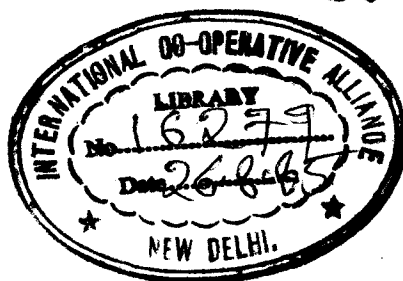


INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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BACK GROUND PAPER FROM MALAYSIA  
ON  
INCREASING PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF  
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES THROUGH  
COOPERATIVE AND RATIONALIZATION OF DISTRIBUTION  
PROCESS

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## ABSTRACT

The establishment of institutions for the farmers represents an important step towards the eradication of poverty and the restructuring of the rural population. The farmers' association assumes the role of prime mover in the implementation of agricultural development, as an institution for the betterment of life of the rural community and as a body responsible for the promotion of the socio-economic status of the farmers. In addition, the farmers' association is supportive of the government's goals for the management of agricultural produce through the group farming system and collective marketing scheme where some farmers' associations have proven to be successful. The consolidation and redevelopment of farm holdings into cooperative mini-estates to be managed by farmers' organizations on a commercial basis will be given a high priority in the New Agricultural Policy of Malaysia announced by the government early this year.

Turning farmers into entrepreneurs - this is the goal the National Farmers' Organization (NAFAS) of Malaysia has now set for itself. This is aimed to transform subsistence farming as a way of life into a commercial activity, designed to increase the farm production and productivity and maximising the farm returns. However, NAFAS depends increasingly on commercial borrowing but its financial capacity may need to be strengthened through government support - perhaps in the form of soft loans through the Farmers' Organization Authority (FOA).

It is worth noting that in the overall plan for the rural development in Malaysia, a major emphasis has been placed on modernization of agriculture through farmers cooperatives. Development efforts have been concentrated on crop diversification, on strengthening the agricultural infrastructure through the development of more adequate physical amenities, improvement of agricultural education, research and extension services, modernization of farming techniques, acceleration of the rate of land alienation and development, and the creation of an integrated system of efficient agrisupport institution capable of meeting the basic needs, of small scale farmers.

## OBJECTIVE OF PAPER

1. The objective of this paper is to highlight a brief appraisal of Farmers' Cooperatives under the Farmers Organization Authority in increasing the production and productivity of Agriculture and Livestock Industries.

## INTRODUCTION

2. Development of agriculture is an integral part of economic development. Government, the private sector, and farmers have key roles in bringing about agricultural development. Extension and research services, input supply and credit arrangements, marketing structures and price systems, as well as communication and transport networks, are basic features required for agricultural development. The private sector often has an important role in the development of such facilities, but, at the least, policy guidelines on infrastructural development and operations are the responsibility of the government.

3. In the Malaysian context of rural development, the emphasis is to increase production and productivity of agriculture and livestock industries and subsequently raise the farm incomes, and this has to be done without structural reform. Government has adopted the twin-strategy of integrated rural development (IRD) at the regional level, and the farmers' development area concept, on a smaller level. The basic concept of the IRD is the effective coordination of the field activities of agricultural agencies. Nevertheless, assistance to small farmers is to be coordinated by a network of farmers' cooperatives.

## COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

4. In Malaysia, the cooperative movement was first conceived in 1922 and took the form of unfunctional societies of the credit and marketing type. Later it was realised that there were several factors contributing to rural poverty and different functional forms of cooperation were encouraged.

### 5. Type of Cooperatives

#### 5.1 Credit Cooperatives

The prevalence of credit cooperatives in the rural areas can be related to the demand for institutionalised credit to satisfy the credit needs of primary producers, farmers and fishermen, for cultivation, crop improvement and development purposes. The provision of seasonal credit was only a temporary solution to rural indebtedness. The extension of medium and long-term loans was more in line with the longerange development of the rural sector and to provide one of the weapons against rural poverty. Seasonal loans are given for cultivation expenses, including purchase of fertilizers, and for other current expenses during the interval between planting and harvesting and are payable within one season at harvest (6-9 months). Medium term loans are given for the purpose of paying off prior debts, improving land, purchase of agricultural equipments, building or repairing, houses and purchasing property, especially land. The period of repayment is between 3 to 5 years.

#### 5.2 Marketing Cooperatives

When the credit cooperatives proved to be narrow and unilateral base upon which to implement rural reconstruction, marketing cooperatives were introduced

as a viable alternative. The basic function of marketing cooperatives is to provide the incentives of better market returns to primary producers through collectively marketing their produce and obtaining a relatively higher market prices. There are at present 323 marketing societies, comprising 239 societies for paddy milling and marketing, 5 for pineapple marketing and the remaining societies are in the form of their respective unions.

### 5.3 Multipurpose Societies

A programme of amalgamation and integration of small unit single purpose cooperative was implemented. This new policy has caused the downward trend in the number of the rural credit societies and induced the birth of a new type of society called the multipurpose societies having credit, marketing, processing and consumer supplies as their objectives.

### 5.4 Farmers' Association

In 1959, new forms of agricultural cooperatives emerged and were being developed by the Department of Agriculture. They were called Farmers' Associations. At first, they were single purpose associations, designed primarily for the promotion of agricultural production and extension education. Later in 1967, these single purpose Farmers' Associations were converted into multi-purpose Farmers' Association that are larger in organization, more comprehensive in structure and provide integrated services such as extension, credit, marketing, Farm input supplies, transportation, warehousing and processing services.

6. Some of the Existing Agro-base Cooperative Societies are Listed As Below;

<u>Society</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Rural Credit	919	Granting of production and other types of loans.
Seasonal Credit	11	Granting of seasonal paddy production loans.
Thrift & Investment	79	Savings and Investment in agricultural land.
Rubber Marketing	10	Collecting of rubber latex, processing and marketing of rubber.
Rice Milling	234	Milling of paddy for home consumption and marketing of paddy.
Pineapple Marketing	5	Marketing of pineapple.
Coffee Marketing	1	Marketing of coffee beans.
Land Financing	1	Purchasing of rubber and oilpalm estates, marketing and processing of rubber and palm oil.
Land Development, Farming and Breeding	49	Opening up and development of land and breeding of cattle, goats and poultry.
Cooperative Bank	1	Granting of production, marketing and other type of loans, undertaking rice processing and marketing and other activities.

Multipurpose	489	Undertaking multiple functions of credit, processing, marketing, consumers and others.
Banking Unions	10	Union of rural credit societies, channelling production and marketing loans to these societies.
Milling Union	8	Union of rice milling societies. Marketing of paddy rice and supplying spare parts to the societies.

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1,808

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#### COOPERATIVES AND THEIR ROLE IN NEP

7. The New Economic Policy of Malaysia (NEP) forms the outline Prospective Plan for the year ranging from 1971 to 1990. As far as the NEP is concerned cooperative can be expected to act as a catalyst to rural development. The plan incorporates a two-pronged NEP for development, namely:-

7.1 to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty, by raising income levels and increasing employment opportunities for all Malaysian, irrespective of race.

7.2 accelerating the process of restructuring Malaysian society to correct the economic imbalance, so as to reduce and eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic function.



8. Policies and Programme Under The Plan, Which Bear More Heavily On The Objective of Eradicating Poverty Will Be Directed At:-

8.1 Increasing the productivity and incomes of those in the low productivity occupation through the adoption of modern techniques and better use of facilities. Measures for this purpose include double-cropping, off-season and intercropping, drainage and irrigation, improved marketing and credit, and financial and technical assistance to small-scale business and industries.

8.2 Increasing opportunities for inter-sector movements from the low productivity to higher productivity activities in new land development schemes, modern fishing and forestry projects and in commerce, industry and modern services; also the provision of financial and technical assistance, education and training opportunities, and the necessary organisational arrangements to facilitate movements into the modern sectors.

8.3 Providing a wider range of free or subsidised social services especially designed to raise the standard of the low-income groups. Such services include public housing projects, subsidised rates for electricity, water and transportation, health and medical services, improved educational opportunities and increased recreational and community facilities.

