
20.	Philippines	231,
21.	Ryukyus	243,
22.	Sikkim	248,
23.	Singapore	249,
24.	South Korea	265,
25.	South Vietnam	273,
26.	Taiwan	281, and
27.	Thailand	289.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW - 1970 - YEAR BOOK,
Year Book - 1970, pp.75-301.

EDITOR: Indo-Soviet Cooperation - A Survey: (Published to mark
the Centenary of V.I. Lenin, Founder of the Soviet State).

COMMERCE,

Vol. 120, No. 3075, April 11, 1970, pp.120 (A Special Issue).

GADGIL, D.R.:

Planning and Economic Development in India and Japan.

THE MAHARASHTRI COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIII, No. January 1970, pp.187-191.

"In comparing experience of Japan and India in the approach and policies towards planning and economic development, we need not confine our attention to the post-war period. Planning, in the strict sense of the term, may be said to have begun in both Japan and India after World War II. However, national policies for bringing about economic development, and particularly modern industrialization, were initiated in Japan in the latter half of the 19th century, almost from the beginning of the Meiji Era. Such national policies could not

be adopted in India till the attainment of Independence". The main points discussed in article are as following:

1. Pre-1920 Development in Japan,
2. Post-War Advance in Japan,
3. Dualism in Japanese Economy,
4. Planning Policies in Japan,
5. Economic & Social Problems, and
6. Structure and Operation of Societies.

KITAMURA, Hiroshi:

Economic Development and Regional Cooperation in South-East Asia.

ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST,

Vol. XX, No. 2, September 1969, pp.1-8.

"Economic Regionalism appears today as one of the major goals of economic policy in the countries of South-East Asia. The growing emphasis being given to the concept of regional cooperation and integration implies a belief that more efficient solutions to some of the economic problems in this area can be found through a regional approach rather than through approaches on a national or global scale. This belief in the efficiency, and even the necessity, of such a regional approach is closely related to the recent world trends, partly of economic policy, partly of technology, and partly of historical and political developments of the human society."

In this article an attempt has been made to explain these various factors of the Regional Economic Cooperation South-East Asia. The following two main points have been elaborated in detail:

1. Operational approaches to South-East Asian Integration, and
2. Economic analysis in the Service of Policy Making.

NATH, Kamla:

Female Work Participation and Economic Development : A Regional Analysis.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Vol.V, No.21, May 23, 1970, pp.846-849.

This paper examines geographical differences in work participation rate among women among different States and districts of India. The hypothesis of falling female work participation rate with economic development is not corroborated by State level data but is supported by district level data.

The subject needs further detailed analysis, but the present analysis supports the expectation of a falling family work participation rate in the coming decades. The economic implications of this deserve study.

PANDEY, G.D.:

Panchyati Raj at the Crossroads.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.18, No.8, May 1970, pp.5-6 and 8

SINGH, Birkeshwar Prasad:

Leadership Pattern in Rural India.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.18, No. 8, May 1970, pp.7-8.

SINGH, M.P.

Planning Public Relations Campaign for Rural Upliftment.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol.18, No.6, March 1970, pp.31-32.

Deals with the various popular methods used for mass communication in rural areas in India.

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Indians in Malaya: Some Aspects of Their Immigration and Settlement (1786-1957).

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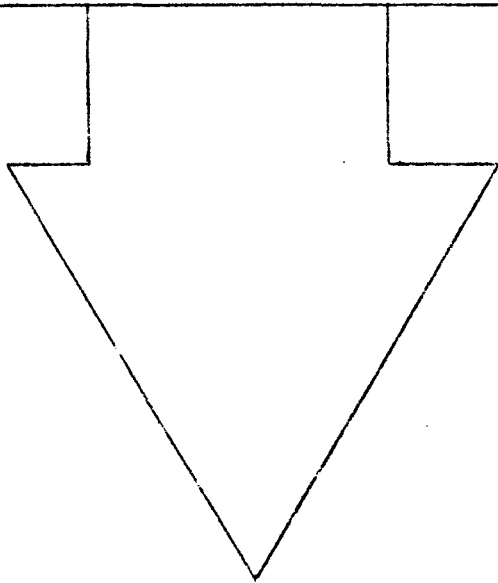
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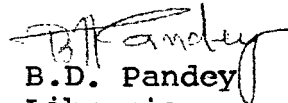
Dear Cooperator,

We are enclosing herewith the Documentation Bulletin for South-East Asia, Volume 5, Nos. 3 & 4, October 1970 and January 1971. The Bulletin has been divided into two parts, the first part consists of selected articles on Cooperation and allied subjects with annotations (self-explanatory articles are not annotated), and the second part consists of the classified list of books added to the ICA Library since the issue of the last Bulletin.

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With Cooperative Greetings,

Yours sincerely,


B.D. Pandey
Librarian

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P A R T I

SELECTED ARTICLES ON COOPERATION AND
ALLIED SUBJECTS

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

BAUER, P.T.:

Europe Developed Without Aid.

CERES (FAO Review), No. 13,

Volume 3, No. 1, January-February, 1970, pp. 33-37.

CERES has asked Prof. P.T. Bauer to express his reasons for opposing aid and Prof. Rene Dumont (page 38) to answer him. Their opinions sum up the controversy in many countries over the years for and against foreign aid.

The following are the main points of the article:

(1) Aid inhibits development, (2) Infrastructure is not ready-made, (3) Need is not a criterion, (4) Taxpayers' money, (5) Instrument of political strategy, (6) It should be selective.

DURIEUX, Jean:

The Effectiveness of Aid Depends Upon the Efficiency of Government.

CERES (FAO Review), No. 13,

Volume 3, No. 1, January-February, 1970, pp. 46-50.

Today's officials are in the development business and must possess a high degree of expertise. The main aspects discussed are as follows: (1) The state as entrepreneur, (2) Intricate problems, (3) The concept of knowledge, (4) A never-ending task, (5) Proceeding by stages.

EDITOR:

Foreign Investment in Developing Countries : A Pattern of Increasing Support from the Governments of the Capital-Exporting Countries.

OECD OBSERVER,

No. 47, August, 1970, pp. 3-8.

Increasing support for private investment flows to developing countries is currently being given by the member governments of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. The main instruments of this support are investment guarantee schemes, public investment corporations and other direct financing, pre-investment assistance fiscal incentives and exchange control preferences. Overall these amount to an important array of measures which can be expected in the long run to affect considerably the volume and character of the flow of external resources to developing countries.

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

This article, by Michael Emerson of the OECD Development Assistance Directorate, discusses first the background against which this generalised pattern of increasing governmental support has emerged. The main part of the article analyses investment guarantee schemes, which have in the past few years grown rapidly in number and size. A second article will deal with the other incentive measures. The whole set of facilities are described in detail in a new OECD publication to appear shortly.

JALAN, Bimal:

Performance and Aid Allocation.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, Annual Number 1971,
Volume VI, Nos. 3, 4 & 5, January 1971, pp. 387-392.

"Familiarity in aid, as in most human relationships, has bred cynicism - if not contempt. A particularly unifying example of this is the suggestion sometimes made that developed countries have become interested in the performance of developing countries as an excuse for not giving aid. Historically, it is true that the period of greatest activity in performance evaluation has coincided with a period of relative stagnation in aid - that is, the decade of the sixties. However, the reasons for the growing clamour for "performance" are somewhat more subtle and are to be found in the history of aid, its changing rationale and the reorganisation of aid that has taken place in the last decade.

The question of criteria for the evaluation of allocative performance can be resolved only if there is agreement on: (i) the objective of aid, and, (ii) the weight that should be given to performance (as defined by that objective) in the allocation of aid.

If this view is correct, it would seem that a political consensus on aid is more relevant to the question of choice of criteria than technical sophistication in constructing indices of self-help or effort. The issue is not whether the criteria should be technical or political - all technical solutions are based on some value judgements - but whether these value judgements are explicit and internationally shared, or implicit and subjective.

Unfortunately, not much attention has been given to this aspect of the question in international discussions. Unless the developing countries can take a lead, there is at least a chance that the matter will be resolved for them by development experts and the aid bureaucracy. And that would be a pity".

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)**MUBYARTO:**

Experts Need Not Clash.

CERES (FAO Review), No. 17,
Volume 3, No. 5, September-October, 1970, pp. 39-42.

The first problem faced by foreign and local development specialists is getting along together.

The following are the main points discussed in the article: (1) Gain and give, (2) A clear understanding, (3) Lift restrictions, (4) In mutual trust.

O.E.C.D.:

The AID Programmes of the Communist Countries.

OECD OBSERVER,
No. 46/June, 1970, pp. 36-38.

Detailed information on the development assistance programmes of the communist countries is presented in "Resources for the Developing World", the main purpose of which is to analyse the aid programmes of the member countries of OECD's Development Assistance Committee. This article is based on information to be found in this study.

(i) "Resources for the Developing World: The Flow of Financial Resources to the Less-Developed Countries", OECD, May 1970. See also "Policy in the Soviet Bloc on Aid to Developing Countries", by Vassil Vassilev in the "Development Centre Studies" series.

RUDRA, Ashok:

New Urgency About Aid.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,
Volume V, No. 32, August 8, 1970, pp. 1341-1345.

There is a familiar unreality that surrounds everything written on international aid by experts associated with international agencies. This is because of the underlying fiction that aid and development are purely economic problems.

In fact, aid and development issues are as much political issues. Aid is seldom given out of purely altruistic motives. More often, it is an instrument of foreign policy or even of exports for the aid-giving country. If experts pretend not to see this it is because they would otherwise lose their own *raison d'être*.

AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

This article maintains that the "Journal of World Trade Law" has done useful service by bringing together a competent collection of articles on aid raising all the relevant issues on aid and development and including articles which at least touch on the political aspects of international aid-giving. The author, however, doubts the unavoidable necessity of aid for development since there have been countries such as the Soviet Union which did develop, and China, which is developing, without foreign aid.

SHENOY, B.R.:
The Triple Failure.

FAREASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,
Volume LXIX, No. 36, September 5, 1970, pp. 23-25.

Aid to India, says a controversial economist, has failed to achieve any of its three main objectives. And India is nearer to communism today than ever.

WEST, Quentin M.:
U.S. Foreign Aid : What the Studies Say.

CERES (FAO Review), No. 17,
Volume 3, No. 5, September-October, 1970, pp. 43-47.

The biggest contributor re-examines its policies. The main points discussed are as follows: (1) Increase foreign aid expenditures, (2) Finance aid programmes for longer periods, (3) Steer toward multilateral aid, (4) Ease debt burden of developing nations, (5) Encourage outside private investment within developing nations, (6) De-emphasize "tied" forms of aid, (7) Special trade considerations, (8) More emphasis on agriculture and population programmes, (9) Separate military aid from other assistance programmes, (10) Create new aid agencies.

LAND REFORMS

EDITOR :

Land Reforms as an Instrument of Progress.

LAND REFORM LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES,
1970, No. 1, pp. 1-25.

The unequal distribution of land had always been the root cause of rural unrest and agricultural inefficiency. Unless the absentee landlords are completely erased from the agrarian maps of all countries, unless the fruits of hard labour is not enjoyed by the agriculturists, and unless the land is not given to the tiller of soil, the problem of rural unrest cannot be solved. The absentee landlordism will always be a great hindrance and obstacle to the agricultural progress and thereby the progress of the country. Therefore, it is true to say that land reform is an instrument of progress.

In this article the background information on land reforms problems, the progress achieved and suggestion for implementation are narrated. The following are the main points discussed in detail with their sub-headings:

- i. Introduction,
- ii. Customary Tenures: (A) - Other types of reform measures, (B) - Future action).
- iii. Nomadic Pastoral Economies : (A) Essential Reforms).
- iv. Feudalistic Tenures : (A) The system, (B) Requirements for future action).
- v. Individual Proprietorship Tenures : (A) The vicious circle, (B) The need for agrarian reform, (C) Previous and present land reform efforts, (D) The main aims of future agrarian policy, (E) Future possibilities for action, (F) Land floors and ceilings, (G) Regulations of farm labour conditions, (H) Regulating land reforms, (I) Maximum "economic" farming population, and (J) Productive employment of surplus farm population).
- vi. Land settlement,
- vii. Financing land reforms, and
- viii. Concluding remarks.

LAND REFORMS (contd)

JOSHI, P. C.:

Land Reform in India and Pakistan.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Volume V, No. 52, December 26, 1970, pp. A 145 - A 152.

A general survey of land reform policy and programmes in India and Pakistan during the two decades since independence suggests that:

- i) the social motivation for agrarian policy in both countries was provided by the contending pressures of the erstwhile semi-feudal landlords on the one hand and the emerging class of medium land owners and superior tenants on the other.
- ii) within this common frame the variations between India and Pakistan were determined by the relatively greater pull of the old landed class in Pakistan and of the upper layer of the peasantry in India.
- iii) in both countries the rural poor were neither articulate nor organised at the political level to exercise influence on land reform policy in their favour either at the stage of legislation or of implementation.
- iv) The impact of land reform has been positive for the intermediate classes which have been upgraded and pushed into a position of prominence both in the land and the power structures. On the other hand, the impact has been by and large negative for the rural poor. Land reform has been instrumental in disturbing the old framework within which the rural poor had some security without creating for them alternative forms of security.

Against this background, the increasing discontent of the rural poor provides the class motivation for a new type of land reform in the coming phase. In this new context, the scope for as well as the powerful impediments to implementing a radical land reform deserve attention.

The fast increasing politicalisation of the rural poor is making them deeply dissatisfied with, and intolerant of, their continuing deprivation. On the other hand, any bold initiative in the interests of the poor has to reckon now with the formidable economic power of the new landed class and the ramifications of this power in the political sphere.

The resolution of this contradictory pulls is the most formidable challenge confronting political elites in the coming years.

(This paper forms part of a bigger study on "Land Reforms and Agrarian Change in India and Pakistan" done at the Asian Research Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi).

LAND REFORMS (contd)

MADIMAN, S.G.:

Small Holder Agriculture versus Large Scale
Production in Asia.

LAND REFORM LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES,
1970, No. 2, pp. 63.

This paper is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the problems in countries or areas where peasant proprietorship tenure is the predominant characteristic of the agrarian structure, and the second part dealing with countries or areas where the peasant sector is operating side by side with a plantation sector.

SALOMON, G.:

Land Reform and the Promotion of Small Scale Industries
and Services through Rural Multi-purpose Cooperatives.

LAND REFORM LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES,
1970, No. 1, pp. 87-89.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL

CHUNG, Nam Kyu:

Cooperatives and Taxation.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Volume 1, No. 4, October-December 1970, pp. 63-71.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Cooperation in the Seventies.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION,
Volume 5, No. 1, October 1970, pp. 13-19.

"The New Year (1970) has ushered in a New Decade. We are already in the laps of the seventies. We do not know what the new decade has in store for us. Only crystal-gazers can make some intelligent anticipation by projecting the current trends in the future".

So far as the Cooperative Movement in India is concerned, some trends in the economic environments are quite noticeable. They are bound to affect, in a very important way, the working of our movement. They will throw up new challenges and opportunities before it.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL (contd)

To portray the cooperative movement in the seventies, we must analyse the trends in the economic situation. The main points are as follows :

- i. Green Revolution,
- ii. Intensive Scientific Agriculture,
- iii. The increased agriculture productivity.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

Cooperation in the Seventies.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Volume LIV, No. 1, July, 1970, pp. 7-12.

Deals with the past achievements and future challenge of cooperatives in India. Following are the main contents of this article : (i) The Nation will not wait, (ii) Energise yourself, (iii) Revolutions, Green and Red, (iv) The reward waiting to be won, (v) The call of the cities, (vi) Needs of small-scale industries, and, (vii) Opportunity beckons.

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EDITOR:

Role of the Cooperative Movement in Economic and Social Development : Resolution Adopted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council at its 48th Session on 169th Meeting on 26th May, 1970.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,
46th Year, 3/70, pp. 5-6.

-----: The ICA Central Committee prepares for the Seventies.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 6, 1970, pp. 219-221.

-----: The Cooperative Development Decade.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 6, 1970, pp. 207-218.

The first of January 1971 is the Cooperative Development Decade-Day, the day on which the International Cooperative Movement launches its Cooperative Development Decade.

What is this Cooperative Development Decade? To start with, it is a pronouncement of a determination to succeed. It is the ICA's way of telling the world that over the next ten years the international cooperative movement intends, as its contribution to the U.N. Second Development Decade, to undertake a concerted and intensive campaign for the promotion of cooperatives in developing countries.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL (contd)

The following eight aspects are dealt with in detail:

1. How did the Cooperative Development Decade come about?
2. The contribution of Cooperators to the Cooperative Development Decade.
3. The contribution of governments to the Cooperative Development Decade.
4. The contribution of voluntary organisations to the Cooperative Development Decade.
5. The United Nations contributions to the Cooperative Development Decade.
6. How can these various contributions to cooperative development be coordinated within the framework of the CDD.
7. The role of COPAC.
8. The role of the ICA.

HAQUE, Zahurul:

Why Cooperation?

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Volume 1, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 33-36.

HOLMBERG, Arne:

The ICA Office for East and Central Africa.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 5, 1970, pp. 168-173.

It deals with the working of the ICA Regional Office in Africa.

I.C.A.: The Cooperative Movement and the Staff.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Volume 1, No. 5, October-December 1970, pp. 41-55.

KAMP, C.:

The International Working Party of Cooperative Librarians and Documentation Officers.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 5, 1970, pp. 174-177.

Deals with the discussions and recommendations of the Working Party.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL (contd)

KLIMOV, Alexander:
Lenin and Cooperation.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 5, 1970, pp. 191-196.

"In the year of the centenary celebrations of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, the International Cooperative Alliance publishes an account of that Russian Statesman's influence on the development of cooperation in the USSR. The Alliance is pleased having the President of the Board of Centrosoyus and a Vice-President of the ICA as the author of this commemorative article".

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R.:
Democracy on Paper.

CERES (FAO Review), No. 17,
Volume 3, No. 5, September-October, 1970, pp. 48-50.

Many cooperatives suffer from the apathy of their members and their leaders often like it that way. The main points of the article are as follows:

1. Too narrow aims,
2. Unable to feel free,
3. Adaptability and dynamism.

-----: Sarvodaya and Cooperation : A Synthesis.

KHADI GRAMODYOG,
Vol. XVII, No. 4, January 1971, pp. 264-270.

Sarvodaya and cooperative principles have the same aim to bring equality among all the groups of the society on one hand and on the other, to eliminate the exploitation of weaker sections. There are similarities and differences between the two and their scope also may be different from each other. But for the welfare of the people, they have produced a system which can be adopted by the society easily. This article indicates such probabilities.

Following are the main contents discussed in detail:
(i) Society under Sarvodaya, (ii) Cooperation, (iii) Similarities (individual freedom, Social obligation, Economic equality or distributive justice, Democracy, Moral values and decentralisation and, Elimination of exploitation, (iv) Cooperation - A stepping stone.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL (contd)

LIDLAW, A.F.:

Cooperatives and Development.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 6, 1970, pp. 222-229.

A paper prepared for the Conference on the role of the International Cooperative Press in the field of education and information on the subject of development and developing countries. The main points discussed are as follows : (i) The old and the new view, (ii) Resolutions on cooperatives in development, (iii) What is development?, (iv) Any place for cooperatives?, (v) Special values of cooperatives in development, (vi) Obstacles and impediments, (vii) Dangers in the development role, and (viii) The situation in advanced countries.

MENDOZA, Eugenio V.:

The Role and Functions of Apex Cooperative Organisations.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.)

Volume 1, No. 4, October-December 1970, pp. 31-35.

It is the reproduction of a paper which was submitted by the author in the seminar organised by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre on "Organisation and Functioning of Cooperative Unions in South-East Asia". The main points discussed are as follows:

1. The role of apex organisations,
2. The functions of apex organisations,
3. Trading (business) functions,
4. Non-trading functions.

RANADE, S.N.:

I.L.O. and Cooperative Development.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Volume VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 389-397.

Deals with the role and achievements of ILO in strengthening the cooperative movement all over the world, especially in the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

COOPERATION GENERAL, PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS
AND INTERNATIONAL (contd)

SAXENA, S.K.:

The Cooperative Development Decade is born.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, No. 13, January 1, 1971, pp. 14-15.

The first of January 1971 is Cooperative Development Decade - Day, the day on which the International Cooperative Movement launches its Cooperative Development Decade.

The article deals in brief the policies and programmes of the International Cooperative Alliance during the Cooperative Development Decade.

COOPERATION GENERAL : ABROAD

ECONOMIC BRANCH (AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF):

Cooperative Business in Canada.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Volume VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 433-453.

