

VOLUME 24

NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1984

ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

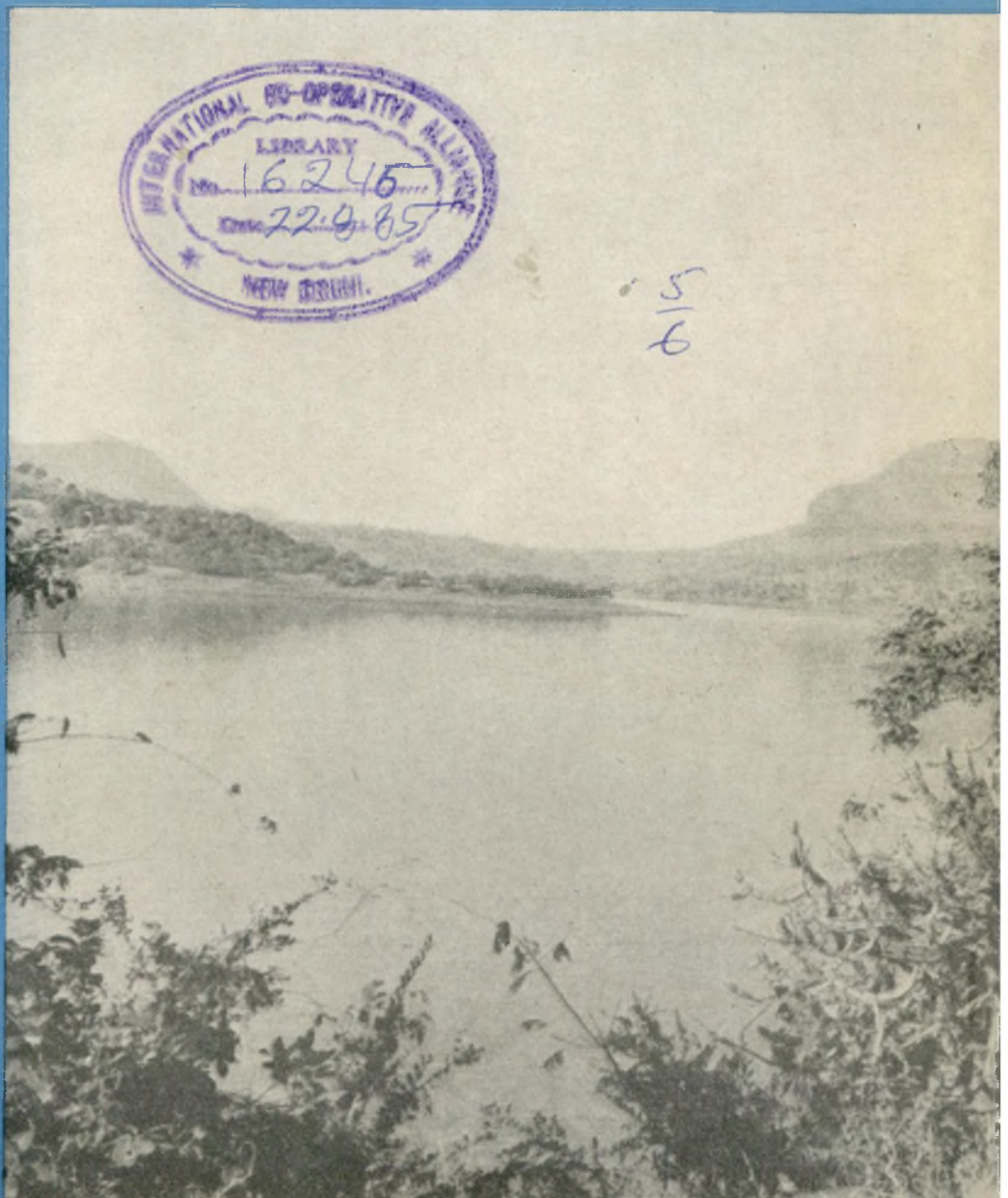
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

*Hide the good you do, and make
known the good done to you.*

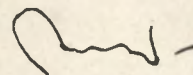
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Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year



(R. B. RAJAGURU)
ICA Regional Director for S-E Asia

VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1984



**ICA
REGIONAL
BULLETIN**

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*Opinions and views expressed in the
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN
are not necessarily those of the
International Cooperative Alliance.*

Registered with the Registrar of
Newspapers for India under R. N. 12802/66.

Published Quarterly by A. H. Ganesan on behalf of
the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office
& Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House",
43 Friends' Colony (East), New Delhi-110-065, and
printed by him at the National Cooperative Printing
Press, 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110-016.

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Enhancing Cooperative Capability

A Top Level Cooperative Leaders Conference was organised by the ROEC in collaboration with the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) and the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan in Tokyo from 7-12 November, 1983. The meeting was attended by both official/non-official cooperative leaders from both Asia and some countries in Africa. The total number of participants was 37, among whom were four Ministers working in the area of cooperatives, several heads of government departments, Ministries concerned with Cooperatives, the Regional Councillors for Asia and several other cooperative leaders.

The main theme of the Conference was 'Enhancing Cooperative Capability' and this subject was discussed under three broad heads: (1) Cooperative Development, (2) Cooperatives and the Poor, and (3) Integrated Rural Development.

The Conference discussed a wide ranging area of subjects which have relevance to the strengthening of cooperative activity and the promotion of cooperative growth and emphasised the need for the cooperative sector to be autonomous and self-reliant. The Conference also went on to emphasize the need for the government to play a supporting role to assist the cooperative which generally are primarily concerned with the weaker sections of the population and the Conference was of the view that the government should support and facilitate and not control and manage the cooperatives.

The Conference stressed also the need to develop strong linkage



Mr. Shizuma Iwamochi, President, Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, addressing the Conference. (l-r) Mr. Bengt Kjeller, SCC, Stockholm, Mr. Malte Jonsson, ICA, Geneva, Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, Mr. Iwamochi, Mr. B. S. Minhas, Secretary General, AARRO, and Mr. Ramsamy Chedumbarum Pillay, Minister of Industry and Cooperatives, Government of Mauritius.



A conference session in progress (l-r) Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, Mr. K. W. Devanayagam, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Cooperatives, Ministry of Food and Cooperatives and Minister of Home Affairs, Government of Sri Lanka, Mr. B. S. Minhas and Mr. Ramsamy Chedumbarum Pillay, Minister of Industry and Cooperatives, Government of Mauritius.



A full view of the Top Level Conference.



A Commission sitting in progress. (Facing the camera r-l) Brig. Gen. Arcadio S. Lozada, Chairman and Mr. P. S. Kohli, Secretary of the Commission.

within the national situation both vertical and lateral and also the strengthening of the national cooperative organisations and the national level apexes so that cooperatives could play a dynamic role as against a residual role as is played sometimes by many cooperative movements.

The conference also recognised that in the total process of development in each country the cooperatives had a vital role to play and that cooperative approaches to development should be on an integrated basis with particular emphasis on involving the mass of the people in the process of development strategies and in the implementation of development programmes. The Conference felt that the very structure of the cooperatives which were generally available in all countries from the grass-root level upwards enabled cooperatives to be both responsive to the needs of the mass of the people and also to be an effective instrument to harness the potential of the people at the village level for integrated rural development.

The conference emphasized the need for collaboration between the various cooperative movements of the regions and also the need for organisations like the ICA and AARRO and U.N. Agencies to keep in constant contact with the movements and to support their various programmes for development. □

The Fifth Meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Trade Development for South-East Asia was held in IDACA, Tokyo, on 4th November, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Sanchez of the Philippines.

The meeting was attended by representatives from six countries namely Australia, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

ICA Trade Development Sub-Committee

The Committee urged that co-ordinating Trade Committees at the national level should be organised in all such member countries where it has not been done so far. Such committees have so far been organised in the Philippines and Sri Lanka only.

The Trade Adviser of ICA-SCC

Cooptrade Project reviewed the activities carried out during the year and explained his approach and strategy to develop and promote intra-regional and international cooperative trade.

It was decided to convene a technical meeting on export marketing in Malaysia in early 1984. →

ICA Council meets in Tokyo

The 25th Meeting of the ICA Regional Council for South-East Asia was held in Tokyo, Japan, during the period November 4-5, 1983 at the kind invitation of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Iwao Yamaguchi, Senior Executive Director, Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, and was attended by 16 members. The Council meeting was preceded by the meetings of the Committees on Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade and Consumer, which commenced on 3rd November, 1983.

The Committee meetings and the Council Meeting were attended by Mr. Malte Jonsson, Head of Development Section, ICA, Geneva, and Mr. Bengt Kjeller, Deputy Director, Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), Stockholm.

Mr. S. Iwamochi, President of the CUAC, was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Council till the holding of the next meeting.

The Regional Council reviewed

the activities in regard to cooperative development in the Region and examined various aspects which would strengthen the development of cooperatives. Some of the more important subject areas discussed during the meeting were: (1) the need for perspective planning and in this connection, the ICA's Policy Document for Cooperative Development, (2) the need for strengthening national cooperative organisations, (3) the need for increased inter-cooperative and international trade.

The Council also discussed the financial situation vis-a-vis the

Regional Office and discussed the possibility of increasing the financial support to the ROEC's overheads and activities by the member-organisations. Another aspect that was discussed was the possibility of setting up committees of members of the ICA in each country in the region. The Council also discussed ways and means of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the ICA ROEC in South-East Asia which falls in 1985.

The Regional Council approved a programme of activities for the ensuing year to support the various needs of the region. □



The Council meeting in session.



The representatives from SCC informed the members of the Committee that they would carry out an evaluation of the Cooptrade Project in January 1984. □

*Trade Development Sub-Committee meeting in progress (facing camera - l-r)
Mr. Alfred V. Sanchez, Chairman
and Mr. Ulf F. Bergstrom, Secretary
of the Sub-Committee.*

ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture

The eighteenth meeting of the ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture in South-East Asia was held in IDACA, Tokyo, in the afternoon of 3rd and the forenoon of 4th November 1983. The meeting was attended by the delegates and observers from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka. The meeting was presided over by Brig. Gen. A. S. Lozada. Brig. Gen. Lozada was elected Chairman at the meeting to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. R. G. Tiwari ceasing to be a member of the sub-committee.

Perspective Planning in Agricultural Cooperatives

A talk on Perspective Planning in Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan was given by Mr. H. Nishido, Chief of International Section, International Department, Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives. The talk was followed by discussion. The meeting emphasized the need for perspective planning in agricultural cooperatives.

Promotion of Small and Marginal Farmer Involvement in Food Production through Cooperative Activities

The meeting discussed the ways of promoting small and marginal farmer involvement in increasing food production through cooperative activities. Activities that are being carried out in different countries were discussed. The meeting recommended that pilot projects be started in the member countries in selected areas as demonstration pro-

jects which could be multiplied to cover other areas subsequently.

Research Cell

The meeting discussed the need to undertake research work on various aspects of agricultural cooperation. It recommended that research cell be established specially by national level union and federation in countries where such cells do not exist.

Cooperative Forums

The meeting recommended the establishment of cooperative forums in the member countries by cooperative unions for cooperative leaders, senior governmental and cooperative employees, experts in the field of agricultural cooperation for universities and other educational institutions to discuss periodically important cooperative questions and review the progress of the movement. Conclusions and recommendations of such forums would help

cooperative organisations and governments in formulating their policies.

Association of Ex-participants to Regional Seminars held by ICA and other Organisations

The Sub-Committee recommended formation of association of ex-participants of Regional Seminars on Agricultural Cooperation held by ICA and other organisations in each member country. These associations can hold meeting of ex-participants from time to time to exchange ideas for mutual benefit of those organisations they serve.

In-service Training for Employees of Agricultural Cooperatives

The Sub-Committee recommended that the ICA should initiate a system of giving opportunities to employees of agricultural cooperatives to receive inservice training in developed cooperatives within or outside the country. The scheme may be implemented on a cost sharing basis. □



Brig.Gen. Arcadia, S. Lozada Chairman of Agricultural Sub-Committee addressing the meeting. (l-r) Mr. S. Nishido, International Department, CUAC, Mr. I. Yamaguchi, Executive Director, CUAC, Brig. Gen. Lozada and Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Secretary of the Sub-Committee.

The ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries for S-E Asia met on the 3rd of November 1983 at IDACA, Tokyo, under the chairmanship of Dato Haji Aziz Ibrahim.

Delegates and observers from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Rep. of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand were present.

ICA Committee for Fisheries

Mr. Saito, Chairman of the ICA Fishery Committee presented a brief report on the meeting of the Fishery Committee held in Praha, Czechoslovakia, on 29th September 1983.

Pilot Project for Development of Inland Fisheries in Sri Lanka

The meeting was informed of the proposal for a pilot project for development of Inland Fisheries submitted by the Sri Lanka Fisheries Federation to ICA for assistance. The ICA in consultation with the ICA Fisheries Committee is exploring the possibility of getting the FAO to conduct a feasibility study. To facilitate this, the Sri Lanka Federation has been requested to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Fisheries of the Sri Lanka Government to this proposal. The delegate from Sri Lanka informed that they are negotiating with the government.

ICA Sub-Committee for Fisheries

Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

The meeting was informed of the accident insurance scheme launched by the Fisheries Federation of India following the example of the Rep. of Korea. The meeting recommended that other countries which do not have such schemes should also initiate such insurance schemes.

Fishery Cooperative Development Plan of the Philippines

The meeting discussed the request made by the Cooperative Union of the Philippines for assistance to implement the cooperative fishery development plan drawn by Seminar-cum-Workshop on Fishery Cooperatives held by the Coopera-

tive Union of the Philippines in collaboration with the ICA Regional Office.

Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives

The meeting noted the holding of the Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives by the National Federation of Fishery Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN) of Japan.

Regional Conference on Cooperative Fisheries

The committee was of the view that having a Regional Conference on Fishery Cooperatives would be beneficial in mapping out long-term strategy for development.



The Fisheries Sub-Committee meeting in progress (facing camera l-r) Mr. Malte Jonsson, ICA, Geneva, Dato Haji Aziz Ibrahim, Chairman, Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Secretary of the Fisheries Sub-Committee, and Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, Regional Director for S-E Asia.



ICA Committee on Consumer Cooperation

The seventh meeting of the ICA Committee on Consumer Cooperation for S-E Asia met on 3rd November 1983 at IDACA, Tokyo, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chong Thin Huatt of Malaysia. The meeting was attended by the representatives from seven countries namely India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. K. Katsube, Managing Director of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union, welcomed the members of the Committee and assured them of Japanese Movements keenness in sharing their experiences in the field of consumer cooperation with member countries in the Region.

The committee placed on record their appreciation and thanks to the Swedish Cooperative Centre for arranging in Sweden the 24th International Seminar on Consumer Cooperation for training of senior employees from the Region.

The committee placed on record their appreciation and thanks to the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union for offering to receive every year five full-time professional employees of consumer cooperatives from the Region for on the job training in Japan.

The members of the committee

impressed upon the ICA Regional Office the need for holding an early seminar on Stock Management and Warehousing in the light of rapid developments in this field.

The committee urged upon the ICA Regional Office to arrange a Regional Seminar to study Japanese and Korean experiences in distributing consumer goods in rural areas through agricultural multipurpose societies.

financing basis, to discuss in detail the perspective plan of each member country. It was suggested that after ascertaining the future plan of each member country in the field of consumer cooperation, the committee may be able to work out for itself a meaningful work programme for the next five years.

The members of the committee unanimously agreed to make an



The Consumer Committee meeting in session. (facing camera l-r) Mr. K. Katsube, Managing Director, Japanese Consumer Cooperative Union, Mr. Chong Thin Huatt, Chairman, Mr. M. K. Puri, Secretary of the Sub-Committee and Mr. R. B. Rajaguru.

The committee proposed that the ICA Regional Office should convene a Technical Meeting of three to four days duration at some central place in the region, on self-

annual contribution at the rate of £ Stg. 50.00 by each member movement to the ICA Regional Office towards the working of this committee.

ICA ROEC Programme of Activities

July 1984—June 1985

Regional Activities

1. Experts' Consultation on "Co-operatives in the year 2000 AD" Open
2. 8th Open Asian Conference on Cooperatives and Youth Bangkok, Thailand
3. Inter-Regional Meeting of Selected Principals and Senior Teachers of Cooperative Training Institutions in Asia and Africa Sri Lanka
4. Regional Seminar on Involvement of Small Farmers in Cooperatives for increasing Food Production Bangkok, Thailand
5. ICA/CUAC/IDACA Regional Seminar on Increasing Production and Productivity of Agricultural and Livestock Products through Cooperatives and Rationalisation of Distribution Process Tokyo, Japan
6. Regional Seminar on Stock Management and Regional Warehousing Bangkok, Thailand
7. Regional Seminar on Strengthening of Cooperatives' Role in Rural Distribution Open
8. Meeting of the ICA Working Party for Cooperative Press and Publicity for S-E Asia Philippines

Sub-Regional Activities

9. Sub-Regional Workshop on Techniques of Audio-Visual Instruction India/Sri Lanka

10. Technical Meeting on Export Marketing Malaysia
11. Follow-up Regional Seminar on Enhancing Women's Involvement in Cooperatives Jakarta, Indonesia
12. Sub-Regional Workshop for Women Cooperators Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Council/Committee Meetings

1. 26th ICA Regional Council Meeting Bangkok, Thailand

Research

1. In-depth Study of Cooperative Member Relations & Development Activities in a selected country Open
2. Enhancing the effectiveness of National Cooperative Training Centres to improve the Management of Cooperatives in South-East Asia-A Situation Study Open

Consultancy and Allied Services

1. Consultancy on Structuring of Wholesale Sector in the Philippines Philippines
2. Consultancy Services in the Field of Inventory Control Store Operations and Financial Management Open
3. Technical Support in respect of Consumer Cooperation
4. Feasibility Study and Consultancy in Indonesia-Women in Cooperatives Indonesia

5. Project Consultancies-Trade

- (i) Bayanihan Community Co-operatives Philippines
- (ii) Philippine Producers Co-operative Philippines
- (iii) Palampur Tea Cooperative India

Follow-up Activities

- 1. Follow-up on Cooperatives and the Poor Thailand/Malaysia
- 2. Follow-up Activities-Policy and Structures
 - (i) On the programme for strengthening National Co-operative Organisations
 - (ii) On the Top Level Cooperative Leaders' Conference
- 3. Follow-up with Participants 24th International Seminar on Consumer Cooperation in Sweden

Technical Assistance-Trade

- 1. Pre-feasibility studies on selected products and commodities with export potential-Cooperative business organisations with a development potential in trade
- 2. Organise production and exports of out-door furniture in knock-down, designed for the European market, Rangoon Furniture Producers Cooperative, Burma

Project Identification

- 1. Establishment of a Project for Agricultural Cooperative Development and Welfare of farming Families in the Philippines

Cooperative Education Materials Advisory Service (CEMAS)

- 1. Two National Follow-up workshops on CEMAS Field Education Development (FED) Approach Open

OUR RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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Cooperative Developments in South-East Asia During 1983

AT the meeting of the ICA Council for South-East Asia held in November 1983 in Tokyo, the Councillors reported important recent changes, trends and developments of the cooperative movements in their respective countries. A Summary of the report is given below :

Australia

- The younger generation of Australia are finding it difficult to support the cooperative view point they see in the cooperatives in operation now. Efforts are being made to enthuse the younger generation in cooperative ideology.
- Agricultural Marketing and supply cooperatives are experiencing strong competition from the multi-national corporations and the large private corporate sector.
- Amalgamations in cooperatives are taking place to provide them with the necessary strength to face up to the present situation.
- It is generally seen that the strong cooperatives are getting stronger while in the case of medium and small sized cooperatives these are being taken over by the government or the private trade. The position seems to be alarming.
- More than 80 per cent of Australia's fishing industry is handled and controlled through cooperatives.

— A proposal to establish a joint financial institution in the form of a bank for cooperatives between the financial cooperatives and the consumer cooperatives is under consideration.

— There is increasing strained feelings between the directors at the board level and executive staff at the management level. Steps are being taken to establish better board/management relationships.

— Salaries in cooperatives as compared with other sectors is generally low. There is a tendency for not very competent to come into cooperative service. Investigations are on to find suitable remedies in this regard.

Bangladesh

— Government has decided to unify the two systems of agricultural cooperatives (3-tier and 2-tier systems) by June 1984.

— Reorganisation of the existing National Cooperative Bank (BSBL) and affiliation of all Thana Central Cooperative Associations (TCCAs) with BSBL for channelling all kinds of agricultural cooperative credit through TCCAs and discontinuance of the system of financing by commercial banks.

— Setting up of a committee to recommend amendments for democratisation of Cooperative Acts and Rules.

— The National Cooperative Union (BJSU) proposed to government to re-organise and restructure the entire cooperative movement on sectoral basis and recast development plans for the cooperative sector for implementation through national level cooperative organisations.

— The BJSU proposed to retain Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) and rename it as Cooperative Development Corporation (CDC).

India

— Great deal of diversification by which the movement has entered into various sectors of national economy. Practically no sector of national economy remains untouched.

— Increasing support of the government.

— Growing influence of the government and pleadings by the cooperative movement for greater degree of deofficialisation, self regulation and democratisation.

— Greater emphasis on professionalisation of cooperative management through formulation of managerial cadres, and the management development programme.

— Orientation of the policies and programmes of the movement for the development of the weaker sections of the community.

— Larger involvement of cooperative movement in the integrated rural development programme.

— Increasing involvement of cooperative movement in the sphere of protection of consumers from exploitation.

— Implementation of employment-oriented schemes through cooperative institutions.

— Emphasis on simplification of law, rules and procedures.

— Increasing realisation on the part of cooperators and cooperative organisations for the need for self-reliance with the movement.

Indonesia

— Increasing emphasis on promotion of village level cooperatives.

— The KUDs are being strengthened to support village level activities.

— In March 1983 a Minister with the sole responsibility for cooperatives has been appointed by the government.

— The number of cooperatives has increased from 17,340 to over 23,000 and the membership has increased from 7½ million to over 12 million.

— Steps are being taken to set up a Cooperative Bank for Indonesia and also to strengthen the insurance cooperative system in the country.

— The business and the savings of the cooperative system has increased considerably.

— There is a growing need for training of competent managerial persons to manage the cooperatives. The provincial cooperative training centres have trained over 5,000 persons in the last year.

Japan

Agriculture

— There is a slight decrease of persons going out from agriculture to other sectors. Originally there were 12 million in agriculture and this figure dropped to 6 million at a rate of around 8 per cent drop each year. Now there are visible signs of position improving.

— Though the number of agricultural workers decreased, the number of agricultural households did not decrease at the same rate. Agricultural population decreased by 63 per cent but the number of agricultural households decreased only by 20 per cent.

— Over 80 per cent of agricultural households are dependent on off-farm incomes.

— Agricultural prices are slumping because of recession and the increase of import of agricultural products. It has been noticed that 53 per cent of the calories consumed by the Japanese consumer come from domestic products while the balance comes from imported products. The average calorie consumption in Japan is around 2500. Now most of the calories come from products such as wheat (imported) rather than from rice (locally grown), meat (imported) rather than fish (locally available). In addition there is increases in consumption of milk and soyabean which are also mostly imported.

— The agricultural cooperatives are helping the farmers to adjust to new situations and the 1982 growth rate of incomes for agricultural households was 1.9 per cent.

— Possibilities for off-farm income

are decreasing because of recession in the country.

— The Convention of Agricultural Cooperative Members held recently decided on the following (i) to decrease production cost of rice cultivation and to reduce the production of rice by 20 per cent in five years. Attempts will be made to cultivate larger tracks using better machinery. The agricultural cooperatives will gradually undertake the supply/loaning of machinery as against the present system of individual ownership of machinery, (ii) In the process of diversification of agricultural crops each region cooperative unit would set their own targets and select crops suitable to their own environment, (iii) total production on a cropping basis are to be carefully worked out both on expectations and on actual results – there is increasing use of computer in the collection of statistics for research, (iv) increasing efforts to expand the demand for local agricultural produce—in particular, rice. Government has been requested to use rice for school lunches as against wheat products, (v) The protest of agricultural cooperative members in regard to importation of agricultural products from abroad was registered through a signature campaign and over 10 million agricultural cooperative members have agreed to support this move.

— The restructuring of cooperatives through further amalgamations is being encouraged. The 12,500 MPCs have now been reduced to 4370 at the end of March, 1983. Further amalgamation may take place.

— There is an increase in deposits with agricultural cooperatives, the rate of increase however is

declining from an earlier 20 per cent to the present 7 per cent.

- Growth in insurance has also slackened around 10 per cent increase annually.
- Of the many agricultural cooperatives as many as 60 per cent were in loss in 1980. The CUAC is working in close collaboration with these cooperatives to strengthen their operational efficiencies.

Consumer

- The membership in the consumer cooperatives is increasing — from 1977 to 1982 increased from 5.8 million to 7.8 million.
- Increase in total turnover of JCC-affiliated cooperatives from Yen 780,000 (1977) to Yen 1,360,000 million (1982).
- Over 2 million members have been organised into 320,000 "Han Groups" in 40 per cent of primary societies.
- In view of the changing structure of the nuclear families in Japan with very often both the husband and wife working the life style is changing and consumer needs and shopping habits are changing. Consequently, the consumer cooperatives have set up what are termed convenient shops with limited assortment and extended working hours. In 1982 the JCCU supplied Coop branded goods covering 4161 items.
- Development of the COOP branded goods to protect the benefit and rights of consumers and thus strengthening the cooperative societies. In 1982, the business of the JCCU's Coop. branded goods amounted to Yen 99 billion by 16 per cent increase compared with the previous year.

— There is increasing computerisation within the consumer cooperatives. Some large cooperatives are installing automatic sorting machines at their warehouses. The Nada-Kabe, the largest consumer cooperative has established an automatic distribution centre of 38,000 sq. mt. area.

— JCCU is playing an important role in the nationwide campaign against the government's policy aiming at easing restrictions on food additives.

— Cooperative societies play an important part in peace campaign.

— There is steady growth in the University Cooperatives' Role in promoting Regional Cooperatives.

Korea

— In an effort to strengthen the primary cooperatives and to develop them as strategic organisation for rural development the former three-tier system of cooperatives, city or county cooperatives and the NACF was restructured on January 1, 1981 to two-tier system of primary cooperatives and the NACF.

— Livestock cooperatives formerly affiliated with the NACF have been transferred to the newly established National Livestock Cooperatives Federation.

Malaysia

— The government's policy in regard to cooperatives is to have active and meaningful participation of members in their cooperatives and better relationship between members, management and Boards of Directors to ensure proper benefits to the membership. There is a concept of a "new era" in cooperatives which

is being supported by the government.

— Establishment of an Institute of Cooperative Auditors on 28th November 1982 to improve the practice of accounting and auditing in cooperatives.

— Setting up of a Committee by the Cooperative Development Department to look into amendments to the Cooperative Societies Ordinance and to have one cooperative law common to all the states in the country.

— Introduction of District Development Cooperative Concept (DDC) on the 28th January 1982 to channel the benefits derived from the government projects directly to the local society at the district level through their cooperatives.

— Increase in emphasis on women's involvement in cooperatives with particular attention to encourage savings and income generating activities for women.

— Setting up of the National Development Cooperative to coordinate and support the economic activities of the DDCs.

Philippines

— Introduction of Parliamentary Bill No. 1926 to broaden the tax-exemption privileges of cooperatives, authorizing the organisation of cooperative rural banks, and imposing heavier penalties for abuse or misuse of tax exemption privileges.

— Inauguration of the five year Rural Cooperative Development Programme by the Ministry of Agriculture and voluntary movement : (i) project assistance, (ii) business consultancy, (iii) general cooperative promotion.

— Integrated national cooperative

audit system—the task of auditing has now been handed over to the CUP.

- Integration of financial cooperatives to increase their capabilities in meeting the credit demands of their members. A system of interlending between the credit unions and cooperative rural banks is being encouraged.
- Transport cooperatives have been granted tax exemption for five years under P.D. 898.
- Steps are being taken to establish better links between the primary and secondary and national level cooperatives and the government is actively supporting this trend.
- Presidential Proclamation 2213 has declared the period 16th of October to 15th of November every year as cooperative month to emphasize the need for strengthening of cooperatives.
- ILO/ICA/CUP jointly sponsored Cooperative Movement Survey with a view to determining the training needs of cooperative manpower particularly among rural cooperatives and cooperative rural banks.

Singapore

- Registrar encourages cooperatives to appoint Singapore National Cooperative Federation as Internal Auditors.

— Cooperatives can now invest funds in finance companies.

— Amalgamation of the two biggest consumer cooperatives in Singapore which are organised by the Trade Unions: (i) NTUC Welcome, and (ii) Singapore Employees Cooperative Society—these two cooperatives have amalgamated to form NTUC Fair Price.

— Cooperative Apex, the SNCF, has now gone into the field of coordinating activities like education and training, supplies material, transport, accounting and audit and other services.

Sri Lanka

— Enactment of Cooperative Law giving greater powers to Government's Registrar of Cooperative Societies and Commissioner of Cooperative Development to intervene in the affairs of cooperative societies.

— The government's free economic policies have made it more difficult for the Multipurpose Cooperative Societies to function successfully.

— Establishment of three Regional Cooperative Training Institutes in three important centres in the country to re-train and upgrade the skills of top level officers of large primary cooperatives.

— Merger of the ICA/NCC Project for Women's Consumer Education and Information with the

normal functions of the National Cooperative Council with effect from 1st January 1983 and the ICA/NCC Teachers Training Project integrated with effect from 1st July 1983.

— A proposal to introduce the subject of Cooperation as a subject in schools is under active consideration.

Thailand

— As small farmers form 30 per cent of the total farming population, five primary cooperative societies for small farmers is to be set up in the north-east as a model for involving small farmers in cooperatives. It is hoped to be tried out over a five year period.

— The project for Income Generating Activities for Housewives in the north-east of Thailand is to be expanded to cover 25 more villages.

— An Agricultural Cooperative Restructuring Programme was initiated with IBRD assistance during 1981-83 to improve managerial capability of agricultural cooperatives.

— Establishment of National Agricultural Cooperative Training Institute (NACTI) within the CLT with financial assistance from the European Economic Commission (EEC) to conduct training for committee-men and for management staff of agricultural cooperatives. □

ICA ACTIVITIES

Technical Conference on Cooperative Credit and Banking Held

A Technical Conference on Cooperative Credit and Banking for South-East Asia was held by the ICA ROEC in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), from 17-22 October 1983 in New Delhi. The conference was held on a self-financing basis. The NCUI provided board and lodging to the participants during the conference period.

The aims of the conference were to review cooperative credit and banking situation in the region and to facilitate exchange of experience on innovations, problems and developmental opportunities, to suggest guidelines for promotion and development of cooperative credit and banking in the region and to suggest a plan of action for the ICA Committee for Cooperative Credit and Banking for South-East Asia,

including establishment of a Regional Cooperative Credit Development Fund.

The conference was attended by 25 participants from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Besides, there were observers from the Asian Development Bank, Philippines; Asian Cooperative Credit Union, Republic of Korea; International Labour Organisation and Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Finance, Government of India, New Delhi on 17th October 1983. The inaugural meeting was also addressed among others by Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, Chairman, National Cooperative

Land Development Banks Federation and Member of the ICA Executive Committee, Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President, NCUI, and Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia. Mr. J. M. Rana, Director (Education), ICA ROEC, was the Director of the Conference.

The conference discussed problems of formulation of guidelines for promotion and development of cooperative credit and banking, suggestions regarding Action Plan for the ICA Committee on Cooperative Credit and Banking and feasibility and mechanics of establishing a Regional Cooperative Credit Development Fund.

Study visits were arranged to cooperative credit and banking institutions in and around Delhi.



Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister for Finance, Govt. of India, delivering the inaugural address.

ICA Central Committee meets in Prague

The ICA Central Committee met on September 30th and October 1st and 2nd 1983, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The participants were welcomed in the Social Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague by the Vice-Prime Minister of the Republic, Mr. Rudolf Rohlicek, who praised the role of cooperatives in his country, and by the President of the Central Cooperative Council, Mr. J. Zahradnik.

The debates centred upon two major subjects :

1. The need to link the budget to a work programme for the Secretariat and the Executive Committee—in this respect an increase of the subscription was approved as well as a work programme which was presented by Mr. Y. Daneau, Canada.
2. The preparation of the Agenda of the ICA Congress in Hamburg. This was presented by Mr. L. Marcus, Sweden. The first day of Congress will concentrate on a Report prepared by Centrosoyus on "Global Problems and Cooperatives". The Rapporteur will be Mr. Trunov, President of Centrosoyus. On the second day a series of case studies will be discussed on the theme "A Changing World and Cooperative Changes". On the third day, debates will deal with "A Changing ICA" on the basis of two documents: a report by Mr. Daneau and proposals for amending the Rules.

Other important matters on the Agenda of the Central Committee were reports of activities from the Auxiliary Committees, Working Parties and Regional Offices. A Motion moved by Canada, with the object of enlarging women's representation on the Central Committee was approved unanimously.

Activities on relations with the UN bodies were reported and the participants were informed that the Executive had decided to send an exploratory mission to Latin America in order to investigate the possibilities of establishing an office in the Region.

Other items which could not be finalized at this meeting were referred to the Oslo Central Committee Meeting. These concern the preparation of the International Youth Year and the Resolution on Peace.

