

ROALIB MFN...1039-*see*

COPAC

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION
OF AID TO COOPERATIVES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT
UNIONS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PLANTATION
AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy - Tel. 57971

COPAC BIBLIOGRAPHY

COOPERATIVES IN VIET NAM

February 1987

334:01(597)

ICA Library
334:01(597)
ICA-C
ICA 01464

Scanned

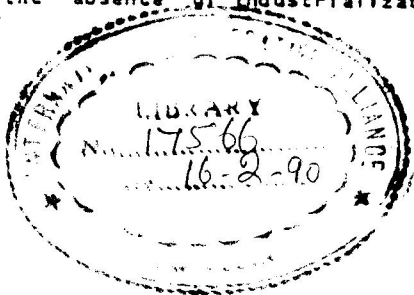
ICA 01464

Alternative paths to socialist agriculture. (4 articles)
 Bedrani, S.; Pelzer-White, C.; Almeyra, G.; Hendry, P.
 Ceres, FAO, Vol 16, no 2, 1983, p. 15-38, OAE In English, (Jas: 3405)

Four articles examine aspects of the experience gained in recent decades by some countries which chose socialist patterns for their agricultural sectors. (1) Going slow with pastoral cooperatives (S. Bedrani) shows that reversing the degradation of the Algerian steppe is an awkward, arduous task. (2) Collectives and the status of women: the Vietnamese experience (C. Pelzer-White) suggests that the implications of collective agriculture for women in Vietnam are very positive indeed and constitute a major contribution to the liberation of rural women and their active involvement in rural development. (3) Agrokombinats at the crossroads (G. Almeyra) shows how Yugoslavia is trying to reform its system of self management to withstand the economic crises. (4) Waiting ... and changing (P. Hendry) indicates the diverging routes to socialist agriculture taken by the Korea Democratic People's Republic and China (PRC). These examples are not claimed to be necessarily representative, let alone definitive, of the growing body of socialist experience in reshaping traditional or pastoral societies. Their purpose is simply to indicate how various imitations of original theories may be engendered in the pace of national tradition or experience

Agriculture in the transition to socialism: the case of South Vietnam. Paper presented at the Arne Ryde symposium on the role of the primary sector in economic development, University of Lund, Sweden, August 1983, No. 10
 Beresford, M.
 Lund, Sweden, 1983, p. 20pp., 53 ref., 4 tab., OAE In English, (Jas: 8312)

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



334:01 (597)
 COP

Agricultural policy and agricultural economics in socialist countries. A second revised edition
 Agrarpolitik und Agrarwirtschaft sozialistischer Lander. Zweite revidierte Auflage
 Bergmann, T.
 Sozialokonomische Schriften zur Agrarentwicklung, no 32, 1979, p. 365pp., 315 ref., 35 fig., 147 tab., 4 maps In German, (Jas: 8008)

The chapter headings are: (1) countries with collectivised agriculture: USSR (collectivization model); (2) modification of the Soviet model in industrialized countries: Czechoslovakia (collectivization without resistance from the peasants), GDR (resistance to accepting the model); (3) countries with non-collectivized agriculture: Yugoslavia (small socialist sector alongside peasant farms), Poland (small farmers alongside state farms and production co-operatives); (4) models of socialist agricultural policies in developing countries: China (agrarian revolution without modern techniques), Vietnam (agrarian transformation as part of the struggle for freedom), Cuba (social revolution with non-collectivized agrarian reform); (5) synopsis: agricultural policies, agricultural theory of Marxism, comparison of systems

ICA Library



ICA 01464

Agricultural cooperatives and peasant participation in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Bhaduri, A.

Studies in rural participation. A study prepared for the International Labour Office within the framework of the World Employment Programme (Edited by A. Bhaduri and M.A. Rahman), New Delhi, India: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. for International Labour Organization, 1982, p. 34-57, 3 tab., ref., OAE In English, (Jas: 8305)

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

Agricultural co-operatives in North Viet Nam

Bhaduri, A.