Deals with the history, structure, achievements, present position and statistics of the cooperative movement of Canada. The following are the main points discussed :

- (i) Beginnings, (ii) Growth, (iii) Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives, (iv) Cooperative Wholesales, (v) Financial structure, (vi) Fishermen's cooperatives, (vii) Service cooperatives, (viii) Production cooperatives, (ix) Cooperatives in the North, (x) Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires, (xi) Supervision and direction, (xii) Education, (xiii) External Aid Office, and (xiv) Taxation.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

ADEYEYE, O.:

Cooperative Development through Institutional
Adaptation : The Nigerian Experience.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,
46th Year, 2/70, pp. 13-17.

The editors note is itself a summary of the article, which is reproduced below:

"The problem of adaptation of traditional institutions to present situations and their gradual evolution towards "modern" forms of cooperatives enabling them however to maintain their essentially indigenous character raised to operational activities in the field, the International Labour Office has prepared a study on the "Non-governmental Forms of Cooperation" designed to throw more light on this "hot" topic. We are thus particularly pleased to publish in "Cooperative Information" the opinion of a Nigerian historian who has studied in his country the relations existing between traditional associations and cooperatives, and his conclusions on the role of these two forms of associations in development through popular participation".

"A noteworthy trend of cooperative development in Nigeria, especially since the 1950s is the application, in a number of areas, of cooperative techniques to traditional socio-economic institutions for the formation of modern cooperatives. A good example is in the field of credit and the focus in this short article is on the traditional self-help credit organisation commonly known in English as Contribution Society but differently termed "Esusu" among the Yoruba of Western Nigeria, as "Isusu" among the Ibo and Ibibio of the East, as "Dashi" among the Nupe and "Adashi" among the Hausa of the North. Because of its long standing and popularity throughout the country, the organisation promises to be of immense possibilities, if properly developed. It is, therefore, important to examine the nature of the institution, its relevance to modern cooperatives as exemplified by the Nigerian experience and the prospects for impact".

The following three aspects are discussed in detail:

1. The Traditional Self-help Credit Societies,
2. The Nigerian Experience - Old Wine in a New Bottle,
3. What further prospects?

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

AHMED, Muslaihuddin:

Co-operatives in Iran.

KURUKSHETRA,

Volume 19, No. 4, November 16, 1970, p.20

Deals in brief the working of rural cooperatives in Iran.

EMAMI, Mansour:

Present Status of Cooperative Societies in Iran.

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Volume 1, No. 2, April-June, 1970, pp. 31-35.

Deals with the present history, structure and achievement of the Cooperative Movement in Iran through the Central Organisation of Rural Cooperatives.

FAVIER, J.:

Aspects of the Cooperative Movement in Dahomey.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,

46th Year, 2/70, pp. 33-50.

The article has been mainly divided into three parts. Part first deals in brief the present position of the Cooperative Movement in the country. Second part deals with some of the important aspects of the movement and the third part deals with the work done by foreign cooperators.

"Cooperation in Dahomey is represented in the main by farming cooperatives, other forms of cooperation being either non-existent or still in an embryonic state, according to Mr. Varissou, Director of Cooperation to the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperation. At the beginning of 1968, 45 out of 105 cooperatives regularly constituted since 1958 were functioning normally. This is a result of the inadequacies of administration entrusted with advising and instructing the members of the cooperatives, the vast majority of whom are illiterate and hardly know anything about the running of cooperatives. However, in addition to the cooperatives, there are approximately 300 pre-cooperative group known as "groupments a vocation cooperative".

"The cooperative movement, which the Dahomey Government nevertheless considers as its main tool for overcoming under-development, derives mainly from two sources. On the

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

one hand there are the cooperatives closely administered and supervised by the Minister of Rural Development and Cooperation and the National Society for Rural Development. On the other hand, there are the cooperatives set up and financed by foreign development companies such as the International Company for Rural Development. Some of the most interesting cooperatives are probably those sponsored by the Union of Swiss Consumer Cooperatives".

The following are the main points elaborated in detail:

1. Cooperation and the "palm-tree problem",
2. The work of the authorities,
3. The SONADER: SONADER is a joint-private company "having as its objective the development, organisation, equipment and administration of agricultural cooperatives in Dahomey with the purpose of carrying out or promoting all action tending to increase agricultural production and modernise rural life" (Decree of 8 July 1962 - No. 191 Pr/MAPC - of the Journal Official du Dahomey dated 15 July 1961).
4. The pioneer Cooperative Village of Okpara,
5. The work of the Union of Swiss Consumer Cooperatives,
6. Some other aspects of the Cooperative Movement.

KAMAT, G.S.:

Restructuring the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, No. 6, September 15, 1970, pp. 10-11 and 22.

The Governor-General of Ceylon had recently appointed a Royal Commission on the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon which submitted its report in 1969. The document can be considered as an important landmark in the history of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon. The Chairman of the Commission was Dr. A.F. Laidlaw, the well-known authority on Cooperation from Canada. Mr. S.S. Puri, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission of India was also a Member (Commissioner) while other Commissioners were from Ceylon.

The articles deal with the main recommendations of the Commission. The following are the main recommendations: (i) Terms of reference, (ii) No return to pre-war concepts, (iii) A package of elements of cooperative development, (iv) The National Cooperative Development Corporation, and (v) The Movement and the State.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

NASEEM, A.A.:

Cooperation as a basis of economic system in Pakistan.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),

Volume 1, No. 3, July-September, 1970, pp. 15-19.

One positive step was taken when land reforms were introduced in the country some years ago. Another reform based on maximum holding may be a useful thing. If the proposed system were to be adopted, this would be necessary. Similarly something should be done about the concentration of economic power into the hands of a few industrialists. Some of the measures enumerated below would prove useful:

1. Enforcement of strict anti-cartel rules.
2. Revision of the tax structure so that a greater share of wealth of industrialists goes in taxes.
3. Adoption of legal measures which will make transference of these taxes to the consumer impossible.
4. It may be made mandatory to donate a percentage of profits to cooperatives set up by industrial workers.
5. Instead of cash workers may be issued shares of the projects in which they work as periodical bonus. These may be non-negotiable unless sold to a cooperative.
6. Cooperatives may be given a pre-emptory right to purchase up to 51 per cent of shares in any new enterprise. They may also have such a right in case of any new shares offered for sale in the market.

PICKETT, L.E.:

Cooperative Villages in Africa.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),

46th Year, 1/70, pp. 55-56.

"The term "cooperative village" has different connotations in different countries of Africa. Strictly speaking in the technical sense, there are probably few if any village communities registered per se as cooperative societies under the cooperative laws, and therefore the word "cooperative" comes to be used in its descriptive rather than in its legal and technical sense.

In Africa the term cooperative village is used to describe activities of basically two different kinds. The first activity is that of working together - the literal meaning

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

of the word cooperate. This working together may be total, i.e. without any individual activity. All work is communal and the benefits therefore are primarily for the community as a whole. On the other hand the working together may be mixed with individual activities undertaken by the members for their own personal benefit. The second activity which the term cooperative village is used to describe is that of rendering services to a predominantly cooperative community. Villages may be established to provide facilities and amenities to farmers and other rural people who already have their cooperatives in existence for other needs. Where villages are set up, for example in resettlement schemes, cooperatives are often encouraged as a simultaneous development to be the basic institution for the village, and where such cooperatives meet the majority of the needs of the villagers, and where the greater part of the villagers are members, the village becomes a "cooperative village".

In this article, an attempt has been made to study these cooperative villages in Tanzania, Congo Kinshasa, Jeunesse Pionniere Agricole, Togo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Dahomey, Sudan, Ghana and Tunisia.

SEIBEL, H. Dieter:

Indigenous Economic Cooperation and its development function in Liberia.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),
46th Year, 3/70, pp. 11-53.

The introduction of the article deals in brief the history and structure of the Cooperative Movement in Liberia. The objective of the article is mentioned below: "It is not our intention to develop a new theory of cooperative societies in order to support African Socialism. We rather analyse autochthonous cooperative societies in Africa and the possibilities of their modernisation. The social and economic development of Africa would be enhanced if the governments of African States as well as the foreign development aid agencies, would concentrate on the modernisation of traditional African cooperatives instead of introducing Western or Eastern Cooperatives from abroad.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

The following study aims at presenting the full range of indigenous forms of economic cooperation : What are the traditional forms of economic cooperation? How have they adapted to the new market economy? And which new types of economic cooperation have originated from them? Since the administration of a random sample of all African tribes would have been too expensive, a single country had to be chosen. Liberia was selected for two reasons : (a) selecting of tribes from different countries may easily lead to a bias by studying only those tribes with an elaborate cooperative system, or only those which are easily accessible, etc. Studying all tribes in a single country avoids such a bias, and, (b) Liberia and Ethiopia are the only African countries where indigenous forms of cooperation may have developed on their own since these two countries have not been (apart from a short period in the case of Ethiopia) under colonial rule. Liberia was selected because the author was offered to head the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Liberia.

Following are the main points discussed in detail :

- (1) Population and economy, (2) Definition of cooperative,
- (3) Typology of forms of economic cooperation,
- (4) Cooperation based on work, (5) Cooperation based on saving, (6) The modernisation of traditional cooperatives.

SPAULL, Hebe:

Survey of the Cooperative Development in Four African Countries.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Volume 63, No. 5, 1970, pp. 178-189.

Following are the main points of survey discussed in detail: (1) Ghana's Cooperative stimulated by New Constitution, (2) Dahomey's Cooperatives' progress with Swiss help, and, (3) ILO Aid for Ivory Coast and Niger Cooperatives.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

TEXIER, J.M.:

Aspects of Cooperation in Venezuela (contd).

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),
46th Year, 1/70, pp. 9-53.

This is the second part of the article on the cooperative movement in Venezuela. Deals with the financial aspects of the movement.

The criteria observed in relation to the financing of cooperatives are as follows : "We should distinguish between :

- i) the financing of programmes likely to favour the development of cooperatives,
- ii) the direct financing of programmes of cooperative development,
- iii) the financing of loans to cooperatives,
- iv) the financing of loans by the cooperative movement itself, from its own funds.

The role played by institutions which are active in both the urban and the rural sectors :

- i. Official institutions : "Foundation for Community Development and Assistance to Municipalities, Ministry of Development, Venezuelan Corporation for Development (VCD) and, Rural Welfare Council.
- ii. The Banks : (1) The Labour Bank, (2) The Industrial Bank, (3) Other Banks, and, (4) National Loan and Savings Organisation).
- iii. Foreign organisation of an international nature : (1) Agency for International Development, (2) The Inter-American Development Bank, (3) Other American organisations, (4) The Christian Democratic Party and the Christian Trade Unions of Germany, (5) Misereor, (6) Institutions responsible for the financing of agricultural loans, (7) BAF Credit Programmes, (8) Normal Programme of loans to small producers, (9) Programme of supervised credit, (10) Experimental project of supervised loans at "EL CORTEJO", (11) Special plans for the financing of "LAS MAJACUAS", (12) Fisheries, (13) Special MAC/BAP Plan for the development of the production of Mussels "CRIA DE MEJILLONES", (14) Other programmes, (15) Agreements with

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

- private banks, (16) Marketing operations, (17) The "MERCADERO" Act, (18) "MERCADOS CAMPESINOS", (19) Limited effect of the present system of agricultural credit, and, (20) Proposals for the creation of a New Agricultural Credit Bank).
- iv. The National Coffee and Cocoa Fund (NCCF),
- v. "CIARA" Foundation for Research and Training in relation to the Agrarian Reform : (1) Role of the CIARA Foundation, (2) Education and training, (3) From supervised credit to controlled credit, (4) The "UNION DE PRESTATARIOS" as the organisational framework of controlled credit, (5) Attempts to finance cooperatives through their own resources, (6) General concept, objectives, organisation, (7) Factors limiting the action of savings and loan societies of the CUNA type in the rural areas of developing countries, (8) An attempt to organise credit on a regional basis between cooperatives of the CUNA type : "FOMENTO", (9) Development of credit and savings cooperatives in the State of Lara, and, (10) An experiment in agricultural credit within a CUNA-type credit and savings cooperatives).
- vi. "National Savings and Credit Institution",
- vii. Two Abortive Projects : (1) Project prepared by the National Federation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, and (2) Project for the creation of a Cooperative Agricultural Credit Institution).
- viii. Conclusion : Following are the main points under conclusion (1) In the agricultural, (2) In the urban-industrial sector, (3) Credit to cooperatives, (4) Self-financing and cooperative credit, (5) Joint liability, and, (6) Programme planning and participation)

"One finds, in Venezuela, an excessive dispersion of the financial assistance made available for development programmes and, directly or indirectly, for cooperatives. This is uneconomical, and one can only be struck by the disproportion between the amounts which have been invested in the sectors where cooperatives exist or might be developed and the degree to which they have in fact benefited".

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (contd)

TUN, M.C.:

Co-ops : Radical Hybrids.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW,

Volume LXXI, No. 1, January 2, 1971, pp. 34-35.

Although historically cooperatives originated within the fold of capitalism and in opposition to it, those the revolutionary government is now setting up in Burma are being created within the fold of socialism and in furtherance of it. Besides this basic difference, the new coops have other features which distinguish them from those in the U.K. and the U.S., and also from western socialist versions. Nor are they like those Burma had in the past.

The main long term purpose of the new coops is to eliminate the lingering, but still considerable, private sector from Burma's economy. Their immediate objective is to take over from the state run people's shops the work of retail distribution.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT : INDIA

DUBHASHI, F.R.:

Maharashtra's White Paper on Cooperative Reorganisation : A Critical Appraisal (in three series).

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, July 15, August 1, and August 15, 1970, pp. (9-10 and 22), (11-13 and 21), and (9-11).

The White Paper on "Reappraisal, Revitalisation and Reorientation of the Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra aims at elimination of some of the defects and shortcomings of the Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra State. The defects and shortcomings of the Indian Cooperative Movement are well-known and the Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra, though at the vanguard of the Cooperative Movement in India, shares them with Cooperative Movement in other States in India. These defects and shortcomings have been repeatedly brought out by the reports on the Cooperative Movement and

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT : INDIA (contd)

other documents which seek to analyse or evaluate the Movement. Among the principal defects are :

(1) the weak and non-viable character of primary cooperative credit societies, (2) generally low standards of managerial efficiency, (3) domination of cooperatives by vested interests leading to the neglect of the small farmer, (4) Mounting overdues, (5) failure to link agricultural credit with marketing, (6) failure to undertake genuine marketing activity, (7) under-utilisation and losses incurred by the agricultural processing cooperatives, and, (8) a large proportion of dormancy specially amongst the industrial cooperatives.

The White Paper draws attention to all these maladies of the Cooperative Movement in Maharashtra but while it is easy to identify the maladies of the Cooperative Movement, it is difficult to suggest effective remedies and it is particularly necessary to take care to see that the remedy does not prove worse than the disease.

In the light of the White Paper the author has analysed the following points in detail:

1. Cooperative Principles and their application,
2. Controversial proposals in the report,
3. Reorganisation of the marketing structure,
4. Outer structure or inner strength?
5. Cooperation versus Compulsion,
6. Consumer Cooperative Movement,
7. The fundamentals of cooperative action,
8. Reorientation of government policy, and,
9. Complacency, the first danger.

GADGIL, D.R.:

An Integrated Cooperative System.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Vol. VII, No. 3, April, 1970, pp. 339-346.

The learned author explains the very complicated nature of the Indian cooperatives. He compares our movements with Japan and Israel. He says, in these two other countries, the cooperative movements is people's movement, while in India it is government initiated. He justifies the governmental assistance. Further, he emphasises that the development of cooperative movement in different parts of the country is quite uneven. Few States have done well while few are laying behind. Even the assistance given by the government and the Reserve Bank of India etc., are

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT : INDIA (contd)

unevenly distributed. It is not going to that sector of people who really want it. Therefore, he suggests a coordinated integrated cooperative system. This can be achieved through honest and dedicated cooperative leadership. If the present state of affair will continue the cooperatives may not bring the desired fruits. Finally, he warns in the following words:

"There is today a crisis. Something has to be done about it. Existing cooperative organisation and thought cannot serve our purpose. We must put forth the type of leadership, the type of thinking and also determine the direction which we really want in the future. I am afraid that unless we do this the blind faith in the cooperatives which is still persisting in the Indian public opinion may not be retained some years after".

GUPTA, R.N.:

Role of Publicity in building up dynamic cooperative sector.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, No. 9, November 1, 1970, pp. 23-26.

The promotion of Cooperative Movement is an accepted objective and instrument of our national policy. It is so because cooperation is the one effective means to the attainment of democratic socialism which India is pledged to achieve. Symbolizing the middle path which our country is treading both in the economic and political spheres, it steers clear of the evils of the two extremes represented by exploitative capitalism on the one hand and unalloyed statism on the other.

Due to several reasons the advancement of cooperative sector was very slow. "But perhaps the one single factor which more than any other has held back the onward progress of the movement is the absence of a vigilant, vital and kicking "cooperative press" on its side. The Cooperative Movement aims at educating and reaching millions of people and creating for itself a significant place in the economic structure of the society. It, therefore, needs powerful organs of public opinion to support it".

The most power media of communication and publicity the press is controlled by private interests. The private press is apathetic, towards cooperatives. However they often highlight the failures of cooperatives. Therefore an effective system of cooperative press will have a good impact on the cooperative movement.

COOPERATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

BLISHEN, A.G.:

Swedish Cooperation.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 7, July 1970, pp. 23-25 and 30.

A presidential viewpoint of the NCMA tour from the author.

CARLSSON, Alf:

Recruitment and preparation in Sweden of cooperative experts for developing countries.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Vol. 63, No. 6, 1970, pp. 234-235.

There is a growing need of cooperative experts in various fields in developing countries. The development of the Nordic cooperative projects in Kenya and Tanzania has sharply increased the demand for experienced cooperative personnel from the Nordic countries, but through coordinated recruiting procedures and a joint preparatory programme they have been able to meet this increased demand satisfactorily.

EDITOR:

Special Number on "Technical Assistance, Trade & Aid Programme" brought out by the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, of their quarterly journal "INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW", Vol. VII, No. 4, July 1970, pp. 484-619, covering the various aspects of the subject.

1. Foreign Aid for Cooperative Development, by S.S. Puri.
2. The Cooperative Development Decade, by Dr. S.K. Saxena.
3. FAO's Technical Assistance activities in India, by Cedric Day.
4. Projects of Technical Assistance in Collaboration with U.S. Cooperatives, by Wallace J. Maddock.
5. Role of the Indian Cooperative Movement in providing technical know-how and training to other developing cooperative movements, by P.R. Dubhashi.
6. International and Regional Cooperation for Agricultural and Rural Developments through farmers cooperatives, by J.M. Rana.
7. International Collaboration for Cooperative Development, by B.K. Sinha.

COOPERATIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (contd)

8. Technical Assistance Trade & Aid Programme, by Paul Pothén.
9. Foreign Aid and Cooperation, by Dr. S. Dandapani.
10. Cooperatives in Export Trade in India, by G.K. Sharma.
11. Swedish Cooperative Assistance to Developing Countries, by Alf Carlsson.
12. The Role of National Cooperative Union of India in the International Technical Assistance, by Dr. R.C. Dwivedi.
13. Cooperative Technical Assistance Retrospect and Prospect, by M.V. Madane.

SATRAPHAI, Thanu:

Problems of Receiving Cooperative Technical Assistance.
 COOPERATIVE REVIEW, (W.P.C.U.),
 Vol. 1, No. 4, October-December 1970, pp. 36-40.

This article is the reproduction of the paper which was submitted by the author in the Seminar on "Role of Cooperation in Socio-Economic Development" organised by the ICA in 1964. The main contents are as follows :

1. History of Technical Assistance to Cooperatives in Thailand.
2. Foreign Technical Assistance versus the need of the recipient countries.
3. Selection of participants.
4. The working of the counterparts.
5. Bilateral agreement versus multi-lateral agreement.
6. Experiences and background of the experts and their effective uses in a recipient country.

WATKINS, W.P.:

Field of Technical Assistance.
 COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
 Vol. 1, No. 4, October-December, 1970, pp. 56-62.

The article is the reproduction of the paper which was submitted by the author in the Seminar on "The Role of Cooperation in Socio-Economic Development" organised by the ICA. The main contents of the paper are : (1) Objects and methods of technical assistance, (2) The various fields, (3) Education and training, (4) Agriculture, (5) Industrial cooperation, (6) Consumers' cooperation, (7) Housing, and (8) Services.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

BHAT, P.S.:

Working of Housing Cooperatives in Mysore State.

THE HOUSING TIMES,

Vol. VI, No. 1, August 1970, pp. 12-13 and 19.

CHIARAVIGLIO, Curio:

New Horizons of Social Development.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,

Vol. 63, No. 6, 1970, pp. 230-233.

EDITOR:

Special issue on "HOUSING COOPERATIVES IN POLAND" brought out by the Supreme Cooperative Council, Warsaw, Poland, in their bi-monthly journal "POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW", 5-6/1969, pp. 2-35.