Working Party on Cooperative Press meets

The ICA Working Party on Cooperative Press met in Prague, Czechoslovakia, prior to the Central Committee meeting. The meeting discussed four topics on the basis of lectures delivered by Mrs. Edith Ruefli from the Swiss Cooperative Movement entitled "Cooperation and Competition: the Swiss Case"; by Dr. Janos Juhasz on "Planning and Economic Pluralism: The Role of Cooperatives in a Socialist Economy; The Hungarian Case"; on "Death and Resurrection of a Cooperative Newspaper" by Mr. Yves Procot, Editor of *Le Coopérateur de France* and by

Mr. J.F. Kister, the Secretary of the Working Party on "The Cooperative Message".

The Working Party discussed the problems which the Press, Information and Publications Section of the ICA Secretariat has encountered in dealing with the wide diversity and volume of the tasks it is responsible for and agreed to find ways of helping. Finally, members agreed to change the name of the working Party, from Working Party on Cooperative Press to Working Party on Cooperative Communication.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF ICA ROEC, 1985

The ICA Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia was established in New Delhi in 1960. The Regional Office has now been working in close collaboration with the member organisations of the Region over the last many years and will be completing its 25 years of work and collaboration in 1985.

At the Regional Council Meeting held in 1982 in Manila, Philippines, and in 1983 in Tokyo, Japan, this aspect was discussed by the Regional Council with a view to identifying the ways in which the Silver Jubilee of the Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia could be adequately celebrated. Some of the suggestions made in regard to the celebrations were :

1. To have some celebrations in each of the member countries of the Region—possibly along with the celebrations of the International Cooperative Day in 1985.
2. To initiate campaigns like, for example, tree planting.
3. Since 1985 has been declared International Year of the Youth

to have special programmes concerned with youth and combine the celebrations along with these special programmes.

4. The bringing out of a Souvenir by the Regional Office.
5. The holding of a meeting of all ICA members in South-East Asia along with the fraternal delegates from other cooperative organisations elsewhere in the world closely following on the Council Meeting in New Delhi.

Suggestions from the Readers are welcome.

PLANNERS & ORGANISERS CONFERENCE IN SWEDEN

A conference with planners/organisers of SCC sponsored education and training promotional work was held in Sweden from 21st to 29th November 1983. The conference organised by the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), Stockholm, was mainly concerned with aspects of the SCC's support for cooperative education and training on bilateral basis or in collaboration with the ICA. Two types of documents viz. Discussion Papers and Reference Papers were used for the conference for effective coverage of agenda items. The main items for discussion at the conference were :

- (a) The role of SCC support in promotion of cooperative education and training especially in developing countries of Asia and Africa.
- (b) The aims and guidelines for support programme.
- (c) Priorities, Approaches and Methods.
- (d) Principles and practicalities of programme planning.
- (e) Evaluating results.
- (f) Exchange and collaboration between the ICA, the SCC and among the ICA Regional Offices.

RANA ON F.A.O. ASSIGNMENT

Mr. J. M. Rana, Director, (Education), ICA ROEC, has been appointed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN/FAO) as Cooperative Management Adviser in its Project on Agricultural Cooperative Training in Afghanistan (PACTA Project) in Kabul, Afghanistan. During his one year assignment with the FAO, Mr. Rana will assist the PACTA Project in the field of cooperative management and in its training programmes within Afghanistan.

Mr. Rana has been with the ICA ROEC since 1960. He holds M.A. degree from the M.S. University of Baroda with specialisation in



Mr. J. M. Rana

agricultural economics. During his tenure as Director (Education), in the ICA ROEC, Mr. Rana directed many regional and national seminars on different aspects of cooperation and has written several books on cooperative subjects.

In addition, special issues such as training located in Sweden, folk media, and the extended role of cooperatives in rural development were discussed.

There were about 20 participants in the conference. Among them were the Interim Director, the Deputy Director, the Head of CEMAS at ICA, Geneva; Regional Directors and Senior Educational Administrators from ICA Regional Offices at New Delhi, Moshi and Abidjan; the Director and senior officers from the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), representatives from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and International Labour Organisation-Material and Techniques for Cooperative Management Training (ILO-MATCOM) also participated in the conference. Mr. Bengt Kjeller and Mr. Rune Forsberg from the SCC worked as main coordinators of the conference.

A draft report prepared by the secretariat was presented at the concluding session of the conference held at SCC, Stockholm on 29th

November 1983. The report will be finalised by the Conference Secretariat in the light of comments made by the participants and circulated in due course.

OUR FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES

THE following activities will be carried out by the ICA ROEC during the period January to June 1984.

- A Technical meeting on International Marketing to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from January 23-29, 1984, in collaboration with the Angkasa.
- A Regional Workshop on CEMAS Field Education Development Material to be held in Pune, India from February 5-25, 1984, in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India and the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune.
- A Technical Meeting on Perspective Planning by Consumers Cooperative Movements in the

Region to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 1984, in collaboration with the Angkasa.

- Fourth South-East Asian Specialist Group on Cooperative Training (SEASFECT) Meeting and Follow up of the SCC/ICA/MATCOM Course for Principals and Senior Teachers of National Cooperative Colleges in South-East Asia, to be held from 11th to 22nd March 1984, in collaboration with Angkasa in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- A Sub-Regional Course on Techniques of Audio-Visual Instructions to be held in the Philippines in May 1984 in collaboration with the Cooperative Union of the Philippines and the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Institute (ACCI).
- A Sub-Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 29th May to 8th June 1984 in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka.
- Two national follow up workshops on CEMAS Field Education Development (FED) Materials.

ICA, GENEVA ACTIVITIES

- ICA Central Committee will meet in Oslo, Norway, from April 13-14, 1984.
- The Congress of the ICA will be held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 15th to 18th October 1984. □



ICA HEADQUARTERS MOVES TO NEW PREMISES

The ICA Head Office has moved to a new and permanent premises in Geneva from 21st November 1983. The new address of the Alliance is :

International Cooperative Alliance,
Route des Morillons 15,
CH-1218, Le Grand Saconnex,
Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone : (022) 98 41 21,
Telex : 27935 ICA CH
Cable : Interallia, Geneva

LIST OF HOLIDAYS DURING THE YEAR 1984

The following holidays will be observed by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre during the year 1984.

Republic Day	26th January	Thursday
Vasant Panchami	7th February	Tuesday
Holi	16th March	Friday
	17th March	Saturday
Vaisakhi	13th April	Friday
Mahavir Jayanti	14th April	Saturday
Good Friday	20th April	Friday
Budhapurnima	15th May	Tuesday
Id-ul-Fitar	1st July	Sunday
Independence Day	15th August	Wednesday
Janmashtami	20th August	Monday
Id-ul-Zuha (Bakrid)	6th September	Thursday
Gandhi Jayanti	2nd October	Tuesday
Dussera (Maha Navami)	3rd October	Wednesday
	4th October	Thursday
Muharram	6th October	Saturday
Dipawali	24th October	Wednesday
Gurunanak Birthday	8th November	Thursday
Christmas Day	25th December	Tuesday

Cooperative Insurance Benefits Indian Fishermen

Fishermen face many professional hazards on high seas and deep waters. Tornadoes and storms in the sea claim a heavy toll of fishermen's lives due to lack of precautionary measures against these natural calamities. Some who escape death are permanently disabled. When the bread winner dies or disabled, the family is left in a state of destitution. Accident insurance is one of the cheapest forms of providing economic security to the fishermen and their families

The Managing Director of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India (FISHCOP-FED), when he attended the ICA Regional Seminar on Organisation

and Development of Fishery Cooperatives held in Republic of Korea, saw and learnt the insurance system for fishermen being very effectively implemented by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives of Republic of Korea. His exposure to Korean Fishery Cooperatives has resulted in an Accident Insurance Scheme benefiting a vast number of Indian fishermen and their families.

The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India formulated a Scheme of Accident Insurance of Fishermen following the example of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives of the Republic of Korea. In India, general insurance is nationalised

and the entire general insurance business is done by the General Insurance Corporation of India through its four subsidiaries. The fishermen's insurance scheme is being operated in collaboration with the United India Insurance Co. Ltd., which is one of the subsidiaries. This company has appointed the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India as its agent for the scheme. Under the scheme a fisherman between the age of 10 to 65 years is provided an accident insurance cover of Rs. 15,000/- against a nominal premium of Rs. 12/- per year. In case of death or permanent disability on account of accident of a fisherman insured under the scheme his nominee is paid a sum of Rs. 15,000/-. Further, in case of loss of one eye, one hand or one foot on account of accident the insured fisherman is paid Rs. 7,500/-. Over 34,000 fishermen members of the fishery cooperatives are covered by this scheme.

Recently a fishing family in Nagpur, Maharashtra State, was presented a cheque for Rs. 15,000/- by the Chief Minister of the State under this insurance scheme. The head of the family lost his life due to an accident while engaged in fishing. The insurance scheme was first launched in Nagpur on the occasion of the First National Fishery Cooperative Congress held in 1982 by the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India. □



The Chief Minister of Maharashtra State, India, Mr. Vasant Dada Patil, presenting the cheque to the wife and son of the deceased fisherman. Late B. P. Bharve, then Chairman and Mr. Subhash Chandra, Managing Director of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives in India, are also seen.

Field Education Development (FED) Programme

DHARM VIR, *Ph.D.**

The Cooperative Education Materials Advisory Service (CEMAS) of the ICA initiated in 1977 a programme to develop a strategy for improvement in the planning, implementation and evaluation of cooperative education programmes at the field level. Special prototype material (FED Pack) aimed at improving the performance of rural cooperatives in developing countries has been produced as a part of this strategy and tried out in the selected countries of East and Central Africa. To begin with, effort is being made to develop a training programme for the cooperative field educators who are concerned with conducting cooperative education programmes at the primary level.

In the USA, training experts like Robert F. Mager and Peter Pipe developed Criterion Referenced Instruction (CRI) under which the learners try to achieve important *outcomes* derived and specified *in advance*. The CRI approach is applicable to any course where it *matters* that learners learn. CRI is totally learner-oriented. It permits the learners to select from among available methods and resources and to decide for themselves (often with the help of self-checking devices) about their competence.

The learners can then demonstrate to their *course managers* that they have reached the criterion

(standard) set in advance for a particular module or unit of learning. The learners complete course by proving that they have achieved all the essential capabilities and until then are considered "not yet competent" rather than "failed" or "below average".

Under CRI approach the learners work themselves individually in small groups with the especially designed (programmed) material *at their own pace*. When a learner elects to be tested by a course manager and cannot meet criteria, he is given help and practice until he can perform acceptably. CRI applied most modern instructional technology to problems of adult learning and education. It seems to be eminently suitable to cooperative education at the field (local) level.

Based on CRI approach used by training specialists in the USA, an analytical report was produced by special consultants in England for the ICA-CEMAS. The report discussed, analysed and presented the findings related to the questions of how to improve the performances of members, committee members and secretaries/managers in small rural cooperatives throughout the developing countries. The formulation of *performance objectives* and the *performance problem analysis* were based on an attempt to identify relevant common denominators for the type of cooperatives the project is aiming at, i.e. small rural cooperatives. The target population description were, however, biased to-

wards the East African Region, on the assumption that the first field trial was to be carried out in that area. After several field trials in Kenya and Zambia, the Field Education Development (FED) Pack containing training material for the cooperative field educators have been revised.

An attempt is also being made to adapt the strategy to conditions in South-East Asia. It should be stressed that proposals at this stage can only be at the *strategic level*, further detailed analysis is required before the appropriate tactics can be designed. The main concern of ICA-CEMAS has been expressed as one of deciding what contribution could be made through supportive materials, training of trainers of cooperative field educators, (training managers) and other means, towards to train and educate the ordinary members, elected committee members and secretaries/managers of these cooperatives. It was decided, therefore, that the improved performances desired of the target groups should be derived very carefully in written form and from these statements of performance (Performance Objectives) we would work backwards to decide upon the best ways of bringing them about.

The CEMAS Field Education Development Programme is based on analysis of *rational work process* for Cooperative Field Educators. The analysis has included not only performances of general members but also the crucial role of the secretary/manager and other staff. An as-

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ICA, ROEC, New Delhi.

sumption has also been made that the performance of members will result in performance of their cooperatives.

The table below gives some statements of the desired performances of general members and the corresponding benefits expected in the cooperative.

However, there are often considerable gaps (discrepancy) between the present performances and the desired performances of members, managing committee members and employed personnel of cooperatives. Therefore, overall performance of the cooperative also suffers. The analysis will, therefore, concentrate on the problem of *performance discrepancies*. The relative roles of cooperative field educators and supportive personnel are discussed

only insofar as they are identified as being effective instruments in bringing about the desired performances of the target groups, i.e. cooperative members, leaders and employees. These groups are also involved in the analysis process undertaken by a Cooperative Field Educator.

It is also expected that during the process of situation study, analysis and solution of local problems, a cooperative field educator will use participatory approach and will involve the target groups, viz. the members, managing committee and the employed staff.

In short, the rationale behind the CEMAS FED model can be stated as follows :

(1) To avoid waste of time and

resources in cooperative member education programmes, the planners/educators engaged at planning should find out where they are and where they want to go. In other words the cooperative situation as it is and the situation they desire.

(2) Local cooperative education for members or staff should be result oriented. The main purpose is to enable members to play their role more efficiently so as to help making their cooperative more efficient and effective.

(3) Member education has an important role to play, but it is nevertheless one role in whole play. The role has to be identified in its proper context.

S No. Performance of members—————→resulting in————→Performance of cooperative

1.	Do business with cooperative instead of with competitors.	Increased volume of trade (better prices, higher surplus).
2.	Invest money in shares if asked to do so.	More working capital.
3.	Proper conduct in business dealing with cooperative.	Less risk of losses and other problems.
4.	Repay debts promptly.	Reduced (or no) problem with loan arrears or tied up working capital.
5.	Participate intelligently in policy-making.	Operations based on better guidelines.
6.	Demand proper measures of control. Ensuring that they are effectively applied.	Reduced (or no) losses from theft, embezzlement, etc.
7.	Elect right representatives.	More efficient cooperative with better image.
8.	Participate in educational meetings.	An atmosphere of goodwill supportive for right action.
9.	Encourage others to become members.	Increased volume of trade (better prices, higher surplus).
10.	Do not demand or allow unequal treatment.	Able to serve more members better.
11.	Do not interfere in the day-to-day management of the cooperative.	More consistent and effective management.

The FED model is thus not a technique or method for the actual member education and training. Certainly not an alternative to other methods. It is just a principle involving an approach to local education and training at the primary society level. It is general diagnosis of cooperative situation, pinpointing what member education be concerned with. It is a complementary effort to other methods making them altogether more effective. In separate booklet *member education* has been placed where it belongs and with its role identified within the structure for cooperative development work.

A question may be asked that the approach would demand much time and resources for a cooperative and demands on a cooperative field educator may be too many. Being concerned with education and development work in his/her area of work, he/she may be able to cope with only limited demands and needs of detailed analysis in several cooperatives existing in the area. In such circumstances a prudent Cooperative Field Educator may give priority to those cooperatives which need his urgent attention and invite him as a cooperative consultant in the solution of their problems and/or ensuring faster development. A cooperative having a trained manager and some dedicated elected committee members will most likely be able to assimilate and implement the Field Education Development (FED) approach effectively.

Last but not the least it is im-

portant for the cooperative concerned to accept the responsibility of educating its members, committee members and the staff. This commitment is vital for the success of the FED programme. To translate this commitment into action, the society should appoint a special Education Committee, provide some funds and appoint a Coop. Field Educator either single or together with a group of nearby societies. For example, rural cooperatives in Japan have found it useful to appoint more than one Field Educator (farm guidance and better living advisers) to deal with their respective member activities, and this promotes their business activities.

To summarise the principal elements of our proposed strategy therefore are that :

- (a) Cooperative Field Educators become the catalysts of performance change in the rural cooperatives.
- (b) A simplified course for Cooperative Field Educators be designed in the analysis of performance problems and in the arrangement of performance change.
- (c) Various guidelines for Cooperative Field Educators and the main target groups may be given.

The next point to consider is training the trainers of the Cooperative Filed Educators. It is suggested that instruction to the *trainers* of Cooperative Field Educators is provided as a part of ICA-CE MAS

action programme. The trainers should learn philosophy, techniques and skills of performance problem analysis, and designing and implementation of solutions from qualified *course managers*. In the initial stages the personnel of the ICA-CEMAS would function as course managers/coordinators.

As a first step towards the introduction of FED Programme to the Region of South-East Asia, a series of workshops have been held in India to test and adapt the FED Pack produced by ICA-CEMAS.

After the material is adapted, further steps will be taken to introduce the FED Approach in India on the basis of ICA-CEMAS strategy :

- (i) Adaptation of FED Material to local conditions.
- (ii) Training of trainers of Cooperative Field Educators.
- (iii) Training of Cooperative Field Educators.
- (iv) Implementation of the FED Programme in selected areas.
- (v) Assistance to cooperative organisations in wider application of FED Approach.

The ICA ROEC will be collaborating with the ICA-CEMAS in developing some Field Education Development (FED) Projects in selected countries of South-East Asia. The ICA ROEC will welcome proposals from members organisation interested in starting FED Projects. □





DEEDAR COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, COMILLA, BANGLADESH*

Background

Kashinathpur and Balarampur are two small adjoining villages located two miles off Comilla town in Bangladesh. The population of the villages is 2200. An over-whelming majority of the villagers are landless and mini farmers who depend largely on selling their labour for their livelihood. The socio-economic conditions of the villagers were miserable due to several factors—low agricultural productivity, lack of employment opportunities, lack of capital, high rate of interest, lack of knowledge of modern technology, lack of organised efforts, etc. Want, ignorance and a sense of respondency pervaded the whole village environment. The villagers particularly the poorer ones, widely believed that there was no way for them to free themselves from these distressing conditions.

The Genesis of a New Development Process

The sorrows and sufferings of the people moved me very much as many of them, particularly the rickshaw-pullers, used to assemble at my tea shop and narrate their personal problems every day. One

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Bangladesh.

day I met Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan, the founder Director of the Bangladesh Rural Development Academy at Comilla, and sought his advice. He told me that no charity or dole would improve their condition and the poor must organise themselves to solve their problems. He further stressed that if the poor wanted to improve their economic condition, they must build up their own capital through regular thrift deposits. I took up his advice and decided to organise the villagers. Thus, came into existence the Deedar Cooperative Society in October 1960 with nine persons (8 rickshaw pullers and myself). We pooled an initial capital of nine annas or Tk. 0.56, which was worth the value of nine cups of tea at that time.

Since then there has been remarkable growth of this village cooperative in terms of membership, capital accumulation and socio-economic development of its members. Although the organization was started as a workman's cooperative, it gradually assumed new roles and undertook a wide range of activities so as to serve the needs of the total population of the two villages irrespective of their economic status, occupation, sex and age. As on 30 June 1983, the total membership of Deedar stands at 1110 (600 adult males, 260 women and 250 juniors), encompassing all

the 406 family house-holds residing in the two villages. Our accumulated own capital, through regular savings, is now over Tk. 2.3 million. Besides, we have established 16 permanent Development Funds for carrying out various village development activities and placed over Tk. 0.8 million in those funds out of the profits earned by the society and the contributions made by the members. The total value of assets (business units, tractors, truck kiln, paddy husking mill, consumer stores, etc.) of Deedar now stands at Taka Six Million.

Services Provided to Members

Deedar provides various kinds of services and supplies for the socio-economic development of its members. The services provided to the members include—(a) interest-free credit for various purposes, (b) supply of agricultural inputs and equipments, (c) cattle insurance, (d) subsidised medical and educational facilities, (e) technical education, (f) financial assistance for sterilization, (g) group insurance for cooperators, (h) continuous training on agricultural modernisation, home development, leadership development, (i) cultural outlets, etc. With a view to create employment opportunities for the members, a number of business units have been established under the central management of Deedar. These

include—(a)*Rickshaws, (b) Tractors and Truck, (c) Brick Kiln, (d) Deep tube-wells, (e) Fertilizer and insecticides, (f) Paddy Husking Mill, (g) Consumer store, (h) Duck Farm, and (i) Cooperative Market Centre.

Due to the provision of these services and supports, both farmers and non-farm members have been able to increase their income and production substantially. Many people, particularly the educated youth and the landless, have found jobs and employment within the village. Deedar itself employs 27 members as permanent salaried staff. Forty members are self-employed now while seasonal jobs are provided to about 160 others.

Comprehensive Development

Deedar aims at total development of the members' economic, social and cultural life. Fighting out poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, diseases, malnutrition, population explosion, corruption and other-social evils have, therefore, been the main focus of our activities. In order to do that we have undertaken various programmes directed towards the development of every section of the village community—farmers, landless labourers, non-farm workers, women, youth and children. Sixteen Permanent Development Funds have been established for continuously carrying out various socio-economic programmes in the two villages. At the same time, certain mechanisms have been evolved to ensure distributive justice to its members, particularly the economically and socially disadvantaged groups like the landless and the females. We can say that the poorer members are deriving more benefit from Deedar's programmes than the comparatively better-off ones. Growth with equity and development of the entire village community have thus become the cornerstone of Deedar's programmes. Accordingly, the

society has been renamed as Deedar Total Village Development Cooperative Society.

A New Role

Deedar has not received and does not intend to receive any financial grant from any source. It has excellent relations with government agencies and banking institutions. It shares experiences with policy planners, scholars and workers who frequently visit this society. Many villages within and outside Comilla are now following the ideals and self-reliant approaches of Deedar. The Government of Bangladesh have duly appreciated our efforts, and, on two occasions, Deedar has been awarded the President's Gold and Silver Medals for its outstanding leadership and achievements in the field of cooperatives and rural development. Thus Deedar is now playing a new role as a training centre for comprehensive and self-reliant development of our Villages.

People's Participation

Deedar started its journey in 1960 with only nine members. But the organisation has attained spectacular growth over the last 23 years in terms of membership, capital formation, programme development, services and benefits to its members. While many factors are responsible for such success, the most important factor is participation of its members.

Deedar shows how the rural poor can meaningfully participate in development efforts. The members of Deedar are fully involved in programme planning, programme implementation and evaluation of activities of their organisation. Following a democratic process, the members suggest measures and policies to run the organization. Certain strategies and mechanisms have been developed over the years

to enlist participation of the members and sustain it.

Deedar regularly holds a weekly general meeting (WGM) of its members. The WGM provides a permanent forum for the discussion of members' problems and all matters relating to the activities of the organization. The WGM is also the supreme decision-making forum. According to the cooperative rules, the 9-Member Managing Committee (MC) is responsible for making policies and decisions in respect of the management of Deedar. But the resolution passed by the MC are invariably brought before the earliest WGM for approval. No decision of the MC is implemented without endorsement by the WGM. The WGM has sometimes reversed or altered the decision of the MC.

The WGM is an important forum for the education of members. Through participation in the deliberations of these meetings they learn how to increase yield, how to improve health, how to control population growth, how to promote habits of self-reliance, etc. At WGM members teach one another how to exercise vigilance and keep the society on the right track. Members themselves decide to persuade their errant colleagues to improve their attendance in the WGM. At the beginning of each WGM, members present suggest the items of discussion thereby participating directly in setting the agenda.

A mixture of incentives and disincentives has been introduced to increase the level of attendance in the WGM. At each WGM some prizes are awarded to rouse members' interest in attendance. On the otherhand, absence from three successive WGMs may lead to the loss of membership. Attendance in a minimum number of WGMs has been made a pre-

requisite for contesting in the elections to the MC.

Involvement of women and juniors (below the age of 18) has contributed to participation of the members in the affairs of the society. Like the adult males, women and juniors also meet every week in their respective forums. Deedar attained a high level of participation of members covering men, women and children.

Savings by the poor is not an easy task. Members of Deedar have demonstrated successfully that it is possible. Deedar has been able to accumulate an impressive amount of own capital in a period of 23 years. This has led to collective self-discipline and self-reliance.

Access to credit and other production inputs and benefits to the members, particularly the poor and socially disadvantaged groups, have greatly facilitated popular participation. Deedar started as an organisation of the landless and land-poor, who have been the major beneficiaries of its programmes. The poorer members have also been the main decision-makers. Deedar, however, did not exclude the comparatively rich farmers, traders and money-lenders from the membership. It has aimed at total development—development of all classes of people living in its two villages. This involvement of the whole community has enabled Deedar to mobilise available local resources which have been used for the welfare of all members. The rich members are not allowed to monopolize shares or take over management. There is an upper limit to share-holdings and representation of different groups (such as, the landless women, youth) in the Managing Committee. The comparatively richer members may get more dividend, Deedar offers interest-free loans from the society's profits. But it is the poorer members

who generally take greater advantage of interest-free loans.

Introduction of various programmes for different sections of people has also ensured wide popular participation. Deedar has designed socio-economic programmes to meet the specific needs of different classes of members—farmers, rickshaw-pullers, landless labourers, petty traders, women, youth and children. As a result, all of them feel encouraged to take part in the activities of the society.

High level of people's participation has turned this cooperative into a "mini village-government". In recent years, Deedar offers rural welfare services which are usually expected of local government bodies. Deedar facilitates sinking of tubewells for drinking water and setting up of water-sealed latrines at a subsidised rate, etc. Deedar arranges regular weekly visits

by medical doctors to sick families. It offers support to members to meet their special needs for sickness, marriage or other difficulties. Deedar provides regular assistance to the Local Primary School, Model High School and the Mosque. Deedar pays the Union Council (Local Government Body) taxes. Deedar mediates in case of local disputes, cooperates in maintenance of peace and prevention of anti-social activity in the area. Deedar's activities have something to offer to everyone in the two villages.

The stability and continuous growth of Deedar has inspired confidence among the people that they can look after their own needs. The technical and material assistance received from various agencies and programmes have been used to promote self-reliance and self-management. This trust and confidence of the villagers is Deedar's most valuable asset. □

ICA Journals

Review of International Cooperation, Quarterly. £ 6
(Air Mail)

Agricultural Cooperative Bulletin, Monthly. £ 4
(Sea Mail)

Annual supplies, January-December basis, can be obtained by

writing and remitting money to :

The Publications Section

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
"Bonow House", 43, Friends' Colony, New Delhi-110-065, India
or directly to the

International Cooperative Alliance
Route des Morillons 15, CH 1218, Le Grand Saconnex,
Geneva. 1 Switzerland

REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

Bangladesh

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE WEEK OBSERVED

The Cooperative Movement of Bangladesh observed the National Cooperative Week from 5th to 11th November 1983 throughout the country. The progress and performances of the movement in the last year was reviewed with a view to determining the plan of action for the coming years.

At a function held in Dhaka, the President and the Chief Martial Law Administrator of the country, Lt. General H M. Ershad who was the chief guest, urged the cooperators to build a new Bangladesh and contribute their individual mite towards building a self-reliant and strong cooperative movement. The function, attended by 12000 cooperators from all over the country, was also addressed by Mr. Mahbur Rahman, Minister for Local Government, Rural Development, Cooperatives and Religious Affairs.

NATIONAL LITERACY COORDINATION COUNCIL FORMED

A National Literacy Coordination Council has been formed in Bangladesh in September 1983 to propagate literacy and cooperative education in the country. Mr. Abdus Salam was elected Chairman and Mr. A.K.M. Zahirul Haque was elected Secretary General of the newly formed Council.

—A. K. M. Zahirul Haque

India

COOPERATIVES URGED TO BECOME SELF-RELIANT—CALL AT THE 30TH ALL INDIA COOPERATIVE WEEK

Inaugurating at the 30th All India Cooperative Week in New Delhi on November 14, 1983, Rao Birendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, urged cooperatives to become self-reliant through their own efforts and resources, instead of depending on the Government for assistance. This was possible, the Minister felt, if the cooperatives were run by professionally trained managers committed to the cooperative ideas. Efforts should be made to stop corrupt and self-seeking persons from entering this field.

The minister regretted that at present political people were often misusing the powers of cooperatives denying poor members of the benefits of the cooperative movement.

Appreciating the good work done by the cooperatives, he said there was considerable scope for such ventures in the fields of processing and production of end products of agricultural raw materials as also in storage marketing. In the absence of cooperatives, middlemen, traders and big business were exploiting farmers.

The minister felt that the consumers' cooperative movement had considerable scope to flourish. If organised on proper lines, this would be a great boon to consumers who were now at the mercy of unscrupulous

traders. It was, however, for the people themselves to come forward and organise the movement. The government could not do much in this field.

Speaking on this occasion, the President of the National Cooperative Union of India, Mr. Tapeswar Singh, made a strong plea for cooperation to be made a central subject. He expressed his unhappiness over the multiplicity of cooperative laws in operation in the country.

He said there were about 400,000 cooperatives in the country having a total membership of nearly 120 million. It was essential to frame suitable laws to ensure democratic character of cooperative bodies.

The Cooperative Week was celebrated throughout the country under the leadership of the National Cooperative Union of India. The Week was divided into rehabilitation of cooperative democracy day, 20 Point programme day, cooperatives and public distributions day, self-reliance day, integrated rural development day, weaker sections day and women and youth day. Each of these days were utilised to focus the attention of cooperators of the work being done by the cooperatives in these fields.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES ADVANCED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

A Business Executives Advanced Management Programme was jointly organised by Natesan Cooperative Training College, Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Union, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Consumers Federation and NCCF in Madras from 5-9 December 1983. The Programme was attended by Chief Executive Officers of all the 29 wholesale consumers cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu. It was inaugurated by Mr. T.M. Arumugam, Registrar of Cooperative

Societies, Tamil Nadu and the valedictory address was given by Mr. Parameswaran, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Government of India.

The subjects discussed at the above programme included, economy of a cooperative retail shop, self-service system, layout and display of merchandise, economic purchases and inventory management, break-even analysis technique, management accounting system, stress management, transactional analysis, how to reduce leakage, profitability in a supermarket and personnel management. Mr. M. K. Puri, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation, ICA ROEC, led the discussion on economy of a cooperative retail shop, how to reduce leakage in a consumer cooperative store, break-even analysis technique for planning and controlling business in a consumer cooperative store and profitability in a supermarket.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN COOPERATION

The School of Correspondence Courses of the Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, has introduced Post Graduate Diploma in Cooperation and Rural Studies from this academic year (1983-84).

The Post Graduate Diploma in Cooperation and Rural Studies is introduced in the School of Correspondence Courses in order to provide facility for the untrained employees in the cooperative sector to receive such training conveniently.

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CEMAS-FED MATERIAL

As a follow-up to the National Workshop on CEMAS-FED Material held at Gandhinagar (Gujarat State) from 1st to 15th September 1983, a Course on the subject was held by the National Centre for Cooperative Education

(NCCE) at New Delhi from 7th to 19th November 1983. The faculty members and selected cooperative education officers from some State Cooperative Unions participated in the Course. The CEMAS Unit provided technical and material assistance in the conduct of the Course.

Indonesia

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

A Project designed to improve output and efficiency in Indonesia's potentially rich but relatively underdeveloped fisheries sector will be prepared with the help of a technical assistance grant approved recently by the Asian Development Bank.

The technical assistance will be undertaken in two phases. Under the first, consultants will (i) prepare an overview study of existing facilities and development plans and propose a strategy for the development of fishing ports/landing sites in Indonesia, (ii) determining priority areas for the development of fishing ports/landings, sites based on resources potential present and projected fish landings, fishermen served, marketing constraints and technical features, (iii) select Project areas for further study, and (iv) review and assess the capacity of institutions to formulate and implement fisheries sector development plans.

The second phase will involve the formulation and preparation of a suitable project for possible loan financing by external sources.

Anticipated growth in the country's population and per

capita income over the next decade is expected to boost domestic demand for fish, the principal and cheapest source of animal protein in the Indonesian diet. Failure to achieve a corresponding growth of domestic fish supplies will almost certainly lead to continued increases in the real prices of fish.

At present, the fisheries sector accounts for a relatively small share of the country's GNP but makes an important contribution to employment and foreign exchange earnings. Its development, however, has been hampered in recent years by a lack of adequate infrastructure and marketing facilities.

Improved fisheries infrastructure would greatly benefit fishing methods and transport, as well as the quality of catches. It would also help reduce post-harvest losses and operating cost, and lead to better living conditions for traditional fishermen as well as the small and medium-scale entrepreneurs who would serve as the Project's target groups.

Korea

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVE FEDERATION BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE ICA

The National Livestock Cooperatives Federation of the Republic of Korea has been admitted into the membership of the ICA by the Executive Committee of the ICA at its meeting held in September 1983. The Livestock Federation, which will be the third member of the ICA in the Republic of Korea, comprises 115 regional general livestock cooperatives and eleven specialised livestock organisations (dairy cooperatives, bee-keeping cooperatives etc) in the country.

Japan

IDACA Celebrates 20th Anniversary

The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) in Tokyo, Japan, celebrated its 20th Anniversary in November 1983. Founded in 1963, the IDACA has trained during these 20 years more than 2,000 participants. Seminars and conferences conducted by the IDACA in the field of agricultural cooperation, have been found very useful by the cooperative movements of the developing world. These educational events have been mainly instrumental in transferring the rich experiences of the Japanese agricultural cooperatives to the agricultural cooperatives of the developing countries.

To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the IDACA, the Japanese Cooperative Movement collaborated with the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia (ICA ROEC) and Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO) in holding a Top Level Cooperative Leaders' Conference in Tokyo. It was attended by cooperative leaders from Asia and Africa.