9. There Are Currently Three National Bodies Which Control, Supervise and Administer the Cooperative Movement In Malaysia, Namely:-

9.1 Cooperative Development Department (CDD)

The Cooperative Development Department (CDD) acts as a national body which has the power to control,

supervise, coordinate and administer the cooperative movement in Malaysia. All cooperative societies with the exception of those involved in the agrobased and fishery activities are to be registered under CDD. By the end of 1982, there were a total of 1515 cooperative societies operating in Peninsular Malaysia, excluding Sabah and Sarawak, classified under various functions. Their membership, share and assets are shown in Appendix 1.

### 9.2 Farmers' Organisation Authority(FOA)

Farmers' Organisation Authority is the government agency under the Ministry of Agriculture which is responsible for the promotion and development of rural institutions in Malaysia. It is a statutory body incorporated by an Act of Parliament. Farmers' associations and agro-based cooperatives societies which were under the control of Cooperatives Development Department before 1973, were brought under the control of FOA. Under the new set-up, the Authority has to administer three laws governing three rural institutions, namely:-

- i) agro-based cooperative societies, registered under the Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1948.
- ii) Farmers' associations, registered under the Farmers' Association Act, 1967.
- iii) Farmers' Organisation (now known as farmers' cooperative) registered under the Farmers' Organisation Act, 1973.

10. The Functions of FOA as Stated In The FOA Act 1973 are:-

10.1 To promote, stimulate, facilitate and undertake economic and social development of farmers organization.

10.2 To register, control and supervise farmers' organizations and to provide for related matters.

10.3 To plan and undertake agricultural development within designated farmers' development areas.

10.4 To control and coordinate the performance of the above mentioned activities.

11. The machinery for executing FOA's programme at the farm level is the area Farmers' Cooperative (FC). The area FC has its administrative staff located in a Farmers Development Centre which comprises of a building with facilities for office, meeting room, stores, tractor sheds, and facilities for training or other business activities. FOA works closely with related departments and agencies such as the Department of Agriculture for extension advice, Agricultural Bank for agricultural credit facilities and the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) for agricultural marketing and other related agencies to ensure effective organization of services at the 'farm-gate' level to small scale farmers at these FDCs. To ensure a comprehensive network of service centres, Peninsular Malaysia is operationally segmented into 210 Farmers Development Areas (FDA) in each of which is served by an FDC. Each FDA is large enough to enable FC to operate economically, and to respond to expanding agri-business activities. An area farmers' cooperative normally has a coverage between 5000 acres to 25,000 acres, involving 1,000 - 6,500 farm-families.

12. Objectives of an area Farmers' Cooperative area briefly listed as follows:-

12.1 to provide extension services and training facilities to farmers.

12.2 to expand agricultural production, promote diversification, commercialisation and agribusiness activities.

12.3 to make available farm supplies and basic necessities.

12.4 to provide mechanisation services.

12.5 to provide credit facilities.

12.6 to provide marketing services.

12.7 to promote rural savings.

12.8 to provide transportation services.

12.9 to establish processing and milling facilities.

12.10 to facilitate capital promotion and promote investment through equity participation in commercial and agric-business venture.

12.11 to assist members acquiring land and undertake land development projects..

12.12 to promote group action and facilitate leadership development.

12.13 to provide social and educational services, as well as recreational facilities to enhance the dignity in rural living.

13. The role to be played by area Farmers' Cooperative as mentioned above will ultimately increase production and productivity of Agriculture and livestock industries efficiently.

#### The Achievement Status of FOA

14. The distribution of cooperative societies, their membership, share and assets by state in Malaysia are shown in Appendix 2. As at 1982, the number of farmers' associations registered are 176 (refer to Appendix 3 and figure 1) and the membership has increased to 222,865 an increase of 15,898 or 7% (refer to appendix 4 and figure 2). This indicates that 56.3% of the total farm families of 614,507 has participated in the cooperative movement. The share capital has increased by M\$755,566 in 1982. The average rate of share value of an individual farmer is at M\$23.85 compared to M\$21.95 in 1981, (refer to appendix 5 and figure 3). FOA has successfully accumulated an asset valued at M\$64,039,581 an increase of M\$9,361,869 in 1982 (refer to appendix 6 and figure 4). Meanwhile the liabilities too increased by M\$5,808,529 to M\$58,580,822 (refer to appendix 7 and figure 5). The agribusiness activities comprising of agricultural input supplies, machinery supplies, animal feed sales, consumer items and other farm needs has earned FOA an income of M\$36,482,307 in 1982 as shown in the Table below;

Table : RETURNS TO FOA THROUGH AGRIBUSINESS ACTIVITIES

AGRIBUSINESS ACTIVITIES	VALUE (\$)
1. Agricultural Inputs	11,536,477
2. Consumer products	978,914
3. Marketing	14,138,962
4. Processing	3,455,201
5. Credit	6,372,753
TOTAL	36,482,307

Details of consumer products are shown in appendix 12 while that of marketing activities are shown in appendix 10 & 11.

15. Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (MFDA)

The Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (MFDA) forms another government agency under the Ministry of Agriculture. It has the same statutory status as that of FOA. Since 1973, the Registrar of MFDA administered two groups of societies namely;

- i) The Area Fishermen Association
- ii) The Fishermen Cooperative Societies.

With the introduction of the Fishermen Association Act, 1973 no new societies were allowed to register under the Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1948, while allowing the existing cooperatives to continue their activities until and unless their registrations are cancelled due either to infringement of the by-laws, not active or not operating for the benefits of their members.

16. Apart from the three national bodies that have direct control on the cooperative movement in Malaysia, Angkasa (National Cooperative Council of Malaysia) acts as the national body, representing the cooperative movement in this country.

THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

17. Land development through cooperatives has become crucial for small farmers especially with regard to its financing. The availability of institutional credit, and market outlets for small farmers are prerequisites in the income generating process.

18. Land development enterprises by cooperatives may be divided into the following categories;

18.1 Large tracts of land alienated by the government or purchased by the cooperatives to cultivate the export-orientated crops such as rubber and oilpalm.

18.2 Blocks of lands, occupied by the cooperatives on a temporarily owned land (T.O.L) basis.

18.3 On lands of members, rented by the cooperatives.

18.4 Amalgamate members' lands and introduce perennial crops through group farming system.

19. To contribute towards the overall agricultural productivity of the country particularly in food production, farmers' cooperatives, are now being encouraged to act as, 'land-lords in trust', thus farmers' cooperative becomes the renter and the owner or legal representative of the land as the rentee.

20. In all these enterprises the cooperatives play an important role in providing the extension services, managing the lands, as well as giving out the loans and subsidies. Cooperatives now possess the mechanization, managerial and other facilities to undertake these functions.

21. Group farming enables the cooperatives to diversify and commercialise farmers' lands. As a result, smallholding sector is converted from a subsistence to market-oriented system and making the farm enterprise financially viable and profitable. From the cooperative point of view, the system would enable it to reduce costs of production through economies of scale; the provision of a package of services like supplies of planting materials and agricultural inputs, mechanization, marketing and extension

services makes farming an integrated business system.

22. Cooperative system ultimately will eradicate the cause of rural poverty which has been identified as low productivity of labour and land, and the exploitation of rural producers by the parties that render marketing, credit and tenancy services.

#### COOPERATIVE INVOLVEMENT IN AGRIBUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

23. The involvement of cooperatives in agribusiness and commercial enterprise constitutes the essence in the process of restructuring the smallholding economy in particular, and of the farming community in general.

24. Some of the activities involved are;

24.1 Distribution and sale of farms inputs, consumer goods and the provision of agricultural credit to cooperative members for the purpose of increasing farm productivity.

24.2 Provision of mechanization and transportation services in the process of modernizing the smallholding sector.

24.3 In the fields of marketing and processing of agricultural produce.

24.4 In the field of investments of cooperative funds.

25. The objective of members of cooperatives is to improve their income by the orderly marketing of their products and by purchasing their supplies through organizations owned and controlled



by themselves. The timely supply of farm inputs during planting seasons at reasonable prices is essential in maintaining the confidence of farmers in their cooperatives.