The following main articles appeared in this issue :

1. The role of housing societies in the solution of the housing problem in Poland, pp. 2-7.
2. Organisational principles of housing cooperative societies in Poland, pp. 8-11.
3. Cooperative settlements in Poland, beginnings, development, future prospects, pp. 12-17.
4. Cooperative housing resources, pp. 17-19.
5. Self-government in housing societies, pp. 22-24.
6. The Scientific Council of Housing Societies, p. 27.
7. Socio-educational activity in housing societies, pp. 28-31.
8. The "Przymorze" General Housing Cooperative Society in Gdansk, pp. 32-35.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING (contd)

KASPERSKI, Witold:

Housing Cooperatives in Peoples Poland.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, No. 10, November 15, 1970, pp. 17-20.

Housing cooperative societies in Poland were founded by working people who wanted to improve their living conditions. From the very beginning the movement was socially progressive, because the endeavour to solve the housing problem was an integral part of the struggle for the social liberation of working people.

The following are the main points discussed in the article : (i) Origin and development of housing societies in Poland, (ii) The Cooperative Housing Movement in People's Poland, (iii) Cooperatives and Members, (iv) Cooperative building, and, (v) Problem of further development.

NADKARNI, R.V.:

New Organisational Pattern for Cooperative Housing.

THE HOUSING TIMES,

Vol. VI, No. 1, August 1970, pp. 8-10.

A radical change in the organisational pattern of cooperative housing has been proposed by the author, who is a leading cooperator and one interested in reorienting cooperative endeavour to the greater benefit of the common man. Pertinent suggestions made in this article are worth consideration of cooperators who have at heart the growth and progress of the Cooperative Movement in India in the right direction. In the introduction, the author describes in brief the history of cooperative housing in India. The problems and suggestions given by the author are as follows:- (i) Fake Co-ops, (ii) Swedish model, (iii) More work for Federation, (iv) Working norms, (v) Raising funds, (vi) Direct LIC contracts, and, (vii) More work.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING

AHMAD, Khatijah:

Review of Agricultural Credit in West Malaysia.
 REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC MALAYSIA,
 Vol. 3, No. 1, June 1969, pp. 11-26.

"This article is based on the Report to the Working Committee Konggres Ekonomi Bumiputra Kedua which led to the establishment of Bank Pertanian Malaysia in April 1969".

Agricultural credit can be an important accelerator of agricultural development. In order to produce more farmers must spend more - on improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, animal feeds, production implements and hired labour for land preparation and harvesting. Such expenditures must be financed either out of savings or by borrowing for the period between the date when supplies, equipment and labour services must be purchased and the time when the harvests can be sold.

Credit and Agricultural Policy: Credit can become an effective tool for implementing the specific policy of agricultural diversification: "an broadening of the base of the agricultural sector to ensure that its annual contribution to overall development will be less subject to the market vicissitudes confronting individual commodities especially rubber". Other points discussed are as follows:- (i) Supply of credit, (ii) Public sector long-term investment in agriculture, (iii) Private sector short, intermediate, medium and long-term credit to agriculture, and, (iv) Conclusion.

AMES, J.W.:

Cooperative Credit Arrangements in Sweden.
 COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
 Vol. 1, No. 4, October-November 1970, pp. 24-30.

EDITOR:

Cooperative Thrift and Credit in India.
 COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST,
 Vol. XXI, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 167-170.

-----: Developments in Cooperative Banking.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST,
 Vol. XXI, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 162-167.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

EDITOR:

Annual Review of Short-term and Medium-term Credit Limits for Agricultural Purposes for the year 1969-70.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST,
Vol. XXI, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 170-171.

GARG, J.S., SHUKLA, D.S., and RAI, S.N.:

Institutional Credit - Its Impact on Agricultural Production & Income (A Case Study).

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 477-482.

"To keep pace with the increasing population in the country all efforts have to be made to boost the food production. The adoption of modern agricultural technology, which includes the use of quality seeds, fertilizers, efficient irrigation and plant protection-measures, is an important step for the same. Such steps naturally call for ready "credit" to majority of cultivators whose crop production is suffering on this account".

"Out of a total of 28 cooperative societies functioning in the Block - BHADHAURA (GHAZIPUR) (21 Service and 7 Primary), five service cooperatives and one primary society were selected randomly. Twenty-five member-cultivators were selected from the selected cooperative societies and they were compared with 25 non-member-cultivators of the same villages where the cooperative societies existed. Further that the study relates to one institution only viz. cooperatives and rest of the institutions providing credit to farmers were omitted".

"The findings pertain to a comparative study of investment, yield and income per hectare of wheat and paddy by members and non-members.

GOSAMI, B.K.:

Commercialisation of Cooperatives.

KURUKSHETRA,
Vol. 19, No. 7, January 1971, pp. 5-6.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

HOYNDEN, Yoshio:

Towards International Cooperative Bank.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION : SPECIAL NUMBER :
All India Cooperative Week, November 1970, pp. 271-283.

Deals with the history and functions of International Cooperative Banking Company. The Company though uses the word cooperative, it is not fully run on cooperative principles. Its origin is based on urban consumer, and even the International Cooperative Alliance. The channelization of its loans to agricultural sector forms its major portion. There is a strong demand from under-developed countries to establish an international cooperative bank, which can supply long-term loan. Why there is such a need is explained by the author in the following words:

"The reason why agricultural cooperatives, particularly those of the developing countries, demand an international cooperative bank is because they need medium and long-term loans. Their need for foreign exchange is obvious when equipment and materials for agricultural use have to be imported from abroad. The developing countries depend on foreign suppliers for much of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and machines, but they equally suffer from decrease in foreign exchange resources at their disposal, which makes competition among different industries for foreign exchange quotas, very serious. Since in most cases the industrial sector is given priority, the agricultural share tends to be limited. This is why the agricultural cooperatives in these countries demand an international cooperative bank which would provide them with funds outside the government quotas".

What should be the composition of International Cooperative Bank : The demand for an international cooperative bank arises mainly among agricultural circles as indicated by the fact that this problem has been discussed in the agricultural committee of International Cooperative Alliance. From this, it may seem to follow that the bank's membership should exclusively comprise agricultural cooperatives. However, it seems to the writer that it is not advisable to confine the membership to agricultural cooperatives. It is even necessary to enlarge the scope of membership, reasons are given in detail in the article.

There is a demand for reorganisation of the International Cooperative Banking Company. The author is of the opinion

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

that there is no need of International Cooperative Bank. However, the Company should be reorganised. The benefits will be the following: Agricultural cooperatives to receive loans will enjoy benefit if consumers' cooperative make investment in an international in the purchase of raw materials but if a consumers' cooperative becomes a purchaser of farm products, the market for farm products will be enlarged. It is most effective to tie international loans with trade in order to secure repayment. The participaton of cooperative wholesale society, which is a large-scale purchaser, will make a great contribution to the increase in export from under-developed countries!

"Further the author strengthens his argument with the following: For agricultural cooperatives in developing countries which are supposed to often borrow money, it is convenient to join the existing INGEBA whose members are urban cooperatives with great purchasing power and abundant funds, rather than to establish an international cooperative credit organisation consisting only of agricultural cooperatives. The problems of the establishment of an international cooperative credit organisation was raised at the Agricultural Committee of the ICA, aiming at the development of agricultural cooperatives in developing countries. The author concludes by saying that the development can be realised by the participation of organisations for agricultural cooperatives into INGEBA, which seems to him as the best way. The problem on the part of agricultural cooperatives is whether or not they can attain necessary funds for agricultural development by joining INGEBA. Generally, banking institutions tend to make loans to commerce and industry before agriculture from the viewpoint of safe repayment. Especially, in order to cope with big business, consumers' cooperative may necessitate much funds to rebuild their sources etc. But there are the following ways of realising expected aims".

1. The aim of ICA's holding stocks of INGEBA is to ensure that INGEBA be managed not only from the viewpoint of banking business but also so as to contribute to the development of cooperatives according to the opinions of cooperatives in the world. So long as INGEBA is planned to develop on the initiative of the Agricultural Committee, it is expected that every effort is made to meet the demands from agricultural cooperatives.
2. As mentioned above, to agriculture development in new countries will benefit consumers' cooperatives in advanced countries.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

3. Since funds raised from the outside is tied with their use allotment of loans is determined by itself.
4. Although INGEBA is a joint-stock company, its stock holders are consisted only of cooperatives and democratic management is aimed at in it. Therefore, an increase in numbers of agricultural cooperatives will prevent the company from being operated only for the urban consumers' cooperatives. The strong consumers cooperative nature of INGEBA has been so far due to small number of agricultural cooperatives joining it.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R.:

Crop Loan System : Its Implications and Limitations.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,
Vol. LXII, No. 1, July 1970, pp. 22-26.

NARASIMHAM, M.:

National Agricultural Credit Policy.

FERTILIZER NEWS,
Vol. 16, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 31-36.

"Realisation of the importance of rural credit in our economic system is not a recent phenomenon. Institutionalisation of agricultural credit and the contribution of cooperatives in this regard have been well-known. Yet, the performance of cooperatives is by no means uniform; nor will they be able to shoulder the tasks in future. The increased needs of our agriculture calls for a multi-agency approach in which the commercial banks would play an important role. The credit needs of small farmers have to be given special attention. The record of commercial banks in the last two or three years in the sphere of agricultural credit gives ground for hope that the tasks set for them in the Plan period are not beyond their reach. Against the target of 5,000 branches in five years, in the first year following nationalisation as many as 1,800 new commercial bank branches were opened, 1,200 of them in rural areas. Most of the additional credit is expected to go for direct lending to the farmer both for current production and other forms of non-capital investment. There is need for the banks to give thought to quality aspects in their agricultural credit operations. Credit should be closely supervised in order to ensure that it is put to productive use. Great emphasis needs to be placed on deposit mobilisation both by the cooperatives and commercial banks in the rural sectors; such deposits should be used to a larger degree than at present in meeting local credit needs".

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

RAMARAO, P.G.P.:

Need for Coordination Between Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Providing Rural Credit.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIV, No. 1, July 1970, pp. 33-36.

The place and role of commercial banks in rural credit has now become an integral part of public policy on banking. It has now been admitted that the existing institutional credit agencies and sources of supply of funds are not at all adequate to meet the growing requirements of credit. Commercial banks have now been specifically asked to actively participate and get themselves directly involved in financing agricultural production. It has now been universally accepted and officially confirmed that no single agency would be able to discharge the responsibility of supplying rural credit effectively and that a multi-agency approach to the problem is necessary.

The guidelines formulated by the National Credit Council to bring about coordination between the two sectors include among other things :

- a) Exchange of information regarding areas and projects to be financed,
- b) Joint financing of individual projects,
- c) Provision of finance to plantations by commercial banks,
- d) Provision of finance, supplementary in nature, by commercial banks in I.A.D.P., I.A.A.P. and H.Y.V.P. Districts,
- e) Provision of finance to special schemes covering dairy, poultry, piggery, horticulture etc.
- f) Coordination between supply of production finance by cooperative banks for service units and term finance by commercial banks,
- g) Purchase of land development banks' debentures, and
- h) Provision of finance to cooperative processing units. For effective implementation of the policies enumerated, Coordination Committees are being formed at State level. There is a need to formulate such committees at district levels also, as they are the real and ideal operational areas of rural credit.

To achieve the targets and solve the agricultural credit problems, these two agencies have to be complementary to

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

each other. Rural credit operations will be much more effective if coordination between the two sectors is effected in the following fields also.

- i) Financing of big projects,
- ii) Recovery of overdues,
- iii) Exchange of information,
- iv) Deposit mobilisation.

The implementation of the above suggestions will not only provide ample opportunities for the healthy development of both the sectors but also help in solving the problem of rural credit to a major extent.

RAO, P.G.P. Rama:

Need for Coordination between Commercial and Cooperative Banks in providing Rural Credit.

JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS
COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,
Vol. VIII, No. IV, June 1970, pp. 27-29.

REDDY, M. Rami:

Cooperative Land Development Banks - Production-oriented Loans for Development.

JOURNAL OF THE ALL INDIA CENTRAL LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS
COOPERATIVE UNION LIMITED,
Vol. VIII, No. IV, June 1970, pp. 19-22.

SAXENA, S.K.:

Some Problems of Thrift and Credit Co-ops. in Developing Countries.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION : SPECIAL NUMBER :
All India Co-operative Week, November 1970, pp. 285-296.

This paper has dealt, in a somewhat summary fashion, with some of the major problems of thrift and credit cooperatives in developing countries. The human factor, which must remain our primary concern, is characterised in the developing countries with widespread apathy, commitment to the traditional way of life and is burdened with unproductive debt. Against this background, the cooperative movements are increasingly adopting the integration of credit with other agricultural activities leading to the creation of multi-purpose cooperative societies, promotion of savings and enlarging the area of extension services. This integrated approach to cooperative credit appears "expensive", but it seems

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

reasonable to state this approach sets in motion a process which leads to increased production and savings, and, ultimately, to a higher standard of living.

SHARMA, B.D.:

Some Aspects of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in Bihar.
INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 427-432.

On the map of credit cooperatives in India, Bihar is pinned as a weak State. Quantitatively speaking, the growth pattern of credit cooperatives in this State has been similar to that elsewhere in the country. The credit in Bihar is neither strong at apex level as in Maharashtra, nor strong at primary level as in the Punjab. The following weak points of Bihar Cooperative Credit Structure are elaborated:

- i) Gaps in availability of credit,
- ii) Overdues - A Drag,
- iii) Weak financial base,
- iv) Limitations of financing procedure,
- v) Encouraging trends.

SHRISHRIMAL, W.C.:

Cooperative Credit for Agriculture - An Appraisal.
THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIV, No. 2, October 1970, pp. 111-117.

It is a critical appreciation of the tremendous progress achieved by the credit cooperatives in India. With the success it has failures too. The author has discussed the following main defects and remedies:

1. Need for consumption loans,
2. Finance on the basis of family budget,
3. Natural defaults,
4. Need to redefine default,
5. Efficiency,
6. Credit planning and coordination,
7. Problem of leadership, and
8. Flexibility in Reserve Bank Policy.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

SRIVASTAVA, Suresh Chandra:

New Credit Policy for Agricultural Sector.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,
Vol. XXV, No. 2, May 1970, pp. 149-152.

Indicating the altered environment in which the nationalised banks have to function in relation to agricultural credit, the author outlines a series of measures to be followed in their policy, in coordination with the complementary institutions functioning in the sphere.

SUNDARAJAN, T.:

The Problems and Difficulties Faced in the Implementation of the System.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,
Vol. LXII, No. 1, July 1970, pp. 29-36.

THIRUNARAYANAN, R.:

Coordination Between Short, Medium and Long Term Credit.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 411-425.

The purposes, period, security, source of finance and agency for short-term, medium-term and long-term credit have been demarcated and defined to a very great extent, thanks to the policies and steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India, that duplication or overlapping between the different types of loans is uncommon. However, proper coordination between the three types of credit structure and long-term credit structure, is essential not only in the interests of the agriculturist and for the success of the agricultural production programme, but also in the interest of the lending agencies themselves for the source of income is same for the agriculturist in the repayment of loans. In the absence of proper coordination, a situation may arise wherein the agriculturist is over-financed or under-financed. Both these lead to non-repayment of either or all these different types of loans, thus affecting the cooperative credit structure. To what extent coordination has been already achieved between the lending agencies and how best it could be improved further is being discussed in the article with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

The following types of loans are dealt with in this article : (i) Short-term loan, (ii) Medium-term loan, and (iii) Long-term loan. It also explains, which is the

COOPERATIVE CREDIT, BANKING AND SAVING (contd)

agency for granting loans, what is the purpose, period, security, repaying capacity, individual maximum borrowing power, seasonality, and statistics.

UDAYBHANSINHJI, Yuvaraj:

Experience of Land Development Banks in Financing Small Farmers,

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),

Vol. VIII, No. 3, August 1, 1970, pp. 9-10.

"The observations that are made in this article regarding the land development banks experience in financing small farmers do not uniformly apply to all land development banks. Conditions differ from State to State and region and hence certain variations are natural".

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

OURY, Bernard:

Crop Insurance, Creditworthiness and Development.

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT,

Vol. 7, No. 3, September 1970, pp. 36-42.

In an article on "Weather and Economic Development" in Finance and Development, (June 1969), Bernard Oury touched on the possibilities that crop insurance offers to economic development. His references aroused widespread interest, and in this article he enlarges upon this theme.

The article has the following main points: (1) Crop Insurance and Economic Development, (2) Crop Insurance and Creditworthiness, (3) Establishment of Crop Insurance Systems, and, (4) Financing of Crop Insurance Schemes.

KITCHLEW, Z.R.:

Scope of Life Insurance in Rural Areas.

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 29-32.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (Contd)

SANDERATNE, Nimal:

Crop Insurance for Peasant Agriculture.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS MALAYSIA,
Vol. 3, No. 1, June 1969, pp. 27-36.

"Crop failure is often the underlying cause of farmer indebtedness and vitiation of credit, marketing and extension programmes. Crop insurance stabilises credit agencies' finances and farm incomes, reduce disincentives for adoption of new techniques, provides collateral for credit and ensures better utilization of resources. However, inadequate statistical data, the large number of small farm, opposition of vested interests and inadequate appreciation of benefits are basic difficulties. A compulsory all-risk, subsidised scheme supplemented by an optional one with higher coverages and additional premiums is advocated. Initially the programme could operate as a pilot project confined to a small area and few crops, and later extended and administered regionally to ensure prompt inspection of damage and indemnity payment".

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

AMBASTHA, C.K.:

Small Scale Industries : Key to Rural Uplift.

KHADI GRAMODYOG,

Vol. XVII, No. 2, November 1970, pages 165-166.

As proved by experience, the small scale and village industries are useful to solve the economic problems of the villages in India. Still the planners and the administrators are not fully inclined to provide adequate support for their growth and development as they had promised at the time of the freedom struggle. Following are the main points discussed in detail : (i) Migration, and (ii) Agro-industries.

BHALERAO, M.M., and VISHWANATH:

Cooperative Gur and Khandsari Societies in India.

KHADI GRAMODYOG,

Vol. XVII, No. 2, November 1970, pp. 150-154.

Being important for country's economy gur and khandsari industry contributes a great deal towards production of consumer commodities for people. Besides, it has

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

considerable employment potentialities. Its expansion in the cooperative fold has provided it a strong base and ensured its future progress.

Following are the main contents discussed in detail:

1. Introduction
2. Importance of industry
3. Material progress
4. Progress in employment
5. Production and marketing, and
6. Conclusion.

CHAKRAVARTI, D.N.:

India's First Cooperative Jute Mill.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST,
Vol. 9, September 1970, p. 135.

DETER, Wolfgang:

Main Problems of the Cooperative Enterprise.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,
Vol. LXII, No. 1, July, 1970, pp. 5-12.

EDITOR:

Place of Cooperatives in Industrial Development.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION : SPECIAL NUMBER :
All India Cooperative Week, November 1970, pp. 297-308.

The importance of industrial development for the economic growth of our country cannot be over emphasized. For a country like India, with its size, population and untapped resources, it should be possible to plan and develop industries of various kinds - big, medium, and small including village industries and handicrafts for growth of industries is necessary not only to produce more with a view to doing away with scarcity and to improve the standard of living of our people, but also to provide employment opportunities for the millions of employed and under-employed persons. With the development in the industrial field it becomes possible to relieve the congestion in the agricultural field. A strong industrial base, along with the development of agriculture, will ensure the future prosperity of our country.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

A brief picture of the extent to which cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu have helped in fostering industries are given below:

1. Cooperative tea factories
2. Small scale industrial cooperatives
3. Cottage industrial and handicrafts cooperative societies
4. Handloom cooperatives
5. Village industrial cooperatives, and
6. Apex and central societies.

EDITOR:

Report on the National Seminar on the Development of Industrial Cooperative Societies in West Pakistan (17 - 21 August, 1970), jointly organised by the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre and the West Pakistan Cooperative in Lahore.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Vol. 1, No. 4, October-December 1970, pp. 13-23.

Main points discussed in the Seminar are as follows:

1. Role of cooperation in social and economic development of West Pakistan,
2. Protection to cooperatives,
3. Review of present position,
4. Characteristic and scope,
5. Facilities and services,
6. Role of cooperative federations,
7. Role of government in assisting industrial cooperatives,
8. Agricultural productivity and the development of the processing industries, and
9. Strategies for future development.

-----: Special issue on "INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES" brought out by the West Pakistan Cooperative Union, Lahore (W. Pakistan), in their Quarterly Journal "THE WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW", Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1970.

1. Cooperative Handicrafts in West Pakistan, by Chief Editor,
2. Adventures in Cooperation, by Aslam Iqbal,
3. Essential Features of a Cooperative Enterprise, by Mian Riazuddin Ahmed,
4. Agricultural Productivity and Cooperatives, by S.M.Q. Rizavi,
5. Role of Cooperation in Industry, by J.D. Malik.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

KALI CHARAN, and CHOWDHARY, S.R.:

Impact of Industrial Cooperatives on the Artisan Members.