A special commemorative volume entitled "History of Twenty Years" comprising reports on the various activities help by the IDACA and

messages of good wishes from cooperative leaders from all over the world was also brought out.

The IDACA works in very close collaboration with the ICA ROEC and holds a regional seminar in agricultural cooperation annually in Tokyo, jointly with the ICA ROEC, for the countries of the South-East Asian region.

While complimenting the IDACA on its useful service to the region, Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional

Director for South-East Asia, in a message said :

"The impact of the training programmes organised by the IDACA and the way in which the courses have inspired the participants to greater cooperative effort are reflected in the developments seen in many countries in more intensive approaches to better living, women's involvement in cooperatives, recognition and support for interest (commodity) groups within cooperative political structures, farm guidance and more effective member relations programmes. These certainly augurs well for strengthening cooperative effort in many a country".



The inaugural session of a joint ICA/CUAC/IDACA Regional Seminar on Agricultural Cooperation held in Tokyo.

Pakistan

ADB HELP FOR PAKISTAN

To support Pakistan's initiatives in the health and population sector, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a technical assistance grant to prepare a feasibility study for the Second Health and Population Project.

The objective of the technical assistance is to examine the feasibility and prepare in detail the Second Health and Population Project. The basis for the study would be formed by an examination of the prevailing conditions in the provinces of Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the government plans for the health and population sector during the Sixth Plan period.

The focus of the study will be on management training and on strengthening of the health and population services in the three provinces. Consultants to be engaged by the Bank will undertake a detailed study of existing health and population services, health, manpower, equipments and financial management of health services.

Sri Lanka

NEW IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE TO BE SET UP

A technical assistance grant to help establish an International Irrigation Management Institute

(IIMI) near Kandy, Sri Lanka, has been approved recently.

The IIMI an autonomous, international, non-profit organization devoted to research, education, and training is the product of a decade of discussions among a number of governmental, multilateral, and private supporters.

After a period of start-up operation, the IIMI is expected to reach full development in 1986, with a small staff of 10 to 14 professionals working at facilities to be made available by the Sri Lankan government.

The ultimate goal of the IIMI is to enhance independent national competence to improve irrigation performance, with special emphasis on irrigation management. Its immediate purpose is to identify, develop, and disseminate approaches and methods of irrigation management which will improve irrigation performance.

These objectives will be pursued by: (i) field research on fullscale irrigation systems by multi-disciplinary groups of experts in cooperation with national agencies, (ii) action-oriented training and institutional development, (iii) dissemination and exchange of information on irrigation management.

Thailand

REGIONAL WAREHOUSE

In order to ensure regular supply of merchandise to consumers cooperative societies at competitive

prices, the Specialist in Consumer Cooperation in ICA ROEC recommended to the Consumers Cooperative Federation of Thailand (CCFT) to set up a national warehouse in Bangkok. He carried out preliminary investigation and developed a project idea in this regard. The project proposal was favourably received by the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC). Two Swedish experts from KF International AB visited Thailand in December, 1982 and carried out a feasibility study. They have rated the project proposal as very sound and have recommended its early implementation.

The Cooperative Promotion Department in Thailand is convinced that this project will go a long way to streamline and strengthen the consumers cooperative movement in the country. The government has decided to support the project with a loan of 40 million baht.

Recently a meeting of Managers and Presidents of important consumers cooperative societies in the country was convened jointly by the Cooperative League of Thailand and the Consumers Cooperative Federation of Thailand where main features of the project were explained. The project has generated a lot of enthusiasm and interest among consumers cooperative societies in the country. CCFT has started a campaign to raise funds from member societies in the form of share capital and long-term deposits. The project is estimated to cost 100 million baht. □

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

FAO CONFERENCE CONSIDERS GLOBAL FOOD ISSUES AND FAO'S WORK PROGRAMME

The Twenty Second Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) opened on Saturday, November, 5, in Rome, Italy, for a three-week session to review the world agriculture situation and to discuss means of action to increase world food production and security and alleviate rural poverty. Ministers of Agriculture of some 100 countries attended the meet.

The 152 Nation Conference, FAO's supreme governing body, which meets every two years' also heard the former Federal Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, delivering the F. L. McDougall Memorial Lecture, the Traditional guest lecture at each Conference.

FAO Director General Edouard Saouma gave his keynote address on the world food and agriculture situation, now characterised by an expected 6 per cent drop to 1,605 million tonnes in world cereal output in 1983 and reduction of world cereal stocks to the bare minimum required for ensuring world food security, that is 17 percent of annual world consumption.

The poor crops coincide with severe and widespread food shortages in 22 African countries whose populations could face starvation unless additional food aid is mobilized quickly.

Presentations were made of the A. H. Boerma Award, to a journalist who has contributed most significantly to public understanding of world food problems, and B. R. Sen Awards, to two FAO field experts for outstanding merit.

The major items on the agenda of the Conference concerned with world food security, rural poverty, the population carrying capacity of land and plant genetic resources.

On World Food Security, the Conference reviewed the progress in implementation of the plan of action to strengthen world food security and the Director General's re-appraisal of concepts and approaches as endorsed by the FAO Council and aiming at ensuring that all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to the basic food they need.

On rural poverty, the Conference discussed the first global progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD). Food and Population was the title of an item linking the food production capacity of lands in the Third World with the population that could be fed from it and expected population growth rates.

ESCAP TO DEVELOP DROUGHT ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS

In January the United Nations will launch an effort that could bridge major improvements in the food security of South and South-East Asian countries, including Thailand, by softening the impact of bad weather.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), working with the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the USAID office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance, will help participating countries to develop national

drought impact assessment systems during 1984.

These data systems, known as models will help countries to monitor weather effects on various crops and to predict any significant losses due to drought at least 30 to 60 days before harvesting begins. Such forecasts would represent a three to six month warning of an impending food shortage.

Although there are many aspects to the ESCAP programme, it mainly involves linking already available climatic and other information with crop yields, for example, experts working in one Asian country have found that if it does not rain for three weeks between August 1 to September 15, paddy yields will be reduced by 70 per cent.

By helping countries to obtain such advance information on potential food shortages caused by bad weather, the programme will provide them with inexpensive, reliable system for making agro-climatic impact assessments. National decision makers involved in economic planning, finance, marketing and transport would be able to plan for the import of food or develop contingency plans to lessen the damaging effects of drought.

Farmers could benefit directly from climatic information through revised recommendations for planting dates, irrigation scheduling and the application of fertilizer and pesticides.

A Seminar will be held on Agro-climatic Models for the Assessment of Drought Related Food Shortages in South and South-East Asia.

In 1984, activities will consist of training courses, the provision of computer equipment and technical services through NOAA. Developed at a cost of \$ 1 million, the programme took four years to fully formulate and test. □

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

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Sydney South NSW 2000, Tel : 264 9522

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union, 9/D Motijheel
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INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
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Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
Tel : 662750 & 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110024. Tel : 681016, 683334 (NAFED) Telex : No. NFD-IN 31-3254

National Coop. Consumers' Federation of India Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.
(KONFED) Telex : NCCF-IN-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli, Bombay-400018 (BHUMIVIKAS) Tel : 395349

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. Tel : 379936 (COPBANKFED)

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.,
34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.

Tel : 682506 (IFFCO) Telex : IFCO-IN 3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor, Panchshila Marg, New Delhi-110016. Telex : 5027 NFIC-IN

INDONESIA

Dewan Kooperasi Indonesia, Jalan S. Parman Kav. 80,
(Wisma Koperasi) Jakarta
Tel : 792844

JAPAN

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
8-3 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
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Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION) Tel : (404) 3234

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, "Coop. Building" 1-12 Uchikanda,
1-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo (NAFEDEFISH)
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Telex : ZENGYO J, TOKYO 222-6234

National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Associations, Cooperative Building, 8th Floor,
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Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, 8-3, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku
Tokyo (CCBAF) Tel : 2790111 Telex : J. 23918/9

Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations), 8-3-1, chome, Otemachi,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo. Tel : 03-279-0211
Telex : Zenno 222-3686

IE-NO-HIKARI Association, 11 Funagawara cho,
Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo. Tel : 260-3151
Telex : 232-2367

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, 7-9, Hiraikawa cho, 2 chome,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo. Tel : 265-3111

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National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
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Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel : 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus, P.O. Box 685,
Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 914155

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited,
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345,
Petaling Jaya.

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
Bangunan Tun Sambanthan,
No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, Peti Surat 2133,
Kuala Lumpur 02-12 Tel : 207044 (NALFICD)

Federation of Housing Cooperatives Ltd.
Tingkat 2, No. 20, Lorong Bunus Enam
Opp. Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur-0404
Tel : 932935

PAKISTAN

Mercantile Cooperative Finance Corporation
197-A, The Mall, Rawalpindi,
Tel : 67630, 62155-58, Telex : 5828 FELAB PK

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Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc., Room
400G, (4th Floor) N. de la Merced (Delta)
Building, West Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel : 991073, 922161.

Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the
Philippines Inc.,
Post Box 452
Bacolod City. 6001. Tel : 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
c/o FES, Suite 74, ZETA Building,
191 Salcedo Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati,
Metro Manila, 3117, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative
Organisation (SASCO)
P. O. Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office
Singapore 9007, Tel : 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road, Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel : 84638, 85496

Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127 Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOP FISH)
Tel : 25057.

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand, 4 Pichai Road,
Dusit, Bangkok, Tel : 24-13634, 24-13332 ■

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest if any.

Equitable division of surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows :

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society.

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. ■

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. ■

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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East & Central African Office

Regional Office for East and Central Africa
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West African Office

ICA Regional Office for West Africa
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VOLUME 24

NUMBER 2

APRIL 1984

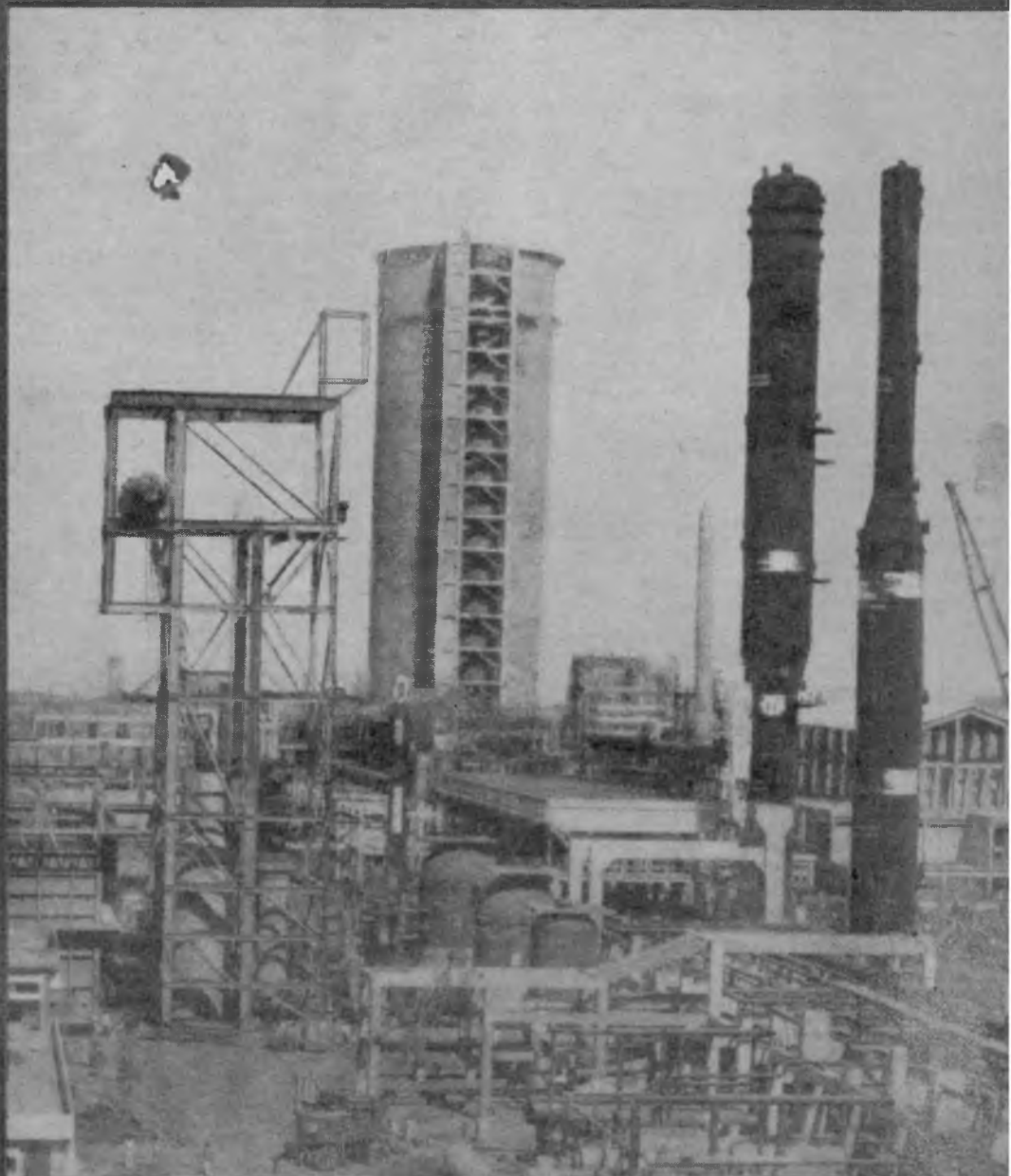
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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The truly learned man is he who understands that what he knows is but little in comparison with what he does not know.

—Vivekananda



The works of the old masters are instruments of knowledge.

—TAO-CHI.

VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 2

APRIL 1984



**ICA
REGIONAL
BULLETIN**

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*Opinions and views expressed in the
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN
are not necessarily those of the
International Cooperative Alliance.*

Registered with the Registrar of
Newspapers for India under R. N. 12802/66.

Published Quarterly by **A. H. Ganesan** on behalf of
the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office
& Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House",
43 Friends' Colony (East), New Delhi-110-065, and
printed by him at the National Cooperative Printing
Press, 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110-016.

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OUR COVER

A view of the Hazira Plant of KRIBHCO

(See report on page 18)

Field Education Development Material Held

A Regional Workshop on Field Education Development (FED) Material was held at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VMNICM), Pune, from 6th to 24th February 1984. The workshop was organised by the ICA ROEC in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and VMNICM.

There were 22 participants from 11 countries comprising cooperative education officers and field workers. The workshop was directed by Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director, ICA ROEC, and Mr. Bo Engstrom, Head of CEMAS, ICA, Geneva.

The workshop was inaugurated by Mr. Bo Engstrom, on 6th February 1984. The inaugural function was presided over by Prof. S.B. Rao of VMNICM, Pune. In his inaugural speech, Mr. Bo Engstrom emphasised the need for achieving the main objectives of the workshop as :

- (a) to orient the participants with the CEMAS Field Education Development (FED) Programme and the package of material developed by CEMAS,
- (b) to enable them to learn the skills of using this approach to cooperative field education and training, and
- (c) to explore the possibilities of adapting and using the approach in different countries of the region.

To achieve the objectives mentioned above, various methods were used during the workshop. The main method used was the self-study by the participants and discussion with the resource persons of the various modules included in CEMAS FED Pack. For their use during the workshop the foreign participants were given the FED Package prepared by the ICA CEMAS, Geneva, and the Indian participants were given the adapted Indian version of the package. Plenary sessions were frequently held to evaluate the material and performance of participants.

Project Approach

A panel discussion on project approach to cooperative education was held where the members of the panel and participants discussed their experiences of the project approach in the field of cooperative education. After the panel discussion the participants were divided into country-wise groups and assigned with the task of preparing project outlines on field education development for their respective countries. These groups prepared their plans according to the outlines given and presented them in the



At the inauguration of the Workshop. (l-r) Mr. Bo Engstrom, ICA, Geneva; Mr. Gulab Rao Patil, Member, NCUI Governing Council; Dr. Dharm Vir, Joint Director, ICA ROEC, and Dr. G. Ojha, Registrar, VMNICM.

plenary session. The participants were asked to revise their plans in the light of comments made and submit them to their sponsoring organisations. Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Director, ICA ROEC, attended the plenary session and commented on the project proposals submitted by the participants as a workshop exercise.

Fields Visits

To acquaint the participants with the local situation, field studies were organised during the workshop. Among others, the participants visited a cooperative dairy plant at Katraj run by the Pune District Cooperative Federation, Maharashtra State Cooperative Union, Pune and its Regional Board and Cooperative Training Centre at Aurangabad. They also visited the Cooperative Sugar Factory at Pravara Nagar and District Central Cooperative Banks at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

Towards the end of the course the participants discussed their individual action plans with the resource persons. The question of follow-up of their individual and country plans were also discussed with them. Most of the participants emphasised the need of adaptation of the CEMAS FED Material to their local conditions and they sought assistance from the ICA-CEMAS in this respect. They also requested the ICA to provide necessary assistance in the further planning and implementation of their projects on cooperative field education. It was indicated that the CEMAS Field Education Development Material would be tried out in these field projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation was an integral part of the workshop. After self-study of each module the participants discussed the exercises/



Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director, gave away the certificates to the participants. Mr. B.K. Sinha, Director General, NCCT and Director, VMNICM, (right) is also seen.



A view of the participants.

assignments completed by them with the resource persons individually. They also helped each other in the completion and evaluation of the exercises given in some of the modules.

At the final plenary session, the participants were requested to offer their comments and give suggestions about the workshop. The participants appreciated the effort made by the ICA CEMAS for the improvement of cooperative field education in South-East Asia. Commenting on the workshop the participants indicated their keen interest in study visits and also suggested that some

time may be allocated for the participants for presentation of their background papers on cooperative member education in the countries concerned. This would ensure better communication of ideas and experiences among them.

Mr. B.K. Sinha, Director General, National Council for Cooperative Training, delivered the valedictory address. The closing function was presided over by Mr. R.B. Rajaguru and he gave away the certificates to the participants. He requested them to follow-up their project proposals on their return to their respective countries. □

ICA ACTIVITIES

SEASPECT MEETS IN KUALA LUMPUR

The Fourth Meeting of the South-East Asian Specialists Group on Cooperative Training (SEASPECT) and a Follow-up programme of ICA/SCC Courses for Principals and Senior Lecturers of National Cooperative Colleges of South-East Asia was held by the ICA ROEC in collaboration with the ANGKASA at the Cooperative College of Malaysia, Petaling Jaya, from 11th to 22nd March, 1984. The meeting was attended by 14 participants from six countries of the region. The countries represented were Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Inauguration

The Meeting-cum-Follow up Work-

shop was inaugurated on the 12th March 1984 by Sha'aya Basheer bin Mohd. Basheer, Secretary General, Ministry of National and Rural Development of the Government of Malaysia. The inaugural function was held in the new auditorium of the Cooperative College of Malaysia and was presided over by the Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz, President of ANGKASA. The Royal Professor in his inaugural address extended a warm welcome to all participants and went on to emphasize the need for improving training capability within the cooperative movements of the region and also emphasized the role of cooperative colleges in this very important task. Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Regional Direc-

tor, ICA ROEC, in his address focussed attention on the need to look at training and education from the overall objectives of better performance by cooperatives and better service to members. He maintained that the need was ever increasing for integrated approaches to training and education with a view to ensuring the best possible results for the mass of the membership in as short time as possible.

Follow-up

The Follow-up Course preceded the SEASPECT Meeting and had the benefit of three Resource Persons, namely, Mr. W.U. Herath, Deputy Commissioner, Cooperative Development, Sri Lanka, Dr. T. Marimuthu, Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya, and Dr. A.L. Ramaiah, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya, besides the ICA staff. The subjects discussed during the Follow-up Course were Training Management, Curriculum Development, Field Experience of Cooperative Trainers and Monitoring and Evaluation in Cooperative Training. Further, the participants were introduced also to the Field Education Development (FED) Programme initiated by the CEMAS Section of ICA. Selected case studies prepared by the participants as a part of their follow-up assignment were also presented and discussed during the Workshop.

SEASPECT

The Fourth SEASPECT Meeting was held on 19th March 1984 at the Cooperative College of Malaysia



Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz, President, Angkasa, seen addressing the inaugural session. (seated l-r) Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director, Mr. Sha'aya Basheer bin Mohd Basheer, Secretary General, Ministry of National and Rural Development, Malaysia, who inaugurated the Meeting and Mr. Ahmad Ghazi bin H.A. Hamid, Principal, Cooperative College of Malaysia.

and was attended by the Principals/Directors of Cooperative Colleges from India, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh. The other participants of the workshop also attended the meeting as special invitees. Dr. D. Vir, Joint Director (Education), ICA ROEC, functioned as Member-Secretary. The 4th SEASPECT Meeting reaffirmed the need for continuation of the Specialists Group and was of the view that the Group should find a place in the Regional Council structure of the ICA and also that it should establish close links with the AGITCOOP. The meeting went on to deliberate on the various problems affecting the development of training capability and the training colleges in the region and was of the view that the cooperative training colleges would have to play an increasingly effective role in developing suitable training and education systems to ensure proper performance of cooperatives and closer collaboration and participation of members in cooperative activities. The meeting felt that special cells should be set up in cooperative colleges to undertake aspects of manpower planning, research, curriculum development etc.

The Workshop included several study visits to selected cooperatives in and around Kuala Lumpur and also study visits with the Cooperative Movement in Singapore.

The farewell function held on 17th March 1984 was addressed by Dato Hj. Sanusi Junid, Minister of National and Rural Development, Malaysia, who informed the participants of the latest developments in the cooperative sector in Malaysia and also indicated the government's policy in regard to cooperative developments in Malaysia.

28TH ICA CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

The Twentyeighth Congress of the International Cooperative

Alliance will be held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from October 15 to 18, 1984. The Cooperative Movement in the FRG will host the Congress and related meetings between 10th and 18th October, 1984, in the Hamburg Congress Centre.

The provisional agenda for the Congress which was approved in Prague Central Committee meeting is as follows :

1st Day : Global Problems and Cooperatives—The report is being currently prepared by the Centrosoyus (USSR) with the assistance of a small international working group (France, Japan, Sweden and Tanzania)

2nd day : A Changing World and Cooperative Changes There will be a key speech from a prominent co-operator. Discussions will take place around four case studies illustrating changes in different sectors of cooperative activity.

3rd Day : Presentation of Work Programme for the next few years—Discussion and adoption of amended rules and standing orders for the ICA.

A report to the Congress from the Central Committee based on national reports from member organisations, Auxiliary Committees and working parties giving an account of follow up work done by the movements on the decisions approved by the last Congress held in Moscow in 1980 will also be presented to the Congress.

Mr. R. P. B. Davies, former Deputy Director of the ICA, will help the Secretariat as Consultant on Congress Procedures at the request of the ICA Executive Subcommittee.

COOPTRADE TECHNICAL MEETING ON EXPORT MARKETING

The ICA/SCC COOPTRADE Project conducted a six days Technical Meeting on Export Mar-

(Continued on page 9)

ICA GENEVA-SCHEDULED PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

1984

April 13th-14th	Oslo	ICA Central Committee
June 1st	Windermere (UK)	INGEBA Annual General Assembly
June 1st	Windermere (UK)	ICA Banking Committee Executive Committee
June 17th-20th	Stockholm	28th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce
June	Lome (Togo)	Seminar on Thrift & Credit
October 15th-18th	Hamburg	ICA Congress

Training Management

R. B. RAJAGURU

The aspect of training to ensure a more efficient and a more member need-oriented service through cooperatives has continued to grow in importance over the last several decades. Many a cooperative system has sought to improve performance by setting up suitable structures in the training sector, but overall, in many situations, the approaches have been somewhat rudimentary and ad hoc and the continuing complaint against cooperatives remains one of disinterested and indifferent service by a staff that has no commitment. On the other hand the range of services rendered by cooperatives has continued to grow and there is an increasing emphasis for the professionalisation of management. Over the last decade the national movements, the ICA, ILO and others have mounted several programmes, both at Regional and National levels to examine the problem in-depth and find workable solutions. All these efforts have shown that "training" cannot be treated as an isolated activity - it forms an integral part of a total approach to cooperative development and needs to be treated on long-term perspective. The purpose of this paper is to focus attention on the various aspects which will lead to better training management and is intended basically as a paper for discussion with the hope that the workshop will be able to identify strategies which will be

implementable in the national situations, in the short run.

Overall Objectives

In approaching the subject of Training Management, it would become necessary to broadly identify the overall objectives of cooperative effort. What is it that is sought to be done by and through cooperatives? In this regard there could be various interpretations and definitions, and it is not the intention of this paper to examine these however, for the purpose of this paper the overall objective of cooperative effort would be taken to mean the evolution of structures with a strong base of an involved and participating membership, who through democratic means, seek to satisfy their various needs, economic, and social by a careful and participative management of the structures which they have set up. This effort would lead to various types of linkages, both vertical and lateral, and various types of collaboration at various levels with the governments, banks, other voluntary organisations etc, and would involve the employment of staff, who may or may not be members of the cooperatives themselves. The overall effort would lean to the satisfaction of their various needs and to a better quality of life for the large mass of the membership. In this context Management of Training would be a composite one, with the focus stretching over the membership, their elected leaders, their employed staff, the government functionaries concerned, the trainers, institutions concerned with training and a host of others. The total

effort, however, would be one that seeks to ensure a better quality of life to the primary target group - the large mass of the membership and the achievement of this through conscious participatory involvement, in the development process.

Needs

To achieve the overall objective of cooperative effort, as mentioned above, one would have to ensure the effective interaction between a whole host of inter-related organisations, functionaries and functions. In this paper attention will be focussed primarily on those factors, which have a direct bearing on Training and Training management. These are in general the findings of the various simposia/workshops held by the ICA and ILO in this regard.

(i) The need for a Training policy - with the cooperatives becoming more and multi-purpose in nature, and also large in size, there is an increasing need for more and more staff who can perform effectively. Even if one gets "trained" they need to be trained to work in a cooperative environment. In view of the complex problems that arise, there is a need to evolve an accepted policy on cooperative training, which is acceptable to the large mass of the cooperators.

(ii) The identification of manpower needs and training requirements. - How does one evolve a suitable policy and a plan of action unless one knows what the nature of the problem is. It can safely be said that the ad hoc approach by

*ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, New Delhi.

**Presented at 4th SEASPECT Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 11-22 March, 1984.

individual cooperatives or groups of cooperatives to the problem of manpower, has complicated the issues regarding training and manpower development. However, a basic fact remains - and that is that if a conscious approach is to be made, one has to assess the situation "as is" and to project the needs over a time span projection of at least five years. to develop suitable strategies to meet the manpower needs. This remains a vexed problem for many a cooperative movement, primarily because of the lack of systems and the absence of perspective planning within the cooperative system itself. Many a cooperative movement has been called upon to perform in various fields, dependent on a government policy or programme which necessitates the induction of a large number of staff in the short run - and when the government changes, the cooperatives have had to carry the burden of some staff that is not generally usable except in emergencies.

(iii) Identification of training needs — this is a very complex problem - as the cooperatives now perform a wide variety of functions and consequently employ staff with different kinds of skills.

(iv) Determining the way in which the training needs are to be met - this is another complex area needing careful examination of the needs and matching the methodologies with the needs in the most cost effective manner. What do we need? Elaborate training institutions, or on-the-job training? Short courses or long courses? Theoretical and conceptual or practical and job related? Diploma, Graduate or post-graduate courses, or basic skills development? And a whole host of related questions.

(v) What of the trainers? How do we acquire, train, develop and maintain good trainers? For that matter who is a good trainer and

how do we provide the necessary orientation to the trainers we use in our training situations? Should trainers be purely academicians with high qualifications, or should they be conversant with the actual field situation. How do we expose them to the live field situation?

(vi) Training materials and equipment - how do we match these with the needs for training identified to suit the various levels of training involved. Who will produce such material - How do we train persons to use equipment effectively?

(vii) What of the curriculum to be used in various training programmes. How do we make the curriculum relevant and meaningful. Is this a one man/small team academic exercise, or is this a participatory effort involving the trainer and the user of the trained persons?

(viii) What of the persons to be trained? What are their problems and needs? Are they properly motivated lot? Is the working environment conducive to effective performance? What action is necessary to provide attractive service conditions and security of service and career development prospects.

(ix) What of the complex problem of Board/Manager relationship? - How do we evolve a working hypothesis which permits professional management to perform effectively?

(x) What of the member-owner of the cooperative itself? How do we get him to understand the need for professionals in management. How do we get him to recognise that a satisfied workforce means more effective performance?

(xi) The all pervasive government functionary - how do we get him to accept the fact that professionalisation of management is not a challenge to his area of authority -

how do we work towards peaceful co-existence?

(xii) What of the policy-makers - both in government and among the elected cooperative members - especially at the higher echelons. How do we inspire them to make objective decisions in regard to the total need. How do we get them to evolve strategies and to effectively implement them.

These, and perhaps many more, are the types of issues which have a direct bearing on the aspect of Training Management, on which this paper seeks to focus attention on. It is the contention of this paper that unless approaches are made on a broad spectrum, and with objectivity and vision, the vital aspect of training is likely to remain one which is poorly managed in many situations.

Some Recommendations

The various symposia/workshops referred to earlier made some basic recommendations which would help in better training management. These are mentioned here for the consideration of this workshop with hope that they can be critically examined and guidelines formulated.

(i) In many situations, training is a function carried out by several institutions and functionaries. There is a need for an overall approach and this gives rise to need for a National Council/Committee for Cooperative Training, which will consist of policy-makers, Trainers, Users, Academicians etc. It could be the forum in each country to develop suitable strategies. Where and how and by whom it would be set up would depend on the local situation.

(ii) Manpower survey unit - to be set up at national level to continuously assess manpower needs.

(iii) The setting up of a Man-

power planning unit and data bank/banks. There is a diversity of opinion in this regard - whether there should be only one unit or several at several levels - the decision being dependent on local situations.

(iv) The setting up of a National Institute for Cooperative Education and Training - which will coordinate activities on this sector, develop suitable curricula - train the trainers produce materials etc.

(v) The setting up of a centre for materials production - some are of the view that this should be a separate unit, but functioning in collaboration with the National Institute.

(vi) National Institute for Cooperative Teachers Training. Some are of the view that this too should be separate, but work in close collaboration with the National Institute.

(vii) Setting up of a Management Consultancy unit either within the N.C.O. or as a separate unit, to

assist in implementation, of various programmes at various levels.

(viii) Setting up of suitable mechanisms to monitor and evaluate performance at society level to ensure that the members benefit from the services of the better trained staff/or in the alternative to identify strengths or weaknesses and provide the necessary feed-back to constantly review and up-date training programmes.

(ix) Setting up of wings at N.C.O. and its lower level affiliates level to develop effective member education of relations approaches and to link the education to on going cooperative activities and to future needs. The effort would aim at getting a closer relationship between the member, the society and its staff and management.

(x) Re-orient training programmes for the Government functionaries to enable them to better understand their role as facilitator rather than the present one that is commonly held of being the controller, regulator and manager.

Conclusion

Training Management, when taken in broad perspective is a complicated affair. Any meaningful and effective approach to the subject would depend fundamentally on the breadth of understanding at several levels and in particular at the level of the policy-maker and those who influence policy decisions. It is in this context that the National Training Institutions, as already existing, their Directors and Principals, and possibly SEASPECT as a group has a vital role to play in focussing the attention of the National Ministries and Departments concerned with cooperatives, the National Cooperative Organisations and their affiliates, the Government functionaries and others concerned, of the immensity of the problem facing the cooperatives and the urgent need to take effective action, if the expectations of large mass of the people for a better quality of life through cooperative effort are to be meaningfully realised, at least within a reasonable period of time. □

ICA ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 6)

keting at the Cooperative College in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, in January 1984.

Twelve participants from seven countries, representing cooperative business organisations in Asia had been invited to the meeting to improve their skills in export techniques. Dr. Rudolfo Matienzo, Director of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Institute of the University of the Philippines functioned as Chief Trainer, assisted by Puan Armi Zainudin, Senior Lecturer at the Cooperative College of Malaysia. The programme was based on a training material, produced by MATCOM (Materials and Techniques for Cooperative Management) in collaboration with COOPTRADE's programme to

promote international cooperative trade.

Several of the organisations represented at the meeting are presently assisted by COOPTRADE in export development programmes. The individual action commitment plans which were made at the end of the Course will consequently become important instruments in identifying problems and opportunities in respective society. The response from the participants was very positive and it is COOPTRADE's ambition to organise similar meetings in the future.

COOPTRADE CONSULTANCY ON PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE

The ICA/SCC COOPTRADE Project undertook a six-week consultancy on plant lay-out and production technique for the

Bayanihan Community Cooperatives Inc. Ltd. in January/February 1984.

The Industrial Division of Bayanihan is a mechanical industry manufacturing steell cabinets and safe boxes. The factory is located in Colocan City and has 48 employees/members.

The COOPTRADE consultancy constitutes the first stage in a developing programme for Bayanihan with an objective to turn the society into a modern industrial cooperative with export potential.

The Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP) is the coordinating body. COOPTRADE consultant was Mr. Frany Runge, with more than 30 years experience from production development in mechanical industries. □

This paper will attempt to provide some basic ideas related to the concept of evaluation, with particular reference to monitoring of non-examination training programmes and courses. The first part of the paper is devoted to the discussion of basic concepts in evaluation, while the second part deals with the design of evaluating a training programme. Since the general term evaluation includes monitoring, both terms will be used interchangeably in this discussion.