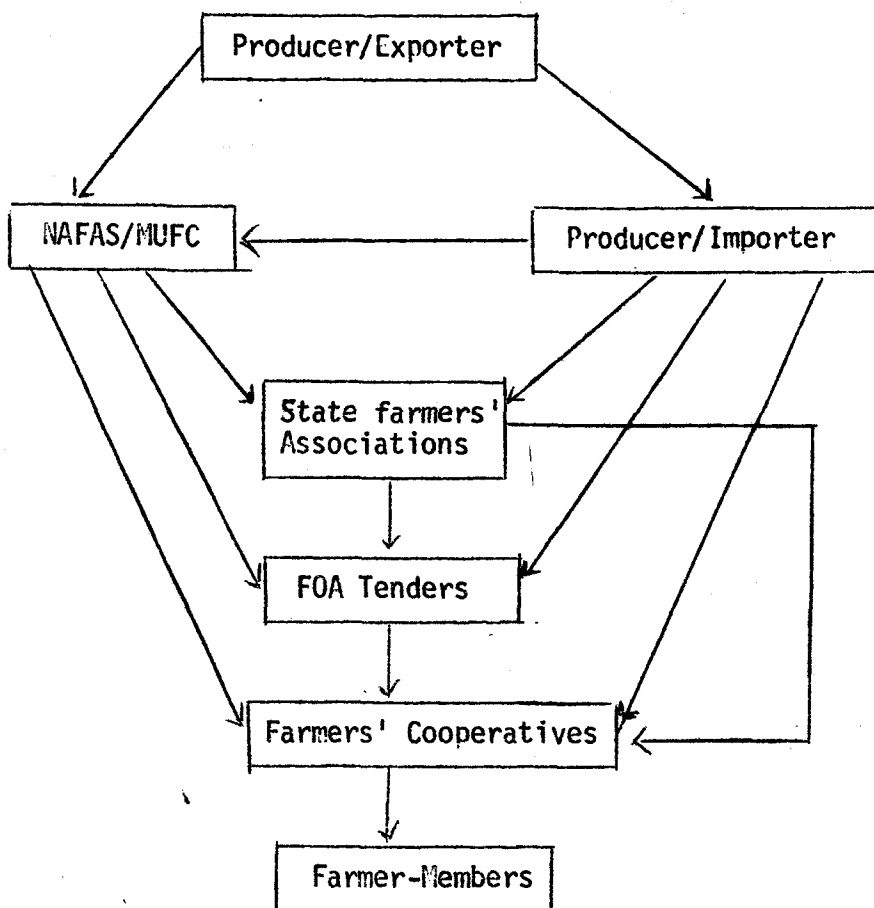
26. A number of factors have contributed to greater role of the cooperatives in the supply business as well as in the provision of credit. The factors are as follows;

26.1 In the case of paddy cultivation, with the expansion of drainage and irrigation facilities, 64% of wet paddy lands have been brought into double cropping.

26.2 The program of intercropping coconut smallholdings with cocoa or coffee.

26.3 The programmes of cooperative to increase productivity through the use of high yielding planting materials and seeds, greater application of fertilizers and recommended agronomical practices.

27. The present fertilizer marketing structure is as shown in the diagram below;



28. Parallel to the cooperative system of fertilizer marketing is a network of private traders reaching as far down as the village level. These private traders provide intense competition to the cooperative movement. They have the flexibility to reduce prices or market adjustments to the terms of trade by utilizing farmers' lack of information. Furthermore, cooperatives do not manufacture or import fertilizers or agrichemicals except for National Farmers' Association (NAFAS) which imports urea and seeds. Cooperatives are mere distributors of fertilizers and agrichemicals. As a result, farmer-members do not completely enjoy the cheapest prices of agricultural inputs.

29. There is a large demand for seeds and planting materials annually due to increasing number of group farming projects being financed by the cooperatives through financial assistance from the FOA and also by private agencies developing lands. As agricultural production steps up, the seeds and planting material industry can provide one of the most lucrative agribusiness to cooperatives. Seeds and planting materials required by some of the crops are paddy, fruit trees, sorghum, tapioca, groundnuts, soya beans, coffee, nutmegs, sweet potatoes, maize, chillies, cloves, banana, papayas, onions, ginger and cabbages. The role of farmers' cooperative in the seed and planting material industry is still insignificant. (Refer to appendix 9).

30. Consumer Trading is mainly undertaken by the multipurpose agro-based cooperative. The objective of the integrated system is to provide links and support between the integrated functions of credit, marketing, processing and consumer supplies, to develop a concentration of capital resources and assets. Currently 233 agro-base cooperatives undertake retail trade in consumer items such as foodstuff and household goods. Sales are normally done on a cash and credit basis for a month's duration. There is severe competition from the private sector within the same theatre of operations. In a majority of cases, cooperative shops are not able to give patronage rebates to members due to small margin of profits.

#### FARM MECHANIZATION BY COOPERATIVES

31. The availability of farm mechanisation and transportation services to members is an important factor in reducing costs of production. Cooperative ownership of 4-wheel tractors is crucial to commercialising smallholdings for the following reasons;

31.1 To reduce the costs of production through reduced tractor rentals compared to the high rentals imposed by the private sector, facilitate transportation of inputs as well as output from the farm to collecting centres/markets.

31.2 To ensure that land preparation is undertaken on schedule.

31.3 To increase the productivity of holdings.

31.4 To extend the acreage for cultivation of cash or medium term crops.

32. The presence of cooperative tractors in some agricultural areas has produced the salutary effect of stabilizing the rentals imposed by the private sector. The tractor rental business by cooperative, apart from giving services at low costs to members, can also be a source of income to cooperatives

Class of Land	Cooperative tractor rent (per acre)	Private Sector Tractor rent (per acre)
Class A	\$50 - \$55	\$80 - \$85
Class B	\$70 - \$75	\$90 - \$95
Class C	\$90 - \$95	\$100 - \$100

Source : Malaysian Farmers' Cooperatives and the New Economic Policy by A.H. Ahmad Sarji (1979).

33. Transportation facilities provided by cooperative can cut costs, and thereby, farmers will be able to obtain inputs at reduced costs, and reap greater margins of profits for the marketing of their produce.

#### MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE BY COOPERATIVES

34. The functions of marketing by cooperatives include the purchase of the produce from members, the transportation, processing, packing, storing and finally the sale of products or produce to the ultimate consumers. In between these main items would be other functions like grading, collecting, wholesaling, financing and even the provision of market intelligence.

35. Cooperatives in Malaysia market predominantly the produce of their members, particularly when production is cooperatively controlled and managed with the group farming system. In the case of paddy, the government intervenes in the marketing arena. Thus, farmers generally get higher prices than the 'price-support prices' from the private sector. Government has ensured a guaranteed minimum price and also price-support prices for short, medium and long grains respectively. The farmers sell their produce to licensed dealers who may be cooperatives, and the produce finally reaches paddy milling complexes operated by the National Paddy and Rice Authority, (NPRA) a government agency.

36. Cooperatives too involves actively in the marketing of rubber, coconut, groundnuts, vegetables, poultry, tapioca and tobacco. The overall marketing activities by the agrobased and farmers' cooperatives amounted to M\$17.1 million in 1982.

37. Cooperatives lack the capital resources to expand the marketing activity especially in rubber buying. Inadequate transportation facilities is also a factor which inhibits the widening

of the scope of marketing by the cooperatives. The most common problems experienced by cooperatives are low market prices, no buyers, poor product quality, transportation and difficulties in organizing the farmers to harvest their crops especially the hardy crop like tapioca.

38. In the context of cooperative marketing at present, there are various practices being adopted, namely;

- i) Sale by tender
- ii) Sale by contracts
- iii) Selling on the spot to any buyers
- iv) Selling to or through government marketing agencies
- v) Leasing of produce.

39. Wholesalers, are not quite disposed to secure contracts or leases from cooperatives due to irregularity of supply, distance from the market centres and a guarantee of the qualities of the product; consequently, the major practices being currently adopted by the cooperatives are selling on the spot to any buyers, and sale to government agencies. There are very few cases of tenders, contracts or lease.