KHADI GRAMODYOG,

Vol. XVII, No. 3, December 1970, pp. 209-214.

The industrial cooperatives work for the welfare of the artisans. The impact of their working, as writer concludes, is not satisfactory, as far as the members are concerned.

Following are the main contents discussed in detail:-

1. Introduction
2. Size of family
3. Outstanding debts
4. Borrowing according to the credit agencies
5. Improved technology
6. Per unit cost of production
7. Daily wages.

KHAN, Faseehuddin:

Review of Present Position in respect of Development of Industries on a Co-op. Basis.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),

Vol. 1, No. 3, July-September, 1970, pp. 26-32.

The industrial cooperative societies were organised in the early twenties in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent. Their main aim was to develop small scale and cottage industries through Cooperation. These societies worked in the following different way:

- a) The members prepared their goods individually and handed them over to the society for sale.
- b) The society procured raw material and the members worked as wage-earners. The society made arrangements for the sale of goods.
- c) Each member borrowed individually and sold his product individually.

These societies are of the following types:-

1. Weavers' Societies
2. Sports Goods Industry
3. Leather Goods Societies
4. Wood Works Societies
5. Metal Works
6. Cycle Societies, and
7. Miscellaneous

With the above introduction and classification, the author has

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

analysed the working, achievement and failure of industrial cooperative societies in West Pakistan.

MADANE, M.V.:

Role of Cooperatives in Industrialisation.

COOPERATIVE NEWSLETTER,

Vol. 2, No.9, September 1970, pp. 18-22.

With a view to giving some idea concerning the widespread manufacturing and processing activities undertaken by the cooperatives in different parts of the world, the author has quoted a few examples of the industries at present operated on a cooperative basis.

The following are the industries operating on cooperative lines:

1. Fertilizers and allied chemicals,
2. Forest and plantation product industries,
3. Petro-chemicals,
4. Agricultural machinery,
5. Oils and fats,
6. Industries in other fields,
7. Financing of cooperative industries, and
8. Industrial management.

NAIDU, P.S. Rajagopal:

Role of Cooperative Sector in India's Sugar Industry.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION : SPECIAL NUMBER :

All India Cooperative Week, November 1970, pp. 335-339.

The sugar industry is the second biggest industry in the country. It involves capital investment of about Rs. 300 crores and provides direct employment to 2 lakh skilled and unskilled workers and over 20 million canegrowers are dependent on it. The National Exchequer obtains about Rs. 125 crores in revenue from this industry. The sugar industry sustains a number of other industries such as sugar machinery and ancillary engineering industries, pesticides, fertilizers, chemicals and miscellaneous other industries. The industry also contributes its share to the country's foreign exchange earnings.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

TRAMPCZYNSKI, Bohdan:

Functions of Producer Cooperatives in the Polish National Economy.

POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
3-4/1969, pp. 2-8.

This issue has been devoted to the producers cooperatives in Poland. In the introduction, the function of producer cooperative in the Polish National Economy has been outlined:

"The particularly wide scope of activity and a wealth of organisational forms is the specific feature of the Polish Producer Cooperatives. This scope of activity was determined by the socio-economic needs of the country. It includes : (1) production for the home market and for export of the following commodities: ready-made clothes, footwear, leather and fancy goods, furniture and wooden fancy goods, small household articles made of metal, timber and plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, laboratory and measurement devices, small metal articles, dolls, toys, wicker goods, folk art products and many more. (2) co-production with the heavy industry, above all the ship-building and motor industries. (3) repair services, e.g. repair of shoes, clothes, household articles, timber, metal ware, electric equipment, furnishing, measurement equipment, etc. (4) non-industrial services, e.g. laundry services, dry cleaning, photographic services, hairdressing and beauty parlours, foreign language teaching, medical advice, dental surgery, preparing blueprints and industrial designs. (5) building repair services, e.g. maintenance, repair of buildings and flats, of flat equipment, capital repairs of flats and buildings and small-scale building work. (6) transport services, e.g. organising road transport on routes not serviced by State Road Transport, running and maintenance of taxi cabs, servicing motor vehicles, production of non-typical spare parts for motor vehicles etc. (7) port services, e.g. loading fuel, guarding and cleaning ships, organising loading, collecting and regenerating oil waste, etc. (8) organising sea fisheries and lagoon fisheries as well as fish processing, and management of small ports. (9) development of folk art and artistic handicraft.

As a result of this particularly wide scope of activity, producer cooperatives play an essential role in the Polish National Economy. It is expressed by the

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES (contd)

following figures:

Share of producer cooperatives in total national output	5.3 per cent
in the output of consumer goods	10.0 per cent
in the average employment in industry	11.0 per cent

At the same time, producer cooperatives are the main organisers of socialised handicraft services and of employment on cottage work principles.

The other article deals with the different aspects of the Producers Cooperatives, which are listed below:

1. Organisational structure of the Polish Producer Cooperative Movement, pp. 9-12.
2. Self-Government in Producer Cooperatives, pp. 13-14.
3. Service Activity of Producer Cooperatives, pp. 14-17.
4. Students' Producer Cooperatives, pp. 18-19.
5. Productive Activity of Producer Cooperatives in Poland, pp. 20-23.
6. Fishing with Cooperative-made Equipment, p. 24
7. Socio-Educational Factors in the Activity of Producer Cooperatives, pp. 27-30.
8. Beauty and Health Centre, p. 34
9. Social Activity of Producer Cooperatives, pp. 37-39.
10. Coopexim - Foreign Trade Enterprise of Producer Cooperatives, p. 40.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

DWIVEDI, R.C.:

The Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement : National Setting.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION,

Vol. 4, No. 4, July 1970, pp. 14-20.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

EDITOR:

Irrigation Cooperatives : A Promising Start : Report from Tamil Nadu.

COMMERCE,

Vol. 121, No. 3104, October 31, 1970, p. 945.

Cooperatives in the field of irrigation are said to be quite common in the United States where the average size of farms is much bigger than in India. Though small farmers abound in this country, they are yet to recognise the economic advantages of cooperatives, especially in the field of minor irrigation. There are stray instances of cooperative irrigation, apart from irrigation from community wells, in some areas, but they have not attracted public attention. The small farmers cooperative lift irrigation project, just inaugurated with fanfare in the village of Agaram in Chingleput District, stands, however, in a class by itself, for it has been conceived as the harbinger of a chain of irrigation societies to be organised all over Tamil Nadu for sustaining the green revolution. That Tamil Nadu, which already leads the country in rural electrification, should set an example in cooperative irrigation is only logical, considering that electrified lift irrigation would be more economical for groups of small farmers.

-----: The Twelfth National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives.

JAPAN AGRICULTURAL COOP NEWS,

Vol. 11, No. 2, July 1970, pp. 1-35.

The issue has been devoted to the Twelfth National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives. The importance of the Congress is given in the introduction given below:

"The Twelfth National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives is going to be held in the coming October. The Congress is held every three years.

The cooperatives have been working on implementing and promoting the three resolutions adopted at the last National Congress, which are :

1. Reinforcement of cooperative basic policy on agricultural development.
2. Reinforcement of cooperative movement.
3. Advancement of education and training of officials.

Agricultural cooperatives, in the meantime, had to face the crucial problems of changes in food control system due to over-supply of rice, pressure from imported agricultural to the basis for agricultural production necessitated by new city planning law.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

The coming Congress must decide the major direction of the Cooperative Movement in the 70's: With the important Congress, only a short while away, active discussions and studies are now being undertaken by the members of the cooperatives all over Japan, in order to sum up the movement carried on since the last Congress, and to analyse the problems the cooperatives are facing at the present stage.

The following is the summary of the keynote report (draft) to be presented at the Twelfth National Congress which is intended to show the actively progressing cooperative movement and the focal points of the problems under discussion and the direction in which the movement should go".

The draft has been divided into two parts:

- Part I: The Agricultural Cooperative Movement since the 11th National Congress, and
- Part II: Estimate of changing circumstance surrounding agricultural cooperatives.

Part III deals with the current activities of the following cooperative apex organisations:

1. Central Union,
2. National Purchasing Federation,
3. National Mutual Insurance Federation, and
4. Central Cooperative Bank.

-----: The Twelfth National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives.

JAPAN AGRICULTURAL COOP NEWS,
Vol. 11, No. 3, October 1970, pp. 1-38.

The issue has been devoted to the Twelfth National Congress on Agricultural Cooperatives. The importance of the Congress is given in the introduction:

"The Twelfth National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives was held in Tokyo from October 27 for three days with the attendance of 1,850 representatives of the unit cooperatives all over Japan. The Congress, which is held every three years, is the highest decision-making organisation.

The holding of the Congress in the first year of the 70's was considered most significant and much was expected from it".

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

The summaries of the discussion and the recommendations of the Congress have been divided into the following four parts:

1. Agricultural Cooperative Movement after the Twelfth National Congress,
2. Fundamental direction of the future cooperative movements.
3. Production control result, and
4. Co-prosperity between agriculture and industry.

Part V of the journal deals with the current activities of the following apex cooperative organisations:

- a) Central Union,
- b) National Marketing Federation,
- c) National Purchasing Federation,
- d) National Welfare Federation,
- e) National Mutual Insurance Federation, and
- f) Central Cooperative Bank.

HUSSAIN, S. Mukhtar:

A Plan for Cooperative Farming.

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 39-42.

GADGIL, D.R.:

The Problems of Small Farmers.

COOPERATIVE NEWS DIGEST,
Vol. XXI, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 130-132.

"It is an inaugural speech at the Workshop on Small Farmers and Agricultural Labour held in New Delhi on 17th and 18th July, 1970".

KAHN, Mahmood Ali:

Agricultural Cooperative Dilemma - Problems and Prospects.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Vol. 1, No. 3, July-September 1970, pp. 33-39.

The Cooperative Movement of Pakistan is primarily agricultural. The statistics show that out of 29,197 cooperative societies in 1967-68 in West Pakistan, 73 per cent exist in the agricultural sector. The membership of agricultural cooperatives constitutes 62 per cent of the total. Again, within the agricultural sector, credit cooperatives are dominating and they constitute 67 and 61 per cent of the agricultural societies and its membership respectively. It may, therefore, be stated that

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

the dilemma of agricultural cooperatives can best be explained at the instance of the agricultural credit cooperative societies in West Pakistan. It may be stated further that the cooperative movement in West Pakistan is primarily agricultural credit cooperative movement though one cannot deny that every form of cooperative has an important role to play in the development of members' economy.

Following are the other main points in this article:

1. Dilemma explained.
2. Cybernetics model.
3. Changing the concept of a cooperative society.
4. Leadership.
5. Finance, and
6. Development of scientific methodology.

KRUSE-RODENACKER, A.:

Agrarian Structure and Cooperative Societies in Latin America.

LAND REFORM LAND SETTLEMENT AND COOPERATIVES,
1970, No. 1, pp. 78-82.

Efforts to extend the cooperative movement in Latin America have been increasingly intensified during the past two decades. Practical experience during this period has shown that success can only be achieved if a mixture of various methods and instruments is applied. In most Latin American countries, there is already a promising legal basis for the development of the cooperative movement, but there are still great practical difficulties to be overcome.

In order to summarize the present situation and review the opportunities for expanding the cooperative movement, it is best to distinguish three basic types of agrarian structure:

- a) Compact colonies of small independent farmers,
- b) Large estates, and
- c) Private settlement of new land.

MATHRANI, K.P.:

Food Policy and Cooperatives.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,
Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 21-22 and 24.

With the expanding volume of State trading in agricultural produce, the responsibility of the public agencies, including cooperatives, has increased considerably in this crucial sector of the economy.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

The main objectives of the Government's food policy are:

- i. to ensure that consumer prices are established and, in particular, that the interests of the low-income consumers are safeguarded,
- ii. to ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production, and
- iii. to build up an adequate buffer stock of foodgrains with a view to ensuring both the objectives mentioned above by selling from the buffer stock to meet shortages and high prices, or buying for the buffer stock to support falling prices.

The article deals with as to how the cooperative marketing can help in procurement and distribution of food.

MOHANDAS, V. Bala:
Cooperative Agriculture.

KURUKSHETRA,
Vol. 19, No. 7, January 1971, p. 6.

NANDA, H.P.:
Mechanisation of Agriculture in India.

FERTILIZER NEWS,
Vol. 15, No. 12, December 1970, pp. 23-28.

Farm mechanisation has come to stay as one of the important aspects of the green revolution. The success of the Indian farm mechanisation largely depends on nine key factors : mechanisation of dry land areas, development of implements suitable to Indian conditions, availability of speedy and precision machinery, servicing facilities for the machinery, training facilities for machinery operators, credit facilities, custom-service units, extension services and employment opportunities. Escorts Limited have done pioneering work to produce machinery implements suitable for Indian conditions. Some of the machinery implements marketed by Escorts are briefly discussed.

PRUNTY, Malachy:
Agricultural Cooperation in Ireland.

THE COOPERATOR,
Vol. VIII, No. 13, January 1, 1971,

It explains in brief the agricultural cooperatives in Ireland. The history, structure, types and achievements are narrated here.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

SHARMA, B.D.:

Cooperatives : An Alternative to Land Grab.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol. 19, No. 6, December 16, 1970, pp. 7-9.

Land grab means snatching away the land from those who possess it in excess, and distribute it to those who do not possess it. Legally speaking, the idea is unconstitutional as no individual can be deprived of his property through compulsion and force by another. Even the State cannot take over the property of any citizen without paying him satisfactory compensation.

Despite the introduction of land reforms legislation our agrarian structure reflects a sorry state of affairs. Nearly 70 per cent of land in the country is owned by 18 per cent of land holders, and only 30 per cent is owned by 82 per cent of agriculturists. The question, therefore, is "how long will this continue"? If the concerned legislation has not proved effective, what course of action should the people take? Should they remain silent spectators listening to the high sounding slogans of professional politicians?

Gift versus Grab: to solve the land problem through non-violence. Acharya Vinoba Bhave introduced the concept of "Dan" (Gift), so that people should give their surplus land to the Bhoodan Movement, which will redistribute it to the landless. But it has been observed that many places the "Danis" (Donars) donated their lowest grade land. Even for this land, the movement does not suggest a rational arrangement. So in a way the movement failed. The only alternative left is the cooperative farming.

Role of cooperative societies: The cooperative societies provide an efficient organisational framework for dealing with the problem of management of so collected surplus land. Although organisation of cooperative farming societies and cooperative village management have been proclaimed as important aspects of our land reform policy, they have been the victim of the apprehension at various levels. The government, therefore, played it safe through the organisation of such societies on pilot basis. Despite such an apprehensive approach, cooperative farming societies have made a good deal of progress.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION (contd)

The most important factor inhibiting the growth of cooperative farming societies has been that their organisation was never linked with land reforms. They worked in isolation for they could not have the benefit of integrated development. The quantum of assistance given by the government to such institutions was not sufficient. The fact has been well brought out by the Committee which has clearly expressed its optimism for the success of farming cooperative lines provided the government takes judicious steps for creating desired environment for their growth.

The present violence and lawlessness is due to growing unemployment. It is not something very unnatural for a hungry person either to commit suicide or to take to violence out of desperation. Cooperation provides of legal compulsion is exercised in this context, it may not be undesirable.

SVARDSTRÖM, K.F.:

Structural Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,
Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 1970, pp. 27-34.

"This paper was originally delivered at a meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. This journal obtained permission to carry it as an article, because the author relates cooperative agricultural development to broader economic policies, and raises fundamental questions that will soon face cooperative organisations in an increasing number of countries".

In an affluent society, a system of integrated farm organisations should eventually be given an even higher priority than in an economy of scarcity.

ZIAUDDIN:

Consolidation of Holdings and Cooperatives.

WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 37-38.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

CHAUDHRY, Hamid Ahmad:

Marketing, Market Research & Effective Marketing as the Basis for Organising Productivity.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Vol. 1, No. 3, July-September 1970, pp. 40-44.

Marketing embraces all the business activities in getting commodities of all kinds including services from the hands of producers and manufacturers to the hands of final consumer. Whether it is a movement of fertilizers from the factory to the farmer, sale of cosmetics by the retailer to the consumer or sale of a pair of shoes by the shoe-maker to the customer: all these are marketing transactions. To carry out marketing transactions, market research is necessary: The following are the main points of market research:

1. Objective,
2. Technique,
3. Scale of operations,
4. Language,
5. Classification and grading,
6. Storage,
7. Transportation,
8. Advertisement and sale promotion, and
9. Prices.

DAY, Cedric:

A New Look at Marketing.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,
Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 23-24.

"In most of the developing world the agricultural problem of our time used to be described mainly in terms of production. The prevalence of hunger and malnutrition was attributed to under production. Consequently, through the past two decades, international and national aid efforts have been mainly concentrated on expanding production, with the result that we are now achieving new output records - but we are still far from eradicating hunger and malnutrition".

The marketing and distribution of all fresh foodstuffs presents special problems in all parts of the world but particularly in India because of the climate and physical conditions.

The author further deals in brief the difficulties and problems faced by the distributor of food. He also explains the FAO assistance in this matter.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

EDITOR:

Special issue on "COOPERATIVE MARKETING" brought out by the West Pakistan Cooperative Union, Lahore (W. Pakistan), in their Quarterly Journal "WEST PAKISTAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW", Vol. 1, No. 2, April-June 1970,

The following main articles appeared in this issue:

1. Cooperative Manager's Experience, by Glenn H. Pogeler,
2. Financial Management of Marketing Cooperatives, by Ralph U. Battles,
3. Marketing Cooperatives in Action, by M.X. Wordsworth,
4. Marketing Cooperatives in Action in Turkey, by Riffat Unaydin,
5. Marketing Activities of Rural Cooperative Societies in Iran, by Mansour Emami,
6. Marketing Cooperatives in Action (East Pakistan), by Shamsul Huq,
7. Cooperative Marketing in West Pakistan, by M.A. Malik.

GADGIL, D.R.:

System Evolution - Sine-qua-non for Cooperative Development.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 18-20.

KUNHIRAMAN, K.T.:

Fertiliser Marketing - A Case History.

FERTILISER NEWS,

Vol. 15, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 30-34.

FACT, as the major manufacturer of fertilizer in the south, has its own marketing set up. It has established a selling network consisting of its own central depots, cooperative and semi-government agencies and private individuals at the wholesale and retail levels. In selecting the distribution channels, supreme importance is given for the efficiency criterion. All the viable channels of distribution are utilised with a view to facilitating the easy availability of the products to the farmers.

Following are the main points of this case history :

- (1) Distribution - An Experiment by FACT, (2) Role of Credit in Fertilizer Trade, (3) Marketing Credit, (4) Fertilizer Prices, (5) Marketing Cost, and, (6) Market Development Need.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

MADANE, M.V.:

Effective Marketing as the Basis for Organising Productivity.

COOPERATIVE REVIEW (W.P.C.U.),
Vol. 1, No. 3, July-September 1970, pp. 21-25.

With a steady growth of new industries in the cooperative sector the problem of marketing of the products of these industries will become one of the most important issues to be tackled in the near future. The science of marketing has made tremendous progress during the last two decades. The cooperative organisations, which do not want to be left behind in the competitive world of today, will have to face the challenge and give a serious consideration to the whole question of marketing on a priority basis.

Marketing of products can be in two directions. First, if the products to be marketed are in short supply, the difficulties in marketing would be minimum, as in this case the market would be the "sellers' market". In several countries of our Region, many commodities, being short in supply, are marketed on the basis of a "sellers' market". The second category would be marketing of products in what is known as the "buyers' market". In this case the supply is invariably more than the demand and the consumer has a wide choice of products from different sources.

In the case of foodstuffs, essential consumer commodities and agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, cattle feed, the "sellers' market" may be a common factor in the developing countries. On the other hand, in case of most of the consumer goods and industrial products, the domestic as well as the international markets are "buyers' market" in which several manufacturers of international repute are endeavouring to sell their products. In view of this the cooperatives, intending to establish industries for manufacturing various products which may fall in the second category, will have to pay serious attention to the question of marketing, keeping in mind the capacity of the organisation, the requirements in the markets, consumer preferences and other competitors in the field.

The success in the marketing does not come automatically. It needs a deliberate effort on the part of the organisation intending to market the product. With a view, therefore, to ensure a successful marketing enterprise, the following

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

measures would be necessary if the market to be tackled is a "buyers' market".

The main contents discussed in detail are as follows:

1. Feasibility Study for Industries,
2. Market Research,
3. Quality Control and Packaging,
4. Fulfilling of contractual obligations,
5. Transport and other facilities, and
6. Organisational Structure.

MATHPANT, K.P.:

Cooperative Marketing of Agricultural Produce.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 403-409.

It is a general observation of the importance of cooperatives in marketing of the agricultural produce. It explains how the marketing cooperatives are helping the State Trading Corporation, in procurement of food. The article starts with the introduction of the need for governmental agencies for food procurement and distribution. The future role of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited is also highlighted.