What is evaluation?

The dictionary definition of evaluation is, "to determine the worth of; to appraise". In the educational context, this term evaluation includes not only the process of determining what the actual outcomes are and of comparing them with the expected outcomes but it also involves judgements about the nature and desirability of any demonstrated changes. Evaluation provides feedback for any educational activity in which the goals are compared with outcomes. The feedback can help to clarify what the goals are, and it can help indicate the nature and extent of any discrepancy between what is intended and what actually happens. But before one undertakes the task of monitoring or evaluating any educational or training programme, one has to be clear about the aims and objectives of the programme. If the aims and objectives are stated in behavioural terms then judgements can be made with regard to the changes in behaviour. Some means of measurement or assessment have to be made in order to evaluate the effectiveness

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**Presented at the Fourth SEASPECT Meeting and Follow-up of ICA/SCC Courses for Principals and Senior Teachers of National Cooperative Colleges in South-East Asia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 11-22 March, 1984.

Monitoring and Evaluation

T. MARIMUTHU & A. L. RAMAIAH

of the programme. Has the student actually acquired the skills, knowledge, attitudes, belief and values that were intended by the training programme? Has he shown any marked changes in his behaviour? In order to assess his ultimate behaviour after the programme, one has to know his initial behaviour, that is, the behaviour that the individual or group displays before the educational experience. In order to evaluate the intended outcomes of the programme three classes of variables that guide programme development should be considered. They are the *input* variables such as the characteristics of the students, teachers and the environment, costs of the various components of the programme, and priority accorded to the programme. The *process* variables constitute the actual experience of the training programme and may include variables such as the interaction between the teacher and student, instructional procedures, the setting in which teaching and learning takes place and the resources available for the running of the programme. The third class of variables is referred to as *outputs* or outcomes; it consists of the programme such as the behavioural outcomes, benefits to learner and society, influence on other parts of the educational system and other unanticipated outcomes. This process of measuring programme outcomes and comparing them to what was intended is called *product evaluation*.

What are some of the characteristics of evaluation?

Anderson and others (1975) have listed the following characteristics of evaluation :

1. The primary purpose of evaluating an education or training programme is to provide information for decisions about the programme.
2. Evaluation results should be used for the improvement of the programme, not just for decisions about continuation or termination.
3. Evaluation information should be provided in time to be useful for such decisions.
4. Evaluation is a human judgemental process applied to the results of programme examination.
5. Evaluation efforts should take into account the long and short term objectives of the programme. It is also desirable for evaluators to be alert to any unintended effects that a programme might have.
6. Evaluation of education or training programmes is multivariate in nature. Human behaviour is complex and multiply determined.
7. The process of obtaining information for evaluation should meet the appropriate criteria of objectivity, reliability, validity,

practicality, utility and ethical responsibility.

The above are some of the factors that should be taken into account when designing an evaluative technique. The choice of the technique will depend on the purpose and the kind of information needed by the decision-makers.

Evaluation models

There are two main types of evaluation models *formative and summative* evaluation. Formative evaluation is essentially concerned with the improvement of an existing programme while the summative evaluation is concerned with the final outcomes of the programme. Formative evaluation should collect detailed and specific information to guide the programme developers. Examples of the kinds of evaluation research conducted by the formative evaluator may include pretesting of the materials through tests and observation, obtaining more information about the characteristics of the target group, selection and definition of the goals and objectives of the programme and in some cases conducting special studies which run parallel to the programme. Cronbach (1963) has provided the following suggestions for course improvement through evaluation :

1. Obtain data regarding changes produced in the pupils.
2. Look for multidimensional outcomes and map out the effects of the course along these dimensions separately.
3. Identify aspects of the course in which revisions are desirable.
4. Collect evidence mid-way in curriculum development, while the course is still fluid.
5. To find out how the course produces its effect and what factors influence its effectiveness.
6. During trial stages, use the teacher's informal reports of

observed pupil behaviour in aspects of the course.

7. Make more systematic observations only after the more obvious problems in the early stages have been dealt with.
8. Make a process study of events taking place in the classroom and use proficiency and attitude measures to reveal changes in pupils.
9. Observe several outcomes ranging far beyond the content of the curriculum itself-attitudes, general understanding, aptitude for further learning and so forth.

Formative evaluation is part of the developmental process and provides feedback so as to improve the programme.

Summative evaluation as stated earlier is designed to assess the overall effectiveness of the programme. For example if a training programme has been organised to impart certain job-specific skills, such as carpentry, plumbing or computer technology, then summative evaluation will utilize designs to assess the final outcomes of the training programme. There are two types of research designs which are sometimes known as "hard" and "soft" evaluation. The hard evaluation which usually involves survey research utilizes a research design that is capable of discerning causal relationships, the collection of data that are objective, reliable and valid and the analysis of these data by sophisticated statistical techniques. On the other hand the soft type of evaluation consists of a research design that point to trends and co-relationships, data that are subjective and judgemental and an absence of sophisticated statistical analysis. Examples of this kind of research includes the case-study method and participant observation. The use of a particular research design will depend on the problem

to be studied, the type of data to be collected and the use of the data for the overall programme development.

Summative evaluation provides information for policy makers to make decisions about competing alternatives. They have to decide whether to continue the programme based on the evaluation.

Role of evaluation in curriculum development

Evaluation is an integral part of the process of curriculum development. Evaluation is used to provide feedback so that the aims, goals and objectives can be further redefined, adapted, or changed based on the information provided. Wheeler (1967) suggests five stages of curriculum as :

1. The selection of aims, goals and objectives.
2. The selection of learning experiences calculated to help in the attainment of these aims, goals and objectives.
3. The selection of content through which certain types of experience may be offered.
4. The organisation and integration of learning experiences and content with respect to the teaching-learning process within school and classroom.
5. Evaluation of the effectiveness of all aspects of phases 2, 3 and 4 in attaining the goals detailed in phase 1.

The formulation of clear goals and objectives is important for the evaluation process, for evaluation is part of the whole process of setting objectives and assessing how well these objectives have been achieved. In curriculum development, educational goals and objectives are usually stated in behavioural terms. What sort of changes in behavioural standards are expected at the end of the training programmes?

What type of changes are expected of the individuals in their personnel attributes such as knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and interests? The attainment of the expressed goals and objectives will depend on the selection of learning experiences, selection of content and the integration of learning experiences and content.

To monitor and evaluate job-oriented and job-specific non-examination courses, both formative and summative evaluation can be used. Formative evaluation during the training programme will monitor the efficacy of the programme, while summative evaluation will provide information regarding the efficiency and the relevance of the programme in relation to the goals and objectives. To evaluate job-oriented training programmes, it is necessary to develop research instruments that will gather information relating to the level of skills and knowledge to the job, job performance, job satisfaction, attitude to the job and the work place, ability and aptitude. One may also want to evaluate the individual's other values such as his creativity, initiative, adaptability, respect for authority, loyalty to the group, perseverance, punctuality etc. This information can be obtained through observation of the individual in his work-place and through administering questionnaires which will measure his value orientations. Job-related information can be obtained from his employers, colleagues and from the individual himself. Based on this feedback information, it is possible to make a judgement as to whether the job-oriented training programme has achieved its aims and objectives or not.

It must also be borne in mind that the job performance of the individual may be related to a host of other factors which have little to do with the training programme. Therefore it is important to develop

test instruments and research techniques that will assess the contribution made by the training programme to job performance.

Design of an evaluation system for cooperative education curriculum

The objectives of the cooperative colleges provide the framework for a specific type of evaluation. But the institutions will also need much on-going research and management information to monitor their own progress and that of their students. This information must be structured so that it can feed into the decision-making processes of the colleges

Information is not collected as an end in itself. We are here concerned with it as an aid to management decision-making. Decisions in industry are usually dominated by the necessity to maximise financial pay-offs. The value of information can be directly related to the value of the decisions to be made and decision-makers have a clear interest in the use of such information. The situation in an educational institution is less clear. It has not in the past been necessary, nor have academics thought it desirable, to question too much what goes on in institutions of cooperative nature. But with an ever increasing number of participants, informational problems are acute.

The following are generally accepted as essential in course evaluation design.

1. The nature of the information,
2. Categorisation of the information,
3. Uses of the information,
4. Levels of information,
5. Questions to be asked—some examples :
 - 5.1 The need and/or demand for the course.
 - 5.2 The effectiveness of the course,

- 5.3 Evaluation of one unit or block of work,
- 5.4 Evaluation of the effectiveness of one component.

6. The timeliness of the data.
7. The responsibility for collecting and banking the data.

1. The nature of information

Some information will need to be collected from participants themselves, some will be derived as a by-product of their studies and some will need to be collected from staff.

Certain types of information need to be collected at the beginning of students' studies, and may or may not need up-dating e.g. occupation. Other types of information are related to study habits and reaction to courses and will need collection on a continuing basis.

Wherever possible, information that is essential to the efficient functioning of a cooperative college should be obtained as an automatic part of the institution's administrative processes. Because of this necessary information will be collected automatically, it is necessary to be selective about it and limit it to that considered as basic and essential. Basic information should be collected compulsorily. More detailed information should probably be collected voluntarily.

The basic data can then be made available on a routine basis, and its function should be to pin-point and highlight trouble spots in the system as a whole.

2. Categorisation of the information

- (i) for each piece of information required, it is necessary to categorise it as
 - (a) essential
 - (b) desirable i.e. optional
- (ii) then the information needs to be categorised according to its

potential users. These are likely to include :

- (a) the individual student
- (b) the instructors or academic groups
- (c) the administration and policy makers
- (d) the course team

(iii) Finally the information has to be categorised according to its source :

- (a) the student
 - by student
 - by observation
- (b) the instructor
 - by request
 - by observation
- (c) information from the administrative records e.g. student survival

(iv) Information will be required to monitor :

- (a) the student's performance
 - on the course as a whole
 - on each unit
- (b) the instructor's performance
- (c) the course's performance
 - as a whole
 - for each unit
- (d) the administration's performance in the delivery of the educational system.

3. Users of the information

Much information is multi-purpose, and will be needed for more than one user. Feedback to different categories of users may include such items as :

- (i) *To the student*
 - Individual grade
 - Average grade
 - Average length of time studied
 - Commentaries on errors
- (ii) *Feed-back to instructor*
 - Overall distribution of grades by student characteristics

Distribution of scores, item by item

Students' subjective reactions
Instructors' subjective reaction to unit

Distribution of instructor's gradings

(iii) *Feed-back to course team*

Distribution of grades by student characteristics

Distribution of scores, item by item

Length of time on each unit

Students' subjective reactions

Information on students' study habits e.g. viewing/listening, visits to study and resource centres

Student survival

Distribution of Instructor's gradings

(iv) *Feed-back to administration and policy makers*

Summaries of much information already listed, but on an aggregate basis, particularly;

Structure of the student body
Student performance and survival

Study habits

Use of facilities

(v) *Feed-back to regional organisations*

Individual learning patterns
Pattern of student performance by course

Pattern of student performance by country

Study habits

Use made of facilities

Nature of student problems

4. Levels of evaluation and persons involved in the decisions. It is possible to distinguish, at minimum, four different levels :

- (a) evaluation of the need and/or demand for the course
- (b) evaluation of the effectiveness of the whole course

(c) evaluation of individual units of work on the course e.g. one week's work

(d) evaluation of the impact or effectiveness of one individual component of the course

Different persons or groups are likely to have a different view of "what constitutes effectiveness" at each of these levels. For example, at least five different persons or groups may need to make judgements about the effectiveness of the whole course :

- the college/country providing the resource
- the educator/instructor
- the employer of the newly trained qualified student
- outside educationalists
- the student

5. Questions to be asked

At each level there are a range of questions which could be asked. Some examples are given here

5.1 *The need and/or demand for the course*

Is there a national evidence of the need for the course? What form does the evidence take? What would be acceptable evidence anyway? Is there effective demand for such a course? What is the nature of the demand? What other courses currently meet that demand, or are being planned to meet it?

5.2 *The effectiveness of the course*

Did it attract enough students? Were they the right "sort" of students? Did enough of them survive? Was the academic standard high enough? Did the course provide the students with adequate educational foundation for future studies? Were the academics satisfied?

Were the students satisfied? Is the course same standard as other courses? Was the workload of the course reasonable?

5.3 *Evaluation of one unit of work*

Is the level at which the work was pitched correct? Is the quantity of work acceptable? Is the assignment work adequate?

The timeliness of the data

Information has to be available in time for decision. A complex research design no matter how scientifically correct is of no use if the results come even a few days after the decision has been taken. Since the

decision making process is more difficult to pin down in education, the question of timing is even more crucial.

The responsibility for collecting and banking the data

It is desirable to identify someone, either within the academic group or the evaluation group, to be overall responsible for the collection and banking of all data. If not, it is likely to be considered either everybody's job or nobody's! The outside group is likely to be considered more objective. The outside group may have more academic credibility with their colleagues and more notice may be taken of them.

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**Statement of ownership and other particulars about ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN
FORM IV (Rule 8)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Place of publication | International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House", 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065. |
| 2. Periodicity of its publication | Quarterly (January-April-July-October) |
| 3. Printer's Name
Whether citizen of India
If foreigner, state the country of origin
Address | Mr. A. H. Ganesan
Yes
Nil
International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House", 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065. |
| 4. Publisher's name
Whether citizen of India
If foreigner, state the country of origin
Address | Mr. A. H. Ganesan
Yes
Nil
International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia "Bonow House", 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065. |
| 5. Editor's Name
Whether citizen of India
If foreigner, state the country of origin
Address | Mr. H. P. Lionel Gunawardana
No
Sri Lanka
International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House", 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065. |
| 6. Name and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper | International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House", 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065. |

I, A. H. Ganesan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

New Delhi
March 31, 1984

Sd/- A. H. Ganesan
Publisher, ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

Thai Agricultural Cooperatives Benefit from Japanese Experience

For many Thai Cooperators it was a delightful get-together. A reminiscence of the happy and interesting learning experience in Japan. The occasion was the IDACA Re-Union Programme in Thailand, where ex-participants of seminars held in IDACA met the Japanese Cooperators from the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), and a representative of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia who were visiting Thailand to meet the ex-participants of IDACA Seminars. The visiting team consisted of Mr. T. Tashiro, General Manager of IDACA; Mr. H. Terunuma, Programme Coordinator from IDACA, Mr. H. Yamamoto and Mr. K. Suzuki of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC), Mr. H. Togawa, former Managing Director of IDACA, presently attached to CPD in Thailand as an Adviser, and Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director and Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation from the ICA ROEC. Everywhere the team went broad smiles and warm "Swadicup" (Thai expression for welcome) greeted them. Lack of proficiency of common language in most of the members of the two sides did not hinder the expression of cordiality.

More than two hundred Thai cooperators have so far been trained

in IDACA. They range from intermediate level management personnel of primary cooperatives to board members of national level organisations, from junior government officers to top officials of the Co-operative Promotion Department including the Director General. All the ex-participants who met the visiting team had an appreciative word to say of the knowledge they gained from the training courses. Many of them recalled the lessons they learnt in Japan and explained how they have tried to implement them back home. Introduction of planning, farm guidance and better

living activities, improvement in the management methods and practices are some of the improvements mentioned by the ex-participants. Several talked of individual resolutions of dedication, resolutions to "buy cooperative" and "sell cooperative" as a result of the inspiration they got in Japan by seeing the excellent cooperatives.

The Thai agricultural cooperatives from tiny credit societies have grown to be large sized multi functional cooperatives. The small societies that existed more than a decade ago have been amalgamated



Japanese cooperators at the Sawankaloke Land Settlement Cooperative. (l-r) Mr. K. Suzuki, CUAC, Mr. T. Tashiro, IDACA, Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, ICA ROEC, a Thai Cooperative Official, Mr. H. Togawa, Mr. H. Yamamoto, CUAC, and the Manager of the Cooperative.

to form the present multi-functional agricultural cooperatives. The experience of the Japanese Agricultural Cooperatives have helped in this growth process. The Director General of Cooperative Promotion Department, addressing the ex-participants and the visiting team said "Throughout the past twenty years of its inception, IDACA has continually helped promoting personnel development of agricultural cooperatives in Thailand through its various well organised training programmes which have enriched many Thai participants from both the cooperative movement and the government departments, particularly the Cooperative Promotion Department, with knowledge and experience in cooperative methods and practices. These are reflected in the development and growth of agricultural cooperatives in Thailand over the past two decades, as illustrated by the comparison of the major statistical data of agricultural cooperatives in 1971 and 1981, which shows the increases by 261% of the membership, 650% of share capital and reserve fund, 392% of loan disbursement to members and 506% of

marketing and supply business volumes". Continuing, he said, "currently, although the Thai agricultural cooperatives could be considered as the most widely organised farmers' institutions in Thailand, they represent only 15% of the total farm population, and have still played a limited role in serving their members to achieve higher incomes and standards of living as their counterparts in Japan. This is due to many shortcomings, such as low percentage of active membership participation, inefficient management and lack of sufficient capital".

"You are pushing the coach of progress up hill. You have to keep on pushing till you reach the top" advised the leader of the Japanese delegates.

"The Japanese movement is helping by pulling the coach from the top where they have already reached" added the ICA representative.

"Farmers in Japan are educated and are very loyal to their coopera-

tives. In Thailand all farmers are not educated and many are not loyal to their cooperatives" said several ex-participants.

"Farmers in Japan or in Thailand are all same whether educated or not, their aspirations are similar. By efficient management style cooperatives can win their loyalty", countered a Japanese delegate.

"We will work hard. We will implement what we have learnt and one day perhaps very soon, we will overtake Japan", a Thai cooperator asserted confidently.

"It is like "Sumo" matches (Japanese wrestling) where the chance is open to any man gifted with physical strength to become "YOKOZUNA" the supreme champion, no matter how young or old. In Sumo, the senior and junior stable mates are bound together by a heart warming fellowship. There is a practice in Sumo called "Mune O Kasu" which means giving someone a "workout". Junior wrestlers are given "workouts" in the form of random grappling session with senior wrestlers. Thus the seniors help the juniors in achieving excellence. This often results in the younger juniors beating seniors in the championship bouts and becoming "YOKOZUNA". This is regarded as the best way to repay seniors their well meant spartan training. Seniors thereby share in the juniors' victory. Thai agricultural cooperatives are like the junior wrestlers. They are welcome to beat their senior—the Japanese agricultural cooperatives. That would be a joyful day", was the friendly response of the leader of the Japanese delegates. □



A view of the Re-Union Meeting of IDACA in progress.

No Need for Projecting Trade Unionism in a Workers' Cooperative

The story of this cooperative organization is an interesting one. Its success and operational effectiveness deserve appreciation and demonstrate amply how weaker sections could liberate themselves from middlemen's exploitation and improve their conditions by organizing themselves into a cooperative society.

Democratic control is a cardinal principle of cooperation. This is "essentially a way to keep the organization at all times in the hands of the member-patrons and to have the organization oriented continually to serve its patron-owners".

But strangely, in the KDBC society, a peculiar system of self-government has been adopted.

The board of directors of the Central Society and the primaries are constituted through nominations of trade union leaders by government instead of through the democratic election process. Further, all directors nominated by government are not genuine beedi workers. Both these features are contrary to the principle of democratic control.

There is absolutely no need for projecting trade unionism in a workers' cooperative which is owned and controlled by member workers themselves for the promotion of their interest. In it, workers are their own employers and there is no worker-employer conflict. This awareness should be developed in them through cooperative education, and the cooperative system of democratic control should be introduced. The Boards of primaries should be constituted by election of directors by the member-workers from among themselves and the Board of the central society

Democratic Control in Kerala Dinesh Beedi Workers Cooperative —Two View Points

The ICA Regional Bulletin carried a story on the above society under its Spotlight Column in the October 1983 issue. We publish below two comments received from our readers.

—Editor

by election of directors by the elected delegates of the primaries. The members individually may have different political affiliations but as worker members of the primaries they have a common interest, and hence the question of giving proportional representation to trade unions does not arise.

Dr. O R. Krishnaswami
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Deofficialisation Necessary for Genuine Self-Government

I personally believe that the "success" of this type of society is unique in a developing state. The political climate in Kerala manifested by the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act of 1966 which the government decisively implements, is a noteworthy variable to consider. This has its direct influence in the rehabilitation of the beedi workers via the cooperative enterprise.

Since the government has provided the working capital and

deputed officials for implementation of the scheme, the role of the nominated board of directors is definitely to hue to the Government's design. The "consensus frame of decision-making which is a unique feature of the society" calls for proportional representation of trade unions depending on their strength in membership of the primaries. This has prevented the emergence of factionalism in the functional sphere which would be fatal to managerial decisions through the consensus frame.

It is only when the KDBC is completely de-officialized and its working capital provided by the government "retired", that the society can have genuine self-government. Whether such will be good for the cooperative in the light of its environment's history of administrative state, only time will tell.

R. A. Muer
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and Senior Lecturer
Agricultural Credit and
Cooperatives Institute,
University of the Philippines
Las Banos, Laguna,
Philippines



KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LIMITED

Indian Agriculture Scene

Since times immemorial agriculture has been the mainstay of Indian economy. About eighty million families earn their livelihood through farm operations and produce enough foodgrains to feed the mammoth population of about 680 million people. The record of the Indian Agriculture has been very impressive over the last two and a half decades and has been acclaimed internationally. The food production during 1983-84 was expected to be a record 142 million tonnes. Similarly the sugarcane production of 183.6 million tonnes during 1982-83 was an all time record. The above performance becomes still credit-worthy if the limiting factors like small land holdings, low level of education, strong belief of people in traditional social customs, varied soil and climatic conditions, ever growing population and the meagre resources of the farming community are taken into consideration.

The progressive growth in agricultural production has been rendered possible by the conscious policy of the Government of India in according high priority to agriculture in the national development plans, the strategies adopted and above all, the sincere efforts of the farmers. The components of the agricultural strategy include exten-

Prepared by Mr. P. S. Kohli, Chairman, Kribhco, New Delhi.

sion of irrigation, expansion of research and extension programmes for developing more productive technology and taking it to the farmers fields, designing and improvement of delivery system for provision of critical inputs, adoption of agricultural price policies benefiting the farmers and maximum possible support and encouragement to cooperative efforts.

Agricultural Cooperation in India

Historically speaking, cooperatives have been the main institutional agency for distribution of critical farm inputs and have been playing an important role in marketing/processing of farm produce. The country has a fairly strong cooperative infrastructure consisting mostly of a three-tier system. Every state of the Union has its independent cooperative set up. The primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) numbering around 95,000 at the village level have district/taluka level unions and all of them federate at the state level in the form of a state apex cooperative marketing federation.

Fertiliser Distribution a Major Cooperative Activity

The phenomenal growth of agricultural production in India is based largely on introduction of high yielding varieties of cereal crops and associated use of chemical fertilisers. Consumption of ferti-

lers in the country increased from a mere 70,000 tonnes of nutrients in 1950-51 to over 6.4 million tonnes in 1982-83. Even so, the consumption of fertiliser per hectare is 38.4 kg. of nutrients in India. It varies from 131 kg. per hectare in Punjab to 10.5 kg. in Orissa and still less in North-Eastern region. This variation in per hectare use of plant nutrients in the form of fertilisers and the all India average compared to the average use in Netherlands and Egypt indicates immense potential for increasing fertiliser consumption or in other words foodgrain production in India. In achieving this objective the massive cooperative distribution set-up which at present is distributing 2.9 million tonnes of nutrients annually, has to play a crucial role.

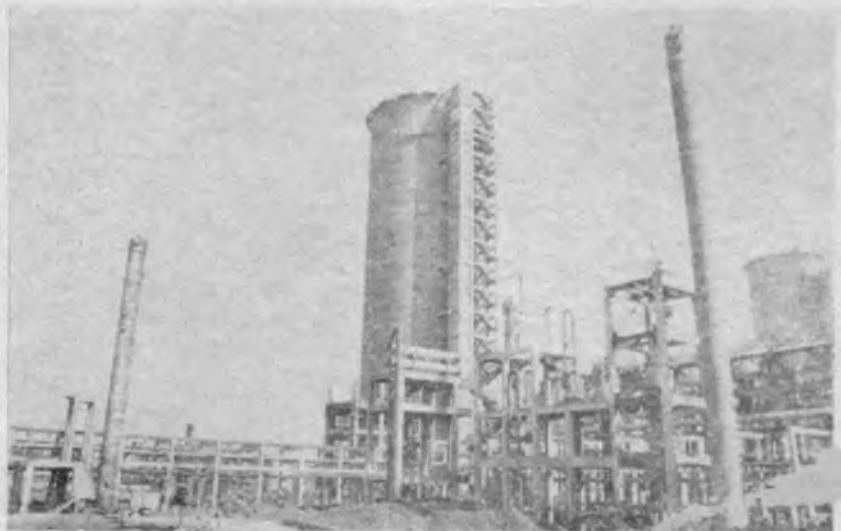
Advent of Cooperative in Fertiliser Production

To cope with increased demand for fertiliser, Government have been promoting indigenous production of fertilisers. Consequently, the total production of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country had increased from 80,000 tonnes in 1955-56 to 3.42 million tonnes in 1982-83 and indigenous production of phosphatic fertilisers during the same period increased from hardly 12,000 tonnes to nearly a million tonnes.

It was in this context of promoting indigenous production of fertilisers that the first fertiliser

cooperative viz. the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) was set up. As a result of discussions between Government of India and the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA), the Cooperative Fertiliser International (CFI) was formed in 1967 to collaborate with the Indian Cooperatives for setting up fertiliser plants in India in Cooperative Sector. CFI provided technical and managerial assistance to IFFCO worth one million US Dollars under 10 years agreement. The agreement was extended by another two years to cover IFFCO's Phulpur Project. It is an unusual example of international cooperation extended by the cooperatives of USA without requesting equity in the project and without expectation of any profit.

The setting up of IFFCO in 1967 was a logical extension of the cooperative system in its support to agriculture and with its progressive diversification of activities covering new fields for the benefit of the farmers. The primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) numbering 95,000 cover the entire rural India. These PACS constitute the life-line of the agricultural cooperative movement in the country, providing credit and other inputs and services to the farmers. They have a membership of nearly 61 million covering 57% of the rural population. The total agricultural credit provided by cooperatives is of the order of Rs. 25,000 million. Cooperatives account for nearly 55% of the institutional credit in the country. Although the cooperative movement began as a credit movement, it has been continuously diversifying its activities to provide post-harvest facilities of storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, to benefit the farmers. The value of agricultural produce marketed by cooperatives increased from hardly 1690 million in 1960-61 to 23000 million in 1982-83. In the field of processing of agricultural produce, sugar cooperatives have an



Overall view of the urea plant with prill tower in the Centre of the Hazira Plant.

enviable record, accounting for 55% of the national production of sugar as against hardly 15% in 1960-61.

Cooperatives have a network of 65,000 retail outlets for distribution of fertiliser to the farmers. During 1982-83, cooperatives distributed nearly 3 million tonnes NPK to the farmers. Entry of cooperatives into the field of fertiliser production was thus, a national corollary. IFFCO is one of the most successful manufacturing unit in the country. With its record utilisation of its installed capacity, which is the highest in the country, leading to equally impressive financial results, it sponsored another giant cooperative fertiliser unit namely Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO). IFFCO is investing Rs. 1050 million from its surplus in the equity of KRIBHCO and other cooperatives are contributing another Rs. 220 million.

Salient Features of KRIBHCO's Hazira Project

KRIBHCO is establishing a large Ammonia/Urea Complex at Hazira in Surat District of Gujarat. It is installing two Ammonia Plants of 1350 MTPD each and four Urea

Plants of 1100 MTPD each. It will be using natural gas from South Bassein fields at the rate of 4 million cubic meter per day. Water requirement of this project is of the order of 25 million gallon per day and power requirement 31 MW. This project when fully commissioned, will produce 1.45 million tonnes of Urea per year. The project activities are in full swing. The first phase of this project consisting of one Ammonia Plant and two Urea Plants is scheduled to go into production in early 1985 and the final phase in September, 1985.

The total capital cost of the project is around Rs. 5980 million. The Government of India will be participating in the share capital of the society to the extent of Rs. 3440 million. The foreign exchange requirements are being met by credit/grants from the IDA of the World Bank, OECF of Japan and ODA of UK. The total foreign exchange from these sources is of the order of Rs. 5000 million.

The Board of Directors of this large cooperative consists of representatives of cooperatives from the States, Government of India, financial institutions and functional full

time Directors, and is in charge of the formulation and implementation of overall policy of the organisation. The day-to-day management vests with the professional managers for effective and efficient functioning of the organisation.

Marketing Philosophy of KRIBHCO

KRIBHCO, like IFFCO is a farmers' organisation. It is this singular feature which distinguishes it from other fertiliser manufacturing units in the public or the private sector. KRIBHCO's responsibility extends far beyond efficient production of fertilisers. Its entire marketing strategy is to be oriented towards farmers' interest through their local cooperatives who are members of KRIBHCO.

The marketing strategies of KRIBHCO have, therefore, certain distinct features. First, its entire production of fertilisers will be sold only through the cooperatives which have a large network of retail points throughout the country. Secondly, it will be the responsibility of KRIBHCO to ensure that the

fertiliser it manufactures reaches the farmer in good condition without any adulteration. Thirdly, KRIBHCO will be in close touch with the agricultural scientists both in the research centres as well as Agricultural Universities so that the new technologies developed could be transferred to farmers through their cooperation and will also provide soil testing and other facilities for optimum use of balanced fertilisers. Fourthly, the efforts of the marketing organisation of KRIBHCO will be to strengthen the cooperatives delivery system at the level of PACS so that they are developed into strong and viable organisations for distribution of critical inputs including fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. Fifthly, KRIBHCO will share some of its surpluses with these primary cooperatives with a view to strengthening them. Finally in collaboration with the existing cooperative training system in the country, KRIBHCO will promote training of both the Secretaries of Primary Cooperative and also farmers in fertiliser use. To sum up, KRIBHCO is a farmers' organisation and the

'Farmer' will be the focus of all its activities.

Benefits to the Nation

KRIBHCO has awarded civil contract worth more than Rs. 60 million to a large sized labour cooperative namely, the Visnagar Sahakari Mazdoor Mandli Ltd., and is fully conscious of its responsibility in this field. The indigenous availability of equipments and technical know-how is being utilised fully. The Society's Project when completed will save about Rs. 230 million in foreign exchange every year through reduced fertiliser imports. The use of additional 1.45 million tonnes of Urea will enhance the foodgrain production by about 70 million tonnes per annum and will thus help the nation in becoming more self sufficient in respect of foodgrains requirements. The organisation will provide direct employment to about 2,000 people and will also help in generating employment opportunities for a very large number of people indirectly through ancillary industries. □

ICA Journal

Review of International Cooperation, Quarterly. £ 6
(Air Mail)

Annual supplies, January-December basis, can be obtained by

writing and remitting money to :

The Publications Section
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
"Bonow House", 43, Friends' Colony, New Delhi-110-065, India
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Route des Morillons 15, CH 1218, Le Grand Saconnex,
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Australia

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH COOP BANK

Negotiations are taking place on a proposal to establish a Co-operative Bank in Australia. A submission has been prepared outlining in detail a proposal incorporating a structure based upon the USA National Consumer Co-operative Bank, but with an Overseas Co-operative Bank replacing the Federal Government as a major partner.

The submission has been provided to the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Co-operative Bank in Great Britain, the Credit Agricole in France and the DG Bank in West Germany.

A special Sub-Committee of the Council of the Co-operative Federation of Australia has been set up to carry out the next stages of the project. The Council has also directed that a situation report be issued to the cooperatives who provided funds for the Co-operative Bank study to be undertaken.

India

NCUI HOLDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PATNA

Two-day National Conference on Co-operative Development was held in Patna, Bihar State, by the National Co-operative Union of India. Rao Birendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, inaugurated the Conference. Mr. Tapeshwar Singh, Chairman, NCUI, presided over the Conference.

REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

The Minister said there should be no interference by the government in the functioning of cooperatives but the coops must guarantee honesty, integrity and price control.

Mr. Singh said that democratic control and functioning of the cooperative movement was very essential. Democratisation of management of cooperative institutions did not mean only holding of elections on time, what was more important was the involvement of members. This was the crux of cooperative democracy, he said.

The Minister said his ministry had also been pursuing with the state governments to remove from their cooperative legislation some of the provisions which were restrictive in character. Though some of the states had not been quite positive in their response, the restrictive provisions could be made ineffective if members of the cooperatives were enlightened.

Some of the important recommendations adopted by the Conference were :

To increase the members involvement, cooperative institutions in rural areas should take up a variety of functions so that they can fulfil the composite needs of weaker sections in rural areas. Greater emphasis should be laid on the training of members and their representatives. The leadership development programme conducted by the National Co-operative Union should be further strengthened and expanded.

The conference recommended that cooperative leaders should build an effective environment in their respective states for preservation and promotion of the

democratic character of the movement. There should be no nominated posts in cooperative institutions. The management of cooperative institutions should not be influenced by political considerations. A model cooperative societies act should be prepared by the Government of India for adoption by states.

The cooperatives for weaker sections such as those for dairy, fisheries, poultry and labour contract should be strengthened.

The conference recommended that creditworthiness of the members of cooperative societies should be based on the possibility of their viability in future and not by security.