#### PROCESSING BY COOPERATIVES

##### Paddy Milling

40. Cooperative share in processing is small. The role of the National Paddy and Rice Authority and the private sector

are more pronounced than the cooperatives. Rice milling is the most important food industry in the country, yielding an estimated value of M\$370 million. NPRA has drying and milling complexes with a total milling capacity of about 20% of the total rice production in Malaysia whereas cooperatives were only able to mill 6% of paddy production. This leaves the rest of the paddy milling to the private sector.

41. The following table gives the number of commercial rice mills and government rice mill compared with cooperative rice mills:-

State	Cooperative rice mills	Government rice mills (NPRA complexes)	Private rice mills
Perlis	22	3	) 40
Kedah	69	7	) 33
Penang	29	-	25
Perak	53	3	17
Selangor	38	3	4
Negeri Sembilan	23	-	-
Malacca	13	-	-
Johore	23	-	-
Pahang	23	-	-
Terengganu	40	-	-
Kelantan	111	3	-
Total	444	20	82

Most of the cooperative mills are of less than 1 ton capacity, except for 3 rice mills operated by cooperative milling unions that have a capacity of 2 tons and more.

These three cooperatives have the biggest cooperative mills in the country. They operate on a commercial basis.

#### Groundnut Factories

42. Nearly all the private groundnut factories (22 of them) are located in the Ipoh-Chemor area in Perak. Practically all the groundnuts produced by members of cooperatives are marketed to these factories. There is only one public venture groundnut factory in operation in Kuala Ibai in Kuala Terengganu between the State Farmers' Association, Terengganu and the State Economic Development Corporation (SEDC).

#### Coffee Processing

43. With regard to coffee processing, there are 2 processing plants managed and controlled by the Farmers' Cooperatives. The total number of coffee processing factories owned and operated by the private sector is 240. The coffee powder factory run by the cooperatives produces less than 12 piculs of powder per month.

#### Cocoa Processing

44. Farmers' Cooperatives are involved in primary cocoa processing i.e. the fermentation and drying of cocoa beans. These cooperatives processes an estimated 907 tons of dried cocoa beans a year.

#### Tobacco Processing

45. In 1978, the number of licensed curing barns was 3,324. Cooperatives own 176 barns. The distribution of the barns is shown in the following Table:



State	Ownership by Cooperative	Others	Total number of liceneed curing barns
Kelantan	38	2,001	2,039
Terengganu	46	704	750
Pahang	-	89	89
Johor	-	22	22
N. Sembilan	4	17	21
Malacca	12	82	94
Kedah	34	163	197
Perlis	42	70	112
Total	176	3,148	3,324

Cooperative barns cater for the curing of leaves as produced by members only. In the vicinity of these barns, grading is done, and some perform the functions of central marketing stations.

#### COOPERATIVE INVOLVEMENT IN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

46. Intensification of agricultural production through better utilization of land and promotion of other integrated activities are part of the total development strategy. Livestock projects as envisaged by FOA are some of the means to realize the goal of raising farmers' income.

47. Current livestock programmes undertaken by farmers' cooperatives either through direct financing by FOA or through services rendered by other government agencies can be classified according to the type of livestock namely poultry, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and buffaloes.

#### 47.1 Poultry

Poultry is a well-developed industry in Malaysia, Member-farmers have undertaken poultry projects either individually or on a cooperative basis with financial assistance provided by farmers' cooperatives or Agricultural Bank. Wide acceptance of poultry industry by the various state cooperative was highly induced when the government awarded the tender to supply live or dressed chickens to government institutions and hospitals.

However, the production of eggs or broilers is not without its attendant problems. Being a highly competitive industry, it is subject to seasonal variation in supply-demand situation causing fluctuations in prices. Lack of market intelligence and uncontrolled production has several times led to a glut in the market. For the industry to remain viable, the relevant authorities have stepped in to institute measures in regulating production, prevent unreasonable rise in the cost of feedstuff and provide a nominal price for the dressed chicken.

#### 47.2 Cattle

Farmers' cooperatives also undertake cattle rearing and the breeds are provided by the Veterinary Department under the cattle sharing Scheme. The project will be managed by the area farmers' cooperatives with participant members having a stake in the project through share contribution. The advantages involved in encouraging the development of such cattle projects by farmers' cooperatives on a cooperative basis are as follows:-

- i) The pooling of all the cattle from different localities and centralizing them on one area will reduce sociological problems created by foraging habit of these animals.
- ii) Technical and other services and facilities can be better rendered by relevant agencies which are charged with the development of the cattle industry in the country.
- iii) Proper planning for beef production and marketing together with supervision can be better coordinated. However the promotion of cattle projects by FOA has often been constrained by limited financial resources of the Authority.

48. Repayment of loan would be made through sales of the produce through the farmers' cooperatives. The livestock industry has been expanding at the rate of 5-6% annually over the last decade. Such expansion has brought with it increasing demand on technical and managerial competence from the participants.

49. Involvement in livestock production especially in poultry has given participating farmers new awareness in business operations and management. Some farmers have been trained in basic poultry rearing to improve their capability.

50. Where feasible, cooperative effort has been encouraged to take advantage of experience, pooling of resources and economy of scale in production. Usually the farmers' cooperative will manage and/or supervise on behalf of members. Such projects are often limited to cattle production though in some

cases poultry production has also been carried out by members on a cooperative basis.

### CONCLUSION

51. Despite considerable publicity through the massmedia and group meetings of members, a study indicated that members understanding and appreciation of their own FC's is still low. A large number of office-bearers, such as members of Representative Assembly, Board of Directors and Unit Chiefs, are still not fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. Hence farmers training programme and information should be strengthened. Secondly, FOA should take over fully certain functions which it should be doing in providing subsidies as another government agency. This would leave the FC's to deal with only the profitable business ventures, in which members will be able to participate through their own share capital. Thirdly, financial incentives should be worked out to attract more active participations of members in their own cooperative and not expecting them to serve their FC's purely on voluntary basis. Fourthly, dividends must be declared, to enable members to enjoy the profits of their investment. Fifthly, the role and functions of area, state and national farmers' organisations must be redefined to avoid duplication of functions. Sixthly, there should be more thrust and assistance for equity participation of FC's into profitable business ventures. The suggestion mentioned above with proper extension and efficient administrative networks will definitely ensure higher productions and productivity in the agricultural and livestock industries.

STATISTICAL POSITIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MALAYSIA 1982/1983  
 NUMBER OF SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP, SHARES AND ASSETS

Appendix A

NO. FUNCTION	1982 (ACTUAL)				1983 (ESTIMATE)			
	NO COOP	MEMBERSHIP	SHARE M(\$)	ASSETS M(\$)	NO	MEMBERSHIP	SHARE M(\$)	ASSETS M(\$)
CREDIT/BANK	352	613,042	436,870,008	1,248,001,016	353	631,219	445,549,942	1,285,071,739
HOUSING	62	33,584	11,949,110	77,069,360	63	34,688	12,133,713	79,077,268
CONSUMER	233	126,097	17,546,553	81,876,302	240	129,957	17,957,895	84,393,387
TRANSPORT	123	43,531	8,063,690	24,876,903	127	44,948	8,250,925	25,583,823
LAND DEVELOPMENT	34	7,479	3,574,452	27,230,250	34	7,817	3,645,947	28,241,882
TRADE & INDUSTRIES	17	8,620	1,541,762	1,866,630	20	9,039	1,695,938	2,093,545
SCHOOLS	367	184,590	1,072,216	5,261,051	409	190,049	1,093,660	5,316,119
INSURANCE	1	127,947	1,500,000	238,770,595	1	131,667	1,500,000	245,870,498
MULTIPURPOSE	287	1,193,050	304,375,223	1,504,063,998	332	1,228,728	310,399,948	1,549,316,396
WELFARE	24	13,840	12,455	443,696	24	14,169	(-)	664,515
ASSOCIATION	6	(1010)	95,123	2,642,849	6	(-)	104,635	2,658,059
INVESTMENT	9	19,931	6,452,552	13,687,650	9	20,519	6,581,603	14,287,069
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>2,371,711</b>	<b>793,053,144</b>	<b>3,225,800,300</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>2,442,800</b>	<b>808,914,200</b>	<b>3,322,574,300</b>

Source : Cooperative Development Department of Malaysia

STATISTICAL POSITIONS OF CO-OPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA 1982/1983  
NUMBER OF SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP, SHARES & ASSETS