"The main objectives of government's food policy are :
(i) to ensure that consumer prices are stabilised and, in particular, that the interests of the low-income consumers are safeguarded, (ii) to ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production, and (iii) to build up an adequate buffer stock of foodgrains with a view to ensuring both the objectives mentioned above by selling from the buffer stock to meet shortages and high prices, or buying for the buffer stock to support falling prices.

To secure the objectives of the government's food policy, State trading, with an elaborate machinery for procurement and an extensive system of public distribution, has been in force for many years. In order to achieve these objectives in a commercial and business-like manner, the Food Corporation of India was set up from 1st January, 1965 by an Act of Parliament. Even since the setting up of the Food Corporation of India, State trading in foodgrains has been intensified both in terms of internal procurement and public distribution system. Procurement as percentage of net production of foodgrain has increased from 2% in 1964 to 7.4% in 1969. Grain distributed through the public

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

distribution system in the last few years has stabilised around 10 million tonnes constituting about 30% of the foodgrains trade. The commanding role assumed by the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies in this field has helped to ensure easy availability of cereals and their price stability in the country".

The cooperatives are playing a useful and increasingly important role in the marketing of agricultural produce and are thereby helping the government and the community in the fulfilment of this policy. Wherever the cooperative organisations are well-developed the cooperatives have been entrusted with a significant portion of the responsibility for procurement and purchase.

The article concludes as follows: "The cooperatives have a very great future and very important role to play in furthering the objectives of government policy, to protect the interests of both the producer and the consumer. But their effectiveness and usefulness will depend greatly on the zeal, honesty and efficiency of the promoters. While a considerable improvement in this regard is visible in the recent years, much still remains to be done, particularly in the less developed areas in the country".

N.A.F.E.D.:

NAFED What it is? How it works?

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 16-17 and 20.

Deals with the history, management and business activities of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited of India.

PATEL, S.M.:

Fertilizer Marketing Through Cooperatives in Gujarat.

FERTILISER NEWS,

Vol. 15, No. 12, December 1970, pp. 57-61.

(This is Part II of the series on "Fertiliser Marketing in Gujarat". The first part which dealt with the growth in fertiliser consumption in Gujarat State during the last decade was published in the August 1970 issue of the FERTILISER NEWS).

The activities of cooperative institutions in the marketing of fertilisers in Gujarat State during the last decade

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

are discussed. The Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Society (GSCMS) as the sole distributor of fertilisers manufactured by the Gujarat State Fertilisers Company Ltd., and of pool fertilisers has maintained a position of leadership in fertilisers marketing in the State. The growth during the sixties of cooperative retail outlets handling fertilisers distributed by GSCMS is reviewed and the functions carried out at different levels of the distribution system discussed.

Following are the main points of the article :

(1) Fertiliser marketing system, (2) Fertiliser distribution channel, (3) Functions at each level of distribution channel, and, (4) Strength of cooperatives.

SARKAR, K.K.:

Danish Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 455-464.

Denmark possesses a highly developed agricultural cooperative marketing system. The author had the opportunity to visit Denmark and study the cooperative marketing system there a few years ago. In this article an attempt is made to analyse the reasons behind the success of Danish cooperative marketing movement and also to describe the structure of Danish cooperatives and to appraise their growth.

The article is divided into two parts. The first part tries to look back at the factors which - directly and indirectly - have influenced the development of agricultural cooperative marketing movement. The second part examines the structure and working of cooperative societies. This part also includes a statistical assessment on the growth of cooperative societies. Following are the main points discussed in the parts :

Part I : (1) Economic background, (2) Financial arrangements, and, (3) Education : Influence of Folx High School.

Part II : (1) Society : Commodity based, (2) Functions, (3) Business level, (4) Decentralisation, (5) Government and cooperatives.

Part II B: (1) Growth of cooperatives and their activities: Statistical appraisal, and, (2) Importance of cooperative marketing in Danish National Economy.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

SCHOPEN, Wilhelm:

Cooperative Marketing in Germany.

OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEWS,
Vol. 17, No. 1, 1970, pp. 21-23.

This is the second in a series of articles on Cooperation at supra-farm level in Germany. It deals with the activities of the cooperative marketing in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main points discussed are as follows :

1. Cooperation systems,
2. Cooperation by contracts,
3. Some differences,
4. Non-processed products,
5. Producer cooperatives,
6. Cooperatives for joint offer,
7. Influence in the market.

SHINDE, Annasaheb P.:

Strengthening of Cooperative Marketing Structure.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 399-402.

"Cooperative marketing is part of the integrated system of cooperative economic activities. The basic concept of the cooperatively organised marketing of agricultural produce is to minimise the price-spread between the producer and the consumer and to ensure the benefit of the maximum price to the grower and the minimum to the consumer. Marketing will include not merely purchase and sale of goods but also the various business activities and processes involved in bringing the goods from the producer to the consumer. Beginning from the farmer's field, marketing has to cover a network of services like collection of surplus from growers, transport to assembling centres, grading and standardisation, pooling, processing, warehousing, packing, transport to consuming centres and ultimately sale of produce. Supply of inputs for agriculture is another important aspect of marketing activity. These require a sound financial base, good organisation and adoption of business management techniques".

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

SOHAN SINGH:

MARKFED - Its Role in the Economy of Punjab.

NAFED MARKETING REVIEW,

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 25-26.

Punjab has witnessed a big leap forward in its agricultural production during the past two-three years. The total marketable surplus of foodgrains in the State increased from 15.32 lakh tonnes in 1966 to 26.63 lakh tonnes in 1969. This progress in the most popular industry of the State has not only made a substantial contribution towards solving the food problem of the nation but also made a significant impact on the overall economy of Punjab and the prosperity of its people. The main prosperity, no doubt, falls to the share of the hard working and enterprising Punjab farmer. Yet the Punjab State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation Limited has also the pride of place for its role in providing the essential services to the Punjab farmer to enable him to usher in the Green Revolution.

TEWARI, S.C., & GEORGE, M.V.:

Cooperative Marketing - A Business Approach.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXV, No. 2, May 1970, pp. 143-148.

Citing a few examples, the authors explain how the cooperatives are currently the beneficiaries of circumstances which may not last long and that it is time they take a more business-like approach.

VEPA, Ram K.:

Marketing of Consumer Goods in Rural Areas.

KURUKSHETRA,

Vol. 19, No. 7, January 1, 1971, pp.2-3.

VERMA, M.L., and AZAD, M.P.:

Impact of Marketing Cooperatives on the Marketing of Foodgrains in Lucknow District.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXV, No. 1, April 1970, pp. 19-24.

This paper is a critical study of the Lucknow Cooperative Society. There are weak points in the functioning of the Society. The paper suggests a wide range of remedies for them.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING (contd)

WALI, M.M.K.:

Cooperative Involvement in Financing and Marketing of Agricultural Inputs.

FERTILISERS NEWS,

Vol. 15, No. 12, December 1970, pp. 29-32.

In the marketing and distribution of farm production requisites, the cooperatives have been playing a vital role. The turnover of distribution of agricultural inputs has increased and nearly 80 per cent is accounted for distribution of fertilisers. Of late, cooperatives are also involved in the distribution of seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements, etc. The Fourth Five Year Plan sets a target of distribution of agricultural inputs worth Rs. 5,650 million through cooperatives to meet the challenge. The paper describes the contribution of cooperatives in the distribution of production requisites such as fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural machinery etc., the progress achieved so far and outlines briefly the challenges that lie ahead and the measures necessary to achieve the goal. The role of the National Cooperative Development Corporation in building up cooperative institutions to take up various responsibilities is discussed.

Following are the main points of the article:

(i) Structure and operations, (ii) Fertiliser distribution, (iii) Improved seeds, (iv) Agricultural implements and machinery, (v) Pesticides and other inputs, (vi) Programme of the Fourth Plan, and, (vii) Requisites for growth.

LABOUR COOPERATIVES

DEVADHAR, Y.C.:

Labour Cooperatives and Rural Unemployment.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIV, No. 2, October 1970, pp. 133-138.

"The problem of increasing rural unemployment and under-employment has been recently attracting much attention both of the cooperators and government officials. It may be said that even though the concern felt over the urgent solution of this problem is quite justifiable, this concern is not backed up by much realistic thinking. There is almost a hectic search for all possible solutions, which are not examined from strictly practical point of view. In the

LABOUR COOPERATIVES (contd)

cooperative sector, the role of labour cooperatives in relieving rural unemployment and under-employment has once again attracted much attention. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the potential of labour cooperatives for relieving rural unemployment".

In the light of above, the author has narrated the poor working of labour cooperatives in India, though labour cooperatives have been granted several concessions in allotting the work.

In spite of several concessions and facilities, some of which are actually incorporated in legal provisions and administrative rules and procedures, the efforts of labour cooperatives everywhere in India, with few exceptional cases of States, remain solitary, poor, hectic, shoddy and short. Labour cooperatives are almost left to themselves, for on the one hand wealthy and well established contractors keep them out of profitable areas of public works and on the other hand, they cannot articulate their needs and requirements before public administration with whom they have neither much weight nor any consistent contact. This happens often because member of these cooperatives are not well informed about their rights and duties. The limited areas of operation is another hinderance, financial, and managerial weakness. There is no coordination of activities between primary labour cooperatives that may be functioning within a district. Their membership is highly fluctuating and varies directly with the availability of wage employment. Regular members often lose faith in primary labour cooperatives, which have to employ non-members for completing the works undertaken.

GADGIL, D.R.:

An Approach to the Economic Development of Small Farmers and Agricultural Labour.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIV, No. 2, October 1970, pp. 75-81.

It is an inaugural speech by the author, who was Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Government of India, at the Workshop on Small Farmers and Agricultural Labour, held in New Delhi on the 17th and 18th July, 1970.

LABOUR COOPERATIVES (contd)

MALIK, C.L.:

Labour Cooperative Societies : An Appreciation.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,

Vol. LIV, No. 2, October 1970, pp. 139-145.

Deals in brief the numbers of labour cooperative societies provided with work and their annual value of contract from 1960-68.

FERTILISER COOPERATIVES

EDITOR:

Indian Farmers' Fertilisers Cooperative Limited : Progress Through Cooperation.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,

Vol. XIV, No. 14, January 8, 1971, pp. 6-7.

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative is the first fertilizer manufacturing unit to be wholly owned and operated by Indian cooperatives. The profit will go back to share-holding farmers cooperatives, having a membership of 20 million farmers spread over the 10 participating States. Cooperative Fertilizer International, a non-profit foundation organised by American cooperatives has made a grant of US\$ 1 million to provide technical and managerial assistance to a project designed to produce ammonia, urea and NPK balanced fertilizers by 1973.

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING - INDUSTRY

AHMAD, Anwar:

Possibilities of Development of Medium Size Processing Cooperative Industries.

COOPERATIVE NEWSLETTER (W.P.C.U.),

Vol. 2, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 23-28.

Cooperation as a means to agricultural development, is not an end in itself but a means to development in agriculture. The cooperative system is to increase agricultural production in particular. Though cooperative activity is versatile, cooperative marketing and processing are activities where the element of incentive is closely linked with the factor

COOPERATIVE PROCESSING - INDUSTRY (contd)

of improvement and progress of agricultural production, they are one of the most efficient ways to initiate farmers into process of modernisation. Further, in a country like Pakistan, the process margin represents the biggest share in the formation of the end prices of agricultural products. In some cases especially that of fruit and vegetable, the part taken by the processors exceeds that of farmer producers. Thus, cooperative processing and marketing may be one of the most effective ways, if the field is properly chosen, to improve the position of agricultural producers. The following are the main problems elaborated in this article :

1. Problems of fruits and vegetables marketing,
2. Fallacy of excessive marketing margin,
3. Need of cooperative processing organisations,
4. Management and technical requirements, and
5. Planning of new processing facilities.

COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCTION AND DAIRIES

JATAR, S.N.:

The Poona District Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Poona : A Case Study (1966-67).

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIV, No. 1, July 1970, pp. 25-32.

This study analyzes in detail the economics of the Poona District Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Poona. This Federation was registered in 1960 with jurisdiction over the whole of Poona District. The main function of the Federation is to collect milk from the affiliated cooperative milk societies organised in the district and deliver it to Poona Milk Scheme run by the government. The Federation also collects milk from societies and individuals who are not in the cooperative fold.

MUDALIAR, M.S. Palaniappa:

Milk - Its Past and Present in Tamil Nadu.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION : SPECIAL NUMBER :
All India Cooperative Week, November 1970, pp. 349-362.

ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

EDITOR:

Rural Electric Cooperatives : First Conference on
Pilot Cooperatives held : Report of the Conference.

R.E.C. BULLETIN,
Vol. 1, No. 3, December 1970, pp. 4-6.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION

DON, Y.:

Consumers' Cooperation - A Functional Approach.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Vol. 63, No. 4, 1970, pp. 141-147.

In this article, the author has analysed in an interesting and provocative way certain developments in cooperative thinking and practice, which have been increasingly under discussion in recent years, including trends towards more active price policy, "instant dividend", the need to increase member capital, and the democratic problem created by larger units and greater centralisation of managerial decision-making.

The framework of his article consists in an attack against what he considers to be the rigidity of the Cooperative Principles, particularly those relating to democratic control, patronage refunds and limited interest on capital, claiming that these limit the economic viability of cooperatives and result in "anachronisms".

EDITOR:

Special issue on "CONSUMER COOPERATIVES IN POLAND" brought out by the Supreme Cooperative Council, Warsaw (Poland), in their bi-monthly journal "POLISH COOPERATIVE REVIEW", 2/1969, pp. 2-36.

The following main articles appeared in this issue:

1. Centenary of Polish Consumer Coops, pp. 2-4.
2. Polish Consumer Coops in the period between the two World Wars (1918-1939), pp. 7-9.
3. The oldest Consumer Coops, pp. 10-12.
4. Consumer Coops and their trade activity, pp. 12-14.
5. Organisational and economic concentration, pp. 17-19.
6. Members' self-government activity, pp. 20-23.
7. Consumer cooperatives and Gastronomy, pp. 23-26.
8. Consumer Coops Socio-educational work, pp. 27-31.
9. Consumer Coops production, pp. 31-36.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

EDITOR:

The International Declaration of Consumer Rights.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Vol. 63, No. 4, 1970, pp. 130-140.

The 24th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, held at Hamburg last September, gave unanimous approval to the International Declaration of Consumer Rights, which had been prepared by the ICA Secretariat in consultation with the Consumer Working Party.

This Declaration is, in fact, more than merely a Declaration of Consumers' Rights in general terms. It begins with a short statement of five basic rights to which consumers are entitled: (i) The right to adequate living standards, (ii) The right to adequate standards of health and safety, (iii) The right to a reasonable variety and safety, (iv) The right to a reasonable variety and choice of goods at fair prices, (v) The right to be fully informed about the goods they are buying, and the right to be heard.

These five basic rights are then elaborated in a consumer policy statement on how to implement and render them effective. The third section of the Declaration is concerned with ways in which consumer cooperative societies as consumer organisations can promote consumer interests, and the fourth section deals with the protection of the rights of consumers and the promotion of their interests in the international field.

The Declaration is thus a call to action to be taken by individual consumers, cooperative organisations, governments and international organisations, with a view to protecting the rights of consumers and promoting their interests throughout the world.

GABOR, Andre', and SOWTER, Anthony P.:

The Co-op - The Customers' Views.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 12, December 1970, pp. 46-50.

"A consumers' movement must be judged in the last analysis by consumers' criteria". (D.E.N. Dickson, "Market Orientation - The Key to Cooperative Resurgence", Cooperative Management and Marketing, August 1970, p.30).

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

PATIL, M.B.:

The Performance and Problems of Cooperative Fair Price Shops in Poona District.

THE MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE QUARTERLY,
Vol. LIV, No. 1, July 1970, pp. 17-22.

This paper intends to make a brief survey of distribution of controlled foodgrains (such as wheat, rice, jowar, atta, rawa, maida and pulses) by the cooperative societies through the fair price shops. The cooperative societies are asked today to deal with the distribution of rationed foodgrains, besides their specific functions such as distribution of credit, or marketing etc. The paper has two objectives : (i) to see the performance of cooperatives in distributing controlled foodgrains in the district during last two years, (ii) the various problems that the cooperatives are facing in handling this business.

RAO, S.B.:

A Study of Consumer's Cooperative Societies which incurred losses in 1967-68 (Summary Report) : Case Study.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 465-476.

"A consumers' cooperative society is an economic institution which means that only the consumers' cooperative society should provide what its member-owners require but also strive to be an economically viable and self-sustaining unit. Any institution which continuously incurs losses or in other words, spends more than what it receives is indulging in the process of self-destruction. When the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management came to know that a large number of consumers' cooperative societies incurred losses in 1967-68, the institution felt that it is a serious matter and should study the situation".

"The study aims at identifying the factors which could be said to be generally responsible for causing losses in the consumers' cooperative societies and to find out whether any general guidelines could be drawn out of the experience of the societies so that other societies could avoid committing the same mistakes, we collected some preliminary information from the societies which incurred losses on their operations in 1967-68. On the basis of the information supplied by the societies, we have prepared a report and this is a summary part".

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

The report covers 30 societies in nine States. These thirty societies represent 8.8 per cent of all wholesale consumers' cooperative societies functioning in the country on 30th June, 1968. The paid-up share capital and the sales of these thirty societies represent 8.0 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively, of all the societies.

RATHOD, C.S.:

Consumers Cooperative Stores in Universities of India.

MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,
Vol. LXII, No. 2, August 1970, pp. 63-67.

SAMIUDDIN:

The Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store Aligarh
(A Case Study).

COOPERATORS' BULLETIN,
Vol. 13, No. 41, December 1970, pp. 26-32.

SEN, S.K.:

Consumer Protection through Certification Mark.

NCCF NEWS BULLETIN,
Vol. 4, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 6-7.

The article deals in brief the role of Indian Standards Institution, in protection of consumers interest by standardisation of goods.

THORELLI, Hans B.:

Consumer Information Policy in Sweden - What can be learned?

JOURNAL OF MARKETING,
Vol. 35, No. 1, January 1971, pp. 50-55.

Almost all Western nations now have private or public consumer information programmes. Sweden has particularly rich experience in the product information area. In this article, special emphasis is placed on Sweden's voluntary informative-labelling system which is relatively unknown in the United States. The author suggests that the consumer-conscious U.S. industry might well consider developing a similar consumer information system.

Following are the main points discussed in detail :

- (1) The State Institute for Consumer Information,
- (2) Swedish Institute for Informative Labelling, (3) Other Consumer Information Agencies and Devices, (4) The Left Twist and Current Proposals, (5) What can be learned from the Swedish Experience?.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

WAITE, Robert:

Consumer Cooperatives in Australia.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,

Vol. XIV, No. 11, December 8, 1970, p. 5 and 10.

Deals in brief the history, structure, and the present position of consumer cooperatives in Australia. There are three types of consumer cooperatives : (i) Multipurpose type, (ii) Rural Consumer Cooperatives, and (iii) Urban Cooperatives.

In general terms, these cooperatives may be described as efficient and profitable business organisations. The Australian Movement, however, is always striving to raise management standards and to improve business techniques. A brief summary of the Rural Consumer Cooperative Movement in each State of Australia will give some indication of the size and effectiveness of this arm of cooperative activity.

Finally, the author has described the working of the stores in the different States of Australia, viz. Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia.

The Urban Consumer Cooperatives : Whilst 83 per cent of Australia's population resides in urban areas, there are relatively few retailing cooperatives located in major population centres. It is proposed to cite some examples of Urban Consumer Cooperatives. Following are the few important urban stores : (i) Newcastle and Dist. Cooperative Ltd., (ii) Y.C.W. Co-op. Ltd., (iii) Morwell Co-op. Society Ltd., (iv) Collie Industrial Coop. Society.

WATKINS, W.P.:

The Crisis of Consumers' Cooperation.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,

Vol. 63, No. 4, 1970, pp. 153-157.

It is a brief summary of the articles presented in the 6th International Cooperative Scientific Congress held at Giessen in Germany in September 1969. The Congress discussed the problems of Consumers Cooperation under the title of "Cooperatives and Economic Growth", with special reference to industrially advanced countries.

CONSUMERS COOPERATION (contd)

WOOD, J.M.:

Consumer Protection in Great Britain.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION,
Vol. 63, No. 4, 1970, pp. 148-152.

Deals in brief the various attempt made to protect the consumers by the government and voluntary organisations in Great Britain.

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS

ANEGUNDI, A.G.:

Cooperative Societies and Income Tax.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part IV, January 1971, pp. 78-89.

CHOWDHURY, S.C.:

Cooperative Legislation in Canada.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. V, Part IV, January 1970, pp. 73-76.

DINESH CHANDAR:

Need for Rethinking on Cooperative Legislation.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part III, October 1970, pp. 64-66.EDITOR: Wealth-Tax and Housing Cooperatives : Federation
Scores a Point.THE HOUSING TIMES,
Vol. VI, No. 5, December 1970, pp. 14 and 18.