RS. 1.36 BILLION FOR DEVELOPING COOP. INFRASTRUCTURE

The programme of activities of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) for the next financial year envisages disbursement of Rs. 1.36 billion for development of cooperative infrastructure.

The programme approved by the general council of the NCDC in its 18th meeting also underlines the need to concentrate on the consolidation of the existing processing capacity as well as establishment of new capacity particularly in the oilseeds, foodgrains, sugar and spinning mills sectors. Further, the corporation would provide more funds for the development of backward regions and backward sectors of cooperative activity, such as fishery, handloom, sericulture and other cooperatives for the weaker sections.

The agriculture minister Mr. Birendra Singh, observed that the strategy of the corporation during the 7th five-year plan should be to develop the cooperative as democratic institution so that these emerge as a powerful countervailing force in the market and act as dynamic instruments to protect and promote the interests of farmers.

FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE IS BECOMING POPULAR

The scheme for the insurance of fishermen launched by the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives last year, is fast becoming popular judging by the number of insured so far. According to the latest figures available, over 190,000 fishermen from nine States have been covered under the scheme so far.

The National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives has already paid claims worth Rs. 175,000 since the unique scheme to benefit the fishermen was started last year.

Efforts are on to cover another 400,000 fishermen under the insurance scheme.

The Federation has undertaken a number of development and welfare activities in cooperation with central and state governments such as subsidized housing for fishermen, health and family welfare schemes and managerial assistance to fishery cooperatives.

G.K. SHARMA REJOINS NAFED

Mr. G.K. Sharma has resumed the charge of the post of Managing Director of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) from 29 February, 1984.

Mr. G.K. Sharma was managing director, NAFED, earlier during the years 1973-78, during which

period the business of NAFED grew from a modest turnover of Rs. 60 million to the level of Rs. 2000 million. This was possible because NAFED stepped up handling agricultural commodities keeping in view the interest of producers as well as consumers. He had been on foreign assignment with the ILO, Regional Office, Bangkok during the period November, 1978 to December 1983, as Regional Advisor, Cooperation for Asia and Pacific.

IFFCO NETS PROFIT OF RS. 441 MILLION IN 1982-83

The Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO) completed the 1982-83 cooperative year with a profit of Rs. 441 million which is Rs. 29.1 million higher than that of the previous year.

According to an IFFCO release, the society's performance during the first six months of the current cooperative year (1983-84) is promising. The society has sold 102,000 tonnes of fertiliser products during the period, which is substantially higher than that in the corresponding period last year. Sales in terms of nutrients are around 40 and 62 per cent respectively for nitrogen and phosphatics. Production in terms of nutrients is over 92 per cent of the budget figures.

The total production of nutrients in the 1982-83 cooperative year is estimated at 466,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 275,000 tonnes of phosphatics. Fertiliser sales are estimated at 773,000 tonnes of urea and 683,000 tonnes of NPK/DAP. The total sales realisation in the year was Rs. 3.8 billion as compared to Rs. 3.6 billion in the previous year.

The proposed dividend tax of IFFCO is around Rs. 52.5 million. The total reserves of the society has increased by 25 per cent from Rs. 1.5 billion to Rs. 1.9 billion. The net worth of the Society has

increased from Rs. 2.4 billion to Rs. 2.8 billion.

Japan

JAPAN/US AGREE ON BEEF, CITRUS IMPORTS

The United States and Japan ended a long trading wrangle with a four-year accord under which Japan agreed to nearly double its American beef purchases and boost its citrus imports.

Under the agreement, Japan will increase its import of high-quality beef by 6,900 tonnes a year until 1988. This would put Japan's high quality beef imports at an annual rate of 58,400 tonnes per year by 1988 compared to 30,800 tonnes imported in the year ending March 31, 1984.

Orange juice import quota will be raised by 500 tonnes per year from the current 6,500 tonnes annual rate and within two years would eliminate restrictions on grapefruit juice imports, now limited to 6000 tonnes a year.

In addition both sides agreed to work at reaching an agreement by the end of April on easing access to 13 other US agricultural products including peanuts, fruit juice, processed cheese, fruits and meats.

US Officials praised the accord, while Mr Shinjiro Yamamura, Japanese Minister for Agriculture, said there would be disappointment in Japan.

Mr. Iwao Yamaguchi, Managing Director of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, said in a television programme "A four-year accord on quota increases is regrettable. Farmers feel uneasy because more negotiations of this kind will be held four years later and this may eventually lead to liberalisation of farm imports".

Philippines

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE BANK TO BE ORGANISED

The Cooperative Movement of the Philippines is planning to organise a National Cooperative Bank for the country. At the request of the Filipino Movement, Mr. M.M. Vyas, General Manager, Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, Ahmedabad, India, who is also the Vice-Chairman of the ICA Sub-Committee on Cooperative Credit and Banking, will visit the Philippines in June 1984 to help in the organisation of the National Cooperative Bank.

EX-PARTICIPANTS' ASSOCIATION FORMED

The ex-participants of the ICA Seminars in the Philippines, formed an Association at a meeting held in the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP), on 7th March 1984. The discussion meeting was presided over by Atty. Manuel F. Verzosa, Secretary General of the CUP. The objectives of the Association are : General Objectives : The Development of Cooperatives in the

Philippines; Specific Objectives : to follow-up and monitor cooperative activities of CUP-ICA Grantees, to monitor the implementation of knowledge and skills acquired from CUP-ICA Seminars; to serve as a channel of a forum to disseminate cooperative information; to assist by providing training activities expertise in seminars conducted by ICA; to strengthen the solidarity among ICA Seminars ex-participants; and to enhance the development of the officers, members and staff in the Cooperative Movement.

The following office bearers were elected; Mr. Alfredo V. Sanchez, Chairman; Mr. Florencio G. Tamargo, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Nelia A. Hernandez, Secretary; Mr. Bayani Calalang, Treasurer; Mrs. Rosa Niduaza and Mr. Kuntalil Abdulgapul, Auditors; and Atty. Manuel F. Verzosa and Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Advisers.

Singapore

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON COOPERATIVE TRAINING POLICY AND STANDARDS HELD

A national workshop on Cooperative Training Policy and

Standards was held in Singapore by the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Singapore National Cooperative Federation Limited (SNCF), from February 20-24, 1984. The Workshop was attended by 35 participants drawn from various cooperative organisations in Singapore.

The Workshop, fifth in the series held in selected Asian countries, was a follow-up of the Regional Symposium on Setting Effective Cooperative Training Policies and Standards held in Chiangmai, Thailand, during December 1979. The Symposium discussed among other things, manpower problems in cooperatives particularly in relation to training and identification of training needs. One of its recommendation was that national authorities should conduct surveys of the manpower needs and training requirements of their respective cooperative movements. The survey report would form the basis for the determination of training policy and standards in the national workshops.

The report of a manpower survey conducted by the Singapore National Cooperative Federation formed an important basis for discussions at the national workshop.

The ILO provided financial and



Mr. Nils Thedin, Chief Technical Advisor of the ILO Project, addressing the inaugural session

technical support to the SNCF in the organisation of this workshop. The International Cooperative Alliance was also represented at the Workshop. From the ILO, Mr. Nils Thedin, Chief Technical Advisor of the Project, Dr. Lennart Skaaret, Chief Technical Advisor of the ILO-MATCOM Project and Mr. Wilfred Dekker of the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok supported the workshop. Mr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer, ICA ROEC participated in the workshop and presented a paper entitled "CEMAS for the Improvement of Cooperative Education and Training at Local Level".

The workshop made several important recommendations in the following areas: Training Policy, Personnel Policy and Interaction between Members and Management.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Mr Teo Chong Tee, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Social Affairs, Government of the Republic of Singapore. Delivering his address, the Parliamentary Secretary observed "while the steps taken by the the SNCF in the field of education and training are commendable, there is, however, the need to draw up a proper training policy and standards in order to upgrade the methods of teaching and training. There is also the need to look into the personnel policy on recruitment

of staff, salaries, working conditions and career development within the Movement. Hence, the areas covered by this Workshop will be useful to both the SNCF and its affiliated societies."

Thailand

IDACA RE-UNION MEETING HELD

The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA), Japan, conducted a programme of Re-union meetings with former Thai participants of IDACA seminars and study visits to agricultural cooperatives in Thailand from 6th to 19th February 1984. Mr. T. Tashiro, General Manager of IDACA, Mr. H. Terunuma, Programme Coordinator of IDACA, Mr. H. Yamamoto and Mr. K. Suzuki of Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC), participated in the programme. Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director & Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation, ICA ROEC, also participated in the programme. The highlight of the programme was one day seminar held in Bangkok with number of ex-participants and cooperative leaders. Talks on various aspects of cooperative movement of Japan were delivered at the seminar. Mr. H. Togawa, former

Managing Director of IDACA, presently working as Cooperative Advisor in the Cooperative Promotion Department of Thailand, was also associated with the programme.

TAWEEWAT APPOINTED LEAGUE DIRECTOR

Mr Taweewat Charoensook has been appointed the Director of the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) recently. Mr. Taweewat has been working as the Deputy Director of the League for



Mr. Taweewat Charoensook

several years. Before joining the CLT he worked with the Cooperative Promotion Department of Thailand. Mr Taweewat has participated in several training seminars conducted by the ICA ROEC as a Resource person. He has extensively travelled in the countries of Asia and Europe and studied the cooperative movements in them. □



**UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RECOMMENDS ANOTHER
STUDY OF COOPERATIVES**

In the closing days of the 1983 session, the United Nations General Assembly approved a report of the Secretary General on National Experience in Promoting the Co-operative Movement and asked for another report to be prepared for the 40th General Assembly in the fall of 1985.

The 1983 report, adopted without dissent, says movement-to-movement programmes hold out considerable potential for strengthening cooperatives by fostering ties between developed and developing countries.

**COOPERATIVE UNION OF
CANADA TO CELEBRATE
75TH ANNIVERSARY**

The Canadian Cooperatives will celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Cooperative Union of Canada in Saskatoon on June 6-7, 1984. The celebrations will include the annual meeting and conference of the CUC. Workshops on direct charge cooperatives, social audit and international development and a plenary session review of issues facing the movement will also be held.

The annual meeting of the CUC will be preceded by an annual conference of Presidents and Chief Executive Officers organised by the Cooperative College of Canada on June 4-5, 1984.

**TASK FORCE ON
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT
IN CANADA**

The Federal Government of Canada had announced on December 7th 1983, that they

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

intend to support a task force on cooperative development. This initiative follows a study of cooperatives undertaken during 1983 by Senator Hazen Argue. The task force's work will involve representatives of cooperative organisations throughout Canada and will work with several departments and agencies of the Government. The detailed research into the Co-operative Movement, which the task force is expected to undertake, should enable cooperatives to increase their contribution to Canadian society both in the strengthening of communities and in the building of a healthy economy. Commenting on the Government's decision, Ray Siemens, President of the Cooperative Union of Canada, said "We welcome this recognition by the Federal Government of the role of cooperatives in the Canadian economy".

**COOPERATIVE BUSINESS
INTERNATIONAL (CBI)
ESTABLISHED**

The Cooperative League of the USA has created a new affiliate organisation, Cooperative Business International (CBI) established to help cooperatives around the world with a variety of commercial activities and ventures.

CBI will sponsor a two-day meeting in Washington in early 1984 and is inviting cooperatives buying or selling in US markets to discuss ways it can help them. CBI intends to work in the areas of cooperative trade, joint ventures, information,

and other international activities by cooperatives in the fields of finance, trade and commerce.

Among its proposed services are helping cooperatives in need of services or products outside their own country, to find another cooperative supplying them, developing a world-wide information system about what cooperatives around the world wish to buy or sell, providing consulting business, financial and other services to cooperatives who are buying or selling in the US, providing cooperatives in developing countries with assistance in buying and selling their goods abroad.

**YOUTH AND COOPERATION
IN SPAIN**

A symposium on Youth and Cooperation was organised in the Palace of Congress, Madrid, Spain on November 7th-12th, 1983. For the organisers (governmental agencies and cooperatives organisations) youth constitutes one of the social groups most affected by the present crisis, especially by the lack of any relation between the education system and the working world, rising unemployment, the commercialisation of leisure time and the crisis affecting the sense of values. The meetings revealed how cooperation could contribute to solving these problems and gave cooperative representatives from different economic fields and different regions of the country a chance to exchange ideas. □

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Cooperative Federation of Australia,
363 Pitt Street, P.O. Box A231
Sydney South NSW 2000, Tel : 264 9522

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union, 9/D Motijheel
Commercial Area, Dhaka-2
(RANGDHENU) Tel : 231697

INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
Tel : 662750 & 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110024. Tel : 681016, 683334 (NAFED) Telex : No. NFD-IN 31-3254

National Coop. Consumers' Federation of India Ltd., 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016. (KONFED) Telex : NCCF-IN-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation, Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli, Bombay-400018 (BHUMIVIKAS) Tel : 395349

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. Tel : 379936 (COPBANKFED)

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., 34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. Tel : 682506 (IFFCO) Telex : IFCO-In 3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., 3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor, Panchshila Marg, New Delhi-110016. Telex : 5027 NFIC-IN

INDONESIA

Dewan Koperasi Indonesia, Jalan S. Parman Kav. 80, (Wisma Koperasi) Jakarta
Tel : 792844

JAPAN

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
8-3 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
(CHUOKAI) Tel : 2700041

Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION) Tel : (404) 3234

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations, "Coop. Building" 1-12 Uchikanda, 1-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo (NAFEDEFISH)
Tel : 2949611

Telex : ZENGYO J, TOKYO 222-6234
National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Associations, Cooperative Building, 8th Floor, 1-12, 1-chome, Uchikanda, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, 8-3, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku Tokyo (CCBAF) Tel : 2790111 Telex : J. 23918/9

Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations), 8-3-1, chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo. Tel : 03-279-0211
Telex : Zenno 222-3686

IE-NO-HIKARI Association, 11 Funagawara cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo. Tel : 260-3151
Telex : 232-2367

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, 7-9, Hirakawa cho, 2 chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo. Tel : 265-3111

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Agricultural Cooperative Federation,
75 1st Street, Chungjong-Ro, Jung-ku, Seoul
(KONACOF) Tel : 723-0021, 7252681
Telex : NACOF K. 27421

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
88, Kyun Wun Dong, Chongro Ku
Seoul 110, Republic of Korea (FISHFEDER)
Tel : 70-6211-724436 Telex : FISHCO K. 24359

National Livestock Cooperative Federation
YPO Box 87
Yeoevido Dong, Young-Deungpo-Ku, Seoul
Tele : (783) 0050-0059
Telex : K-23517, NALICOF

MALAYSIA

Angkatan Kerjasama Kebangsaan Malaysia Limited
ANGKASA, No. 3 & 5, Lorong 51A/227 A,
Peti Surat 368, Petaling Jaya
Tel : 570858

Cooperative Union of Malaysia,
107, Jalan Bunus, Opp. Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel : 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus, P.O. Box 685,
Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 914155

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited,
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345,
Petaling Jaya.

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
Bangunan Tun Sambanthan,
No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, Peti Surat 2133,
Kuala Lumpur 02-12 Tel : 207044 (NALFICD)

Federation of Housing Cooperatives Ltd.
Tingat 2, No. 20, Lorong Bunus Enam
Opp. Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur-0404
Tel : 932935

PAKISTAN

Mercantile Cooperative Finance Corporation
197-A, The Mall, Rawalpindi,
Tel : 67630, 62155-58, Telex : 5828 FELAB PK

PHILIPPINES

Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc., Room 400G, (4th Floor) N. de la Merced (Delta) Building, West Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel : 991073, 922161.

Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the Philippines Inc.,
Post Box 452
Bacolod City. 6001. Tel : 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
c/o FES, Suite 74, ZETA Building,
191 Salcedo Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati,
Metro Manila, 3117, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative Organisation (SASCO)
P. O. Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office
Singapore 9007, Tel : 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road, Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel : 84638, 85496

Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127 Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOP FISH)
Tel : 25057.

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand, 4 Pichai Road,
Dusit, Bangkok, Tel : 24-13634, 24-13332

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest if any.

Equitable division of surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows :

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. ■

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz. the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. ■

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

World Headquarters Route des Morillons 15, CH 1218, 1^e Grand Saconnex, Geneva.1.

Tel. 022-98 4121

Telex : 27935 ICA-CH

Cable : Interallia

South-East Asian Office

Regional Office & Education Centre for S-E Asia 'Bonow House', 43 Friends' Colony (East), Post Box No. 3312, New Delhi 110-065, India, Tel. 63-5123, 63-5319

East & Central African Office

Regional Office for East and Central Africa
Post Box 946, Moshi, Tanzania. Tel. 4706

West African Office

ICA Regional Office for West Africa
'Maison de la Mutualité-AMC', 15, Ave. Joseph Anoma,
01 BP 3969, Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast. Tel : 324327
Telex : 3216 OITIVC, 2629 Interallia.

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Manpower Management and Cooperative Development—Report. Rs. 10.00
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Terms : Publications will be sent only on advance payment.
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Bank Draft payable to "International Cooperative Alliance".

The Publications Section

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia

P.O. Box 3312, 'Bonow House', 43 Friends' Colony (East), New Delhi-110065

VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 3 ■ JULY 1984

ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

*The reward of a thing well done is
to have done it.*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson



When a man has his proper station in life, he does not hanker after what is beyond him.

—EPIKTETUS

VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 3

JULY 1984



**ICA
REGIONAL
BULLETIN**

EDITOR

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*Opinions and views expressed in the
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN
are not necessarily those of the
International Cooperative Alliance.*

Registered with the Registrar of
Newspapers for India under R. N. 12802/66.

Published Quarterly by **A. H. Ganesan** on behalf of
the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office
& Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House",
43 Friends' Colony (East), New Delhi-110-065, and
printed by him at the National Cooperative Printing
Press, 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110-016.

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OUR COVER

A fish vendor cleaning fish.

(Reprinted from INFO-FISH Marketing Digest)

62nd International Cooperative Day

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY, 1984

Message from the ICA Executive Committee

Dear Cooperators,

SOLIDARITY

To cooperate in 1984, is to affirm the well-known adage "united we stand, divided we fall"; to acknowledge that ten people working together can accomplish more than the sum of their individual efforts. This applies as much to the work of producers' cooperatives such as workers', agricultural and fishery cooperatives as it does to the attainment of better conditions through consumers' cooperatives (supply, insurance, housing, credit etc.). Solidarity is inherent in cooperation.

LIBERTY

To cooperate in 1984, is to choose; not to allow others to impose their views or convictions. It is to participate freely in the decision-making process. It is to choose which cooperative to belong to.

We should also contribute to the orientation and management of our cooperative. This moral obligation stems from the initial decision to join the cooperative. There is an element of responsibility in cooperation, but also an element of freedom, for in cooperation, liberty ensues from voluntarily assumed responsibility.

JUSTICE

To cooperate in 1984, is to reclaim an ideal where we agree to "do unto others as we would have others do unto us". Of course, this justice does not refer to an inevitably useless exchange of services or identical goods, but a complementarity, whereby equity is measured by the quality of services mutually

rendered. Cooperation is also Justice.

In a just world we cannot but help cooperate on a day-to-day basis without even realizing we are doing so. But things are different in a more ambiguous world such as ours. Awareness, therefore, becomes a necessity.

To search for increased Solidarity, Liberty and Justice is to promote Peace.

ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY

Sharing the same aspirations as the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, Raiffeisen, Buchez, Luzzati, Godin, Sergio, Serwy, Jaeggi and many others during the last century, 370 million men and women have joined together to form both large and small cooperatives conducting various economic and social activities.

Local cooperatives have greatly contributed, by democratic means to controlling prices and improving working conditions; and their competitor have had to adapt. **It must be emphasized that to believe in Cooperation means to have faith in Democracy.**

In order to become politically stronger, cooperatives have organized themselves into national federations within each economic sector. The federations have then joined together to form confederations. Applying methods common to the solutions of the problems of their age, they eventually founded, in 1895, the International Cooperative Alliance, whose main objective is to ensure that the principles of cooperation are applied at all levels.

No victory is definitive and every human society needs continual improvement in order to survive. The cooperative movement should be in constant evolution.

1984

For the ICA, 1984 is a Congress Year—an occasion to deepen the meaning of cooperation. Approximately 1,000 delegates from all over the world, will meet in Hamburg in October, with this objective in mind. They will debate on the statutes and projects of the Alliance, and the difficulties encountered by the cooperative movement today and possible solutions, in order to rejuvenate the organization and start a new lease of life.

By becoming aware of their cooperative aspirations and by using the forum of their local cooperative meetings to share these aspirations with other cooperators, each individual can contribute to this new lease of life. "When one dreams alone, it is only a dream; when many dream together, it is the beginning of a new reality."

To cooperate in 1984, is to remain united; to consciously share the hope for a more equitable, free and peaceful world and to contribute to making this hope a reality. The International Cooperative Alliance, its specialized Committees, its member organizations and the 379 million individual members throughout the world are committed to promoting this ideal. May the 62nd Cooperative Day be an occasion to revive activity and dialogue in this direction.

—ICA Executive Committee

**Summary
of
Statistics**

ICA World Membership

	No. of Societies	Percentage of Whole			
			AFRICA		
Agricultural	256,392	36.3	Botswana	36,221	Japan
Consumer	69,296	9.8	Egypt	—	Jordan
Credit	204,461	29.0	Gambia	8,969	Korea
Fishery	15,467	2.2	Ghana	680,002	Malaysia
Housing	69,278	9.8	Ivory Coast	—	Pakistan
Industrial	53,937	7.6	Kenya	1,991,248	Philippines
Miscellaneous	36,809	5.2	Mauritius	40,000	Singapore
TOTAL	705,640	100.0	Morocco	—	Sri Lanka
			Nigeria	302,506	Thailand
			Somalia	—	
			Tanzania	640,463	OCEANIA
			Uganda	980,076	Australia
			Zambia	107,977	Fiji
			AMERICA		
			Argentina	5,587,408	
			Canada	11,282,247	Austria
			Chile	358,556	Belgium
			Colombia	152,871	Bulgaria
			Guyana	29,085	Czechoslovakia
			Haiti	136	Denmark
			Jamaica	—	Finland
			Mexico	—	France
			Panama	2,276,848	Germ. D. Rep.
			Peru	1,223,000	Germ. F. Rep.
			Puerto Rico	326,452	Greece
			Uruguay	398,500	Hungary
			USA	58,344,538	Iceland
			ASIA		Irish Republic
			Bangladesh	1,946,875	Italy
			Cyprus	278,533	Netherlands
			India	67,634,409	Norway
			Indonesia	8,492,197	Poland
			Iran	2,985,726	Portugal
			Iraq	531,156	Romania
			Israel	680,215	Spain
					Sweden
					Switzerland
					Turkey
					Unit. Kingdom
					USSR
					Yugoslavia
TOTAL	366,764,185	100.0			

NOTE : 1980 figures have been used where available.

ICA ACTIVITIES

SUB-REGIONAL SEMINAR ON FISHERY COOPS

A Sub-Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives was held by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia in collaboration with the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation from 29th May to 8th June 1984 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Festus Perera, Minister of Fisheries, Government of Sri Lanka. The Minister addressing the inaugural session said that the cooperatives among fishermen are the most suitable organisations to assist them. The fishery cooperatives together with the government and other private efforts should strive to develop the fishing industry. He explained the efforts made by the Sri Lanka Government in developing fishery industry and the services and facilities that are being provided to the fishermen. These, he said, include not only assistance to improve the fishery industry but also welfare activities to improve the living conditions of fishermen and their families. He emphasised the need and importance of deve-

loping inland fishing that provide a cheaper source of fish.

Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, the Director of the Seminar, in his address to the inaugural session explained the educational activities carried out by the ICA Regional Office in the field of fishery cooperation. He pointed out that as a result of the experience and knowledge gained by the participants in these educational activities, various new developmental activities have been initiated by the fishery cooperatives in the countries of the Region. He cited the example of Insurance Scheme for Fishermen launched by the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives in India and better living activities of Sri Lanka Fishery Cooperatives.

The inaugural meeting was also addressed by Mr. M.R.B. Daswatte, President, National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka, Mr. Austin Fernando, Commissioner of Cooperative Development, Mr. Anton Atapattu, Director of Fisheries (Marine) and Mr. Derrick De Silva, President, Sri



The seminar in session.



Mr. Festus Perera, Minister of Fisheries, Government of Sri Lanka, inaugurating the seminar by lighting the traditional oil lamp.

Lanka Fisheries Cooperative Federation.

Seventeen participants from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the seminar.

Two resources persons from Japan and Malaysia gave talks at the seminar in addition to those from Sri Lanka.

The subjects discussed in the seminar included organisation and development of fishery cooperatives; supply of credit, fishing gear and other requisites of fishing families; and better living activities including supplementary income generating activities promoted by fishery cooperatives.

Study visits were arranged to several cooperative fishery societies and government schemes for development of inland fisheries. During the study visits, in addition to observing the managing and



The Minister with Participants (l-r) Mr. L. Gunawardana, Seminar Director, Mr. A. R. Atapattu, Director of Fisheries, Mr. Md. Iqbal Hussain, participant from Bangladesh, the Minister Mr. Festus Perera, Mr. Ahmad Ridzuan Bin Nazir and Mr. Pedro Balundo, participants from Malaysia and the Philippines.

operational aspects of the societies, the participants got an opportunity of learning about the better living activities such as nursery schools, income generating and saving promotion activities of these societies.

SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TECHNIQUES OF AUDIO-VISUAL INSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MATERIAL

A sub-regional workshop on the Techniques of Audio-visual Instruction and Development of Training Material was organised by the ICA Regional Office at Manila, the Philippines, during June 1984. The sub-regional workshop was held in collaboration with the ICA member-organisation in the Philippines, the Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc. The Workshop was attended by 13 participants from the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines.

Keeping in view the training needs of faculty members of national cooperative training institutions and education and training departments of national cooperative organisations in the Region, the ICA Regional Office, has in the past, been offering various opportunities and courses in the field of trainers' training. These training courses also covered, to some extent, the field of audio-visual education and training material development. Several ICA member organisations in the Region have taken advantage of such

facilities and programmes. Quite a number of their faculty members have undergone these special training programmes. Some of the training institutions have now become conscious of developing audio-visual aids units and material production units of their own. In order to provide further support in the development of these areas, the

ICA Regional Office decided to offer further training opportunities to cooperative trainers and field educators in the field to audio-visual aids and material production by holding sub-regional courses. The sub-regional workshop held in the Philippines during June 4-25, 1984 was, thus, the first in the series.

Main Objective

To enhance the effectiveness of cooperative trainers and cooperative field educators by exposing them and training them in the effective use of various training methods, training material, to achieve a better rapport and communication with their respective target groups.

Area Covered

In order to achieve the main objective of the Workshop, the following plan was adopted :

- (i) General information, through country papers, about the audio-visual and training material activities in the participating countries.
- (ii) Introduction to various relevant topics through resource persons,
- (iii) Supplementing the information and other inputs through study visits to relevant organisations,



Mrs. Nelta Gonzalez, Chief, Bureau of Cooperative Development, Philippines, delivering the inaugural address.

- (iv) Providing skills through practical sessions under the supervision and guidance of resource persons,
- (v) Enhancing the communication process through participative methods e.g., group discussions, group projects, self-evaluation and presenting the assignments; and
- (vi) Providing additional information on various topics by providing background papers etc.

Some of the important topics covered during the period of the Workshop were :

- (i) Cooperative Education and Training in the Philippines—use of training methods and aids,
- (ii) Use of training aids in adult education with special reference to cooperative education and training,
- (iii) Photography and reprographics,
- (iv) Development of resource centre, library, documentation centre and information centre in the service of cooperative trainers,
- (v) Graphic aids—Simple visual aids
- (vi) Layout and Designing of education and training material for adults



Mr. Daman Prakash, Director of the Workshop, discussing visual aid products with other resource persons.



Brig. General Arcadio Lozada, President, Cooperative Union of the Philippines and Mr. D. Galila, Resource Person, examining assignment product.

- (vii) CEMAS and MATCOM—development of training material, adoption, and utilisation
- (viii) Script writing and simple writing
- (ix) Development of training packages in education and training

As a part of practical work, the participants undertook several individual and group assignments. Some of these were :

- (i) The participants produced 10 training packages during the period of the Workshop.
- (ii) Designed a number of illustrations and examples of simple leaflets, brochures and pamphlets.
- (iii) Produced two simple TV programmes (i) A Threshold to Abundance—based on simple writing and simple photographs, and (ii) The ICA Audio-Visual Training Course—based on interviews and discussions with the participants. These were produced at the TV studios of the Centro-Escolar University, Manila.
- (iv) Produced an “inhouse journal” entitled AVA WORKSHOP PROFILE—using sketches, simple writing, layout techniques, photocopying etc.

- (v) Participated in a photography contest under the supervision and guidance of a Resource Person.

Recommendations

The participants, senior level persons holding important positions in their home organisations, were able to suggest a few points for their own organisations as well as for the ICA. Some of the important recommendations were :

- Keeping in view the good work being done by the ICA and the ILO in the field of cooperative development with special reference to cooperative education



Ms. Lennie Manzano, resource person, introducing a topic with aid of several visual aids.

and training in the Region, the Workshop was of the view that still a lot of work needs to be done to evolve specific policy on cooperative training so that responsibilities are given to national cooperative organisations to provide education and training facilities to members of cooperative societies at the grassroot level;

- The national cooperative organisations and the national cooperative training institutions should try to establish National Centre of Cooperative Training Management in their respective countries in order to provide scientific and proper education

and training opportunities to trainers.

- The ICA, together with its member-organisations, should work towards establishing an International Centre of Co-operative Training Management with a view to providing trainers and educators.
- National cooperative organisations and training centres should lay more emphasis on introducing more of audio-visual techniques in their programmes.
- Audio-visual resource centres should be developed at the national organisations.
- National cooperative organisations and training centres and department should get together to establish a central material production unit in order to bring in quality, uniformity and a better coordination.

The Workshop was inaugurated by the Chief of the Bureau of Cooperative Development, Mrs. Nelia Gonzalez. The Chairman of the Cooperative Union of the Philippines, Brig. Gen Arcadio S Lozada distributed the Graduation Certificates and addressed the participants at the concluding session of the workshop.

The Workshop was directed by Mr. Daman Prakash, Education Officer (AVA), ICA ROEC. Atty Manual F Versoza, Secretary General, of the CUP collaborated with him in the conduct of the workshop.

ICA CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN OSLO

The ICA Central Committee dealt essentially with the preparation for the Congress which will be held in Hamburg from 15th to 18th October, 1984. The theme of this Congress is "Cooperatives in a Changing World" to be developed from three different approaches: Global Problems and Cooperatives,

Cooperatives are Changing and The ICA Plans its Own Evolution. The 173 participants attending the meeting in the Conference Centre of the Hotel Scandinavia in Oslo from 13th-14th April, represented cooperative organizations of 42 countries.

Congress Papers on Past Activities and the Future work programme

On the 15th October, a report on the activities of the Alliance during the four years since the Moscow Congress (Congress Paper No. 1) will be presented by Ms. Francoise Baulier, the Interim Director of the Alliance. This will be followed by the presentation of Congress Paper No. II, on the ICA's Work Programme for the period 1985-1988, by Mr. Yvon Daneau, General Secretary of the "Desjardins Caisses Populaires" Movement in Canada. A motion on the working methods of the ICA, presented as a Central Committee motion, will then be put to the vote. Various modifications were discussed and accepted by the Central Committee in Oslo. It should be noted that, on the intervention of Mr. J. Lacroix, President of the FNCC (France), this document was relieved of its superfluous material. In addition, Mr. W. Briganti, Chief of the International Department of LEGA (Italy), mentioned the need to revise the Rules. Several delegates joined together to request that the "Movement Desjardins" be warmly thanked for having made it possible for Mr. Daneau to prepare the report.

Global Problems and Cooperatives

On Tuesday, 16th October, Mr. M. Trunov, President of Centrosoyus (USSR), will present Conference Paper No. III, entitled "Global Problems and Cooperatives", which has been prepared by his organization after consultation with several other organizations.

Emphasis will be placed on the relationship and interdependence between the fundamental problems of our times and the different cooperative milieu. This is one of the key documents of the Congress. After this presentation, a specific motion will be proposed as a Central Committee motion and will be put to the vote. A motion on Peace will also be put to the vote as a Central Committee motion. We should remember that the draft resolution on Peace presented during the Central Committee Meeting at Prague in October, 1983 did not obtain the consensus. The motion for Hamburg was finalized by the ICA Executive Committee after they had received several different texts, so that only one document will be presented to the Congress on the subject. The Central Committee accepted the version proposed by the Executive Committee.

The Evolution of Cooperative

On Wednesday, 17th October, a well-known speaker from outside the Cooperative Movement will present an expose on the economic context of the evolution of cooperatives. This expose will be followed by the presentation of four case studies of cooperatives which have had to undergo a restructuring process in order to adapt to the new economic environment; A speaker from the Cooperative League of the USA will consider the problems of agricultural cooperatives in the States; Mr. P. Smith, from the ICIF, those of Insurance Cooperatives; Mr. E. Rantalla of EKA Cooperative Finland, those of Consumers Cooperatives and Mr. I Pramov from the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria, the particular situation of cooperatives in socialist countries. None of these studies will be discussed, but a motion on cooperative research, referring to "cooperatives in the Year 2000", will be proposed to the assembly by the Swedish Coopera-

tive Movement. Systematic studies can contribute to uncovering and implementing, in the shortest possible time, counter-measures against the numerous difficulties affecting cooperatives.