No. State	1982 (ACTUAL)				1983 (ESTIMATE)			
	No. Coop.	Member Ship	Share (S)	Assits (S)	No. Coop.	Member Ship	Share (S)	Assits (S)
1. JOHOR	209	113,983	39,781,917	103,499,547	223	119,700	40,645,710	106,222,277
2. KEDAH	129	74,905	36,747,099	53,704,647	149	75,729	37,210,093	55,403,753
3. KELANTAN	93	56,410	15,000,106	35,132,072	99	70,843	16,178,284	34,528,317
4. MELAKA	65	28,797	10,800,716	14,584,009	71	39,214	11,334,799	16,612,972
5. N. SELATAN	107	53,725	30,270,335	46,022,096	116	54,743	31,247,654	45,716,010
6. PANGKAL	102	72,076	29,033,162	62,626,531	105	73,286	29,120,011	63,153,952
7. PERAK	135	101,670	65,547,493	114,912,622	124	105,043	65,220,504	119,642,075
8. PERLIS	39	12,913	9,409,683	11,353,856	32	14,657	8,709,142	10,290,297
9. PULAU PINANG	103	56,833	64,797,204	100,180,419	107	61,136	65,259,195	122,002,000
10. SELANGOR	103	126,926	63,949,232	123,203,770	106	129,472	62,714,905	132,783,973
11. TERENGGANU	64	37,930	17,259,640	35,969,210	72	39,003	27,713,113	35,910,319
12. WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	48	67,378	14,677,970	43,437,033	55	69,400	15,269,542	44,102,403
13. NASIONAL	126	1,553,433	376,376,788	2,673,240,443	126	1,599,361	601,307,110	2,547,416,400
Sub-total	1,975	3,371,711	793,053,144	3,225,800,300	1,619	2,442,600	609,914,200	3,722,574,400
14. SABAH	287	52,710	6,215,643	114,521,535	293	64,664	6,420,000	114,000,000
15. SARAWAK	337	69,107	3,985,330	44,634,300	360	75,536	5,054,700	44,900,000
TOTAL	2,139	2,493,528	803,254,117	3,384,954,135	2,271	2,583,000	820,388,900	3,482,274,300

Source : CDD of Malaysia

## NUMBER OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	STATE	Y E A R										
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1.	PERLIS	3	3	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2.	KEDAH	3	3	8	11	15	20	28	20	20	20	20
3.	PULAU PINANG	5	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
4.	PERAK	11	13	27	28	28	30	30	30	30	30	30
5.	SELANGOR	8	8	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	6	6	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
7.	MELAKA	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8.	JOHOR	10	10	14	16	16	21	24	24	24	24	28
9.	PAHANG	14	14	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
10.	TERENGGANU	8	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
11.	KELANTAN	4	4	12	17	19	19	19	20	20	20	21
	TOTAL	76	80	129	142	150	163	166	167	167	176	

NUMBER OF MEMBERSHIP OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	STATE	Y E A R										
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1.	PERLIS	1,861	1,896	2,294	3,285	4,059	4,531	5,400	5,930	6,477	7,147	
2.	KEDAH	1,318	1,472	3,301	5,757	9,116	11,587	13,964	75,393	17,009	19,165	
3.	PULAU PINANG	4,386	5,574	5,276	7,017	7,380	8,206	8,670	9,258	9,584	10,842	
4.	PERAK	10,223	11,145	15,831	23,445	27,550	30,726	32,909	34,972	37,979	39,842	
5.	SELANGOR	9,845	10,414	10,524	12,474	8,567	10,021	10,748	12,912	14,563	16,557	
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	8,143	8,731	11,814	13,123	14,057	13,878	14,555	15,985	16,209	15,423	
7.	MELAKA	51,229	5,984	7,342	7,445	7,705	7,981	8,114	8,643	8,975	9,166	
8.	JOHOR	13,097	14,902	14,452	19,449	19,449	21,415	22,439	26,078	26,077	29,173	
9.	PAHANG	16,522	17,816	18,000	20,117	21,127	21,986	23,086	23,314	23,583	24,888	
10.	TERENGGANU	8,169	8,777	10,704	13,320	14,884	16,810	17,773	19,418	20,823	21,127	
11.	KELANTAN	3,947	4,899	7,028	10,789	14,574	16,594	21,136	24,521	26,360	29,535	
	TOTAL	82,740	91,670	106,566	136,221	148,568	163,735	178,794	196,424	207,739	222,865	



FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	STATE	Y E A R										
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1.	PERLIS	14,745	15,525	28,812	32,455	108,929	124,054	179,192	203,974	214,038	260,711	
2.	KEDAH	16,205	21,770	41,394	104,561	179,404	248,548	392,399	450,178	519,549	608,496	
3.	PULAU PINANG	140,615	188,450	176,746	235,665	257,073	300,485	900,485	314,225	340,875	370,000	
4.	PERAK	128,835	172,175	198,837	390,472	503,101	575,138	630,553	671,115	863,135	962,323	
5.	SELANGOR	177,375	116,900	132,181	96,393	109,519	131,697	183,773	288,445	397,469	534,328	
6.	MELAKA	45,125	53,660	67,767	64,485	64,625	76,518	88,872	102,920	103,558	107,357	
7.	JOHOR	160,805	181,512	117,625	260,677	233,742	302,221	367,695	446,823	536,334	643,155	
8.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	87,393	75,301	148,029	185,861	197,503	209,738	345,874	487,512	521,703	621,898	
9.	PAHANG	141,545	172,343	174,060	191,645	218,752	226,855	236,085	248,658	291,712	326,718	
10.	TERENGGANU	68,650	79,850	98,477	115,344	176,906	164,405	192,565	258,016	332,019	372,795	
11.	KELANTAN	38,065	40,311	59,738	93,129	123,863	215,816	324,927	380,831	439,745	507,942	
	TOTAL	1,019,350	1,117,797	1,243,666	1,770,627	2,173,419	2,560,520	3,242,420	3,851,701	4,560,137	5,315,703	

VALUE OF ASSETS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	YEAR											
	STATE		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1.	PERLIS		131,687	156,721	370,338	674,686	861,797	1,110,635	1,290,206	1,704,888	2,397,212	2,505,040
2.	KEDAH		153,974	243,724	563,602	1,004,694	1,645,319	4,170,037	4,479,978	5,984,645	5,967,468	5,864,379
3.	PULAU PINANG		498,506	885,202	736,123	1,258,019	1,288,032	1,297,209	2,515,030	2,887,044	3,495,610	4,170,249
4.	PERAK		934,085	1,159,221	1,380,275	3,111,932	3,282,057	3,734,678	5,403,932	6,307,355	9,153,619	10,952,145
5.	SELANGOR		2,648,511	2,601,034	2,641,228	1,842,787	1,821,146	1,931,430	3,101,820	3,655,770	3,704,678	4,487,593
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN		642,003	177,842	182,382	915,115	638,036	1,490,022	2,009,707	2,942,863	3,445,964	4,180,609
7.	MELAKA		200,039	203,852	348,871	485,381	608,827	962,543	923,156	936,148	1,220,923	1,225,408
8.	JOHOR		1,430,968	1,992,874	1,912,795	1,510,306	1,510,306	3,605,884	5,682,581	7,843,113	7,453,493	9,197,162
9.	PAHANG		1,327,983	930,662	1,280,004	1,539,457	1,539,457	1,566,676	2,820,118	3,668,020	3,422,863	4,014,958
10.	TERENGGANU		736,845	814,908	805,048	2,411,514	2,648,349	3,691,303	4,636,702	6,035,514	6,585,797	7,661,623
11.	KELANTAN		252,306	309,225	380,662	1,217,994	1,533,400	3,446,275	6,280,627	7,125,241	7,830,123	9,780,505
TOTAL			8,957,007	9,423,266	10,601,328	15,971,895	17,376,726	27,006,392	39,145,505	49,108,601	54,677,712	64,039,671