-----: TOGO : Cooperative Legislation.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,
46th Year, 2/70, pp. 51-60.

It is Ordinance No. 13 to make rules for the Cooperative Movement in Togo, dated 12th April, 1967. (Journal Official 15th April, 1967, No. 351, p. 4).

-----: TURKEY - New Cooperative Law : Law No. 1163 of
24th April, 1969.COOPERATIVE INFORMATION (ILO),
46th Year, 1/70, pp. 67-71.

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS (contd)

NEB, D.P.:

Settlement of Disputes under Cooperative Law in India.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. V, Part IV, January 1970, pp. 77-80.

POTTS, Arthur W.:

Problems of Dismissal Legislation.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1969, pp. 19-23.

RENU, L.N.:

Patronage Capital.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part III, October 1970, pp. 54-58.

SETHI, K.L.:

Revolutionary Amendments in M.P. Cooperative Societies Act 1966.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part III, October 1970, pp. 67-77.

SHARMA, B.D.:

Justice in Cooperative Law.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part IV, January 1971, pp. 90-94.

SHESHADRI, P.:

Cooperative Law with special reference to financing of Agricultural Credit by Commercial Bank.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part II, July 1970.

VALKO, Laszlo:

International Review of Cooperative Legislation.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,
Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 1970, pp. 17-24.

It is the second part of a series of columns analysing the cooperative laws in the United States of America.

VIDWANS, M.D.:

Cooperative Law Reform and the White Paper.

THE COOPERATIVE LAW JOURNAL,
Vol. VI, Part III, October 1970, pp. 59-63.

COOPERATIVE LAWS AND BYE-LAWS (contd)

WOOD, J.M.:

New Laws for Managers : The Race Relations Act and Employment.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 15-16.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

ARTZY, M.:

Vocational Training and Functional Literacy in Cooperatives in Niger.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,
46th Year, 2/70, pp. 19-32.

It is the first part of the series of articles. This part deals with history, structure of the cooperative movement in Niger. The second part deals with Problems of Vocational Training. "These problems were raised at three levels: at the level of the government staff, the elected office-bearers of rural cooperatives, and of the members themselves.

Parallel to the training of government staff and elected office-bearers of rural cooperatives, it was considered indispensable to gradually make members of the mutual village associations aware of the problems and difficulties they had to face, to search for and select the most appropriate solutions, and to help them to really understand the functioning of their cooperatives on the basis of the information supplied to them".

BHATTACHARJEE, Sib Nath:

Leadership in Rural Cooperatives on Cross-Roads.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 347-371.

Who is a leader? "A leader in some sense chosen by the rest of the group as one who is both able and willing to assist them in doing that which they already wish to do. This act of choosing is not necessarily deliberate or even recognised by the group".

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

The following propositions give us the nature of cooperative leadership:

- "1. Leadership is a product of the inter-action that takes place among individuals in a group and not of the status or position of these individuals. Status assignments may enhance or reduce the effectiveness of leadership behaviour.
2. All group members have leadership potential and exhibit leadership behaviour, to some degree. Leadership potential is not centred in one or two persons in a group.
3. Behaviour that help a person to be a leader in one situation may not work equally well in others. Because a person exhibits leader in one group does not guarantee that he can or will do so in others. Leadership shifts from situation to situation, and
4. The effectiveness of leadership behaviour is measured in terms of mutuality of goals, productivity in the achievement of these goals, and the maintenance of group solidarity.

The above propositions indicate that, to be democratic, it is imperative that leadership activity be exercised in such ways as to: (a) increase group interaction and cooperative planning, and (b) create a favourable climate for the growth of individuals and the emergence of potential leaders. These results are achieved through the active participation of all group members in leader behaviour as democratic official leaders regularly share their authority and responsibilities".

In the light of above mentioned definitions and nature of cooperative leadership, the author has emphasized the related roles of cooperative leadership and their different problems.

The problems have been divided into three categories :

- i) Economic problems (1) Lack of internal resources, (2) Lack of proper utilisation of credit, (3) Weaker sections, (4) Marginal farmers, (5) Marketing problems, (6) Vested interests, (7) Lack of interest among members, and (8) Penetration into other fields).

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

- ii) Administrative problems : (1) Implementation problems, (2) Operational defects, (3) Rules and regulations, (4) Development from above, (5) Systematic auditing, (6) Lack of understanding within cooperatives, and (7) Coordination.
- iii) Social problems: (1) Lack of education, (2) Lack of loyalty, (3) Public enthusiasm), and
- iv) Political problems.

In the conclusion the author observes: "In the light of the above discussions we can reasonably raise the following questions: (i) Can the influence of leaders in rural cooperatives particularly in agriculture claim to extend beyond the particular activities organised on cooperative lines, and to give to the social structure and the rural economy of the areas balance, direction and a sense of values? and (ii) Can our leaders in rural cooperatives claim to have the merit of combining freedom and opportunity for the small man with benefits of large scale management and organisation as well as good-will and support from the community? My humble submission to the above questions is an unqualified no.

Who are responsible for these somewhat poor performances on the part of our leaders in rural cooperatives? The above study clearly indicates that both the existing role, pattern of rural leaders in cooperatives as well as faulty nature of different plans and programmes of the government etc. to develop the rural cooperatives in some of the cases have their share in these somewhat poor performances of our rural cooperatives. Leaders need certain conditions to prove their worth but our rural leaders have been facing different types of economic, administrative, social and political problems discussed already from within and without and these problems needless to mention however, have been standing in the way of adequate growth of leadership in rural cooperatives. Similarly responsible is the failure on the part of our rural leaders to rise to the occasion to such an important call of our nation. One should however, integrate both the capacity as well as income creating aspects of rural leadership so that it can really contribute to the much desired prosperity of our vast countryside".

DAMAN PRAKASH:

Teaching Methods and Teaching Aids.

THE MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,
Vol. LXI, No. 8, February 1970, pp. 519-525.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

DWIVEDI, R.C.:

Role of the Cooperative Movement in the International Education Year.

THE COOPERATOR (NCUI),

Vol. VIII, No. 2, July 1970, pp. 11-13 and 22.

Designation of a particular year for emphasising a particular activity on global basis has become a distinctive feature of the United Nations programme activities. The main objectives in declaring a particular year is to draw attention of the governments and people all over the world to a particular problem facing the humanity and take such measures during the year as may be outlined by the U.N. or its Specialised Agencies. Several International Years have been celebrated, to name a few, the International Human Rights Year, International Geophysical Year, International Year on the Quiet Sun, International Cooperative Year, International Mental Health Year etc. And in this chain, 1970 has been officially designated as International Education Year (IEY).

The author emphasises the role of cooperatives to make International Education Year a success. International Cooperative Alliance and its affiliate, the National Cooperative Union of India and its own affiliates have to work out a definite programme to educate people in their general and cooperative education.

GODDARD, W.J.:

Importance of Research in Cooperative Education.

COOPERATIVE INFORMATION,

46th Year, 2/70, pp. 7-11.

This is really a thought provoking article. The author has listed the factual issues faced by the farmers in rural areas. The problems given by the author are as follows :

"It is indeed a well-known fact that in developing countries in South-East Asia, cooperative movements are showing a deeper and more intensive interest in cooperative education and training as a substantial base upon which to build lasting and effective cooperative societies. This interest is not only shared by cooperative leaders and cooperative administrators but also by national leaders in the respective governments who would like the cooperative system to play a role in the development of the national economy. The need for cooperative education and training is apparently much greater in the rural areas where the standard of literacy is lower and especially in predominantly agricultural countries in the Region where such areas contain the major portion of the population.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

What are some of the factual issues facing farmers in the rural areas? These could, among others, include:

- i) the change in methods of production brought about by the introduction of new varieties of seeds and the technical know-how related to production methods,
- ii) more time and labour is spent on more intensive production methods or in double cropping made, possible by improved or new water facilities and the use of machinery,
- iii) the emergence of increased activity in social or civic-cum-economic motivated groups or associations which help bring about better living standards closer group action,
- iv) with increased income there is greater expenditure and the modern small farmer feels in his broader outlook a desire to give his children a better and higher start in life with proper education,
- v) a tendency for the small farmer to associate himself more with what is happening in the nearby city or town. He is more and more aware of the relevance of prices and supplies to his subsistence and production,
- vi) what does he do in his spare time? Subsidiary enterprises, for example, poultry or animal breeding,
- vii) his amenability to change is considerably greater than it was a decade ago but he is still a practical and realistic person.

As compared with national education programmes which are usually supported with substantial budgets directed towards the achievement of a higher standard of literacy, the effort made in cooperative education and training is comparatively small simply because :

- a) financial resources for cooperative education and training are limited. The majority of cooperative societies are small and with low net surpluses so that contributions from their education funds are correspondingly small,
- b) the time and labour of governmental agencies or departments in the cooperative sector are occupied with development, supervision and audit functions besides education and training,

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

- c) federations are in some cases weak and are not yet able to contribute substantially to the cooperative training programmes of the country,
- d) cooperative training institutions have limited budgets,

The above are only some of the reasons that could be given.

In view of these facts it becomes clear that any effort made in the field of cooperative education should be as effective as possible and that resources are used to the best advantage. On many occasions the pertinent question is often asked - how effective are the seminars, workshops, discussions, etc and is the instruction imparted on the right lines and in the right direction. This is where the intrinsic value of research comes fundamental fields for research are:

- i) An analysis of past and existing training programmes with a view to ascertaining the effect of such programmes on farmer members and non-members. This will also enable the presentation of possible new subjects in place of the old topics which should be lengthened or even reduced to reveal whether the period of the programmes, and, also the possible need for improvement in instruction material e.g. manuals that ought to be brief and to the point and reproduced if necessary in the local dialect,
- ii) An examination through the process of research into particular fields that basically concern the farmer members for the purpose of slanting instruction towards practical issues. This part of training of cooperative personnel is rapidly becoming more and more important and does well to impress on members how the cooperative system fits in with their work in the fields of production, marketing and processing. Some of such specific research possibilities would include:
 - (a) agricultural credit and its application. The impact and result of supervised credit on the farmer. Is credit a means to an end based merely on the security a farmer can give or is it to be based on the desire for increased production?
 - (b) capital formation or the inducement of capital through various means including savings and deposits, and
 - (c) existing marketing structures and the possibilities of cooperative outlets to the consumer. Problems of existing middlemen".

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

JAIN, K.C.:

Adult Education, Cooperatives and Green Revolution.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION,
Vol. XXXI, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 9-11.

The economic prosperity of green revolution has been started by the farmers. Although India through its plans has tried to uplift the masses because of poor publicity, the farmers are not even informed about the evolution of green revolution.

In trying to bring about the requisite change, various agencies have to put in their best and such agencies include the Central and State Governments, the cooperative (of various types and at various levels and the farmers themselves). But the most important agency is the Adult Education agency, because it can help the farmers to understand as to how they can take advantage of the services offered by above agencies. The cooperative societies provide credit, assist in the distribution of improved seeds, insecticides, agricultural implements etc. The cooperatives also undertake marketing, processing and warehousing services. To some extent they also provide irrigation facilities and allied services. Some electric cooperatives also existed in the past but lately rural electrification has been launched on cooperative basis. However, it had been felt that the farmers could make better use of facilities made available by the above mentioned agencies specially cooperative, if they can be informed regarding the existence of those agencies and how they could make better use of them.

It is encouraging to note that the cooperatives have been progressing day by day and can take legitimate pride because of the contribution made by them in the improvement of agriculture and the national economy as a whole. As mentioned earlier, the cooperatives have always been attaching considerable importance to the educational programmes and cooperative movements in India had also launched an educational programme in a big way.

The following are the main points discussed in detail:

- (i) Cooperative member education programme, (ii) For whom it is, (iii) Types of classes, (iv) Aims and objects of the programme, (v) Agency for implementation, (vi) National Cooperative Union of India, (vii) State Cooperative Unions, (viii) District Cooperative Unions.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

LAIDLAW, A.F.:

COADY : Still Teaches.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,
Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 1970, pp. 4-8.

Deals with the history and achievements of the COADY International Institute at the University of St. Francis Xavier in Nova Scotia which draws students from all over the world.

LEON, Ramiro:

New Methods in Cooperative Education.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE TRAINING JOURNAL,
Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, 1970, pp. 10-16.

The comments of S. Erward Hirabayashi, clearly shows the importance and it is itself a summary of the article. "In the continuing discussion of the merits, pros and cons, of methods in the psychology of learning, the question of emphasis upon content or process is a basic point.

Traditional education has always assumed the priority of content, with a learners' motivation for learning simply a natural spin - off. The non-traditional approach has emphasized the process of learning, and the assumption that if a learner absorbed motivation, then he would naturally seek out the content himself.

It is apparent that this is not a viable, meaningful controversy. The solution must be sought, rather, in learning methods which understand and integrate process and content as necessary conditions of each other. Furthermore, simply theorizing interminably about content and process is not very productive.

I wish to commend this essay as one which not only indicates a positive direction concerning this most fundamental question, but reports on action. Ramiro Leon is now applying an integrated approach in cooperative education wherein the need for content learning is totally integrated with the dynamics of group process motivation.

It would seem that all respects of this experiment in the psychology of learning should be followed and studied closely."

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (contd)

SINHA, B.K.:

Cooperative Education in United States of America.

THE COOPERATOR,

Vol. VIII, No. 9, November 1, 1970, pp. 20-22.

Cooperative education in the United States of America is universally recognised as important and necessary for the survival of operating cooperatives in the teeth of competition with private enterprises. It is also essential for the reason that cooperatives have to increasingly provide new opportunities for the disadvantaged group of people. Cooperative education will have a moderating influence on impatient youth and dissatisfied masses. It will also contribute to getting over some of the problems arising out of communication difficulties and the generating people to work together and for the efficient functioning of cooperative, effective communications have to be ensured.

YOUTH AND COOPERATION

DINESH, C.:

Youth and Cooperative Movement.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,

Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 383-387.

In the introduction of the article the author explains that youth has been neglected by cooperatives in the following words: "In spite of this rapid expansion of the Cooperative Movement, the younger generation of the community has been totally excluded from taking active part in the organisational aspects of the Cooperative Movement. The youth are expected to play a dominant role in the nation's economic development. For instance, the Board of Directors of all the Taluka, District and State level institutions are flooded with people who fall in the age group of above 35 years. Even in this proportion of the members falling above 50 years age group would be more than those falling in below 50 years age group".

In the light of the above, the article is divided into two parts: (1) Evolution of cooperative leadership, and (2) Prospects of organising youth cooperatives.

YOUTH AND COOPERATION (contd)

The article concludes with the following : "To induct youth in the cooperative movement, in the first instance, the government can pass a legislation restricting the age of the individuals who could be elected on the boards of the various types of cooperative institutions to co-opt young graduates as Technical Experts on the Managing Bodies and a special training programme, through a suitable media, may be initiated to train the educated youth in the ideals and principles of the cooperative movement. In my opinion, this is the only way to strengthen and ensure a continuous progress of the Cooperative Movement in the country".

FISHERIES COOPERATION

EDITOR: Role of Cooperatives in Boosting Fish Catch.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATOR,
Vol. XIV, No. 5, September 8, 1970, pp. 3-4.

The extensive coastline possessed by Maharashtra can be exploited to increase fish production if the socio-economic condition of the fisherfolk is ameliorated and they are supplied with better equipment. With this object in view, the Maharashtra Government had organised cooperatives of fishermen about two decades ago. The cooperative movement has taken deep roots in the fishing trade since then and has helped not only to increase the fish catch but also to ensure its storage and distribution.

The main contents of the articles are as follows:

- (1) Progress during Second Plan period, (2) Over Rs. 17 lakhs in Third Plan period, (3) Finance for mechanised boats, (4) Projects for Thana and Ratnagiri Districts, and (5) Share capital.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING

BIRCUMSHAW, F.:

Transferring Money through Giro.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 23-24.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

BRANTON, Noel:

Some Reflections on Cooperative Finance.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1969, pp. 15.

Following are the main points discussed in detail :

1. Taken for granted,
2. Basic remedy,
3. Lease back,
4. Notable omission,
5. Stock control, and
6. Competitive force.

BRUCKSHAW, Frank:

The Swedish Cooperative Scene : Planning Promotions
Eighteen Months Ahead.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 21-24.

-----:The Swedish Cooperative Scene : Central Planning Plays a
Key Role.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 19-22.

CREESE, F.A.:

Implications for Co-ops. of the Government's New
Superannuation Scheme.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1970, pp. 17-22.

The following are the main points of the article discussed
in detail:

- (i) Cards abolished, (ii) Upper limit, (iii) The employer's
position, (iv) Clarification needed, (v) Possible cost
to employer, (vi) Points for consideration.

DUBHASHI, P.R.:

The Role of Management in the Cooperative Movement.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT,
Vol. 9, No. 8, August 1970, pp. 21-31.

In the introduction, the author has compared the cooperative
enterprise with private enterprise. Further, he deals with
the role played by cooperative in Indian economy.

Management and Cooperation: It has been recognised by the
cooperators that the managerial efficiency or the business

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

performance of the cooperative enterprises leaves much to be desired. The problems of management of course, vary from sector to sector. In the largest field of cooperative enterprise viz., agricultural credit, the cooperative structure suffers from weakness of organisation arising out of the non-viable nature of the primary agricultural credit societies and even some of the central cooperative banks acting at the district level. The loaning procedures of these banks as also the land development banks need to be streamlined so that the disbursement of agricultural credit is timely, adequate and proper. Credit needs to be properly supervised so as to ensure its productive utilisation. Also the recoveries have to be prompt and methodical in order to avoid heavy accumulation of overdues which has been in recent years a feature of several cooperative banks and credit societies.

Imaginative attempts are required to develop a number of banking facilities so that cooperative banks do not remain a mere channel for disbursement of credit reimbursed by the Reserve Bank of India. The cooperative banks need to make attempts to mobilise savings in rural areas and make contribution to capital formation.

The cooperative land development banks have to develop a capacity for formulation of technically feasible and economically sound projects. They have also to develop techniques and skills for the scientific assessment of the repaying capacity of the borrowers.

The statistics on the Volume of Cooperative Business is classified in four heads : (i) Type, (ii) No. of units, (iii) No. membership, and (iv) Volume of business.

The fields where the improvement on management required are, Cooperative Marketing, Processing, Distribution of Consumers Goods. It specially emphasises the need for incentives for managers.

EVELY, R.W.:

Choosing Your Shop Site.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 7-11.

Following are the main points discussed in detail:

- (i) The potential, (ii) Complicated, (iii) Where they live,
- (iv) No substitute, (v) The problem, (vi) Starting point,
- (vii) Relative methods.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

FERGUSON, John:

Watch it - Your Service is Showing.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 7, July 1970, pp. 7-11 and 11.

The author discusses the problems of the "Sales Registers" amongst shop staff and offers suggestions for their solution. The main points of the article are as follows:
(i) Avoiding selling, (ii) First rule, (iii) Phase two, (iv) The old story, (v) The others, (vi) Part-timers, (vii) Elite sales force: (A-Duties of the sales-force, B-Presentation of the sales force, and, C-Wages, incentives and targets), (viii) The key to success: (A-Training of the sales force, B-Merchandise knowledge requirements), and (ix) Aggressive policy.

HOOD, Robin:

Soap Plays Golf.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1970, p. 25 and 28.

HOPWOOD, D.G.:

Co-operative Financial Policies : Reserve and the Dividend Issue.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1970, pp. 7-13.

"Societies with a dividend rate below 6d. will find it much easier to increase their reserves. At this level dividend has ceased to be much of an attraction, and even after allowing for a dividend stamps scheme, there should be some income left over for adding to the reserves....."

Following are the main points discussed in detail:

(i) Reserve policy, (ii) Financial conflict, (iii) Education in Finance, (iv) External investments, (v) The custodian, (vi) Living on, (vii) Overlooked, (viii) Tied up, (ix) Falling values, (x) Investment advice, and (xi) A Hazy field.

-----: Cooperative Financial Policies: Another look at investments.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1970, pp. 7-12.

The following are the main points discussed in detail:

(i) Tight controls, (ii) Interest rates, (iii) Investments, (iv) Loyalty appeal, (v) Superannuation funds, (vi) Flexible policy, (vii) Self-administered, (viii) Lowered standards, (ix) Blunt and precise, and, (x) Time for advice.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

HOPWOOD, Desmond:

Retailing in the United States.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 7-12.

-----: Some Capital Questions are Answered.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1970, pp. 7-13.

KIDD, F. Loxham:

Personnel Problems in Retail Societies.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 13-17.

TAIMNI, K.K.:

Management and Organisational Aspects of Cooperative Movement.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE REVIEW,
Vol. VII, No. 3, April 1970, pp. 373-381.