Working Papers, World Employment Programme Research, International Labour Office, no WEP 10/WP/6, 1979, p. 37pp., 45 ref., 4 tab., OAE In English, (Jas: 8202)

The study traces the development of the co-operative movement in agriculture in North Viet Nam and shows how the peasants were gradually induced to form co-operatives and move to collective agriculture, by methods such as reliance on the initiative of the poorer and lower middle peasants and combining a progressively developing participatory irrigation programme with the co-operativization programme. Some of the major participatory aspects of the working of the co-operatives are described, such as co-operation in production through work teams, mass participation in distributional decision-making through the work point system, and also in decision-making regarding the rate of investment from the co-operatives' income. Contradictions in participation are also brought out, such as the role of party or state organs vis-a-vis the general assembly of a co-operative in settling internal disputes; the relationship between the collective and family economy; and lack of mass participation in running the "affairs of the State"

Studies in rural participation. A study prepared for the International Labour Office within the framework of the World Employment Programme

Bhaduri, A.; Rahman, M. A.

New Delhi, India: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. for International Labour Organization, 1982, p. xii + 229pp., 1 app., tab., ref., OAE In English, (Jas: 8302)

The studies included in this volume present the results of the first phase of the ILO's work on participation of the rural poor in development. The basic aim is to make a contribution to the development and strengthening of participatory and self-reliant organizations of the rural poor. Participation is a social experience shared by individuals and groups who live in definite economic and social relations to each other in a society. The various dimensions of participation are analyzed by the eight case studies in this volume in the context of a wide variety of socio-economic structures, spanning eight countries in four continents. The authors represent a wide range of disciplinary backgrounds thus reflecting the multi-disciplinary dimensions of the subject under study. These studies embody the "participatory research" approach and should help in forming action programmes. The following topics are discussed: Ujamaa villages (Tanzania); agricultural cooperatives (Vietnam); peasant movements (Ethiopia, Chile and Pakistan); rural organizations and movements (Bangladesh); development institutions and legislation (Papua New Guinea); social change and power of rural communities (India). Individual papers are abstracted separately. (See "social participation, case studies" in subject index)

The protection of mothers and children in Vietnam
La protection de la mere et de l'enfant au Vietnam
Vietnam, Comité Central pour la Protection de la Mere et de l'Enfant
Carnets de l'Enfance, Assignment Children, no 39, 1977, p. 33-46,
In French ; Summary in English, Spanish , (Ja: 7804)

This paper was presented at the UNICEF Special Meeting on the Situation of Children in Asia, held in Manila from the 17-19 May, 1977. The Council for the Protection of the Mother and Child directs Vietnam's national system of day-care centres, of which there are 50,000 creches and 45,000 kindergartens, in both villages and towns. Special training centres have been established for day-care staff, and the Council has gone to great lengths to make the care of children a respected profession, as in the past it was relegated to the aged. The creches also benefit from the support of the population as a whole - women's organizations, youth groups, co-operatives - and communities construct and manage them. A vast network of community health centres for mothers and children has also been developed and since 1972, the last year of the war, the number of diseases due to malnutrition has been halved.

Collectivisation of agriculture in North Vietnam; productivity and conflict

Gordon, A.
Manchester Polytechnic, Aytoun Street, Manchester M1 3GH, UK
Discussion Papers, Department of Economics and Economic History,
Faculty of Management and Business, Manchester Polytechnic, no 12,
1981, p. 25pp., 5 tab., ref., BIDS In English , (Ja: 8303)

Collectivized land now accounts for almost all the cultivated land area in North Vietnam. However, collectivization has not been conflict-free. This paper provides background data on land ownership, agricultural output and food production in the 1950s and early 1960s. The formation of low-level cooperatives is traced for the period 1958-60, followed by years of regression and crisis 1960-63, then the formation of high-level cooperatives and the outbreak of war 1963-65. The main themes are cooperatives and productivity and cooperatives and class struggle.

HEWLETT, R., MARKIE, J., La coopération agricole, instrument de développement rural: l'exemple de la Chine, du Vietnam, de la Tanzanie et de l'Inde. (Agricultural co-operation, instrument of rural development: the example of China, Vietnam, Tanzania and India.) Réforme agraire, co-opératives et colonisation, Rome, 1976, 2, 46-60.