Motions from the Member Organizations

A certain number of motions from member organizations will also be submitted to Congress. In favour of equality for women within the Cooperative Movement, on promoting international commercial exchanges between cooperatives, on the International Youth Year, on collaboration between the ICA and the United Nations and on the promotion of cooperatives. However the Central Committee decided that it was within its jurisdiction to accept, in principle, a motion proposed by the International Cooperative University, dealing with the creation of a series of anthological publications on the diverse aspects of the Cooperative Movement. Nevertheless, no date nor budget has yet been attributed to this activity.

The ICA Director

The Central Committee was brought up-to-date on the work undertaken by the Search Committee, in charge of recruiting a new Director. Mr. L. Wilkinson, Chief Executive of the Cooperative Union of UK and Chairman of the Committee reported that 28 candidates had applied for the position from which the Committee had drawn up a short-list of four applicants whose qualifications corresponded to those required. These candidates will be interviewed before the month of July, 1984.

Future Meetings

The dates and locations of the next three Central Committee Meetings were also announced. Besides the meetings which will take place in Hamburg at the same

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time as Congress, Central Committee will meet in Washington from 12th-19th October 1985 and in Basle in 1986. Mr. Morgan Williams, President of the Cooperative League of the USA, took the occasion of the announcement of the Washington meeting to invite the Auxiliary Committees to hold their meetings at the same time as that of the Central Committee. It will be the first time ICA meetings have been held in the USA.

Vote of Thanks

The welcome given in Oslo by the Norwegian Cooperative Movement was particularly warm and efficient. Several delegates stressed how much the Alliance was indebted to Norway for the active participation of Mr. Peder Soiland, the Vice-President of the Alliance, who was President of the Federation of Norwegian Consumer Cooperatives for more than 20 years.

The recreational activities laid on for the members of the Central Committee gave a particularly varied idea of Norwegian art, gastronomy, culture, history and folklore. These included a visit to the Town Hall where the ICA Delegates were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Oslo, a trip to Vigeland Park and a display of dancing by the "Sogn og Fjordane" folk group.

DONORS' MEETING HELD IN OSLO

A Meeting of representatives of cooperative organizations and institutions supporting cooperative development in the Third World took place on Monday, 9th April, at the Seamen's Conference Centre outside Oslo. The participants were presented with a summary of the results of the Enquiry on Assistance to Cooperative Development which the ICA Secretariat had carried out by means of a questionnaire which had a 48% answer rate. Discussions took place on the role of cooperatives in the national development policies of developing countries, cooperative legislation and other conditions in the Third World, and areas of collaboration between the ICA and its member organizations. It was considered essential for different organizations working on similar projects in the same country to combine their efforts in order to make the best use of available resources and avoid wastage. Organizations from the following eight countries were present: Canada, Finland, France, Kenya, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA. Also present were the three Regional Directors and Mr. Tom King'Asia, Chairman of the Regional Council for East, Central and Southern Africa, as well as the members of the Cooperative Development Committee —Conclusions drawn from the

various discussions will help in finalizing the ICA work programme in the field of development assistance especially regarding the role of the Regional Offices. Participants were informed of two important grants for supporting ICA activities in cooperative development, one from the CUC (Canada) to the Regional Office in Delhi (100,000 Canadian Dollars over a period of two years) and the other from the CCC (Canada) to the Regional Office in Abidjan (300,000 Canadian Dollars over a three years period)—Other potential means of assistance were discussed and tribute was paid to the steady support which the ICA has been receiving from the Swedish Cooperative Movement for the past 25 years.

Conclusions

1. A more comprehensive in-depth study of donor involvement in cooperative development in the third World would be undertaken by the ICA.
2. Greater efforts be made to involve more cooperative organizations in the industrialized countries in supporting cooperative development in the Third World.
3. Possibilities should be sought as to how Cooperative organizations in the industrialized countries could persuade their Governments to earmark more funds for cooperative development.
4. Efforts be made both at the political and technical levels to persuade the United Nations, the E.E.C. and other international organizations to provide funds for supporting ICA and its member organisations in cooperative development programmes.
5. The ICA Cooperative Development Policy should be reflected in the work of the Regional Offices (i.e. the ICA Regional

Offices should implement the ICA Cooperative Development Policy).

6. There is need for greater co-ordination through better information systems, of assistance for cooperative development at the following levels :
 - (a) the national level in the recipient countries,
 - (b) the national level in the industrialised countries.
 - (c) the international level.
7. In all Cooperative development programmes a common memorandum of understanding outlining the long term objectives for cooperative development be included as part of any development agreement so as to ensure democratic and self-reliant character of Cooperatives.
8. The Regional Offices should work toward developing their consultancy capacities. In this context it was decided that member-organizations requiring such consultancy services should meet at least part of the costs.
9. Greater efforts be made to increase Regional Cooperation among the developing countries.
10. Greater efforts be made by the ICA to support member-organizations in the Third World in influencing government policies on cooperative development and safeguarding Cooperative values.
11. ICA should assist member-organizations in the developing countries in their efforts to persuade the Governments in those countries to increase their funding for Cooperative development and any external support made available to the Governments for Cooperative development be channelled to the movement without any artificial or bureaucratic restraints.
12. The ICA and its Regional Offices should assist cooperative donor organizations in their development programmes by providing such services as :
 - (a) research studies,
 - (b) relevant data and information,
 - (c) project ideas,
 - (d) project formulation,
 - (e) evaluation,
 - (f) contacts with governments and local organizations.
13. The ICA should play a bigger role at the level of world organizations to project a better image for the Cooperative movement.
14. The composition of the Cooperative Development Committee of the ICA be reconsidered.
15. In those developing countries where there are no national Cooperative Apex Organizations, the ICA and its Regional Offices should assist in establishing such structures.
16. The ICA Regional Offices should make greater efforts to identify real Cooperative needs in the various sectors of Cooperatives in the developing countries.
17. In an effort to enhance movement to movement support and support from the United Nations and other organizations, the ICA should assist Cooperative leaders in the developing countries to identify and work out projects proposals for funding.

18. Cooperative organizations in the industrialized countries dealing with development aid should establish, at their national level, joint coordinating Committees in order to persuade their Governments allocate more funds for Co-operative development in a more streamlined approach.

FIELD EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

At the Regional Workshop of Field Education Development (FED) Material held at VMNICM, Pune, during February 1984, the participants were requested to develop plans for adaptation and use of CEMAS-FED Material in their respective countries particularly at the field level. The country groups of the participants had accordingly prepared action proposals which were to be revised and submitted by their sponsoring organisations to the ICA ROEC. ICA ROEC have received news that Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines are taking keen interest in organising national level workshops for the adaptation and use of CEMAS-FED Approach and the Material.

The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Pune has submitted a Field Project in Member Education and Development for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) of Maharashtra State. The Union has also asked for assistance from the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and ICA-CEMAS for training of trainers and supply of educational materials and equipments.

ICA REGIONAL CENTRE EMPLOYEES COOPERATIVE SOCIETY COMPLETES FIFTEEN YEARS

The ICA Regional Centre

Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society has completed fifteen years of its useful service to the members on 18th July 1984. Established on 18th July 1969, the Society has encouraged members to save and helped them in their needs by providing timely credit. A salient feature of the society is that it meets all the credit requirements of its members with its own funds.

The society celebrated its 15th anniversary at a specially convened meeting on 18th July 1984. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Dharm Vir, President of the Society and by Mr. R B. Rajaguru, ICA

Regional Director for South-East Asia.

ICA ROEC FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The following educational activities will be carried out by the ICA ROEC in the Region during the period July to December 1984 :

1. ICA/CUAC/IDACA Regional Seminar on Increasing Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock Industries Through Cooperatives and Rationalisation Process

(Continued on page 27)

SCHEDULED PROGRAMME OF ICA CONGRESS AND OTHER MEETINGS

1984

October 10th—12th	Hamburg	ICIF Conference
October 11th—12th	Hamburg	Women's Committee
October 11th	Hamburg	CICOPA Consumers' Committee AGITCOOP
October 12th	Hamburg	Joint Conference-Education and Women's Committee Fisheries Committee Working Party on Co-operative Librarians and Documentation Officers International Liason Committee on Co-operative Thrift and Credit International Co-operative Banking Committee
October 12th—13th	Hamburg	International Housing Committee
October 13th	Hamburg	International Committee on Agricultural Co-operatives Working Party on Co-operative Press
October 14th	Hamburg	ICA Central Committee
October 15th—18th	Hamburg	ICA Congress
1985		
Last week of April	Buenos Aires	6th International Conference for Co-operative Thrift & Credit
October 12—19th	Washington	ICA Central Committee

Women's Activities in Fishery Cooperatives in Sri Lanka

The President of the Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation and several other cooperative leaders from fishery cooperatives in Sri Lanka have had the opportunity of studying the fishery cooperatives in Japan and Republic of Korea. Among other things, they have observed the women's activities in fishery cooperatives in those countries. On the initiative of the President of the Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation, women's groups were formed in a selected group of fishery cooperatives as demonstration units to :-

- (a) promote family health.
- (b) organise pre-schools for children.
- (c) raise the economic standard of the family by setting up cottage industries.
- (d) build up the concept of savings and thrift.
- (e) elevate cultural and social habits.

Promotion of Family Health

With the cooperation and assis-

tance of government agencies, education on health, family care, and nutrition have been afforded to the member families, at the request of the women's group, the Ministry of Fisheries has provided wells and latrines.

Pre-schools for Children

The pre-schools which were started on a voluntary basis have now made considerable progress. Buildings to house the pre-schools have been temporarily provided by the members. The Ministry of Social Services and the Department of Probation and Child Care Services have registered the pre-schools. A grant of Rs. 15/-per child is paid by the Government and the Department has trained the pre-school teachers at the School of Social Work. Further, issues of free milk powder have been made by the Ministry of Social Services and the Department of Probation and Child Care Services.

Certain women's groups have organised open air variety shows by the pre-school children on festive occasions.

Cottage Industries

The members of the women's groups engage in cottage industries which are suited for their different districts. Cottage industries for the making of dried fish, coir rope, bobbin lace, fruit processing (wine making) and poultry breeding are some of the activities undertaken by the women's groups to supplement their family income.

Savings and Thrift

The members of fishery cooperatives had failed to practice savings and thrift inspite of the education programmes that were conducted earlier. But with the action taken by the women's groups, savings have been effected by the women in Banks.

As shown above, various better living activities organised by the women's group have played an important role in creating the foundation of self-reliant fisheries cooperatives during the last two years. The members of fishery cooperatives are taking a keener interest in the affairs of the societies. □

World Illiteracy

Efforts to eradicate world illiteracy during the First Development Decade were a disappointment, because at the end of the Decade there were more illiterate adults than at the beginning, despite the unprecedented growth of primary education in the 1950's and 1960's. The main reasons were high rate of population growth in the earlier years and the fact that the resources devoted to out-of-school education by governments and industry were inadequate.

It is not easy to decide whether to give priority to formal school education of children or to the out-of-school education of youth and adults, both of which are essential in their own way for the development process

The number of illiterates in the world is estimated at 824 million. The great majority of them are to be found in the Third World where 40 persons out of every 100 cannot read or write. In some countries the proportion of illiterates is as high as 90 per cent. Asia has 604 million illiterates—or 37.4 per cent of the adult population.

In most low-income countries only just over half of the school age children are enrolled, owing to lack of schools and teachers. Many leave school with little more than the ability to read and write. Many do not retain their literacy because of environmental conditions. Although many people value literacy highly, not all are able to achieve it. Experience shows that many who enrol, dropout due to the pressure of their environmental problems although others apply an extraordinary amount of effort.

In general, literacy programmes are only effective in the environment

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Educational Opportunities for Girls and Young Women

MRS. M. D.' CRUZ*

of the developing countries if there are economic and social motivations and if there is sufficient literature and reading time and facilities available in the communities in which the illiterates live.

Formal Education System in India

Prior to 1976 education was a state subject but in 1976 the constitution was amended to make education the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government continues to administer central universities, institutions of national importance, and other scientific and technical institutions and also has the responsibility for promoting education among the weaker sections.

Educational Policy

The Educational Policy, as spelled out in the National Policy is being implemented by the Central and State Governments. Most significant in these programmes are the universalisation of elementary education and the eradication of adult illiteracy.

For the discharge of its specific responsibility the Union (Central) Ministry of Education has been acting directly—through its various institutions to improve standards of education and training at various levels.

Educational Planning

In the previous Five Year Plans

education was taken to be a social service rather than an input in the development process. There was a change in the emphasis in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) wherein education was considered to be pivotal for the social and economic development of the country through the development of human resources. Girls were also included in the "weaker sections". Stress is also laid on the qualitative improvement of education including for youth, vocationalisation of secondary education, and strengthening of the evaluation machinery for implementation of educational programmes, so as to establish linkages between education, employment and development.

Literacy

In 1951, 16.6 per cent of the population in India could read and write. The percentage went up to 29.45 per cent in 1971 and to 36.17 per cent in 1981. Despite the rise in the literacy rate and the total number of illiterates has increased from 372.3 million in 1971 to 420.1 million in 1981, due to the ever growing population.

Elementary Education

The highest priority has been given to providing free elementary education to all children up to the age of 14 years.

An important component of the strategy for universalization is to

cover as much as possible of the non-enrolled and children who are drop-outs through non-formal out-of-school education.

Secondary Education

Education is free up to lower secondary (upto class X) in 11 States and seven Union Territories. It is free in six more States for girls. In one Union Territory, Chandigarh, lower secondary education is free in rural areas. Secondary lower education is free in all States and Union Territories for the children belonging to families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Education in the higher secondary stage (classes XI and XII) is free in six States and in seven Union Territories. It is free for girls in four States.

The 10+2+3 year pattern of education covers school and university education.

Technical Education

Trained manpower at middle-level is needed for a wide range of professional duties in various fields and diploma courses are offered in 340 polytechnics in engineering, technical and a few non-technological fields.

For professional engineers and technologists 182 engineering colleges offer courses leading to bachelor's degrees.

There are 96 institutions offering post-graduate courses. For those already in service there are also part-time courses.

About 30 institutions, mostly in the university sector, offer courses at different levels in management and business administration and have an annual admission capacity of about 1200.

Vocational training/craftsmen

courses are offered at the industrial training institutes. Diploma courses are offered in the polytechnics which are widely spread over the country and are affiliated to the respective State Boards of Technical Education.

In five major towns there are Indian Institutes of Technology which provide higher education in engineering and technology. These institutions, along with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, admit about 2,000 students every year to post-graduate courses and 1,500 research scholars. In addition 70 other engineering colleges and university departments offer facilities for post-graduate and research. There are also 15 regional engineering colleges and a number of other technological institutions and polytechnics providing facilities for education in various branches of engineering and technology.

For specialised courses, e.g. in mining and metallurgy, industrial engineering, forge and foundry, and architecture, a number of courses exist. To integrate engineering education with practical training a number of "Engineering Colleges" and polytechnics are now offering "sandwich" courses in collaboration with industry. There are degree courses of 5½ years and diploma courses of 3½ years. To train teachers for polytechnics there are four technical teacher training institutes located in four different towns.

In 1981 the number of institutions conducting degree and diploma courses in engineering and technology were 152 and 140 respectively as compared to 53 and 89 in 1951.

Adult Education

The changing socio-economic conditions in the country demands overall development of human resources, hence the concept of adult

education has changed significantly. It is no longer confined to the three Rs. (Reading, Writing and Arithmetics). While determined efforts are being made to universalise elementary education upto the age of 14, educational facilities are being extended to the adult population to remedy their deprivation and to develop their potentiality.

Non-formal education for adults, particularly in the productive age group 15-35 are to receive priority to make an impact in raising levels of production and improving the economy. Weaker sections like women, scheduled castes and tribes, agricultural labour, slum dwellers and drought prone area residents are given special attention, besides providing basic literacy skills, programmes aim at improving functional skills and creating social awareness among the illiterate masses. Involvement will be secured in programmes of students and voluntary agencies which have showed their capacity to involve people effectively.

Women's Education

In recognition of the importance of education of girls and women in accelerating socio-economic development, the government has formulated a variety of measures from time to time in this direction, the result of which is that there has been a gradual but impressive progress of enrolment of girls over the plan periods and that the gap in the education of boys and girls appear to have been narrowing down in the last two decades. During the ten years period ending 1979-80, there had been an annual growth of 2.4 per cent in the enrolment classes I to V and four per cent in the classes VI-VIII.

The national policy resolution on adult education gives the highest priority to adult women in the age group 15+.

Educational Technology

The educational technology project aims at stimulation and promotion of an integrated use of mass media and instructional technology at all levels. Under this programme, which is assisted by the UNDP, a Centre for Educational Technology has been set up in the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Training methodology cells have been set up in 11 States, and will also be established in other States in a phased manner.

Scholarships

Foreign students are offered scholarships for higher education and training in India under various schemes.

At the secondary and university stages there are several programmes of scholarships to see talented children are not handicapped by economic factors from continuing their education at these levels. These programmes are implemented through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Research & Training

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) acts as the principal agency of academic advice to the Union Ministry of Education on matters pertaining to the qualitative improvement of school education.

In addition to its other work, the Council is engaged in implementing of five UNICEF assisted programmes related to elementary, community and nutrition education.

The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration has set up mainly to improve educational planning and administrative services in the country.

In addition there are other

research bodies at national level as well as other institutions for the development of Hindi and other modern Indian languages as well as for English and foreign languages.

Youth Services

The main objectives of the Central Government's youth policy are to provide young people with opportunities to make constructive contributions to the work of national reconstruction.

To mobilise the non student youth, 255 youth centres known as Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been sanctioned in various parts of the country. Their activities include non-formal education for young people in the age group 15-35 and their participation in creative activities, sports and physical education, particularly in the rural areas and community service.

The National Service Scheme, launched in 1969, aims at providing under-graduate students with opportunities for meaningful social service benefiting the community in a variety of fields.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The Committee on the Status of Women was appointed by the Government of India in 1971 to examine the changes which had taken place in the status of women as a result of the constitutional, legal and administrative measures adopted since independence (in 1947). Another purpose was to examine the impact of the complex processes of social change on various sections of Indian women, particularly in the rural sector. The Committee was further asked to make recommendations to enable women to play their full and proper role in building up the nation.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has published the committee's Report in summary form. The present paper gives only extracts regarding the findings relating to the educational development of girls and women.

Progress of Women's Education Quantitative Aspects

Enrolment

The constitutional directive to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years has remained unfulfilled till now. Education experts admit that this failure is mainly due to the slow progress of education among girls and other weaker sections of society.

In the age of group 6-11, 66% of the girls were in school at the end of the Fourth Plan Period (1969-70 to 1973-74). In the age group 11-14, the figure was only 22. The comparative figures for boys were 100% and 48% respectively.

As compared to the pre-independence period the progress of women's education has been phenomenal. In 1947 the number of girls enrolled in primary schools was 3,475,165 or 83% of all girls in the educational system.

The middle schools had an enrolment of only 321,000 or 9% of the total enrolment. The secondary schools had an enrolment of 281,000 or 7% of the total enrolment. Even though the Indian universities had proved to be more liberal than their western counterparts in administering women, their enrolment of 23,000 represented less than one-half of 1% of the total enrolment.

The number of girls per 100 boys at different levels in 1947 was : 36 at the primary level, 22 at the middle level, 14 at the secondary level and 19 at the university level.

By 1973-74 the position—which had changed tremendously—was as follows: at the primary level the number of girls enrolled was over 24.4 million (ratio 62 per 100 boys), at the secondary level over 4.5 million (ratio 43 per 100 boys), at the secondary level over 2.3 million (ratio 36 per 100 boys), and in colleges and universities about 0.9 million (ratio 31 per 100 boys).

In spite of this, there were some major weaknesses, as follows:

1. In classes I to V one girl out of three is out of school. The drop-out rate is also high; out of every 100 girls enrolled in class I only 30 reach class V.
2. In classes V to VIII only one girl out of five is at school. The steep fall from the enrolment of 66% of the population in the age group 6-11 to 22% in the age group 11-14 indicates the tremendous drop-out rate between the primary and the middle stages.
3. At the secondary stage the proportion of girls enrolled drops to only 12% of the population in the age group 14-17, which implies that only one girl out of eight is at school. Secondary education is mostly confined to children from upper and middle class families in the urban areas and rural areas.
4. At the university stage, the proportion of girls is higher at the post-graduate than at the under-graduate level. In professional enrolment in teaching, medicine and fine arts, but meagre enrolment in commerce, law, agriculture or engineering. Higher education is even more confined to the urban upper and middle classes.

5. The all India average of drop-outs at different stages of the school system has always been higher for girls than for boys.

The gap between qualified men and women is declining more rapidly in higher education than at the school level. During 1965-66 the number of girls per thousand boys passing the matriculation increased from 12 to 31. At the first degree level the increase has been from 18 to 43, at the second degree level from 14 to 32, and for doctorates from 4 to 19. For professional degrees the increase was from 9 in 1950-51 to 16 in 1965-67. In professional education the only courses open to women before independence were medicine, education, nursing and law. Admission to engineering and technology became possible only after 1948. Considering the late start, women's success in these courses has been significant. Similarly, women's entry into research, which was mainly a post-independence development, is satisfactory.

Growth of Institutions

In the period after 1960-61, exclusive institutions for girls multiplied rapidly, increasing from 10.3% of the total educational institutions to 29% by 1967-68. However, schools for girls suffer from some adverse features, such as, inadequate teaching facilities and low standards, particularly for subjects like science and mathematics. The rapid increase of women's colleges from 81 in 1953-54 to 435 in 1971-72 have introduced a number of institutions with very low enrolment—250 colleges have less than 500 students, 55 have less than 100 and are not financially viable; they provide low standards of teaching. These problems have been caused by a policy of encouraging women's colleges by reducing eligibility conditions for recognition

and provision of financial assistance by universities and government.

Women Teachers

It has always been recognised that increasing the number of women teachers is an essential condition for the development of women's education. In 1947 only 14.4% of school teachers were women. In 1973-74 their proportion had increased to 26% in primary schools, 17% in middle schools and 30% in secondary schools and in universities and colleges the increase was from 8.5% in 1950-51 to 15% in 1970-71, the highest representation being in education (23.9%), arts (19.7%) and medicine (19.2%). They constituted 13.6% of the university teaching staff in sciences and 10.8% in law, their position in other faculties being negligible.

The low proportion of women among primary school teachers is mainly due to the difficulties women have to face in serving in rural areas caused by resistance from their families, the fear of insecurity in villages, and the lack of physical amenities.

Literacy

In spite of all the expansion that has taken place in the formal education system, the vast majority of Indian women have remained outside of all education and are illiterate. While the female literacy rate has increased from 0.69% in 1901 to 18.4% in 1971 and the number of literate females per thousand males from 68 to 435, the number of illiterate women has also increased from 161.9 million in 1950-51 to 215.3 million in 1970-71. The comparable figures for illiterate males are 139.9 million and 172 million.

Attitudes to Women's Education

Social attitudes to women's

education vary from acceptance to absolute indifference. According to the committee's survey only 16.8% of the respondents felt that girls should not be given any education, but 64.5% observed that girls should not go in for higher education, even if they are very intelligent. About 77.5% both male and female—supported compulsory education for girls upto the 8th class. It was found that acceptance of girl's education was highest among the middle-class in the urban areas. A small section of affluent families oppose women's education for traditional reasons, but others regard it as an accomplishment and a symbol of modernisation.

A large majority of girls have to undertake domestic chores and look after their younger brothers and sisters. Others are engaged in earning for the family by working as domestic servants, or in factories, etc. Other reasons for adverse attitudes to girls education are early marriages or betrothals, though these are on the decline.

The strongest social support for girls' education comes from its increasing demand in the marriage market. About 54.5% of the respondents in the survey stated that education helped to improve the girls' marriage prospects. The relationship between marriage prospects and education, however, operates in different ways, since it is considered necessary to find bridegrooms with higher education, this means an increase in dowry, hence many parents withdraw their girls from school after the primary stage.

Other Imbalances in Education Development

Education can eliminate socio-economic inequalities, but it can also introduce a new kind of inequality between those who have it and those who do not.

Apart from the sharp increase in the number of illiterate women, and the disparity in educational development between rural and urban areas, there are severe imbalances in educational development between advanced and backward classes, and between regions. Imbalances in women's education and literacy are the consequences of these regional disparities, which reflect to a great extent, variations in regional attitudes to women.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR WOMEN

In all the countries of the Region there are Cooperative Training Colleges at various levels, which cater to the needs of cooperative personnel. Cooperative Member Education is usually imparted through short seminars to members and office-bearers of cooperative societies.

As far as women go, there are no separate statistics to show to what extent they receive cooperative training and education along with men. However, since only few women are employees of cooperatives, it is safe to assume that only few receive cooperative education and/or training.

Regarding member education, classes and other forms of education are arranged by the cooperatives at all levels. In mixed societies both men and women participate in these activities.

In the case of urban women or women who are employed in offices, factories etc., along with men, we find that the women become members of employees' thrift and savings societies, consumers cooperatives, school-teachers cooperatives, etc. However, where women feel the need to earn supplementary incomes through producer-type or income-generating activities, they often tend to form their own

exclusively women's societies. Let us see how women are informed and educated in some of the countries of the Region.

Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Jatiya Mahila Samabaya Samity Ltd (The Women's National Society), has a programme to educate members and train women cooperative employees, i.e., instructors, accountants and management personnel in the cooperative college and the eight cooperative zonal institutes. Training in crafts is provided to women cooperators in various crafts at the training units at national, secondary and primary level. Rural women are also trained in the primary-level training units.

Show-rooms-cum training centres are set up for the goods produced by the women's societies. Most schemes of the national women's society are financed by the government.

India

In India there is an on-going women's education programme which is directed and supervised by the National Cooperative Union of India, which is the apex cooperative organisation in the country. Under this programme, which is undertaken by the Women's Wings within the State Cooperative Unions in approximately 11 States in the country, lady development officers and/or lady instructors hold regular member education classes for the members and prospective members of women's societies, as well as for the office-bearers. Classes are usually of two or three hours duration over a period of five to ten days, and the Lady Instructors usually conduct these in the societies. In addition, short seminars are held at various levels, district and state level, and less frequently at national level (all India seminars).

The lady cooperative department officers and instructors can be trained at the NCUI's Centre for Cooperative Education or the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute for Cooperative Management, or at the training centres and colleges in their own States. They can also attend refresher courses etc. along with the male instructors working in the member education scheme.

At the NCUI there is a lady director in charge of the women's education programme.

Indonesia

In Indonesia the Directorate General of Cooperatives has a Women's Wing which conducts a programme of education and training for women at provincial level. DEKOPIN (The National Cooperative Union) also conducts a similar programme. DEKOPIN has its own women's committee which deals with women's affairs.

DHARMA WANITA an organisation composed of the wives of civil servants also sponsors women's cooperatives of various types and included in the services provided to these cooperatives are cooperative education and training

Japan

In Japan women are members of the consumers cooperatives. The Japanese Consumer Cooperative Union (JCCU) has a National Member Activities Committee, which is an advisory group to the Board of the JCCU, and is assigned the main responsibility—members activities. The Committee has several sub-committees, including the home book-keeping sub-committee and the goods investigation sub-committee

The member education programme is conducted through seminars, conferences, etc. Once a year a National Members' Meeting of two

days' duration is held for exchange of information. Specialised courses on home book-keeping and other subjects are held regularly. Training of women group leader is given importance in all sectors of the movement, to make activities such as joint buying, protests against rising prices of consumer goods and related consumer protection activities effective. All member activities are conducted by women, and are strongly supported by the consumers' movement.

In the agricultural and fisheries' sectors women are usually the members of the women's associations which are attached to the primaries. The Women's Associations at primary level are federated at the prefectural and national level, and are strongly supported by the cooperatives at all levels. Here too educational activities are concentrated on training group leaders, and various group activities which are aimed at bringing about better socio and economic conditions to enable families to attain better living standards. As and when specialists in nutrition, health or other specific subjects are required the movement and the government extension workers and other qualified people provide these.

Malaysia

In Malaysia the organisations which work to promote women's involvement in cooperatives are ANGKASA (The National apex cooperative organisation) which has women's units; the Department of Cooperative Development the Farmers Organisation Authority and the Cooperative Union of Malaysia—the latter deals with women in urban areas. All of these include in their activities cooperative education and training. Although women are not the members of the fishery cooperatives, the Fisheries Development Authority (in 1980) decided to form a Women's Unit to encourage

the wives of fishermen to participate in the work of the fisheries cooperatives so as to raise the standard of living in the fishing community.

Philippines

In the Philippines there is a Philippine Federation of Women for Cooperatives which imparts cooperative education to its members. Recently, the Cooperative Union of the Philippines also formed a Women's Committee. In the Philippines there are many women employees within the cooperatives, and we find, therefore, that women are frequently included in cooperative training programmes held by the different institutions.

Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka there are Women's Committees at all levels including at society level. The members of these committees are trained to to develop leadership among them. Consumer education is combined with economic and other activities such as, for example, improved kitchens, income-generating activities, etc. to enable women to contribute towards bringing about better standards of living in the communities in which they live.

Conclusion

Over the last decade there has been a steady increase in the involvement of women in cooperatives in several countries of the Region. In July 1975, in support of UN International Women's Year, the ICA ROEC held a Regional Conference on the "Role of Women in Economic Development" in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Following the Conference, women's committees were established at national level in a number of countries, and today such committees exist in : Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Japan and India had women's committees even prior to 1975.

The women's committees, which are voluntary bodies, are meant to advise the national cooperative organisations on the forms of action to be taken for accelerating women's participation in cooperatives; they are also meant to act as an extension arm of the cooperatives. For a variety of reasons the scope and functions of these committees has been limited. What is needed to bring women into the mainstream of cooperative activity is a ready-made infrastructure—which the cooperatives in the countries of the Region have and a regular machinery set up through which women can be meaningfully involved in cooperatives.

What should the main thrust of cooperative programme for women be? Programmes would have to be many-sided to meet the diversified needs of women as housewives and mothers, as wage earners in income-generating cooperatives, as consumers etc.

One of the best ways of providing housewives with information and education on these various aspects is through the project approach. This has proved very successful in Sri Lanka where a Pilot Project for Women in Consumer Education through Cooperatives was started in 1979 with Swedish assistance. Women in selected multi-purpose cooperative societies in urban and rural areas were educated in consumer awareness, nutrition, health and hygiene, child-care, means of supplementing the family income, consumer protection and consumer education relating to the functions and services provided by the society, etc. Education was imparted through various techniques such as discussion groups, seminar, workshop and others from a specially produced educational material, lectures by specialists in the fields covered by the project, etc. Women's committees were set up at all levels, and

leadership training was given an important focus in the project activities.

A Women's Mobilization Pilot Project has recently been started in India with the overall objective of improving the social and economic status of women in the two selected project areas.

In Thailand there is an on-going project for the wives of members of the agricultural cooperatives in a selected area. The aim is to help women to earn supplementary incomes, and to involve members' families in the work of the cooperatives.

International cooperative and related agencies, should in combination with the national cooperative organisations, women's organisations and other bodies working for women's welfare, sponsor and support projects which can enable women to play their full part in the development process through their active participation in cooperatives.

Apart from the project approach which initially covers women in selected areas, women members of cooperatives can be organised into groups and given leadership training. They can be given information through especially prepared material relating to the operational aspects of the society and the services it provides, so that they can understand how their cooperatives can help to alleviate their problems. They should be provided with discussion forums of various types—at some of which the society's management and other staff should inform them about the cooperative policies and programmes, so that they can discuss and decide upon the fields in which they can actively contribute. They should receive guidance on the types of activities they can undertake in the field of consumer protection, savings, etc.

In Japan women in the Con-

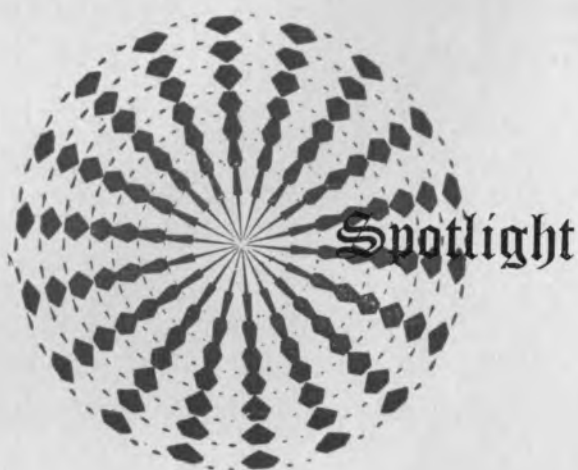
sumers' Movement outnumber men as members, and they are responsible for conducting all member activities. These include: home book-keeping, testing of goods by usage etc. All the resultant information is submitted to, and made use of by the Japanese Consumer Cooperative Movement. Home economics subjects, cultural classes, hobby classes etc. are held for all age groups, and through "Han" or neighbourhood groups cooperative activity is a continuous process.

Women in the Japanese agricultural and fisheries' sectors are usually not the members of the cooperatives, but of the Women's Associations which are attached to the primaries. They have their own structure from grass-root to national level, but are linked to the cooperatives at all levels, and the activities they carry out in support of the cooperatives are strongly supported by the Movement.