"It would be a useful exercise if the Indian Cooperative Movement were to be considered as an aggregate of series of organisations and to subject these organisations to a critical analysis with a view to determine the impact of environmental constraints - both internal as well as external - on the effectiveness of management practices followed in these organisations. Such an exercise may reveal the missing links which are responsible for the halting growth of the movement in the country and may also provide the necessary guidelines for improving the efficiency of the cooperative organisations.

The underlying assumptions in attempting such an exercise are that (1) management is the critical element in the economic success of any organisation and the task of every manager at all levels is to manage so as to accomplish group performance with the least expenditure on material and human resources, and (2) management is culture bound and management philosophy which here implies "the expressed and implied attitude or relationships of a cooperative organisation with some of its external or internal agents such as consumers, employees, state, owners and community" varies between various cultures.

In particular we shall try to show that the success of management practices depends on the cultural beliefs held by the group of individuals in a particular organisation as indeed their attitudes, values, moorings and social outlook".

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

Environmental factors on the other hand are those cultural aspects within and without the organisation which make significant impact on the operations and effectiveness of managers. These factors can be classified among: (i) educational variables, (ii) sociological cultural variables, (iii) political and legal variables and (iv) economic variables (taken from Farmer-Richman Model for separating the Management Fundamentals and Environmental Factors). Examples of this in the case of the cooperative organisation are the role of State, the type of cooperative leadership, the degree of professionalisation in management and the management-employees relationship.

It is the contention of this writer that the association of various state-agencies with the Cooperative Movement has been exercising powerful constraints both on the cultural environmental of cooperative organisations as well as on the effectiveness of the management practices followed in these organisations. And among the important cultural factors which have been influenced by the state-agencies and in turn which have influenced the effectiveness of management practices are: (1) Role of Cooperative Leadership, (2) Type of Executive Management, and, (3) Management-Employees Relationship.

The impact of these four constraints is discussed here on only one management fundamental i.e. principles of organisation and in relation to the impact with each one of them individually and jointly have made on the morale of the employees in cooperative organisations in India.

These three points are elaborated under the following heads :- (i) Impact of State Agencies, (ii) Cultural Environments: (a) Role of Cooperative Leadership, (b) Type of Executive Management, and, (c) Management-Employee Relationship), and, (iii) Principles of Organisation in Practice.

WILSON, A. ROSE, B.J.:

Guidelines : Cooperative Business Success/Member Participation.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1970, pp. 21-29.

At their recent annual meeting and conference at Stanford Hall, members of the Society for Cooperative Studies heard two papers by members, dealing respectively with "Guidelines on Cooperative Business Success" and "Guidelines in member participation". Because of their general interest we reproduce the papers with some selected comments by participants in the conference. The following are the main

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

points of the articles discussed in detail:

i. Cooperative Business Success:

(a) The objectives, (b) A wide rift, (c) General providers, (d) Fewer shops, (e) High dividends, (f) Lay participation, (g) The Hardie Report, (h) Will to reorganise, (i) Not large enough, (j) Not essential.

ii. Member Participation:

(a) Today's appeal, (b) A consumer appeal, (c) Why participation? (d) Sense or community, (e) Range of functions, and, (f) Member interest.

WILSON, R.:

Management by Objectives-II : Seven points to remember.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 2, No. 10, 1969, pp. 9-12.

The following are the seven points discussed in detail:

1. The objective of continued existence of the society,
2. Trades/Services/Processes/Objectives,
3. Customer objectives,
4. Profitability objectives,
5. Market shares objectives,
6. Productivity objectives, and
7. Change and development objectives.

WOOD, J.M.:

The Manager's Guide to Whitehall : The Ombudsman.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1969, pp. 25-26.

"The most distinctive indication of the change of outlook of the government of this country in recent years has been its growing occupation, irrespective of party, with the management of the life of the people. A Study of the Statute Book will show how profoundly the conception of the function of government has altered. Parliament finds itself increasingly engaged in legislation which has for its conscious aim the regulation of the day-to-day affairs of the community, and now intervenes in matters formerly thought to be entirely outside its scope. This new orientation has its dangers as well as its merits. Between liberty and government, there is an age-long conflict".

The MacMillan Committee on Finance and Industry, 1931.

Following are the main points discussed in detail: (i) Suing the Crown, (ii) Officer of the House, and (iii) Overlapping.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & BOOK-KEEPING (contd)

WOOD, J.M.:

The Problem of Interest Rates.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT & MARKETING,
Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 19-20.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BHAVE, V.S.:

The Indian Economy, 1970-71 : A Mid-year Review.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,
Vol. V, No. 50, December 12, 1970, pp. 2009-2016.

An attempt was made in February to forecast economic trends in 1970-71. This paper proposes, on the basis of data that have since become available, to review the conclusions of the earlier forecast. An obvious limitation is that the data - drawn mostly from contemporary non-official sources - are at times conflicting and, there being no means to cross-check, one has to depend on subjective assessments.

Broadly, the present study confirms the major trends forecast by February study, but with two exceptions. First, foodgrains production, it now appears, will be marginally higher than originally anticipated. Secondly, the rate of growth of industrial production is likely to be slightly lower. The sector by sector conclusions of the present study are presented in this paper.

COSTA, Benedict:

Socialist Ministers in Poor India.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA,
Vol. XCII, No. 1, January 3, 1971, pp. 6-13.

"India has over 500 Ministers - more than any other country in the world - more than rich countries with budgets, which make ours look like a house-wife's account. How much does it cost us to maintain them? While swearing by Gandhian austerity, many live in princely grandeur, in large mansions, ride in big cars or aeroplanes - always surrounded by hordes of courtiers.

A Union Cabinet Minister gets Rs. 37,500 gross per month and a Deputy Minister Rs. 16,500. Their actual take-home pay is modest but the fringe benefits and perquisites have reached scandalous proportions. In the States, a Minister's gross salary and perquisites average Rs. 8,000 per month.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd)

All this when half of our population is on a starvation level, the average income being Rs. 50 a month. At least 200 million Indians go to bed hungry every night. Can this be called Socialism?"

EDITOR: Australia : A Special Survey.

THE ECONOMIST,
Vol. 236, No. 6626, August 22, 1970, pp. liv, between
page No. 42 & 43.

-----: Iran : A Special Survey.

THE ECONOMIST,
Vol. 237, No. 6636, pp. i-xlii (between page No. 48 & 49.)

-----: Special issue on "ANNUAL SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS" brought out by THE CAPITAL, in its Supplement of 31st December, 1970, pp. 13-167.

The following main articles appears in this issue:

1. Accelerating industrial growth : Need to create confidence among entrepreneurs, by G.L. Mehta,
2. Population explosion : India's first and foremost problem, by S. Chandrasekhar,
3. Will world currency crises recur in future?, by George Barrell,
4. Need for re-examination of Centre-State financial relations, by Bhabatosh Datta ,
5. Delays in taking decisions on licensing retard industrial growth, by K. Rangachari ,
6. What will be the fate of the Fourth Five Year Plan?, by G.M. Laud,
7. Lower tax rates will promote economic growth, by Pesi M. Narielvala,
8. How to attract more investment in West Bengal, by A.K. Sen,
9. Factors necessary for the survival of democracy, by M.R. Masani.
10. India's achievements since planning : An Appraisal, by Nabagopal Das.
11. Role of the Unit Trust of India in savings mobilisation, by R.S. Bhatt,
12. Raising India's Regional Exports : A Plea for preferential tariffs, by H.T. Parekh.
13. Factors hampering the growth of India's exports to the E.E.C., by Malcolm Subhan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd)

14. Some salient aspects of India's agrarian structure, by Paresh Chattopadhyay.
15. How to bridge the gap in farm finance, by J.M. Kaul.
16. Expanding the use of fertilisers for agricultural development, by C.R. Ranganathan.
17. Food : A problem of consumption and not of production, by M.B. Lal.
18. Determining the research and development priorities, by Amalendu Das Gupta.
19. Need for integrating defence and development planning, by K. Subrahmanayam.
20. Regional patriotism retards industrial development, by V.S. Bhatia.
21. Should political instability continue in West Bengal?, by Sankar Ghosh.
22. Commercial banks should improve customer service, by Tushar K. Das.
23. Closer collaboration between industry and technological institutes Needed, by M.V. Pylee.
24. Making trade unions aware of their social responsibilities, by M.R. Meher.
25. Top priority needed for raising cotton production, by D.P. Sharma.
26. Jute Industry : India is wasting a precious asset, by a special correspondent.
27. Sugar output at a new peak : A long-term policy needed, by J.S. Mehta.
28. The cult of enquiry acquires a new dimension, by A special correspondent.

EDITOR: National Resources in the Indian Economy.

COMMERCE - ANNUAL NUMBER 1970,
Vol. 121, No. 3113, pp. 5-352.

"Indians are a poor people in a rich country. Indeed, a useful way of looking at India's poverty is to understand it in terms of the failure to utilise the available natural resources which are fairly rich. To designate thus the natural resources endowment of India is not to overlook some of the crucial gaps. But then there is no country in the world which does not have at least some serious gaps in its natural resources base. As can be seen from the various studies by competent experts presented on the

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd)

following pages, the position relating to natural resources in India should be regarded, by and large, as satisfactory. What is highly unsatisfactory, however, is our failure to exploit them in an adequate and efficient manner.

Too often, the question of exploitation of our natural resources tends to fall between two stools. The economists have paid inadequate attention to this important subject because they generally lack the necessary knowledge of the technology of production without which it is not possible to discuss these problems properly. On the other hand, the technologists lack the macro-economic view which is necessary for this purpose. Their very specialisation also prevents them from taking a broader view even at the technological level. We, therefore, decided to devote this Annual Number of Commerce to the theme of natural resources in the hope that it will help stimulate interest of all concerned in this vital but oft-neglected subject".

The following articles appeared in this Annual Number 1970:

1. A policy for natural resources, by Vadilal Dagli,
2. Natural resources in the Indian Economy, by N. Shah,
3. Land resources : Need for productivity survey, by S.V. Govinad Rajan,
4. Land use planning, by S.P. Raychaudhuri,
5. Initiating the green revolution in dry area, by M.S. Swaminathan,
6. Industrial potential of forest resources, by V.P. Agarwala,
7. Fruitful use of water resources, by S.K. Jain,
8. Evaluation and utilisation of water resources, by R.N.P. Arogyaswamy,
9. Technology and economics of desalination, by K.T. Thomas,
10. Probing the ocean for hidden resources, by M.C. Basu,
11. Reaping the fish harvest from the sea, by A.N. Bose,
12. Less common chemicals of the sea, by D.S. Datar,
13. Petrochemicals : Tool of self-reliance, by H.C. Bijawat,
14. Research in medicinal plants, by K. Ganapathi,
15. Plant proteins and the nutrition gap, by M. Narayana Rao,
16. Self-sufficiency in superior quality cotton, by V. Sundram,
17. A rational cattle policy, by P.G. Nair,
18. Cross-breeding to augment wool production, by B.D. Patil and A.S. Faroda,
19. Geological mapping and mineral investigations, by M.S. Balasundram,
20. Indian's mineral resources, by A.K. Dey,
21. Exploitation of iron ore, by S.K. Nanavati,
22. Changing pattern of iron ore utilisation, by A.K. Mukherjee,
23. Non-ferrous metals: Demand and prospects, by Special Correspondent of Commerce,

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd)

24. Non-ferrous metals : Tardy exploitation, by M.Vinayak,
25. Manganese ore, Aluminium and Bauxite, by T.K. Ghosh,
26. Coal: A geophysical analysis, by Special Correspondent,
27. Coal consumption, by Special Correspondent,
28. Power planning for the seventies, by K.A. Dave,
29. Our untapped hydel resources, by B.R.R. Iyengar,
30. Oil : From percussion rigs of offshore drilling,
by H.P. Aranha,
31. Nuclear energy in our power programme, by Kirit S. Parikh,
32. Natural resources of State and union territories,
by Commerce Research Bureau,
33. Statistical profile of India's natural resources,
by Commerce Research Bureau.

TOMASSON, Gunnar:

INDONESIA - Economic Stabilization, 1966-69.

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT,

Vol. 7, No. 4, December 1970, pp. 46-53.

In 1965 Indonesia underwent a political upheaval that resulted in the installation of a new regime. This regime was immediately faced with the problem of runaway inflation and the threat of external insolvency. How a stabilisation programme was put into effect without slowing the economy into stagnation is told in this article. Following are the main points discussed under the stabilization programme : (1) Fiscal Policy, (2) Monetary Policy, (3) Interest Rate Policy, (4) Balance of Payments Policy, and, (5) Conclusion.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

EDITOR:

A special issue on "The Small Man is Key to Self-Reliance" published by the Director, Publications Division, Government of India, New Delhi, in their magazine "KURUKSHETRA", 18th Anniversary Number, October 2, 1970.

The special issue has been devoted on Community Development and Panchayati Raj. The history structure, failure, success and the future of the development progress has been discussed through the various articles. The title given to this issue is really a basic need a basic problem, unless each and every citizen at all level is not involved in national development, so long small man is ignored the economy can not achieve self-reliance. The small man can be involved in national building programmes through Community Development and Panchayati Raj. The following articles appeared in this

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ (contd)

issue discussing the various aspects of the programmes :

1. The small man is the key to self-reliance, by T.N.Singh,
2. Role of the small sector, by K.L. Nanjappa,
3. Goal of self-reliance is getting to distant, by K.S. Ramaswami,
4. No serious effort, by S.C. Anantharaman,
5. Export policy for self-reliance, by the Editor,
6. Self-sufficiency, basic component of planning.
7. Development strategy,
8. Problems, priorities and programmes, by Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed,
9. Continuing validity of integrated approach,
10. Community programmes : Aid farm output, by M.P. Singh,
11. Challenging tasks for community worker, by Tyrrell Cooray,
12. P.R. : Next step, by C.V.H. Rao,
13. The concept, the process and the constraints, by Savita Bhargava,
14. Community development week - its significance, by J.P. Kaistha.
15. Rural youth and C.D.
16. Panchayati Raj and farm development, by C.V.Raghavulu,
17. Mahila Mandals as instruments of public cooperation, by D. Paul Chowdhary,
18. Community Development in Madhya Pradesh, by P.D. Mahashwari.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

U.N.O.: Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, No. 7, 1970, pp. 1-209.

This issue has been divided into three sections. Section-I has three sub-sections: (i) Export promotion of small industry products, (ii) Small industry management, and (iii) New dimensions for small industry development. Section-II deals with Development News and notes, and Section-III deals with progress and problems of small industry development.

Under each section, the relevant articles dealing the different aspects of the theme have appeared.

Section-I :

a. Export Promotion of Small Industry Products:

1. Introductory note to the major theme, by ECAFE Secretariat,
2. Programme development for the small export industry, by R. Adams,

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (contd)

3. Export promotion of small industries products, by C.C. Chao,
 4. The role of confirming houses in export financing, by I.G. Douglas,
 5. Small industry participation in export programmes of developing countries, by R.N. Gandhi,
 6. Review of some aspects of an export promotional policy for small and medium-scale industries, by R. Holtz,
 7. Export programme for small industries in a developing country, by O.P. Jain,
 8. Measures for promoting exports of small industries products in the Republic of Korea, by C.Y. Kak,
 9. Export incentives for small industries in New Zealand, by Ministry of Industry and Commerce, New Zealand,
 10. Export promotion of small industry products, by P. Narasiah.
 11. Some aspects of export promotion of small industries products, by Dr. W.A. Nielander.
 12. The need for export of small industries products, by K.N. Sapru.
 13. Small business administration export programme, by J.J. Sheridan.
 14. Export promotion of products of smaller enterprises, by Smaller Enterprise Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan,
 15. Check list for exports, by Mrs. E. Swan,
 16. Australian techniques of trade promotion, by Department of Trade and Industry, Commonwealth Government of Australia,
 17. Export promotion of small industries products in the United Kingdom, by the Department Commission, United Kingdom Government,
- B. Small Industry Management:
1. Training of the manager is the first step in developing small-scale industry, by T.W. Lomnicky,
 2. Training, a continuing function, by F. Schippers,
 3. Operations research and small-scale industry, by the ECAFE Secretariat.
- C. New Dimensions for Small Industry Development:
1. The application of low-cost automation in small manufacturing plants, by R. de Groot,
 2. Technical guidance on automation, by Scientific and Industry Department, New Zealand.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES (contd)

Section-II:

Development news and notes : "Asian Productivity Organisation, Australia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, and Thailand".

Section-III:

Progress and problems of small industry development:

1. Small-scale industries in India - policies, programme and progress, by K. Balachandran,
2. A bird's eye-view of the ceramic industry in Indonesia, by Industry Department, Republic of Indonesia,
3. Problems of the cottage industries, by D. Jordon,
4. The role of small industries in the acceleration of Asian growth, by H.T. Oshima,
5. Review of the status and problems of small-scale industries and specific measures taken with reference to cottage industries of the Philippines, by Mrs. A.T. Quirino.
6. A Review of the activities geared towards the development of small-scale industries in the Philippines, the University of Philippines, Institute of Small-Scale Industries.

Annex 1: Technical Correspondents on small industries.

Annex 2: List of contributors.

Annex 3: Summaries of the articles in French.

PRICE

IYER, S.R. Krishna:

Monetary resources, Agricultural production and Wholesale price.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Vol. V, No. 51, December 19, 1970, pp. 2053-2054.

"Although official pronouncements had anticipated a fall in prices in 1969-70, wholesale prices in fact moved up by about 4 per cent - the sharp increase in agricultural production notwithstanding. The sustained uptrend in prices since 1956-57 was thus resumed after a short break in 1968-69.

An important assumption of the Fourth Five-Year Plan being stability of price, the Plan's calculations would go astray unless this uptrend is checked.

This paper seeks to analyse the factors that were responsible for the price situation. What emerges as evident is that, in analysing a price trend, one has to look for the trend in

PRICE (contd)

income velocity in addition to the trend in monetary resources. Very often, a fall in income velocity has moderated the inflationary impact of a rise in monetary resources, and vice versa. Another revealing fact is that, even a marginal fall in agricultural production or in availability of foodgrains results in a noticeable rise in prices. A good crop year has been generally followed by a decline in income velocity - probably because the money flows then to the agricultural sector which does not spend it so rapidly as do the other sectors".

TRADE AND MARKETING

COLLE, Fileen:

Marketing Research.

THE UNILEVER QUARTERLY : PROGRESS,
Vol. 54, No. 305, 3/1970, pp. 92-96.

The basic concept of marketing research is a simple one, that of manufacturers talking direct to customers. It is concerned to open a bridge between consumers and the marketing world, to create a medium through which a supply of accurate data about the market can flow back to those creating and selling products. Modern competitive marketing can thrive only on a constant diet of information about consumers, it is the business of marketing research to supply it and by so doing to reduce the area of risk and uncertainty surrounding management decisions.

EDITOR: Export Policy Resolution.

COMMERCE,
Vol. 121, No. 3092, August 8, 1970, pp. 306-308.

This is the text of the Export Policy Resolution presented by the government to Parliament on July 30, 1970.

-----: Export-oriented Units.

COMMERCE,
Vol. 121, No. 3092, August 8, 1970, p. 308.

This is the text of a Press note by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade, issued on July 25, setting out the obligations of export-oriented units of large industrial houses.

-----: Export Policy Resolution.

CAPITAL,
Vol. CLXV-4125, August 6, 1970, pp. 209-210.

TRADE & MARKETING (contd)

GIROTI, R.S.:

Training for Efficient Fertiliser Marketing.

FERTILISER NEWS,

Vol. 15, No. 10, October 1970, pp. 23-28.

Marketing of over 20 million tonnes of fertiliser materials in 1973-74 will require a force of knowledgeable, skilled and efficient manpower trained in all phases of marketing. But such a large number of trained personnel are not available. The Fertiliser Association of India in its endeavour to ever serve the fertiliser industry has undertaken the task of training line and staff marketing executives in order to prepare them for challenges ahead. This article reviews the three training courses so far conducted by the FAI, besides dwelling on some aspects of training in general.

Following are the main points of the article:

- (1) Training, (2) Advantages of training, (3) Areas of training, (4) FAI Training Course, (5) The course outline, (6) First course, (7) Second course, (8) Third course, (9) Analysis, (10) The critiques, (11) Buzz sessions, (12) Project study, (13) Field trips, (14) Follow-up.

TAIMNI, K.K.:

Improving Retailing Efficiency.

EASTERN ECONOMIST,

Vol. 55, No. 6, August 7, 1970, pp. 232-233.

EDUCATION

SEDGWICK, G.F.:

"It's Knowledge We Want".

ILO PANORAMA,

No. 44, September-October 1970, pp. 26-30.

"The sign of a mature society is the degree to which freedom and responsibility are allowed to work out their own balance", says the author in this article on the role of workers' education in a changing world. His plea is for a liberal approach to workers' education, which will encourage the citizen to ask why, as well as how, modern society functions as it does. The main points of the article are as follows: (i) No quickening of the pulse, (ii) New needs and new responses, (iii) On the international front, (iv) The greater society, (v) "Why" as well as "how", and (vi) "The action and passion" of our time.