LIABILITIES OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	YEAR		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	STATE											
1.	PERLIS		22,880	56,164	383,777	539,497	745,173	1,075,979	1,483,953	1,931,960	2,345,193	2,074,060
2.	KEDAH		94,762	135,540	501,003	818,832	1,399,734	4,020,502	4,268,028	5,564,722	4,935,234	4,746,441
3.	PULAU PINANG		224,976	522,138	676,243	996,517	968,706	920,090	2,204,313	2,120,606	2,413,159	3,098,676
4.	PERAK		308,047	700,626	1,408,699	2,584,411	3,176,620	3,579,550	5,672,115	5,720,464	8,479,473	9,780,085
5.	SELANGOR		1,677,881	1,636,225	2,268,759	1,590,040	1,923,040	1,836,521	3,036,670	3,301,720	3,438,533	3,919,691
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN		267,987	155,749	180,128	612,834	564,536	1,247,424	1,674,212	2,621,611	3,011,324	3,675,314
7.	MELAKA		73,368	170,420	345,278	454,440	632,029	1,023,478	1,135,869	1,296,555	1,586,852	1,737,042
8.	JOHOR		579,766	878,918	1,912,795	916,351	916,351	3,520,864	5,688,171	8,150,163	8,253,177	8,996,535
9.	PAHANG		386,025	543,376	1,312,466	771,700	771,700	1,758,649	3,110,017	4,230,326	4,720,616	4,853,409
10.	TERENGGANU		282,710	832,666	837,363	1,550,155	2,010,572	3,186,359	1,336,506	5,398,135	6,581,330	6,889,209
11.	KELANTAN		119,868	158,047	387,537	1,060,630	1,162,495	2,758,927	4,669,555	5,885,257	7,007,402	8,810,357
	TOTAL		4,038,270	5,783,869	10,154,948	11,901,407	14,241,331	24,927,361	34,279,409	46,221,519	52,772,293	58,580,822

SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	STATE	VALUE OF INPUTS MARKETED (\$)										
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1.	PERLIS	102,727	323,004	322,037	214,306	207,106	378,244	200,100	210,857	659,843	372,950	
2.	KEDAH	460,993	1,890,879	405,978	644,235	617,519	993,707	927,816	2,915,274	358,913	2,345,726	
3.	PULAU PINANG	1,205,667	2,348,240	1,218,804	1,013,979	1,008,224	1,067,157	1,135,047	1,346,567	370,556	313,010	
4.	PERAK	450,664	1,320,980	947,040	857,375	1,160,554	1,013,638	1,079,903	893,905	1,078,021	745,265	
5.	SELANGOR	231,581	194,940	554,685	863,928	907,450	747,523	1,181,080	981,549	2,322,536	1,786,041	
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	878,184	802,984	239,696	318,150	357,702	503,564	651,115	1,055,171	934,117	712,568	
7.	MELAKA	190,241	277,540	253,735	215,309	168,038	154,321	144,757	120,644	73,528	131,741	
8.	JOHOR	305,385	464,721	517,284	673,894	798,251	1,222,696	1,761,444	2,253,317	2,593,872	2,014,749	
9.	PAHANG	955,408	655,168	220,000	169,726	259,263	363,617	389,945	818,680	574,414	636,602	
10.	TERENGGANU	510,320	821,923	751,495	1,410,823	751,903	1,392,326	1,714,027	1,972,230	1,327,983	1,809,711	
11.	KELANTAN	962,996	612,111	524,515	735,831	772,407	938,802	969,558	1,291,088	980,583	547,334	
	TOTAL	6,894,819	9,320,994	5,901,752	741,533	7,008,417	8,775,595	10,154,792	13,859,282	11,274,366	11,536,477	

SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	VALUE OF SALES													
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982				
1.	Planting Materials														
	(a) Plants	547,527	553,050	350,990	490,769	425,511	668,068	869,182	922,996	1,200,430	613,046				
	(b) Seeds	468,483	203,604	85,984	272,653	343,478	874,694	412,180	557,720	1,484,279	341,830				
2.	Fertilizers	4,316,768	7,314,893	4,479,645	4,477,023	3,822,533	3,938,232	3,829,405	4,912,128	2,026,451	4,088,398				
3.	Chemicals	546,818	795,835	605,367	886,728	1,111,333	1,519,177	1,917,104	2,474,324	3,057,770	2,715,902				
4.	Spraying Equipments	774,775	67,748	84,446	90,770	102,944	113,379	169,876	239,123	299,820	247,987				
5.	Poultry Feed	69,197	267,888	278,922	618,582	787,019	1,211,600	260,740	3,812,280	2,582,094	2,575,302				
6.	Farmer Machinery	-	-	-	-	87,829	109,717	2,198,011	253,467	163,489	281,219				
7.	Other Farm Requirements	171,051	117,976	16,398	275,008	327,770	340,728	498,293	687,244	460,033	1,650,895				
	TOTAL	6,194,619	9,320,894	5,901,752	7,111,533	7,008,417	8,775,595	10,154,792	13,859,282	11,274,366	12,515,379				

MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 - 1982

NO.	STATE	VALUE OF PRODUCTS MARKETED (\$)										
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1.	PERLIS	-	30,502	291,124	304,139	406,042	431,435	883,227	890,556	674,627	1,364,315	
2.	KEDAH	383,613	91,000	340,744	194,173	368,629	1,214,777	1,472,234	1,378,221	585,273	1,316,436	
3.	PULAU PINANG	-	-	-	5,230	75,967	365,855	761,769	434,202	40,333	381,491	
4.	PERAK	63,928	762,172	385,298	666,269	1,272,415	297,587	589,726	1,414,610	997,827	883,923	
5.	SELANGOR	1,471	14,049	1,012,885	1,056,748	3,404,911	1,421,832	3,897,593	4,166,467	2,722,856	4,841,276	
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	1,237,900	756,397	832,454	710,627	1,750,817	2,691,774	2,455,487	1,405,428	1,561,577	1,538,766	
7.	MELAKA	179,817	341,574	212,051	169,855	22,149	139,335	46,152	66,156	37,282	30,493	
8.	JOHOR	9,671	9,559	12,702	172,395	804,246	1,255,395	1,461,622	1,653,262	2,377,319	3,490,420	
9.	PAHANG	414,269	244,608	166,983	177,598	254,276	100,762	274,902	190,610	136,604	202,242	
10.	TERENGGANU	137,223	360,804	593,923	804,459	468,085	976,884	1,344,621	1,949,569	1,657,517	1,405,421	
11.	KELANTAN	38,812	3,843	18,452	162,921	235,190	463,009	1,054,156	870,701	1,293,937	1,587,284	
	TOTAL	2,467,204	2,504,508	3,866,616	4,364,414	9,462,727	9,361,645	14,191,909	14,419,782	12,085,152	17,142,067	

PERIODIC MARKETING FIGURES FROM 1973 - 1982  
ACCORDING TO VARIOUS TYPE OF CROPS

TYPE OF CROPS	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1. Rubber and latex	1,176,034	932,635	1,021,040	734,253	1,904,620	3,103,170	3,237,564	2,206,368	1,252,903	1,922,014
2. Coconut	3,367	4,247	51,427	37,035	121,417	281,727	591,064	572,180	623,355	633,115
3. Padi (Rice)	553,997	344,854	390,663	473,509	2,166,794	1,173,959	3,724,589	3,936,060	3,149,272	6,198,217
4. Cocoa	29,084	21,128	105,802	252,168	1,429,975	354,308	387,510	365,086	316,133	548,912
5. Coffee	-	-	-	1,595	-	190	3,395	63,019	433,637	508,869
5. Oil Palm	-	-	198,451	371,013	500,766	685,838	935,913	1,379,934	2,161,486	2,301,486
7. Sugar cane	-	-	-	-	4,390	3,913	8,789	40,290	12,903	8,485
8. Fruits (Passion fruit)	14,050	13,950	-	53	1,842	7,134	10,281	281,009	-	-
9. Pineapple	2,789	275	-	16	310,905	543,606	641,127	407,869	441,983	50,385
10. Cash Crops:										
i) Ground nuts	218,760	153,154	187,652	820,788	746,139	778,703	986,664	1,824,208	642,552	574,696
ii) Tapioca	154,591	140,471	27,273	15,173	207,352	72,771	124,906	108,652	182,093	-
iii) Banana	32,014	20,147	33,273	39,250	25,132	64,756	127,718	102,525	170,203	119,377
iv) Watermelon	4,306	791	135	8,032	19,513	10,242	56,629	61,571	158,914	16,366
v) Maize	25,883	7,910	8,160	6,199	4,881	6,800	38,253	9,136	61,016	12,546
vi) Tobacco	52,883	354,130	1,254,661	671,672	843,275	879,991	1,247,493	1,328,390	1,736,390	3,003,105
vii) Ginger	-	-	-	2,150	61,322	39,131	81,734	14,821	-	2,130
viii) Vegetables	5,034	891	261	10,843	166,191	145,707	231,222	130,440	129,390	439,038
11. Exotics, eggs and chicks	14,677	37,106	401,148	850,270	1,001,229	1,252,716	1,748,727	1,679,035	611,642	803,306
12. Poultry feed	-	33,389	185,801	11,418	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,467,204</b>	<b>2,584,508</b>	<b>3,866,616</b>	<b>4,364,414</b>	<b>9,462,727</b>	<b>9,361,645</b>	<b>14,191,909</b>	<b>14,419,782</b>	<b>12,085,152</b>	<b>17,142,067</b>

SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS  
BY FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1973 to 1982

No.	STATE	VALUE OF SALES (\$)													
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982				
1.	PERLIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,228
2.	KEDAH	-	82,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,519	62	124	-	7,680
3.	PULAU PINANG	-	-	-	74,191	-	-	-	-	-	17,266	-	7,553	-	-
4.	PERAK	1,135,115	1,093,600	527,481	400,204	192,085	13,187	22,227	74,776	34,105	13,187	22,227	74,776	34,105	460,371
5.	SELANGOR	-	-	94,461	1,493,642	984,277	1,690,516	1,691,568	1,860,467	69,949	1,690,516	1,691,568	1,860,467	69,949	22,554
6.	NEGERI SEMBILAN	398,297	166,561	-	-	-	14,860	110,194	141,108	-	14,860	110,194	141,108	-	44,741
7.	MELAKA	39,128	91,070	165,586	273,571	132,413	234,119	250,063	205,991	29,602	234,119	250,063	205,991	29,602	153,627
8.	JOHOR	317,682	673,727	160,859	274,315	1,010	2,386	10,379	16,739	6,072	2,386	10,379	16,739	6,072	17,964
9.	PAHANG	446,966	539,144	173,647	56,884	68,642	15,129	17,005	22,363	2,106	15,129	17,005	22,363	2,106	6,179
10.	TERENGGANU	3,451	1,420	-	-	-	35,524	31,263	12,529	-	35,524	31,263	12,529	-	21,643
11.	KELANTAN	313,760	124,600	3,991	813	13,935	123,829	117,575	186,600	12,753	123,829	117,575	186,600	12,753	223,927
	TOTAL	2,654,399	2,772,480	1,134,025	2,573,620	1,392,362	2,180,435	2,258,335	2,528,250	795,827	2,180,435	2,258,335	2,528,250	795,827	978,914



FIG. 1 : NUMBER OF AREA FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
- FROM 1973 - 1982

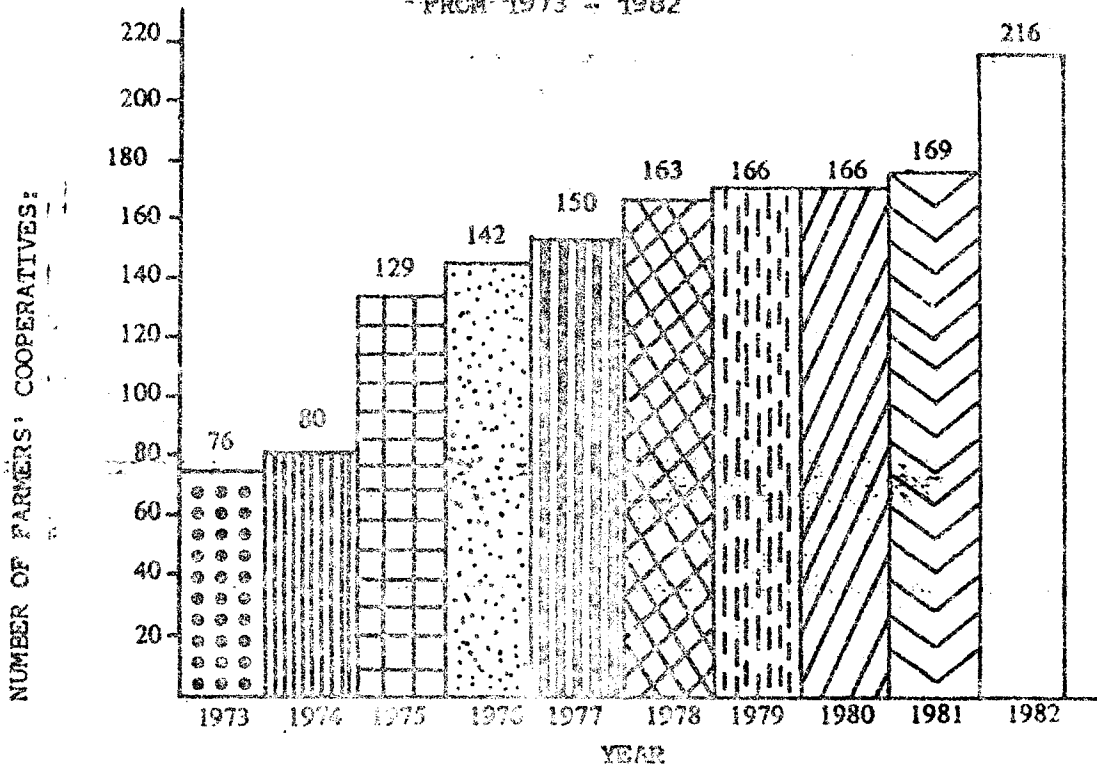


FIG. 2 : NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVE FROM 1973 - 1982.