There is a good collaboration between the Women's groups in the different sectors, all of whom work for better living through cooperatives.

In the other countries of the Region women, especially those belonging to the lower income brackets, are largely involved in earning supplementary incomes through income-generating cooperatives. These women generally prefer to form their own exclusively women's societies, and they need training in specific skills related to the goods they produce. In addition they need business training to enable them to run their societies efficiently. Training for cooperative employees is another field where women lack opportunities to enable them to reach management level.

(Continued on page 23)



MUDIALLY FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.*

About 15 kilometers south of the sprawling city of Calcutta is located the small village of Mudialy, in the Gardenreach constituency of the District of 24-Parganas, West Bengal State. Couple of centuries back during Warren Hastings time, the village and the area around constituted the abode of well-to-do Zamindars and businessmen both Indian and British who lived here in their farm houses in luxurious style. Soon the metropolis started growing fast, a little up in the North, around Fort Williams, providing vast opportunities for the developing commerce and industry. The population also moved upwards, abandoning their garden houses in favour of the city dwellings closer to their places of business. The gardens soon withered out. The soil was dug deep for excavating construction material for the city, leaving behind vast areas of shallow marshy land and ditches. With abundance of water around, the ditches developed into perennial lakes and ponds and attracted the fishermen to settle around them. The small village of Mudialy is one such fishermen's habitat, having a population of about 500 households.

The Society

The Cooperative Society was

*Prepared by Mr. R.D. Bedi, Director, Cooperative Division, Council for Social Development, New Delhi.

formed in November 1961 with its area of operation extending to Mudialy and Garden Reach Municipality with an initial membership of 55 and a share capital of Rs. 550. The State Government contributed a share capital of Rs. 4,000 which was

later raised to Rs. 7,000. Over the last two decades, the Society has made tremendous progress and has emerged as one of the best fishermen's cooperative societies in the country, with a sound financial base as is clear from relevant statistical data given below:

Financial Progress of the Society

S. No.	Item	As on June 30, 1980	As on June 30, 1983
(i)	Share Capital	27,870	46,920
(ii)	Reserve and other Funds	358,038	597,681
(iii)	Income from sale of fish	843,173	1217,525
(iv)	Undistributed profits	844,515	1298,421
(v)	Income from interest on bank deposits.	40,627	23,125
(vi)	Net profit	288,811	350,885

Apart from share capital, the Government gave very little financial aid to the Society in the early period of its development. Only in 1964-65, the Government gave a small loan of Rs. 3002 to it for purchase of craft and gears and construction of a shed. The amount was properly utilized and returned as scheduled. Thus, almost the entire financial strength was gained by the Society on the basis of good management of resources and maintenance of internal discipline. In recent years, however, the Government has been more bountiful in assisting the fishermen's

societies and loans and subsidies have started flowing in. During 1982-83 only, the Society got Government grants of Rs. 19,300 by way of managerial subsidy, drought relief and for starting a hatchery.

Giving of grants to institutions which are financially very strong, might raise some eyebrows. The grant given for the development of a modern hatchery to introduce induced breeding techniques can be justified as a promotional activity. The managerial grant and grant for drought relief may not, however,

Source	Area	Period of lease	Lease money per year
PWD	25 acres	5 years	Rs. 4,000
Port Trust	110 acres	1 year	Rs. 50,000
Municipal Committee	5 acres	1 year	Rs. 10,000
	140 acres		Rs. 64,000

In addition, 5½ acres of water areas was purchased by the Society, a few years back, out of its surplus.

be strictly justified specially when the Society is fully viable and has good surplus and reserves

Lease of Waters

The Society has taken on lease 145½ acres of water area from various sources as above.

Fish Culture

The fish production cycle practiced by the Society consists of three phases-nursery, rearing and stocking. Smallest of the ponds close to the village are used for nursery. Just before the monsoon, the pond is dried up by pumping out the water, the bottom is ploughed and limed. With the rains setting in the ponds get filled up again. The breeder fish are let into these ponds who lay eggs in the rainy season. Soon the eggs break into spawns. About a week after hatching, the spawns are transferred to medium-sized rearing tanks. In three weeks the

spawns flow into fingerlings which are transported to the big water areas called 'stocking tanks'. After three-four months the fingerlings gain weight upto half a kilogram and are fit to be harvested and marketed. It may, however, be mentioned that the spawns produced by the Society are not enough to meet its requirements. Moreover, the Society arranges its own hatching only during the rainy season whereas the liberation of fingerlings has to be made throughout the year. Most of its requirements are, therefore, purchased from outside, mainly from Bankura, which has stimulated breeding facility and also from the State Fisheries Federation.

As mentioned earlier, the government has given a grant to the Society to develop its own modern hatchery in which spawns can be produced round the year through induced hatching techniques. Such a hatchery would help the Society in maintaining a continuous supply of

Progress in Income and Profits

Year	Income from sale of fish (Rupees)	Net profit (Rupees)
1976-77	324,776	111,680
1977-78	370,175	12,217
1978-79	504,329	49,815
1979-80	843,673	288,811
1982-83	1,217,525	350,885

fingerlings for liberation throughout the year.

The Society is practising a composite culture in the sense that it is breeding not only the Indian major carps viz. Katla, Rohu and Mrigel, but also the silver carp, the grass carp and cyprinus carpio. It is reported that the new variety of carp fetches higher price and is more profitable.

Poaching is another problem which is very common in the whole of West Bengal. rather in the whole country. The Society has, therefore, engaged a team of 18 watch and ward men to guard the fish area against theft. Two jeeps have been pressed into service to patrol the area and the watch and ward men have been given fire arms as well.

As a result of these measures namely adoption of advanced and scientific fish culture and watch and ward system, the income to the Society from the sale of fish and its net profits have increased.

Harvesting and Marketing

Harvest of fish is also done collectively by the members. The Society maintains the boats, nets and gears and engages the members in sufficient numbers to catch a controlled quantity of fish daily. The harvesting operation is thus conducted collectively and the entire fish caught is taken over by the Society for marketing.

An important feature of this society is that they do not carry the fish to the market for sale. Rather, the retailers comprising some members, but mostly the women folk belonging to the fishermen community, both of the house-holds of the members and non-members, come to the site of the catch and the Society rations out the catch mainly to retailers at a fixed price in such a way that the retailer will get a margin of about

Rs. 3 per kg. The Society also maintains two stalls of its own for retail sale at which about 15 per cent of the total catch of the day is sold at slightly concessional rates. Sales from the stalls are made mostly to very poor people and in small quantities.

The sale of 15 to 20 per cent of the daily catch at concessional rates is, in fact, a feature common to all fishery cooperatives in the State of West Bengal. The rate is normally indicated by the Collector and is only 20 to 25 per cent lower than the market rate. This does reduce the income of the cooperatives a little but it is in keeping with the social objectives of the cooperatives and their responsibility towards the rural poor to whom concessional fish is sold in small quantities.

Operational Economics

It would be interesting to work out here the economics of operations of the Society. The trading account of the Society for the year 1982-83 broadly reveals the following as the economics of the operations:

The statement indicates a gross profit of Rs. 547,000 in one year, the investment to income ratio

being 1 : 1.8, meaning 80 per cent profit in trading account over one year. Of course, an important reason of high profit is the concessional rate of lease money charged by the State Government and the Port Trust. As mentioned earlier, the Society is paying lease money at the rate of only Rs. 400 per acre to the PWD and the Port Trust. The lease money for the area taken on cooperative basis from municipal committee is on the other hand, Rs. 2500 per acre. The sound financial condition of the Society can, thus, be attributed, at least in part, to the concessional rate at which the State Government leases out the waters to it. Secondly, the Society has built up its own funds over the years and does not require to pay any interest on their working capital, which they would have, otherwise paid, if the amount had been raised by way of loan. Thirdly, the watch and ward arrangements of the Society are so strong that they have made the task of the poachers extremely difficult. It is, therefore, almost free from the malady of fish leakages from which most of the other Societies in the State are suffering badly.

Fourthly, the members have

admirably kept themselves under restraint in respect of their claim on wages, and are satisfied with a wage of Rs. 20 a day, even though the Society can afford to pay them more. They no doubt get a fairly good amount of ex-gratia payment and other benefits but such payments are made only after the gross profits have been worked out. Lastly, the Society has adopted more scientific methods of fish rearing, such as, the use of balanced seed, use of some artificial manuring, periodic netting and daily controlled catch. By experience the management knows the optimum quantity of fish which the market can absorb daily. They therefore catch only about 300 kg. of fish per day which can conveniently be sold in the market at a reasonable rate without creating either a glut or a scarcity. Still another good feature of this Society is its proximity to the Calcutta city and the consequent advantage of finding a ready retail market for fish. Whereas the fisheries in interior are required to shell out a big chunk of their income by way of marketing expenses, this one need not incur any expenditure on that account.

Management

The management of the Society is in the hands of an elected Managing Committee consisting of six members. There is no Government nominee on the Committee. The members of the Committee are fishermen and actual workers. Most of them are educated, though none has passed matriculation. Elections are mostly unanimous and seldom does a contest take place. The Committee is assisted by a Manager-cum-Accountant who is a graduate. Though he has not received any training, he has been maintaining faultless accounts which were found to be up-to-date and clean.

Successful operations of the

Operational Economics of the Society—1982-83

Expenses	Rs.	Income	Rs.
Lease money of tanks	53,219	Sale of Fish	1,217,525
Fish seed	158,563	Miscellaneous	
Maintenance of nets	12,865	income	15,915
Fishery Development	54,698		
Fuel	18,076		
Wages to members	263,900		
Labour charges to non-members	125,286		
Gross Profit	448,833		
Total	1,233,440		1,233,440

Society can be attributed almost entirely to the managing committee which consists of enlightened members capable of looking after the interests of a homogeneous community they are serving.

Socio-economic Impact on Members

The main advantage to the members is the employment which they get from the Society. Almost 63 per cent of the members of the Society are given some work or the other, may be of maintaining the tanks or putting the feed, transporting the fingerlings, periodic netting or catching of fish, or marketing of fish over most part of the year, on very lucrative wages. Out of 63 members, 15 are engaged in the retail marketing of fish, while the rest are engaged in the work of fishing proper including the netting and harvesting. Over the years, the Society has increased the wages paid to the members. The daily wages of the members from 1977-78 to September, 1982 were only Rs. 15 per day besides half kg. of fish. The members who were engaged in the retail marketing work were normally getting a margin of Rs. 2 per kg. From 1st October 1982, the Society has fixed a monthly wage of Rs. 750 for each of the 48 members engaged in the work of fishing proper. The per kg. margin for retailing fish has also been improved to Rs. 3 per kg. Apart from wages which are paid to the 63 members mentioned, above, all

the members, 101 in number are getting ex-gratia payment out of profit at the end of the year. The statement of accounts of the Society for 1982-83 indicates that members were paid an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 162,330 which comes to about Rs. 1600 per member. The members also get other benefits from the Society, viz.—

- (a) The Society is running a cloth shop in the office of the Society itself. During 1982-83 sales of cloth amounted to Rs. 88,623. This included mostly the non-controlled cloth. The members can, in case of necessity, purchase cloth from this shop on credit also.
- (b) The Society meets the entire educational expenses of the members and their relations not only sons and daughters, but brothers and sisters also. However, the members seldom send their children to school and the expenses of the Society under this head during the year 1982-83 amounted only to Rs. 4,114.
- (c) The Society meets the cost of medical aid for the treatment of members who get hurt on duty. A total amount of Rs. 2,372 was spent on this account during the year.

General Observations

The Society is probably the finest example of a successful cooperative among one of the most backward communities. The outstanding feature of the Society includes a very strong financial base which it has built over the years, very good benefits which the Society is providing to the members, progressive outlook of the Society and the management towards fish culture, a market-system free from exploitation and, above all, a democratically elected management

Five members of the Society were selected on random sampling basis in the course of the study. Four of them happened to be out of the 48 members who are getting regular monthly salary while one was working as a retailer of fish. Of them only one member was found to have taken advantage of the Society's policy of meeting the educational expenses. Medical aid was also availed of only by one member who got hurt while on duty. Two of the members got cloth from the cloth shop of the Society on a credit of Rs. 500/-each. Two of the respondents were not able to get any benefit from the Society except their salary and bonus. The fifth member who was working as a retailer of fish intimated that his daily net margin worked out on an average to be Rs. 15. □

Educational Opportunities for Girls and Young Women

(Continued from page 19)

As regards rural women, there is plenty of scope for involving them in various cooperative activities e.g., consumers, income-generating and savings and at the same time provide them with nutrition educa-

tion based on the foods they grow, supplemented if necessary by kitchen gardens, poultry rearing, cattle breeding, health and hygiene, child-care etc. Activities of the income-generating type combined with home budgeting can lead to small savings. In Japan, women often manage the farms and the household, hence they are trained in farm technology, and given

education in home economics subjects and consumers cooperation, as the agricultural sector has its own consumer stores which cater to the needs of farm people.

These are some of the things which should be included in cooperative programmes for women if they are to be meaningfully involved in the Cooperative Movement. □

REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

Bangladesh

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COOPERATIVES OF BANGLADESH

THE BJSU organised a conference of the representatives of coops of all sectors on the 1st day of Bengali New Year, 1391 (14th April, 1984). The conference discussed the problems and issues of the cooperative movement and adopted number of resolutions drawing attention of the Government to the problems faced by the cooperative movement. According to the decisions of the conference the Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union placed a number of recommendations to the Government for early solutions of the problems highlighted in the conference.

- A.K. M. Zahirul Haque

India

TAPESHWAR SINGH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NCUI

AT the annual general body meeting of the National Cooperative Union of India held in New Delhi on 6th May 1984, Mr. Tapeswar Singh was un-animously re-elected President of the NCUI for a term of three years. The general body was attended by 304 delegates representing 139 member institutions and three individual members.

The general body also elected Messrs Nirmal Bose, V.P. Singh, D.S. Bhuria, T. Prabhakaran and M.J. Shah as Vice-Presidents.

SYMPOSIUM ON TASK BEFORE COOPERATIVES IN SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN HELD

A Symposium on "Task Before Cooperatives in Seventh Five Year Plan" was held by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management in Pune on 14th June 1984. The Symposium was inaugurated by Mr. Tapeswar Singh, President of the National Cooperative Union of India. Inaugurating the Symposium Mr. Singh said that "while we are proud of the achievements of cooperative movement of India in economic as well as welfare activities we are at the same time conscious of the weaknesses in cooperative societies and the challenges facing the growth of the coop network as a system and as a democratic movement. The challenges in this regard would have to be faced with imagination, determination confidence and optimism in the Seventh Five Year Plan period."

The Symposium discussed papers on tasks before the cooperative movement, approach to cooperative development in the seventh plan, hope of cooperatives, cooperatives, planning and economic development, strategies for cooperative planning and development, and human resource development for cooperatives.

POND FISH INSURANCE SCHEME INTRODUCED BY FISHCOPFED

AFTER having successfully implemented the "Fishermen's Janata Personal Accident Scheme" the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOP-

FED) has now finalised a scheme of "Pond Fish Insurance" for the benefit of fish farmers' and fishermen. The formulation of this scheme also fulfils the implementation of the recommendation of Central Board of Fisheries that the National Federation should be fully involved in all schemes of insurance related to fishermen and fishery industry.

Implementation of this scheme would give a boost to pond fish production as the fish farmer would now be assured of risk cover and would be encouraged to make full investment for development of pond as well as inputs, to get more production.

The objectives of the scheme include—(a) provision of insurance cover to fish farmers/fishermen engaged in inland fish production against total loss of fish seed/fish in their tanks/ponds, (b) provision of insurance cover to financial institutions to protect their interest in case of insured loss and thus help recovery of loans advanced for inland fishery development, and (c) provision of insurance cover against total loss of fish seed in a hatchery owned by State Government, Fish Farmers' Development Agency, State Fishery Development Corporation etc.

NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR LIBRARIANS OF COOPERATIVE TRAINING COLLEGES HELD

A National Workshop for Librarians of Cooperative Training Colleges, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VMNICM) and National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) was held from 4th to 15th June 1984, in Pune by the NCCT and VMNICM. Fifteen participants attended the workshop, which was a follow-up of 1977 workshop. The workshop was addressed by Mr. B.K. Sinha, Director General and Executive

Vice-Chairman, National Council for Cooperative Training. Mr. B.D. Pandey, Librarian and Documentation Officer, ICA ROEC, Dr. S.G. Mahajan, Chief Librarian, and Head of the Department of Library and Information Science of Pune University were the principal resource persons of the workshop.

The objectives of the workshop were :

- (i) to discuss the present state of the functioning of the libraries/documentation services at VMNIC and CTCs,
- (ii) to expose the participants to the latest techniques of library management and administration services,
- (iii) to improve professional skills of the participants, and
- (iv) to motivate them to render better library services.

Workshop Methodology

Teaching - cum - participating technique was followed. More emphasis was given to group discussions.

Films on cooperative movement, public relations and librarianship was shown to the participants to give them an overview of services and management of modern library and information centres.

Subjects Covered

Based on information collected from the participants a need based syllabus was prepared. Subject areas discussed covering all aspects of theory and practice of library and documentation and information services with particular requirements of cooperatives. Special emphasis was given to providing documentation and information services to the readers and users education.

Practical Work

The workshop also provided guidance in practical work in classification, cataloguing, documentation, abstracting services, press cuttings, bibliography and use of audio visual aids.

Role plays on extension work, users orientations and public relations for librarians were also included in the practical assignments.

Study Visits

A study visit programme was arranged to the leading libraries in Pune.

Recommendations

- Based on the deliberations of the workshop an action plan should be drawn for the future follow-up of the participating librarians.
- It was suggested that an in depth study should be conducted of the libraries of the VMNIC and the Cooperative Training College, Pune and suggest measures for bringing about improvement in the years ahead. The recommendations of the in depth study should be incorporated in action plan for future working of libraries of the Cooperative Training Colleges of India. It was felt that as the Principals of Cooperative Training Colleges will be responsible for future follow-up, the action plan should be discussed during forthcoming conference of Principals.
- As part of participants extension programme the libraries of cooperative training colleges should function as state level cooperative library and information centres for promoting cooperative library development in various organisations/institutions of state at

various level. Similarly, VMNICM with collaboration of other national cooperative organisations should strengthen cooperative library, documentation, information system of India at national level.

Library Development in 7th Plan

At the symposium held on "Task before cooperatives during 7th five year plan" in Pune on 14th June, Dr. S.G. Mahajan, University librarian of Poona University, submitted a proposal for inclusion in 7th five year plan on the development of cooperative libraries, documentation and information services and system for India.

Japan

IDACA/CUAC TO HOLD SEMINAR ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COOPERATIVES FOR MALAYSIAN AND INDONESIAN COOPERATORS

A Seminar on Agricultural Development Through Cooperatives will be held by the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC) and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) in Tokyo, Japan, from October 17 to November 14, 1984, for Malaysian and Indonesian cooperators.

The seminar programme will include orientation on general aspects of agriculture and agricultural cooperatives in Japan; business activities undertaken by the Japanese agricultural cooperatives and study visits to agricultural cooperatives in Toyama prefecture.

CUAC/IDACA will bear costs of travel, board and lodging costs of the participants for the duration of the seminar.

Malaysia

CALL TO INTRODUCE CROP INSURANCE IN MALAYSIA

A call to introduce crop insurance in Malaysia was given at a Seminar on Crop Insurance and the National Agricultural Policy recently held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The seminar was inaugurated by Dato Sabarruddin Chik, Deputy Minister of Finance. Inaugurating the seminar, Dato Sabarruddin said the farmers and small land holders in the country should get their crops insured against floods, droughts, pests and diseases.

One of the main causes of poverty among farmers was the frequent losses suffered by them when the crops are destroyed by natural disease or pests. Any move to overcome this loss in income will definitely solve one of the country's social problems, the Minister added. He urged those in the agricultural, finance and insurance industry to work together to come up with a suitable scheme that would meet the needs and demands of the farmers and which would be compatible to the country's economic and political systems.

The seminar was organised by Pusat Latihan Insurans Malaysia and sponsored by the Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society.

Nepal

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR COTTON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN NEPAL

A technical assistance grant to Nepal for a feasibility study of a project designed to assist Government efforts to attain self-sufficiency in cotton lint and to utilize local raw materials in the textile and edible oil industry has been approved by the ADB.

The feasibility study will examine the expansion of cotton production and processing to satisfy—to the largest possible extent—the existing and planned requirements of cotton lint by the textile industry.

The ensuing project is expected to help (i) increase the incomes of small-holder farmers; (ii) reduce regional imbalances in development; (iii) save foreign exchange; (iv) provide additional employment, and (v) diversify agricultural production and improve land use under rainfed conditions.

OBITUARIES

JOSEPH EDWARD

Mr. Joseph Edward, Chairman of the Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative Organisation (SASCO), (formerly known as the Singapore National Cooperative Union) passed away in Singapore on 15th July 1984.

Mr. Edward was very closely associated with the ICA ROEC activities and was a member of the ICA Council for South-East Asia for several years.

CHONG THIN HUATT

Mr. Chong Thin Huatt, 63, a veteran cooperator of Malaysia, died in Kuala Lumpur on 21st June 1984. Mr. Huatt was an active cooperator and was the Chairman of the Consumer Committee for South-East Asia of the ICA ROEC. He represented Malaysia at the meetings of the ICA Auxiliary Committee on Consumer Cooperation.

J. C. WADHAWAN

Mr. J.C. Wadhawan, Chartered Accountant of M. Pal & Co. Auditors of ICA ROEC, passed away on 30th June in New Delhi. Mr Wadhawan was closely associated with the accounting and auditing activities of ROEC for more than a decade.

ICA ROEC staff convey their condolences to the bereaved families.

Philippines

CUP NATIONAL CONFERENCE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY HELD

The Cooperative Union of the Philippines, Inc. (CUP) held its National Cooperative Conference and 5th Annual General Assembly on June 16-17 this year at the Sacred Heart Novitiate in Novaliches, Quezon City.

NEDA Director General and Economic Planning Minister, Vicente B. Valdepenas, Jr. delivered the keynote speech.

The Conference came up with Policy Recommendations to the Government in areas wherein cooperatives could help the government

in the economic recovery and development of the country. These Policy Recommendations were officially adopted later at the General Assembly Meeting held on the second day. Four major Policy Recommendations were adopted namely; 1) the Policy Recommendation on Cooperative Credit and Banking; 2) the Policy Recommendation on Cooperatives in the Channel of Distribution; 3) the Policy Recommendation of Cooperatives and Agribusiness; and 4) the Policy Recommendation on Cooperatives in General. The recommendations are now being worked out with the government.

The elected directors, officers and committee members took their oath of office before Mrs. Nelia T. Gonzalez, MA Assistant Secretary and BCOD Officer-in-Charge.

Sri Lanka

IDACA PARTICIPANTS FROM SRI LANKA MEET

A meeting of participants who attended seminars, workshops and conferences conducted by the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) in Japan was held by the National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka (NCC) early this year. The President of the NCC, Commissioner of Cooperative Deve-

ICA Activities

(Continued from page 11)

The Seminar will be held in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia in Tokyo, Japan from 12th September to 8th October 1984. The seminar programme also includes study visits to cooperatives in the Republic of Korea in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation of the Republic of Korea.



IDACA ex-participants meeting in progress.

lopment and participants from Sri Lanka who attended IDACA activities from 1963-83 attended the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was for all the participants to meet and exchange views and ideas and draw up a programmes on how the the knowledge they gained in Japan could be utilised for the development of agricultural cooperative societies within the existing framework of the cooperatives in Sri Lanka.

The participants discussed at length their own field experiences, the difficulties and obstacles they face in agricultural cooperative activities and what remedial solutions could be taken to make the best use of their abilities and the knowledge gained through the seminars.

Problems in marketing, increase in productivity, provision of agricultural loan facilities, recovery of loans were also discussed.

The setting up of small scale

2. Regional Seminar on Regional Warehousing and Stock Management

A Regional Seminar on "Regional Warehousing and Stock Management" will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 17th to 30th September 1984 in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand.

3. 26th Meeting of the ICA Regional Council

26th Meeting of the ICA

agricultural development projects and commencement of separate agricultural MPC Societies in the different districts and one especially in the Mahaveli Development area were deliberated. The Commissioner of Cooperative Development assured his fullest cooperation and informed the participants to forward feasibility studies of small scale projects based at society level for consideration.

The setting up of a National Agricultural Cooperative Advisory Service where IDACA participants could provide consultation services was unanimously agreed upon.

The participants expressed their gratitude to the IDACA for the opportunities given to them to study cooperatives in Japan. The President of the NCC thanked the IDACA for affording the National Cooperative Council an opportunity of providing educational and extension services to the cooperators in Sri Lanka.

- Jayanthi Nawaratne

Regional Council and Sub-Committee meetings will be held from 4th to 10th November 1984 in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting will be hosted by the Cooperative League of Thailand.

4. Open Asian Conference

An Open Asian Conference, eighth in the series, on the theme "Youth and Cooperatives" will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand from 11th to 17th November 1984. □

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

U.N. AND WORLD BANK ANNOUNCE COOP CONTACTS

THE United Nations and the World Bank opened the new year with announcement of the appointment of staff members who will serve as specialists in cooperatives with responsibility for contact work with world cooperative organisations.

The Under Secretary General of the U.N. for International Economic and Social Affairs Mr. Shauib Uthman Yolah, announced the appointment of Mr. Jacques Fomerand to the new U.N. responsibility. Mr. Fomerand is an assistant to Mr. Charalambos Constantineau, Chief, Office of the Under Secretary General.

Mr. A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, has announced the appointment of Mr. Michael M. Cernea, Rural Sociology Adviser in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, as the Bank's primary contact with cooperatives. Both the U.N. and the World Bank are deeply involved in development in less developed areas of the world. The action to appoint cooperative specialists is of great significance in identifying the role of cooperatives in development, according to Wallace J. Campbell, representative of the International Cooperative Alliance to the United Nations.

The World Bank recently announced that 70% of all its projects in agriculture and rural development involve cooperatives in credit marketing and farm supplies.

In the UN family the UN Development Programme recently announced that it is supporting technical assistance for 137 cooperative

projects totalling about \$ 50 million. Of these, 56 projects are in Africa, 21 in the Middle East, 21 in Asia and the Pacific, and 32 in Latin America. Another 395 UNDP projects with a total commitment of \$193 million have cooperative elements in them.

The U.N. Capital Development Fund has been particularly active in cooperative development, making relatively small loans to cooperative programmes in cooperative housing, rural electrification, food storage for better marketing, and other projects which have a high level of community participation, rapid implementation and democratic control. Cooperatives fit that role and have had enthusiastic UNCDF support.

Mr. Campbell recommended that national cooperative organisations supply periodicals, definitive reports and studies to the newly appointed cooperative contacts :

Mr. Jacques Fomerand
Office of the Under Secretary
General for International and
Social Affairs
United Nations
New York 10017, USA

Mr. Michael M. Cernea
Department of Agriculture and
Rural Development
World Bank
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20433, USA

NEW MEASURES TO BOOST WORLD FOOD SECURITY

“A World Food Security Compact” and creation of an interim system of food reserves in developed countries to help ensure global food security was proposed by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma.

He also proposed establishment of a FAO Food Security Action Programme to help developing countries with their own national food security programmes aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the weakest countries to food shortages.

Mr. Saouma spoke before the Committee on World Food Security of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), on April 11, 1984 in Rome, which last year approved his revised concept of world food security; to ensure that all people, at all times, have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need. The concept has been endorsed by FAO's highest governing bodies, the UN Economic and Social Council and the World Food Council.

Recalling that he had advanced the World Food Security Compact in preliminary form last year, Mr. Saouma said it would involve a moral commitment by governments and the public to work towards food security and to safeguard the “slender gains” already achieved.

“The essential nature of this Compact would be to consolidate the existing consensus scattered over a variety of texts into one authoritative charter,” he said. The texts include the original International Undertaking on World Food Security approved in 1973, the Plan of Action on World Food Security, the relevant section of the International Development Strategy adopted by the UN General Assembly and the report of the Committee on World Food Security and other bodies.

“The Compact would thus not involve the negotiation of new substantive agreements nor of formal obligations”, he added. “It would, however, bring a new clarity and purpose to the basis of this Committee's work. It would also enable men of goodwill every-

where to see where we stand on world food security, and to identify both the possibilities and the limits of work in new directions in the future."

Mr. Saouma said the year that elapsed since the previous meeting had not, on the whole, been satisfactory for world food security, adding:

"We have seen acute insecurity, shortages and even local famine in Africa, while at the same time the United States and Western Europe have been attempting to cope with the problems of over-abundance. The paradox of scarcity in some parts of the globe and surpluses in others, which was so familiar in the fifties and sixties, is with us again. And the world still has no effective mechanism for guaranteeing that, in times of adversity, the most hard-hit countries have access to the food supplies they need".

Declaring that "for almost ten years we have pursued the mirage of an international grains arrangement, or wheat agreement, that would truly and effectively strengthen food security," he proposed establishment of an Interim System of Food Reserves in developed countries to aid poor countries in critical times.

"What I have in mind," he said, "is that developed countries create within their own systems reserve stocks or funds which would be earmarked for meeting the vital import needs of the low-income food-deficit countries in times of crisis. Something of this nature already exists in a small number of countries, notably the United States and the EEC

"My suggestion is thus by no means a revolutionary one. All I am advocating is that such measures be taken also by other countries, and be placed on a somewhat systematic basis. In due course,

the CFS could—if this were generally acceptable—attempt to work out modalities for the use of such reserves. The objective would be to develop, before a crisis arises, a clear understanding of how such reserves would be used in a major emergency." Mr. Saouma added.

RAY SIEMENS RE-ELECTED CUC PRESIDENT

MR Ray Siemens, a director of Manitoba Pool Elevators, has been re-elected President of the Cooperative Union of Canada; Vern Leland, President of Federated Cooperatives Limited, has been re-elected first vice-president; and Jean MacGillivray, first vice-president of Coop Atlantic, has been elected CUC second vice-president.

The elections to the executive committee were held at June 6 meeting of the CUC board after the organization's annual meeting in Saskatoon.

A SONG FOR ALL COOPS— "COOPERATION, A REALITY"

"COOPERATION, A Reality" is the title of a new Canadian song about cooperatives.

The song, with words and music by Saskatchewan composer and singer, Nancy Gjesdal-Guebert, was presented to the Cooperative Union of Canada by the Cooperative College of Canada to honour CUC's 75th anniversary.

The presentation was made on June 6 in Saskatoon at a barbeque held at the College and hosted by the Cooperative College of Canada and the Saskatchewan Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development for delegates of the CUC annual meeting.

The song is a natural for coop celebrations throughout the land, including Coop Week observations.

IDA AID FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

OVER 34 million people in some of India's rural areas will benefit from a rural development project which the government plans to launch shortly. The International Development Association (IDA) is supporting the project with a credit of SDR 210.2 million (\$ 200 million).

The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), the implementing agency for the project, will use the credit to reduce grain storage losses and promote development in rural areas. NCDC will carry out an expansion and improvement in the storage and marketing of agricultural materials and produce in six states.

The credit will also help finance an expansion in the processing of locally produced oilseeds which will reduce imports of edible oil. Some 800 oilseed growers' cooperative societies will be established in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States. In five states, cotton ginneries and spinning mills will be established.

Training institutes will be established to develop training programmes for staff of the rural storage facilities, processing plants, and cooperative agencies. State cooperative banks and state land development banks will administer the institutes, with state governments contributing equity to each facility.

This project, which has a total cost of \$ 468 million, is the third project in India that IDA is assisting to improve cooperatives and the operations of the NCDC. Under the two earlier projects, for which IDA has lent a total of \$ 155 million rural storage facilities are being built in eight states. Both these projects are progressing satisfactorily. □

COOPERATION FOR SURVIVAL

— An Analysis of an experiment in participatory research and planning with small farmers in Sri Lanka and Thailand

By

KOENRAAD VERHAGEN

Published by the Royal Tropical Institute and the International Cooperative Alliance

Paperback : 16 cm × 24 cm — 194 pages + 50 pages appendix

Price : Dfl. 19.50 (approx US \$ 7 00)

The above publication, brought out jointly by the Royal Tropical Institute of the Netherlands and the International Cooperative Alliance, focusses on the operational problems of an action-research which has sought to promote cooperative action and organisation among small farmers.

The publication analyses the prevailing "big farmer" bias of existing cooperatives and other service organisations.

The book sets out the essentials of an alternative approach capable of generating more authentic forms of cooperative organisation among the small farmer population.

The Foreword has been written by Mr. Roger Kerinec, President of the International Cooperative Alliance. In his Foreword, Mr Kerinec says "I am convinced that I speak in the name of coöperators from all over the world as I convey to Koenraad Verhagen my best congratulations and words of thanks for the exceptional contribution which he has made to the theory and practice of cooperative development".

The Review of International Cooperation (No. 2, Vol. 77, 1984) has acclaimed the publication as "a valuable addition to a scarce resource; literature on cooperative development policy. As such it is welcome as a source of study and reference, particularly for policy

BOOK REVIEWS

and decision-makers and for persons studying cooperation at graduate level".