Fr, En

China, Vietnam, Tanzania, Indía

Aspects of land development in Vietnam
Hill, R. O.
Contemporary Southeast Asia, Vol 5, no 4, 1984, p. 389-402, 2
tab., BIDS In English , (Ja: 8408)

The history of land development in Vietnam since the war is examined in the context of the establishment of New Economic Zones (NEZ). Due to the devastation of the war it is necessary to try and distinguish between extending the area under cultivation and the rehabilitation of abandoned and war damaged lands. Information is fragmentary but it is estimated that from 1976-80 about 7 Mha, or about one tenth of the available cultivable land in 1980, was cleared. In the same period almost 1.5 million people were moved to the NEZs to work on state farms, cooperatives and collective farming organizations of some kind. Incentives increased according to the rigour of the new settlements. Administrative inefficiency and mismanagement were rife; however, the rubber, industrial and grain crops and rice sectors were infused with new workers. There are gaps in information on areas cleared and planted and the organizational framework is often unclear. In assessing achievements the very difficult conditions of the post-war period must be taken into account.

HO, R., The evolution of agriculture and land ownership in Saigon Mukim. The Malayan Economic Review, Singapore, 13, 2, 81-102. (1968.)

En

Vietnam, Saigon

Vietnam in social transition: inside a village commune
Houtart, F.
c/o Indian Institute for Regional Development Studies, Kottayam
686002, Kerala, India
State and Society, Vol 2, no 3, 1981, p. 5-14, AIDS In English
(Jat 8303)

This article is based on research in mid-1979 in Hai Van, a commune in the coastal rice belt of the Red River delta. Emphasis is placed on social and cultural features of change in the village. Agrarian reform, cooperative cultivation, the reorganization of production, the tasks of work groups, work and payment, and the role of women are among aspects of the commune which are discussed

(Organization of the plant branch in the agricultural cooperatives (Viet Nam)).
Le Trong (Ecole Supérieure d'Economie et de Plan, Hanoi (Viet Nam)).

VI

Hanoi (Viet Nam). Editions agricoles. 1984. 150 p.
12 tables.

Contradictions in the scientific organization of agricultural land and labour in North Vietnam, 1954-81

Les contradictions de l'organisation scientifique de l'espace et du travail agricoles au Nord-Vietnam 1954-1981

Nguyen, D. N.

Espace Geographique, Vol 11, no 2, 1982, p. 81-94, 18 ref., 5 tab., GG. In French ; Summary in English, (Jat 8408)

A preliminary survey of agricultural policy in Vietnam suggests contradictory results: the foundations of traditional society have been more radically destroyed by agrarian reform than by the whole colonial period. Cooperatives have been set up on a large scale and work is "scientifically organized", namely segmented into simple and homogenous components. The revolutionary regime has also enlisted a less qualified workforce of children, women and the elderly, thus releasing manpower for the administrative service, industrial production and national defence. Out of this process of bureaucratization and the general decline in standard of skill, a new type of agricultural worker has emerged: such a worker concentrates exclusively on specific tasks, shows little concern about completion of the work, may withdraw himself psychologically or even physically from state production and will invest most energy in private plot production or domestic activities. Thus, while cooperatives are taking over much of the productive area, there is a gradual development of small scale production associated with extended families and beyond control of the state

PADMANABAN, S.Y., Report of the agricultural delegation on their visit to Socialist Republic of Vietnam. New Delhi 1978, pp. 29, 8 tab.

En

Vietnam

Agrarian relations under socialism
Agrarnite otnosheniya pri sotsializma
- Popov, N. G.
Sofia, Bulgaria: Izdatelstvo na Bŭlgarskata Akademiya na Naukite,
1976, p. 357pp., In Bulgarian; Summary in English, (Jas 7703)

The main subject considered is the emergence and development of socialist agrarian relationships both the common forms and specific manifestation in individual socialist countries. All socialist countries are considered but least attention is given to China, Vietnam, Albania, and Yugoslavia, since little information is available. Part 1 studies economic relationships of agriculture in these countries during the period of capitalist development and indicates the factors required to change these relationships. Part 2 on the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, discusses the need for and implementation of agrarian reforms as well as Lenin's theory of the necessity of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. A detailed analysis is made of the economic prerequisites for the collectivization of agriculture in the socialist countries. At the present stage of socialist development the trend is towards the third and most advanced form of agricultural production co-operatives where private ownership of the means of production is entirely done away with or its existence is purely formal. Collectivization of farms has been most rapid in China and Korea, followed by Bulgaria, and then by the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the Soviet Union is fourth and Mongolia fifth. Collectivization has not yet been completed in Poland and Yugoslavia. The development of the economic relationships in the co-operative sector after the triumph of socialism in agriculture is discussed in Part 3. The final part considers the character and development trends in the economic relations between the subsidiary private plots of the co-operative farmers