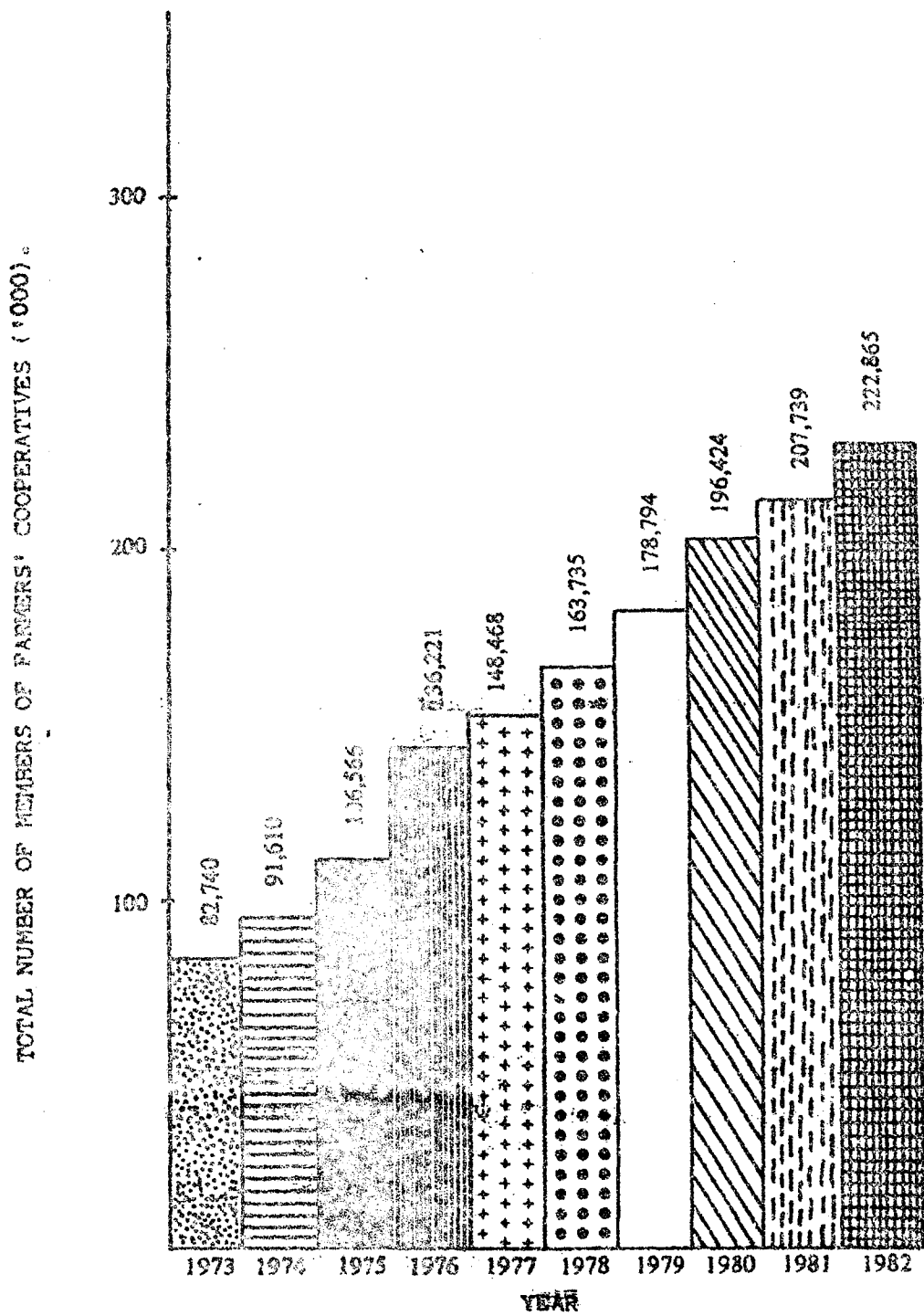


FIG. 3: SHARE CAPITALS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES FROM 1975-1982

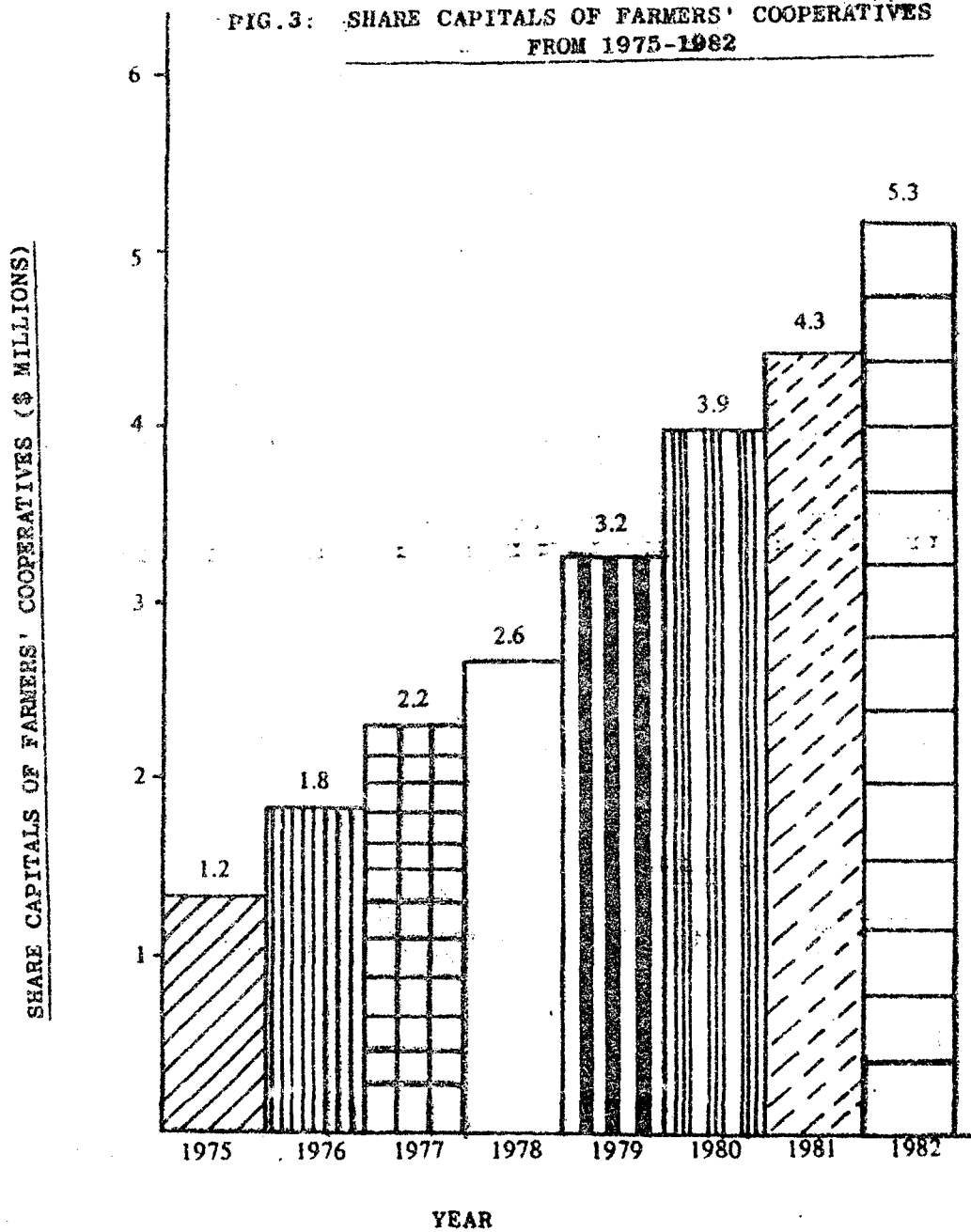


FIG. 4: VALUE OF ASSETS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES FROM 1976-1982

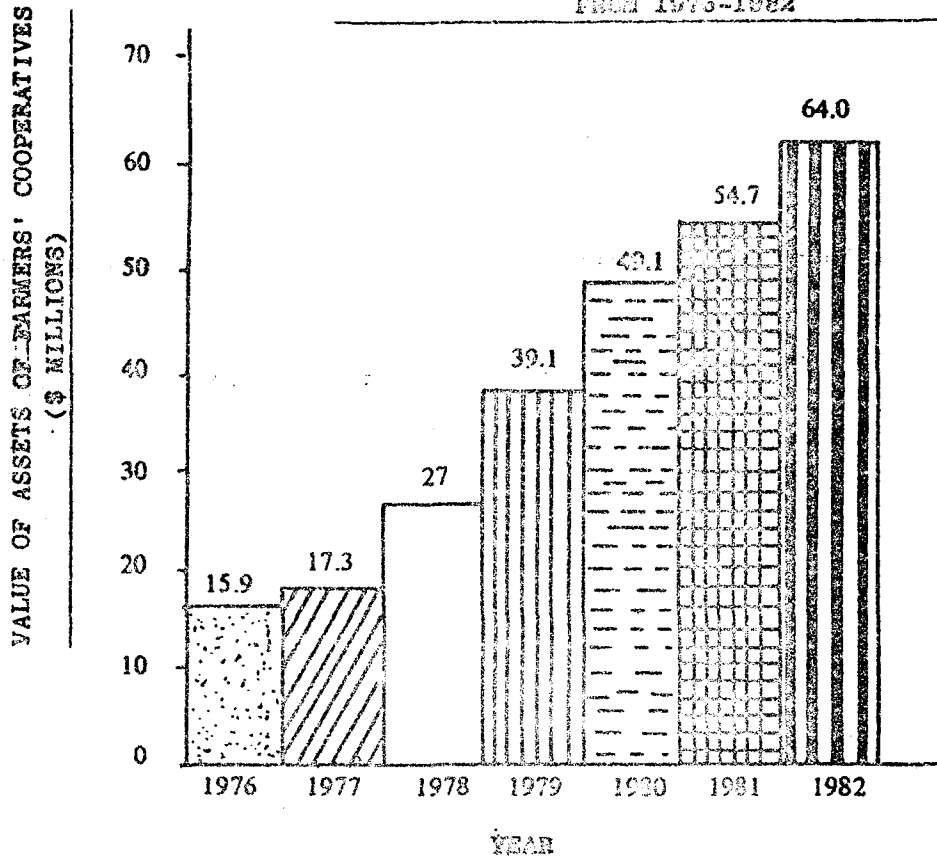


FIG. 5: LIABILITIES OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES  
FROM 1976-1982