EDUCATION (contd)

UNESCO: Education in Rural Areas in the Asian Region.

BULLETIN OF THE UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN ASIA,
Vol. V, No. 1, September 1970, pp. 1-130.

The special issue has been brought out on International Education Year 1970. The subject covered in this issue is education in rural areas in the Asian Region. The following are the articles appearing in this issue:

1. Education in rural areas in the Asian Region - A General Review.
2. Ungraded lower primary education in India.
3. Short history of rural education in Japan.
4. Education in the rural environment in Laos.
5. The sociology of rural education in Laos.
6. Educational development in rural areas, A Malaysian case study.
7. Rural education in Nepal.
8. Rural education in the Philippines.
9. The 4-H education programme in Taiwan, Republic of China.
10. Rural Teacher Training in Thailand.
11. Education rural areas in the Republic of Vietnam, and
12. Primary school curriculum for rural environment and teacher education.

-----: Reform and Reorganisation in Education in the Asian Region.

BULLETIN OF THE UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN ASIA,
Vol. IV, No. 2, March 1970, pp. 1-126.

The special issue has been brought out on International Education Year 1970. The subject covered in this issue is reform and reorganisation in education in the Asian Region.

"The current issue of the Bulletin brings together contributions by educators and scholars presenting their thoughts on educational change and reform or specifically an account of how they see the progress of educational reforms in their respective countries. The introductory article attempts to analyse some of the factors in educational change and to survey broadly the historical background and current trends of the education systems in the Asian Region".

Following are the articles appearing in this issue:

- (1) Education: universal crisis or problem? by Jean Thomas,
- (2) Educational reform in Afghanistan, by S.R. Samady,
- (3) Reform and reorganisation of education in Ceylon, by J.E. Jayasuriya.
- (4) Reorganisation and reform in education in the Republic of China, by Chu-sheng Yeh Cheng,
- (5) India : Education and National Objectives,

EDUCATION (contd)

- (6) Educational reform in Indonesia, by Kartomo Wirjosuhardjo,
- (7) Some aspects of early educational policy that contributed to the modernisation of Japan, by Hisao Inoue,
- (8) Attempt to reform Korea's educational system, by Hyun Ki Paik,
- (9) The social and economic significance and the long-term scope of the 1962 reform : Education Charter of Laos, by Khamkhing Scuvanlasy,
- (10) Educational reforms and reorganisation in Pakistan, by Abdul Latif,
- (11) Educational reform in the Philippines, by Jual L. Manuel,
- (12) Reorganisation and reform in education in Thailand, by Kaw Swaski Panich.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

BHATTACHARRYYA, A.K.:

Increased Agricultural Production No Answer to Problem of Malnutrition.

YOJANA,

Vol. XIV, No. 15, August 9, 1970, pp. 5-6.

"Should human nutrition be one of the principal goals of economic development? Are we placing sufficient accent on the qualitative aspects of nutrition and diet in our project-planning? Is the strategy of development-planning fulfilling "merit wants"? Is the food situation in the country today satisfactory from the nutritional point of view? Are millions of people in India suffering from malnutrition, despite the fact that India today possesses scientific knowledge and capacity to increase the production of food? These are some of the questions relevant to a discussion of the economic and demographic constraints on India's nutrition problems".

BURNEY, S.M.H.:

National Policy for Agricultural Inputs in Seventies.

FERTILISER NEWS, Vol. 16, No. 1, January 1971, pp.37-44.

"Since the beginning of planning era in early fifties, agricultural developments have made considerable progress. The use of inputs like fertilisers, quality seeds, pesticides, agricultural machinery implements, etc. also registered a substantial increase during this period. However, it was during the mid-sixties that a break-through in agricultural production and input use was achieved through

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the development of high yielding hybrid varieties of cereal crops. The package of practices comprising the use of seeds of high yielding hybrid varieties of crops with adequate water supply through irrigation and use of balanced plant nutrients through fertilisers, adoption of prophylactic measures, use of agricultural machinery to increase the efficiency of farm operations and subsequently agricultural production, etc., formed the pivot on which the new strategy of agricultural development is based. The success of research on various aspects of this new strategy of agricultural has, however, raised a number of problems, such as production and timely supply of various inputs at places nearest to consumption centres, infra-structural developments for quick transport of the inputs and farm produce to market areas, availability of credit for purchase of these inputs, storage warehouses for inputs as well as farm produce, and above all the need for intensifying promotional activities to increase the consumption of the inputs to achieve the agricultural production targets. The paper discusses in detail the present status, including the progress so far made to solve the various problems enumerated above, and future outlook of the developments in the fields of production and distribution, of farm production requisites such as fertilisers, quality seeds, pesticides, agricultural machinery/implements, institutional credit and the need for promotional activities and coordinated marketing of these inputs.

This, in brief, is a survey of the existing situation in regard to production and distribution of agricultural inputs and the prospects in the coming decade. Indian agriculture has reached the take-off stage and is now poised for further strides. With the technological advances, there will be the need for a well-knit, broad-based and forward-looking industry in all these inputs in the seventies. While the present measures and policies may help sustain the growth in the use of inputs for scientific agriculture, yet in the light of emerging needs, the policies and practices will have to be adapted to the ever changing situation. Nevertheless, it does not require an undue measure of optimism to say that India will not only attain self-sufficiency in food production soon, but will also be in a position to export foodgrains and other agricultural products in the coming decade. The basis for this assumption is the high yielding varieties programme and its potential. This programme calls for organised supply of inputs and it is in this sphere that necessary measures will have to be executed in an integrated manner in the coming decade".

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (contd)

DAMRY, P.N.:

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation - Evolution of its Role : Proceedings of the International Seminar on Banking and Development.

MADRAS JOURNAL OF COOPERATION,

All India Cooperative Week Special Number, November 1970, pp. 261-270.

This article deals with a newly created apical institution for dispensing long-term credit for development of agriculture. Depending upon local terrain, climate and other conditions, and surface and ground water resources, the purposes for which the Indian farmer takes long-term loans are generally: (a) reshaping, levelling or otherwise dressing his land, (b) digging wells or sinking shallow or deep tubewells, (c) mechanizing water-lifts, (d) installing weirs on small streams, (e) terracing hilly and undulating land, (f) mechanization of seasonal operations, and (g) for laying out orchards or for traditional plantation crops. Also where the state government has installed a system of irrigation from reservoirs, the cultivator needs money for digging field-channels and levelling land for flow-irrigation.

The following are the main contents of this article:

1. Initial approach adopted by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.
2. Development of Agricultural Refinance Corporation's Policy.
3. Area Approach
4. Technical Expertise,
5. Economic justification,
6. Small farmers,
7. Operations,
8. Regional imbalances, and
9. The eventual role of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

EDITOR: Conference Number of the Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics : Papers read at the Thirtieth Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, at Pantnagar, October 23-25, 1970.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Vol. XXV, No. 3, July-September 1970, pp. 1-225.

This issue of the Journal includes a few selected papers submitted for discussion at the 30th Session of the Annual Conference of the Society held under the auspices of the U.P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar (District Nainital) from 23rd to 25th October, 1970. The subjects

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (contd)

selected for discussion at this Session of the Conference were:

1. Labour market in rural areas,
2. Pattern of income distribution, savings and expenditure in rural areas,
3. Development of agriculture in tribal areas,

The above three parts have the following sub-heading:

- Part-I :
1. Rapporteur's report on Labour Market in Rural Areas. (Rapporteur: Jai Krishna)
 2. Labour Market in Agriculture: A Study of Gujarat District, by V.N. Misra,
 3. The Agricultural Labour Problem in Thanjavur and The New Agricultural Strategy, by C. Muthiah.
 4. The Recent Agricultural Revolution and the Agricultural Labour, by Ravinder Nath Soni,
 5. The Impact of New Agricultural Technology on Rural Employment in North-West U.P., by S.L. Shah and L.R. Singh,
 6. Impact of Modern Farming Technology on Rural Employment in Saurashtra, by D.R. Desai, G.A. Patel and R.J. Patel,
 7. Inter-Regional Differences in Agricultural Labour Use, Efficiency and Wages, by A.C. Gangwar,
 8. Demand for Labour in Rural Areas of Assam: A Case Study in Nowgon District, by P.C. Goswami, and C.K. Bora,
 9. Employment of Agricultural Labour in Dindigul Taluk of Madras State, by B. Misra, H.K. Dasgupta, and Eugene Santiago,
 10. A Study of the Factors Affecting the Demand for Rural Labour in Agriculture, by R.C. Agrawal, Dinkar Rao and M. Singh.

Part-II :

1. Rapporteur's Report on Pattern of Income Distribution, Savings and Expenditure in Rural Areas. (Rapporteur: D.K. Desai).
2. Changes in Income Distribution Pattern and Their Significance in a Society in Transition, by H.P. Kanund.
3. Pattern of Income Distribution in Rural Areas, by H.S. Bal and Gurbachan Singh.
4. Inter-Regional and Intra-Regional Inequality in Household Consumer Expenditure in Rural India, by Biswanath Santra,
5. Income Distribution and Saving-Investment Pattern of Cultivating Households (Case Studies in Orissa) by S.K. Chakravorty and R.R. Pattnaik.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (contd)

6. Impact of new Technology on the Level of Income, Patterns of Income Distribution and Savings of Farmers in Central Uttar Pradesh, by S.L. Shah and R.C. Agrawal.
7. Impact of High-Yielding Varieties of Crops on Patterns of Income Distribution, by J.S. Garg, G.N. Singh and H.L. Srivastava.
8. Expenditure Elasticities for Rural Punjab (Concentration Curves Approach), by H.K. Bal, and H.S. Bal.

Part-III:

1. Rapporteur's Report on Development of Agriculture in Tribal Areas (Rapporteur: Usha Dar.
2. Problems of Agricultural Development in Tribal Areas, by P.C. Goswami, and P.D. Saikia,
3. Tribal Agriculture in India, by B.K. Roy Burman and P.S. Sharma,
4. Agricultural Development and Tribal Population in India, by Dru Srivastava and C.B. Singh,
5. Development of Agriculture in Tribal Areas, by I.P. Singh,
6. Shifting Cultivation in the Hill Tracts of India, by Usha Dar,
7. Agricultural Development in Tribal Madhya Pradesh, by J.S. Sisodia, V.N. Singh and J.P. Mishra,
8. Tribal Agriculture in the Plains (A Case Study), by Saroj Kanti Chaudhuri,
9. The Tribal Agriculture of "Bhotiyas" in a New Setting of Tarai Plains, by R.C. Agrawal and S.L. Shah,
10. Problems of Economic Development in Tribal Agriculture of Tarai, by I.J. Singh, J.P. Mishra and J.S. Sharma.

FRANKEL, O.H.:

Genetic Dangers in the Green Revolution.

WORLD AGRICULTURE,

Vol. XIX, No. 3, July 1970, pp. 9-13.

With every scientific advance in many a field we must now ask ourselves about the environmental ramifications of its practical application. No longer can we be satisfied with theorizing about external economic effects of a given industry's activity - the so-called externalities - or about the divergence of social costs from costs appropriate to the balance sheets of private enterprise. Rather, in pursuit of the general and long-term welfare of humanity, we

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must speed up action in protecting society against failure to see problems and issues as a whole.

In one of the many fields of scientific progress - that of the new, high-yielding plant varieties which are hoped to improve the productivity and food standards in many an over-populated area - proper appraisal of the enormous corollary requirements of irrigation, fertilizer, transport, and other investments is being urged by many in order to maintain a realistic perspective for hope and expectations. Professor Egbert DeVries, in the January 1969 issue of *World Agriculture*, has given a balanced warning in that respect. And there are other, more long-term ramifications of the "green revolution" that must be contemplated with care and concern and determination to act.

Following main points are discussed:

- (1) Our Genetic Heritage,
- (2) Centres of Genetic Diversity,
- (3) Saving the Gene Pools.

MARTIN, Edwin McGammon:

OECD Official Looks at "Food and Agriculture in Developing Countries".

OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
Vol. 17, No. 3, 1970, pp. 74-75.

This article is an extract from the draft Annual Report of DAC (Development Assistance Committee) which was to be presented at the DAC High-level meeting in Tokyo, the 14th-15th September, 1970. The DAC is composed of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Community.

NATH, V.:

Agricultural Growth in the 1970s : An Analysis.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,
Vol. V, No. 52, December 26, 1970, pp. A-134 - A-144.

In order to achieve the Fourth Five-Year Plan target of growth of agricultural output by 5 per cent annually during the Plan period and the rest of the 1970s, the rate of increase in productivity of croplands will have to be higher than the rate envisaged in the Plan. This is because the Plan's projection of increase in the gross cropped area appears to be too high on analysis of both past trends in growth of the area and future possibilities of extension of cultivation and increase in multi-cropping.

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For achievement of a high average rate of increase in productivity, significant increase in the rate is essential in the States, mostly of eastern and north-central India, in which it was lower than all-India average of 1.77 per cent during 1952-53 to 1964-65. These States account for more than half of both total cropped area and volume of agricultural output of the country. Low rates of productivity increase in them are not due to physical handicaps, but appear to be related to socio-economic factors : levels of economic development and of modernisation of agriculture are lower in most of them than in the States with relatively high rates of increase in productivity. Significant reduction of inter-State differences in agricultural progress does not appear likely however from analysis of recent trends in modernisation of agriculture the patten of public sector outlays under the Fourth Plan on agriculture, irrigation, rural electrification and related programmes or from targets of important Plan programmes such as HYVP.

The specific causes of slow agricultural progress should be identified separately for each lagging State and region and appropriate remedial measures should be taken. But there are some common elements which point to the need for similar measures in most States. First, since unirrigated rice is the principal cereal crop in most of the States, intensive research and extension efforts aimed at evolving and spreading rapidly high-yielding varieties of unirrigated rice are needed. Second, the socio-institutional handicaps of these States, arising from prevalence of zamindari or other feudalistic land tenure systems over large areas until the early 1950s, and/or inclusion of large areas in backward princely States in the pre-Independence period have not been entirely overcome. The remedial measures should include besides needed land reforms, accelerated development of social services and infrastructures and strengthening of development institutions.

The regional aspect of agricultural growth has not received adequate attention; its analysis and formulation of suitable programmes to accelerate growth in the lagging regions is a necessary corollary to the high cereal selectivity of the agricultural strategy of the Fourth Plan.

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PRIHAR SINGH, and RANDHAWA, M.S.:
Role of Research in Dryland Farming.

FERTILISER NEWS,
Vol. 15, No. 12, December 1970, pp. 39-42.

In dryland agriculture, where water is the major growth limiting factor, the following aspects need consideration :
(i) Soil moisture storage, (ii) Conservation of the stored moisture against losses by direct evaporation and through transpiration by uneconomic wild growth, and (iii) The proper utilisation of soil moisture by the growing crop. The current status of knowledge about these aspects and possibilities of future research are discussed.

RAO, C.H. Hanumantha:
Farm Size and Credit Policy.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,
Vol. V, No. 52, December 26, 1970, pp. A 157-A 162.

Land and labour are no longer the predominant factors of growth in agriculture, and capital and scientific knowledge have become a major source of growth with their significance increasing rapidly.

Disparities in income and wealth in the agriculture sector would, therefore, crucially depend on how capital is distributed among the various size holdings. Consequently, those committed to egalitarian agrarian set-up need to concentrate as much on equitable distribution of capital as on more equal distribution of land.

Whether institutional credit will be made an instrument for reducing disparities in income and wealth in the agricultural sector will in fact depend finally on the awareness and bargaining power of the small and medium farmers themselves. Unfortunately, at present, their interests do not offer an attractive enough source of political power for the political parties to organise their cause.

It is, therefore, necessary to start with institutions in which small farmers are likely to get a better deal. Paradoxically, the farther away the institution is situated from the village, the better the chance the small farmer stands in relation to it. Initiative from the government and nationalised banks with respect to the capital needs of these farmers would, indeed, be very rewarding.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (contd)

SELVANAYAGAM, S.:

Agricultural Development in Ceylon : A Study in the Problems of the Small Farmers.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS MALAYSIA,
Vol. 3, No. 1, June 1969, pp. 37-49.

"The article is based on a field investigation of agricultural conditions in the dry zone of Ceylon. The field work was conducted in 1968-69, and the data gathered in the survey will be used in a detailed study relating to dry zone development".

SEN, N.:

Capital Inputs in Punjab Agriculture 1950-51 to 1964-65.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,
Vol. V, No. 52, December 1970, pp. A 163-A 174.

Adoption of the new agricultural technology in India seems to have been accompanied by and increased investment in new forms of capital equipment by farmers. The most pronounced increase in this respect has taken place in Punjab, and to a lesser extent in Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. On the whole, the increase has been greater in the wheat belt than in the rice belt.

The evidence however suggested that farmers in Punjab have begun to invest in these capital assets to the stock of fixed capital during the period, the composition of the stock of fixed capital shows remarkable change with the newer types of capital assets increasing considerably and the flow of services from fixed capital increasing in the same manner as the stock of fixed capital. Similarly, while the increase in working capital paralleled the increase in fixed capital, the share in it of newer inputs such as fertilizer, water, electricity, fuel oil also increased significantly.

The evidence however suggested that farmers in Punjab had begun to invest in these capital assets long before the new agricultural technology made its appearance, though now, with the scale of growth in output in Punjab, some restructuring of the capital assets may be called for.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (contd)

SIMANTOV, A.:

Agricultural Surpluses : An International Responsibility.

OECD AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

Vol. 17, No. 2, 1970, pp. 33-39.

This article is based on a lecture the author presented at the Institut für Agrarökonomie, University of Göttingen in Germany, on the 27th January 1970.

Inherent in the word "surplus" is the notion of equilibrium: it means that equilibrium, in this case the supply/demand balance, has been destroyed, in the sense that "surplus" production cannot be absorbed by increased consumption. Inherent in the word "surplus" is also the implication that this situation is undesirable and that efforts must be made to arrive at equilibrium.

It is true that not all surpluses are undesirable: the accumulation of emergency stocks, the desire of a country to become an exporter - even if it is a high-cost producer - are situations where the "surplus" production is obtained deliberately. For the purpose of this discussion, however, it will be assumed that surpluses are undesirable.

The article mainly divided in three parts with its contents: (1) General or introduction, (2) Action at national level, and (3) Action at international level.

SWAMINATHAN, M.S.:

New Techniques for Dry Land Farming.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA,

Vol. XXV, No. 1, April 1970, pp. 3-5.

In the light of the socio-economic problems which have envisaged in the wake of the success of the high-yielding varieties for a few crops, the author outlines a new strategy for the immediate future, when the present backward classes of farmers, areas and crops can be made to fall in line with their more advanced counterparts.

FERTILISER

PARKAR, F.W.:

Fertiliser in the Developing Countries 1970-2000.

FERTILISER NEWS,

Vol. 15, No. 11, November 1970, pp. 15-21.

The use of fertilisers in the developing countries has increased from 0.6 m. tons in 1938 to 11.0 m. tons in 1969, the last four years accounting for a 60 per cent increase. During the same 30-year period fertiliser production has crossed a moderate figure of 6.9 m. tons. With an annual increase figure set at 3.5 per cent for agricultural output, the developing countries will need 6.2 m. tons of fertilisers by 1985 and probably 70-80 m. tons by the end of the century. The main hurdles in achieving these targets are: (i) capital, including foreign exchange, (ii) the nature of the industrial organisation to produce and market the fertilisers, and (iii) the development and use of fertiliser marketing service to reach small farmers. Greater responsibility lies on government, industry and farmers organisations.

Following are the main points:

- 1) Fertiliser Developments 1938-1970,
- 2) Fertiliser Development 1970-2000,
- 3) Foreign Aid,
- 4) Conclusions.

ROY, Shayamal:

Fertiliser Application on High-Yielding Varieties.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY,

Vol. V, No. 52, December 26, 1970, pp. A 175-A 180.

"Application of chemical fertilisers was confined till recently to one or two major foodgrain crops and a few commercial crops raised mainly under irrigation. The reasons for such restricted use were partly economic and partly sociological.

The earlier varieties of crops were not very responsive to fertiliser application, and the crop-fertiliser price ratios were generally unfavourable so that returns on fertiliser application were not attractive.

At the same time, the tradition-bound farmers were not enthusiastic about introducing new inputs the potentials of which were not fully known to them, and the preference was for time-honoured organic manures. There were also social prejudices against the use of chemical fertilisers on food crops.

FERTILISER (contd)

The new high-yielding varieties changed the prospect, since these varieties were highly responsive to fertiliser application. Consumption of fertiliser increased considerably, and gradually there has been growing acceptance of the fact that fertiliser application is the best single index of the level of agricultural development and that the attainment of Fourth Plan targets depends largely on the application of this key input.

The purpose of this article is to find out, for a few selected wheat growing areas, whether the actual fertiliser use on HYV wheat has been above or below the recommended doses, and in the case of a lower dose to discover what factors are responsible and what measures would be corrective".

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