Transition to collective agriculture and peasant participation -
North Viet Nam, Tanzania and Ethiopia
Rahman, M. A.
Bangladesh Development Studies, Vol 7, no 3, 1979, p. 1-22, OAE
In English, (Jas 5110)

The paper compares experiences in the three countries of the peasant responses to initiatives undertaken by national leaderships to transform the agrarian scene. The study suggests that there must be evident material compulsion for the peasantry to adopt collectivism. Forcing the pace may be harmful to long-term success. A careful strategy of progressive praxis in collective agriculture can create an evolutionary process even before any macro-political change takes place. The studies show an important difference between the strategy of the co-operative movement in north Vietnam and its counterparts in Ethiopia and Tanzania that must have a crucial bearing on the respective courses of those movements. In both Ethiopia and Tanzania communal production has been separated as an activity from individual production from the very beginning, so that the growth of communal production becomes a question of increasing the relative size of such production for each community, whereas in north Vietnam individual production has been gradually transformed into communal production as a component of the strategy of staging the co-operative movement

4/ Irrigation and drainage canals improvement in the co-operative
fields in Vietnam
Thai Van Le
Ministry of Water Resources, Hanoi, Vietnam
Water Resources Series, United Nations, no 56, 1982, p. 102-105,
In English, (Jas 8511)

Improvements to existing channels to cater for the servicing of
300,000 ha of irrigated land and 720,000 ha of drained land are
discussed

33401(597)

COP

Comparative economic indicators of the fertilizer sector in selected developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region

UN, Economic and Social Commission, for Asia and the Pacific
News in Brief, Agro-Chemicals Fertilizers and Agro-Pesticides, Vol 5, no December, Special issue, 1982, p. 1-39, 21 tab., OAE In English, (Ja: 8308)

The review mainly covers the period 1979/80 and 1980/81, with some 1981/82 data. Production of nitrogenous fertilizers in 1980/81 increased by 9.2% over 1979/80. Pakistan showed the largest increase (45.7%) and there was a relative increase in production in China and Indonesia in 1980/81. Production of phosphatic fertilizers in 1980/81 increased in China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam, stagnated in Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea but declined in Iran, Malaysia and the Philippines. Fertilizer imports increased in 1980/81 compared to 1979/80. Nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers showed an increase of 13.4%, 56.2% and 27% respectively, exports increased marginally. Fertilizer use in the region increased 13.1% in 1980/81, and slightly again in 1981/82. Urea, diammonium phosphate, triple superphosphate and muriate of potash were the commonly used fertilizers in the region. Application of fertilizer nutrients per ha was 61 kg on average (79 kg world). In most of the countries of the region (except Malaysia and Thailand), import and export of fertilizers was channelled through government agencies. Retailing of fertilizers was carried out by governments, cooperatives and private traders. All the developing countries in the region except Burma, Iran and Nepal made an upward revision of the fertilizer price in 1981/82. Fertilizer marketing distribution costs increased during 1979, 1980 and 1981 in eight countries, while they decreased in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. Fertilizer subsidies were prevalent in all the countries in one form or another

(Broadening and raising mechanism of new management applied in farming cooperatives and production collectives in Nam Bo).

Vuong Lu (Ministere d'Agriculture, Hanoi (Viet Nam). Departement de Gestion des Cooperatives).

VI

Journal Sciences et Techniques Agricoles (Viet Nam). (May 1983). (no.5) p. 195-199.

// Agricultural planning, pricing policy and co-operatives in Vietnam
White, C.

Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University, Brighton, UK
World Development, Vol 13, no 1, 1985, p. 97-114, 8 tab., 35
ref., OC In English, (Ja: 8506)

In the competition between national governments and local cooperatives, a central contradiction in socialist rural development, the price system, market control and terms of trade are crucially related to the relative power and capacity of the central government to control ratios of accumulation and consumption. In Vietnam there is a dynamic interaction between government and agricultural producers over pricing policy and, paradoxically, it is the cooperative, primarily viewed by the state as a means of providing cheap food, which has strengthened the collective bargaining position of agricultural producers. The government has had to introduce material incentives to expand agricultural production beyond subsistence levels and bow to pressure to alter the previous accumulation/consumption ratios in favour of consumption