Copies of the publication can be ordered from the Royal Tropical Institute, Rural Development Department, Mauritskade 63, 1092, Ad Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

ADULT PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATIONAL METHODS—A HANDBOOK

By

DR. DHARM VIR

ICA ROEC 1983

Pages 111, Price Rs. 60 (with a full set of 12 OHTs Rs. 150).

The book under review has been written by Dr. Dharm Vir published by ICA ROEC in 1983. From the title of the book, it appears that it is meant for general reading in psychology and methods of education. After reading through the book one realises that the book is meant specially for the cooperative educators and trainers. However, persons engaged in adult education and training institutions may utilise this Hand-book with advantage.

The book has been divided in three sections running into 12 chapters with eight specimen on cooperative educational material. It provides easy to grasp material with useful exercise. The first section covers development of human personality, psychology of adult learning and various aspects of development of leadership. Very useful hints on cooperative leadership have been given by the Author.

Section II deals with methods and techniques useful for cooperative educators/trainers. Different methods of teaching like lecture discussion, workshop, practical assignment project, case studies and role plays have been given.

Methods for member-farmers education have also been discussed with examples which can be employed in cooperative education programme. Techniques of group dynamics and audio-visual aids have been presented in a lucid manner. Special attraction of this section is study circle method as a tool for extension work, unknown hitherto in the education circle. Another special chapter has been devoted to the Field Education Development (FED) Approach developed by CEMAS of International Cooperative Alliance for cooperative education workers. Under this scientific method performance problem analysis in a cooperative has been discussed. The method to evaluate the illustrated material has also been added to the section.

Section III contains eight specimens on different aspects of cooperative movement which can very conveniently be utilised by the cooperative education instructors/officers. By adding illustrated examples the value and practical utility of the Hand book has been enhanced, which is generally lacking in other works on Education. Most interesting of all these is the abstract figures and prototypes of transparencies. Examples given in this section include background papers on modern methods and materials, training packages on adult learning, management case of a cooperative store, group and individual role plays with demonstration techniques.

The work is a testimony to the wisdom of a research scholar and to the vast experience of an Educator.

The Hand-book is a must to cooperative educators, trainers and the libraries.

— P.S. Parmar,
Principal
NCCE, New Delhi.

ICA MEMBER-ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Cooperative Federation of Australia,
363 Pitt Street, P.O. Box A 231, Sydney South NSW 2000,
Tel : 264 9522 Telex : EFNSW-75303

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union,
9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-2 (RANGDHENU)
Tel : 231697

INDIA

National Cooperative Union of India,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016.
Tel : 662750, 662751 (COPUNION)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited,
Sapna Building, 54 East of Kailash, New Delhi-110024
Tel : 681016, 683334 (NAFED) Telex : NFD-IN 31-3254

National Coop Consumers Federation of India Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi-110016 (KONFED)
Telex : NCCF-IN 31-2111

National Cooperative Land Development Banks Federation,
Shivshakti, 2nd Floor, B. G. Kher Road, Worli,
Bombay-400018 (BHUMIVIKAS)
Tel : 395349

National Federation of State Cooperative Banks,
Garment House, 2nd Floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli Naka, Bombay-400018. (COPBANKFED)
Tel : 379936

Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.,
34, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
Tel : 682506 (IFFCO) Telex : IFFCO-IN 31-3887/3260

National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd.,
3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110016. Tel : 664006, 663865
Telex : 31-5027 NFIC-IN

INDONESIA

Dewan Koperasi Indonesia,
Jalan S. Parmag Kav, 80, (Wisma Koperasi) Jakarta
Tel : 792844 Telex 46391 INKUD-IA

JAPAN

Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives
8-3 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (CHUOKAI)
Tel : 2700041 Telex : 22809 UNICOOPA J

Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union
1-13, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
(CONSUMUNION)
Tel : (404) 3234 Telex : 23393 (COOPTR J)

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations,
"Coop. Building" 1-12 Uchikanda, 1-chome, Chiyodaku,
Tokyo (NAFEDEFISH)
Tel : 2949611
Telex : ZENGYO J, O-222-6234

National Federation of Forest Owners Cooperative Association
Cooperative Building, 8th Floor, 1-12, 1-chome, Uchikanda,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
8-3, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyodaku Tokyo (CCBAF).
Tel : 2790111 Telex : 23918/9 NOCHUKIN J.

Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations)
8-3-1, chome Otemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel : 03-279-0211 Telex : ZENNO O-222-3686

IE-NO-HIKARI Association
11 Funagawara Cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo.
Tel : 263-3151 Telex : O-232-2367

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives,
7-9, Hirakawa cho, 2 chom, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.
Tel : 265-3111

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Agricultural Cooperative Federation,
75 1st Street Chungjong-Ro. Jung-Ku, Seoul (KONACOF)
Tel : 723-0021, 7252681 Telex : NACOF K. 27421, 27235

National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
88, Kyun Wun Donu, Chongro Ku, Seoul 110,
(FISHFEDER)
Tel : 70-6211, 724436 Telex : FISHCO K. 24359

National Livestock Cooperative Federation,
YPO Box 87, Yeojeido Dong, Young-Deungpo-Ku, Seoul
Tel : (783) 0050-0059, Telex : K-23517, NALICOF

MALAYSIA

Angkatan Kerjasama Kebangsaan Malaysia Limited,
ANGKASA, No 3 & 5, Lorong 51A/227 A,
Peti Surat 368, Petaling Jaya
Tel : 570858

Cooperative Union of Malaysia
107, Jalan Bunus, Opp. Jalan Masjid I dia
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel : 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus, P.O. Box 685, Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 914155

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited.
Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Peti Surat 345 Petaling Jaya,
Tel : 772577 Telex : 37493-MA (MCIS)

National Land Finance Cooperative Society Ltd.,
Bangunan Tun Sambanthan, No. 2, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman
Peti Surat 2133, Kuala Lumpur 02-12
Tel : 207044 (NALFICD)

Federation of Housing Cooperatives Ltd.,
Tingat 2, No. 20, Lorong Bunus Enam, Opp. Jalan
Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur-0404
Tel : 932935

PAKISTAN

Merchantile Cooperative Finance Corporation
197A, The Mall, Rawalpindi,
Tel : 67630, 62155-58, Telex : 5828 FELAB PK

PHILIPPINES

Cooperative Union of the Philippines Inc.,
Room 400G, (4th Floor) N. la Merced (Delta) Building,
West Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines
Tel : 991073, 922161

Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the Philippines Inc.
Post Box 452, Bacolod City-6001.
Tel : 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
c/o FES, Suit 74, ZETA Building 191 Salcedo Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila, 3117, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative Organisation (SASCO)
P.O. Box 366 Maxwell Road Post Office Singapore-9007.
Tel : 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel : 84638, 85496 Telex : 21283-MARKFED-CE

Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127, Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOPFISH)
Tel : 25057

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand,
4 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok,
Tel : 24-13634, 24-13332

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited Interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.

Equitable division of surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows:

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. □

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest* of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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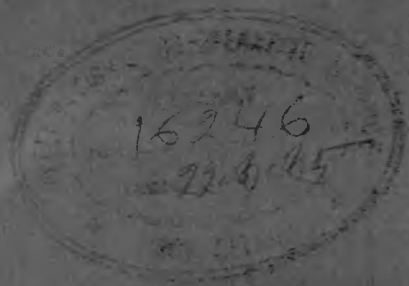
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VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 4 ■ OCTOBER 1984

ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE
REGIONAL OFFICE & EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA



*He who knows honour and yet keeps
to humility. Will become a valley that
receives all the world into it.*

—TAO TE CHING



What one knows is not so much as what one does not know.
There is a great variety of things.

—KO HUNG

VOLUME 24 ■ NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 1984



**ICA
REGIONAL
BULLETIN**

EDITOR

H. P. Lionel Gunawardana

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A. H. Ganesan

*Opinions and views expressed in the
ICA REGIONAL BULLETIN
are not necessarily those of the
International Cooperative Alliance.*

Registered with the Registrar of
Newspapers for India under R. N. 12802/66.

Published Quarterly by **A. H. Ganesan** on behalf of
the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office
& Education Centre for S-E Asia, "Bonow House",
43 Friends' Colony (East), New Delhi-110-065, and
printed by him at the National Cooperative Printing
Press, 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg,
New Delhi-110-016.

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OUR COVER

*Members of Thai agricultural cooperatives are
supplied with requisite inputs.*

(See report on page 8)

Increasing Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock Industries through Coops

A Regional Seminar on "Increasing Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock Industries through Cooperatives and Rationalisation of Distribution Process" was held in Tokyo, Japan, by the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia (ICA ROEC) in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (CUAC) and the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA) from 20th September to 8th October 1984. Sixteen participants from eight countries attended the seminar. The countries represented were India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The inaugural session of the seminar was held in the morning of 20th September 1984 at IDACA. The inaugural session was addressed by Mr. Hiroshi Nishido, Section Chief, International Department, Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives; Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director and Specialist in Agricultural Cooperation, ICA ROEC; and Mr. K. Fujimoto, Managing Director, IDACA.

The seminar was directed by Mr. Lionel Gunawardana.

Flash

LARS MARCUS ELECTED ICA PRESIDENT

Yvon Daneau and M. Trunov elected Vice-Presidents

Mr Lars Marcus, KF, Sweden, was unanimously elected President of the International Cooperative Alliance by the ICA Central Committee at its meeting held in Hamburg, West Germany, in October 1984.

Mr. Yvon Daneau, General Secretary of the Cooperative Movement Desjardins, Quebec, Canada and Mr. M. P. Trunov, Chairman of the Board of Centrosoyuz, USSR, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Alliance.

The Central Committee also elected a new team of sixteen members to the ICA Executive Committee.

Mr. S. Iwamochi, President of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan and Mr. R. Mathimugan, General Manager, Central Cooperative Bank of Malaysia, were among those elected to the ICA Executive Committee.

(A detailed report on the Hamburg Congress proceedings will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin).

**ROBERT BEASLEY
NOMINATED AS ICA
DIRECTOR**

The Central Committee has just nominated, by mail vote, Mr. Robert L. Beasley, a member of the ICA Central Committee since 1975, as Director of the Alliance.

Mr. Beasley, a citizen of the USA, worked for six years for newspapers in Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, before joining Farmland Industries, the largest cooperative in the US, in 1957. He became Vice-President of the Executive Council of Farmland 13 years ago, and has also been a member of the Board of CLUSA for 10 years, before becoming their Chairman for four years.

Mr. Beasley arrived in Geneva on September 4th and has taken over from the Interim Director, Ms. Francoise Baulier, on October 19th, immediately after the ICA Congress.

Objectives of the Seminar were

- (i) To discuss the effective methods of providing services by agricultural and livestock cooperatives to their members, to assist them in increasing production and productivity and to learn from the Japanese and Korean experiences,
- (ii) to improve managerial skills of the participants in handling the services needed for increasing production and productivity, and
- (iii) to evolve guidelines for the use of management personnel of agricultural and livestock cooperatives for effectively

handling these services for wider dissemination in the Region.

Study Visits

Preceding the seminar in Japan a week long study visits programme was conducted in the Republic of Korea in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) and the National Livestock Cooperative Federation (NLCF). The participants got the opportunity of visiting both agriculture and livestock cooperatives and also farm houses. Visits were also arranged to the NACF, NLCF and to the Junior Agricultural Cooperative Training College. The seminar programme in Japan also included study visits. The participants were taken to Kannami Tobu Agricultural Cooperative Society, Tokyo Central Vegetables and Fruits Wholesale Market, Yamato Distribution Centre of National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (Zen-Noh), Tobu Livestock Centre operated by Shizuoka Prefectural Economic Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives. The participants also got the opportunity of visiting a farm house.

The seminar discussed the problems of agriculture and livestock cooperatives, listed the major observations made on the agriculture and livestock cooperatives in Republic of Korea and Japan and made number of detailed recommendations for efficient functioning of agriculture and livestock cooperatives, for increasing production and productivity in agriculture and livestock industries and for rationalisation of distribution. Some of the main areas on which recommendations made were : structure, internal organisation and management, planning, member participation, services from higher tier organisations, linkages between cooperatives at different levels, farm guidance and modernisation of production methods, and marketing. □



Inaugural Session of the seminar. (l-r) Mr. Hiroshi Nishido, Section Chief, International Department of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Mr. Lionel Gunawardana, Joint Director, ICA ROEC and Mr. K. Fujimoto, Managing Director, IDACA.



Participants visiting the Tokyo Central Vegetables and Fruits Wholesale Market.

ICA ACTIVITIES

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON WAREHOUSING AND STOCK MANAGEMENT HELD

International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office for South-East Asia, in collaboration with Co-operative League of Thailand, conducted a Seminar on Regional Warehousing and Stock Management from 16-30 September 1984 at the Bangkok Palace Hotel, Bangkok. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from six countries of the region, namely India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The main objectives of the seminar were :

- (i) To exchange experiences and to discuss with fellow participants problems of retail management in the region.
- (ii) To discuss disadvantages of existing system of procuring merchandise individually by retail societies.
- (iii) To furnish participants information about the Swedish and Japanese experience regarding coordinated procurement and supply of merchandise through regional warehouses.
- (iv) To identify essential prerequisites for setting up regional warehouses.
- (v) To discuss about special considerations which need to be kept in view in planning and designing a warehouse and in regard to its construction and equipment.
- (vi) Important points to be kept in view in regard to ownership, administration and

management of a regional warehouse.

- (vii) To discuss problems of finance in putting up a warehouse.
- (viii) To discuss secondary functions of a regional warehouse. Besides efficiently handling procurement and distribution of merchandise what other benefits can accrue through the regional warehousing system.
- (ix) To discuss problems of leakage in retail trade and how to control it.

- (x) To discuss about problems of stock management and stock control in retail societies.

The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General of Cooperative Promotion Department, who remarked. "This seminar marks still another step towards strengthening of consumer cooperatives in this Region". He informed that ICA and SCC had carried out a feasibility study for setting up a national warehouse for consumers cooperatives in Thailand. The cooperative societies had already accepted the project and were mobilising resources for its implementation. He said that setting up of the national warehouse will help consumer societies develop their



Inaugural Session of the Seminar (l-r) Mr. Taweewat Charoensook, Director, CLT, Mr. Rolf Holmgren, Sweden, Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General of Cooperatives, Thailand ; Mr. M. K. Puri, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation, ICA ROEC ; Mr. Takashi Miyauchi, Japan ; and Mr. Snith Chittaporn, President, Consumer Cooperative Federation of Thailand.



CLT, ICA officers and resource persons with the Chief Guest, Mr. Chern Bamrungwong. (l-r) Mr. Taweewat Charoensook, Mr. Rolf Holmgren, Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Mr. Anan Chamnankit, Dy Director General, Cooperative Auditing Department, Thailand; Mr. Snith Chittaporn, and Mr. M. K. Puri

business operations more efficiently and systematically. Mr. Chern while thanking ICA for their assistance in the field of consumer cooperation said, "I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the ICA, CCFT and CLT for their initiation for the rationalization of consumers cooperatives in Thailand".

The seminar was directed by Mr. M. K. Puri, Specialist in Consumer Cooperation at the ICA Regional Office. He was assisted by three resource persons, namely Mr. Rolf Holmgren from Swedish Consumers Cooperative Movement, Mr. T. Miyauchi from Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union and Mr. Snith Chittaporn from CCFT.

The seminar has recommended that regional warehouses should be set up in all such countries of South-East Asia where adequate number of viable retail societies have already been established. Whereas the construction of a regional warehouse should be undertaken by the apex organisation, its actual

management and operation should be handed over to the beneficiary societies. The seminar further recommended that government in each country should assist apex organisations of consumers cooperatives in setting up a regional warehouse by providing them financial assistance to meet fixed capital and working capital requirements for such projects.

As regards stock management, the Seminar recommended that general managers should provide a proper and clear cut strategic plan for stock management for each retail outlet, clearly defining the level of investment and services to be provided. Actual situation in each shop should be evaluated at least once a month so as to ensure that activities are within the framework of the plan.

As regards leakage, the seminar said that a certain amount of leakage is an integral part of retail trade and should be accepted as an element of essential cost. They,

however, recommended that all those working in consumer cooperative societies should know what constitutes leakage; how, when and where does it occur and the care and measures which are necessary to plug it. It was further recommended that a committee dealing with leakage be appointed in each country as leakage is interminable problem. The seminar recommended that the document circulated at the seminar should form basis for discussion and a similar report covering all aspects of the problem be produced and supplied to all consumers cooperative societies in the country. The committee should include representatives of shop managers, auditing departments and apex organisations. The participants have evaluated the seminar as very useful to them.

ICA AUXILIARY COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

Cooperatives and Tourism

The International Union of Co-operative and Associated Tourism (UITCA) held a Conference on the "Role of Co-operative Organizations in the Tourist Field" in Hamburg on October 10th, immediately before the ICA Congress. The UITCA was formerly the ICA Working Party on Cooperative Tourism which was founded in 1978, after a resolution on the development of social tourism was approved by the ICA Congress in 1976. The UITCA comprises cooperatives and mutual and associated organizations involved in organizing travel and accommodation for tourists; international technical organizations in the field of tourism and cooperative movements which are interested in promoting social tourism.

The aim of the conference was to take stock of the evolutions of tourism, to study the activities of cooperatives in this field, and to

draw up a four-year work-programme. The participants took the opportunity of their meeting to discuss amendments to their rules in order to meet ICA membership requirements.

Libradoc

The International Working Party of Cooperative Librarians and Documentation Officers has just resumed the publication of LIBRADOC which had been temporarily suspended since 1982. The new issue, No. 1-2, 1984, is available from the Editor, Mrs. Margareta Wangius, Librarian, Kooperativa Forbundet, Box 15200, S-104, Stockholm, Sweden.

FORMER ICA DIRECTOR FOUNDS COOP CONSULTANCY SERVICE

Dr. S. K. Saxena, a world authority on Cooperatives who was Director of the Alliance for 13 years, has recently founded a Consultancy firm specializing in rural development and cooperatives, especially in the Third World. "S. K. Saxena and Associates", which is based in Canada, works through a network of 38 specialists who have considerable field experience. Many are world authorities in their fields and between them they have several languages, including Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish. Some have appointments in organizations in their own countries; several are University Professors and many are or have been, heads of national or international organizations. Besides undertaking projects in any part of the world and in all aspects of rural

development, the firm also undertakes the preparations for organizing international conferences, seminars etc. on rural development and cooperatives. Finally, the firm issues occasional publications—brief pamphlets written by team members which bring together material that is not available in one place or which challenges traditional thought. A list is available on request.

For further information, please contact; Dr. S. K. Saxena, 56, Raymerville Drive, Markham, Ontario, Canada L3P 4J5.

WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR SCHOOL COOPERATIVES FOUNDED

An International Alliance of School Cooperatives was founded in Paris on July 11th-12th at a meeting hosted by the FNCC (the French National Federation of Consumer Cooperatives). Delegates from Belgium, Botswana, Eire, France, Italy, Morocco and Senegal were present at the meeting. The statutes of the Alliance have, also been accepted by cooperative movements from Argentina, Australia, the Cameroon, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Portugal, Mauritania, Poland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Considering that cooperation is a way of life which aims for tolerance, respect and open mindedness and the development of one's talents in favour of others, the organization will develop the apprenticeship of human freedom and brotherhood through the cooperative movements and within the

education systems. It will also make knowledge more accessible through cooperative relations and integrate cooperative values into the environment of children. Furthermore the Alliance of School Cooperatives will contribute to promoting mutual self-help and interchanges between cooperative Schools.

CCC HOLDS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE SEMINAR

The Central Cooperative Council of Czechoslovakia organised the 30th International Cooperative Seminar on the theme "The Importance of Education and Training for the Efficient Management of Cooperative Business" in Praha from 7th September to 11th October 1984. 47 delegates, representing cooperative organisations from Asia, Africa and Latin American countries and educationists from different European countries took part in the Seminar.

An International Symposium on the educational and training needs of cooperative organisations in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America was also held from 8th to 10 October. Officers from the ICA, Geneva and its Regional Offices also participated in this Symposium. Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, ICA Regional Director for South-East Asia, read a paper on "Contemporary Trends in Education and Training in South-East Asia" at the symposium. Mrs. Margaret D'Cruz, Education Officer, ICA ROEC, also participated.

ICA ROEC POST BOX NO. CHANGED

The post box number of the ICA ROEC has been changed, effective October, 1984. Our new post box number is

7011, NEW DELHI-110065

Agricultural Cooperative Development in Thailand

CHERN BAMRUNGWONG*

1. Historical Background

The cooperative in Thailand is generally accepted as dating from 1916 when the first cooperative society was established with a group of 16 members in the rural area of Pitsanuloke Province as a village cooperative of the Raiffeisen model on the initiation of the Government of the time. The purpose was to help relieve farmer from severe indebtedness and preventing their mortgaged lands from being foreclosed by the money lenders. After the first cooperative was put up with fair satisfaction the cooperatives of this type were established moderately in the other provinces. In 1920 there were 60 village credit cooperatives in Pitsanuloke, Lopburi and Ayudhya Provinces with a total membership of 1,190 farm households and a total loan provided by the Siam Commercial Bank of Baht 303,668. All these cooperatives were registered under the special legislation called "The Civil Associations (Amendment) Act B.E. 2459 (1916)".

The first Cooperative Societies Act was promulgated in B.E. 2471 (1928) which was amended in 1934 broadening the scope of types of societies authorized. The land settlement cooperatives were organized in 1935. The consumers' and paddy marketing cooperatives were established in 1938. Service cooperatives were started in 1941 and

farm products marketing in 1952. In 1954 there were 10,338 cooperatives of 22 types in the 65 provinces of the country but the village credit cooperatives continued as the most important.

In 1943, a Bank for Cooperatives was formed to serve as a financial institute of the cooperatives and to take the place of Government's direct lending. It was superseded in 1966 by the present Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives with authority to lend individual farmers, farmer associations in addition to agricultural cooperatives.

Currently effective enabling legislation is the Cooperative Societies Act B.E. 2511 enacted in 1968. It repealed the 1928 legislation. The basic provisions of the 1968 legislation were (1) the restructuring of the cooperative infrastructure under a three-tier system: district (amalgamating of village societies); provincial and national cooperative federations; (2) the establishment of the Cooperative League of Thailand as a national apex organization of the cooperative movement to function as the promotional and educational body of the cooperatives.

A government programme to amalgamate cooperative societies was implemented during 1969-1972 combining several village level credit societies into a district level cooperative called "agricultural cooperative". This type of cooperatives has been contemplated directly towards multipurpose activities,

servicing the members' needs in credit, supplies, marketing, storage and processing deposits and improvement of land that get priority in one cooperative.

At present there are six types of cooperatives in Thailand. They are Agricultural Cooperatives, Land Settlement Cooperatives, Fishery Cooperatives, Consumer's Cooperatives, Thrift and Credit Cooperatives and Service Cooperatives.

The growth of the cooperatives in Thailand as an institution for people's participation is seen from the variety of activities performed by the cooperative sector. As of May 31, 1984 there were in total 2,264 primary cooperatives with a total membership of 2,310,904 families. The breakdown according to types is given on next page.

Un-officially, the first three types are grouped into agricultural type while the latter three are classified as non-agricultural cooperative group.

2. Present Situation of Agricultural Cooperatives

2.1 Structure and Functions

Agricultural cooperatives exist in a typical three-tier structure: district or primary cooperatives; provincial or changwat level federations; and national federations.

District or primary cooperatives are made up of individual farmers producing primarily grain crops,

*Director General, Cooperative Promotion Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, Thailand.

Type	Number	Membership
1. Agricultural Cooperatives	1,043	885,572
2. Fishery Cooperatives	19	4,223
3. Land Settlement Cooperatives	138	86,260
Sub-total	1,200	976,055
4. Thrift and Credit Cooperatives	546	794,180
5. Consumers' Cooperatives	311	489,975
6. Service Cooperatives	207	50,624
Sub-total	1,064	1,334,849
Total	2,264	2,310,904

livestocks, fruits, vegetables and cut-flowers, etc. Within the society the members are divided into groups at the village level, based on commodity lines, for the purpose of rationalizing economic business or extension and training. These cooperatives are operating multifarious business as above mentioned.

Provincial or changwat cooperative federations are intermediate or secondary level whose members consisted of primary cooperatives located in the administrative area of the province. At present the

agricultural cooperatives are federated at 40 cooperative federations at the provincial or changwat level to undertake the joint business activities, especially, processing and marketing of their affiliates which are beyond the ability of an individual cooperative.

The national cooperative levels are organized as the apex organizations of the cooperatives whose members consisted of both primary agricultural cooperatives at the district level and provincial cooperative federations. At this level, the



The Cooperative League of Thailand conducts regular training courses for members/employees of cooperative societies

cooperatives are horizontally classified into two categories in the following.

(1) The national federation related to multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives is the Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Thailand Ltd., (ACFT). This apex society is undertaking economic activities primarily in marketing important grain products, like rice, maize, etc, produced by the farmer members of cooperatives as well as purchasing of agricultural inputs, like fertilizers, chemicals, farm machinery and equipment supply directly to cooperatives and in some cases to its private dealers. As well, a substantial increase in international trade of cooperatives for exporting of rice and maize are available through ACFT.

(2) Those apex societies related to specialized agricultural cooperatives are the Sugar-cane Growers Cooperative Federation Ltd., and the Swine-raising Cooperative Federation Ltd., which are carrying out production and marketing activities of swine raisers and sugar-cane growers cooperatives respectively.

As already mentioned, the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) was established, under the Cooperative Societies Act B.E. 2511 (1968), as a national apex organization of the cooperative movement. The major activities set down for CLT are the training and promotion of cooperatives of all types.

Functioning as the apex bank for agricultural cooperatives is the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC). Established in 1966 in replacement of the Bank for Cooperatives, BAAC is authorized to finance individual farmers as well as agricultural cooperatives and farmers' associations. At present the Bank has 65 branches and 536 field units operating in all 73 provinces. As a main agricultural credit

institution owned by the Government, BAAC is increasing a significant role in supporting Government programme to strengthen cooperative business in marketing, purchasing as well as to help cooperatives, which would become the primary lending institutions for small farmers, to provide credit services to their members more effectively.

Hence it is noted that there is at present an organizational linkage within the cooperative movement in Thailand.

2.2 Business Activities

In the last ten years after the amalgamation programme, there has been tremendous growth in the area of agricultural cooperatives and they have now achieved substantial business activities which can be visualized from the business activities and the major facilities owned by the cooperatives.

3. Organization of Agricultural Cooperatives

The organization of agricultural cooperatives are divided into two main parts:

- (1) the policy formulation and controlling; and
- (2) the administration and management.

3.1 *The Policy Formulation and Controlling* are composed of:

3.1.1 *General Meeting:* Generally, the general meeting is composed of all members. In case of the larger-sized cooperatives or cooperative federations it will choose to have a general meeting by the representatives of members. The members shall be called by the general meeting at least once a year. It has the supreme power in decision making for policy formulation, planning, controlling and decision



Cooperative Day is observed annually by the Movement. Col. Surin Cholpraserd, Chairman of the CLT (second from right) with cooperators.

making for every problem that occurs within cooperative.

3.1.2 *Board of Directors:* The Board shall be elected yearly from the members by the general meeting. The Board consists at least seven but not more than fifteen persons. The powers and duties of the Board are to manage all affairs of cooperative in appropriate ways according to the laws, bye-laws, regulations, policies and resolutions of the general meeting.

3.2 *The Administration and Management:* This part consists of the manager and the operating staff. The manager is elected and appointed by the Board of Directors. In turn, the manager will elect and appoint the staff. The manager has as his duty the managing of all day to day activities of cooperative according to the policies under the advice and supervision of the Board.

4. Financial Sources of Agricultural Cooperatives

As mentioned, BAAC is the most important financial institute for agricultural cooperatives. About 80% of the total capital of agricultural cooperatives is borrowed from BAAC. The amount of loans extended to agricultural cooperatives by BAAC is increasing considerably. It has increased from about Baht 1,371 million in 1977 to about 2,783 million in 1982, or increased by an average of 14.9% per year. The purposes of loans extended to agricultural cooperatives are for 4 different purposes:

- (1) Loans for on lending to membership in accordance with cooperative regulations;
- (2) Loans for purchasing farm inputs and equipment for resale to members;

- (3) Loans for purchasing and marketing members' agricultural products; and
- (4) Long-term loans for investment in fixed assets.

It is apparent that about 85.88% of loans disbursement in 1982 to agricultural cooperatives was for on lending to membership while 5.39% and 8.73% for purchasing agricultural inputs and marketing agricultural products respectively.

Besides BAAC, cooperatives also get financial support from the Government through the Cooperatives Promotion Department for the purpose mainly to improve real estate, to construct storage and processing facilities, to procure transport facilities and to collect agricultural products from their members. In addition, the commercial banks are also delivering agricultural credit to agricultural cooperatives, but on limited amount.

5. Relationship Between Government Agencies and Cooperatives

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) by the committee on Policy and Planning for Agriculture and Cooperatives is responsible directly for policy and planning on cooperative development in accordance with the national development objectives. Three Government agencies within MOAC perform a dominant role in the cooperative development as follows:

5.1 The Office of the Registrar of Cooperatives: According to the Cooperative Societies Act B.E. 2511, the Registrar of Cooperatives is responsible for registration and controlling of cooperatives, appointing of cooperative auditors, and other works authorized by the Act. At present the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is acting as the Cooperative Registrar.

5.2. Cooperatives Promotion Department (CPD): CPD is in charge of supervising, regulating and promoting cooperatives including technical assistance, provision of loans to cooperatives and the works performed on behalf of the Registrar. The Department is headed by a Director-General and three Deputy Director-Generals. There are 10 divisions with 53 sub-divisions and sections at head office which includes also the Office of Cooperative Inspectors of 9 regions and Internal Checking Office and Project Management Office. Locally, there are 91 land settlement cooperative offices, 73 Provincial Cooperative Offices, 697 District Cooperative Offices, 11 Agricultural Cooperative Demonstration Centres, 10 Regional Engineering Centres and 10 Regional Cooperative Training Centres. A staff of 7,366 persons are assigned to CPD for carrying these activities. About 52.67% of the staff are in provincial and district offices.

5.3 Cooperative Audit Department (CAD): CAD is in charge of auditing of both cooperatives and farmer associations as well as providing advice and consultation in book-keeping and accounting in collaboration with CPD to cooperative employees. CAD is responsible also for submitting its reports and audits to the Registrar and the copies to CPD.

Moreover, the other related agencies within MOAC, namely, Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock Promotion, Department of Agriculture and Department of Agricultural Extension, etc. are providing technical assistance related to their fields to agricultural cooperatives and their members.

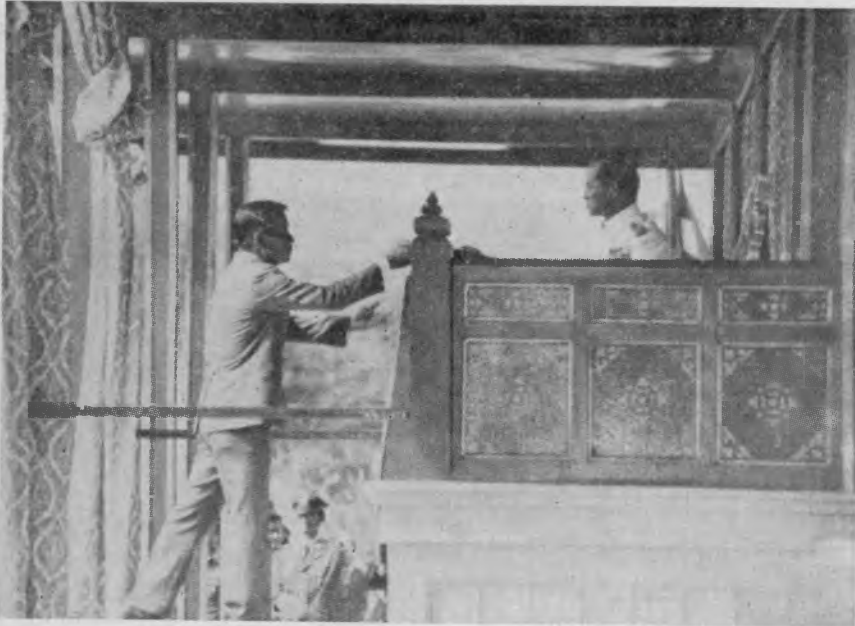
As well, a substantial assistance in marketing business is given by Ministry of Commerce. The assistance is made available to agricultural cooperatives in two respects.

The first is to purchase milled rice of primary cooperatives through the government purchase programme of rice via Public Warehouse Organization and ACFT. The second is to award quotas for the export of agricultural commodities to ACFT for the commodities purchased by primary cooperatives.

6. Place of Agricultural Cooperatives in the Fifth Five-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986)

6.1 Development Strategies: In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, agricultural cooperative is regarded to be the sole type of rural institution which will be widely promoted as an essential tool to help in achieving the objectives of the Government. In line with this context, six development strategies are designed as follows:

- (1) Merging other existing rural institutions into agricultural cooperatives which is viewed to be the sole type of institution offering small farmers at large a degree of participation in development effort;
- (2) Reforming the administration's mechanism system of the agencies concerned with the rural institution to coordinate the entire supporting systems flow through only agricultural cooperatives;
- (3) Promoting the collecting and marketing business of agricultural cooperatives with strong building up of the integral business activities with horizontal and vertical linkages to increase the cooperative trade and collective bargaining power, including grading and quality standard of agricultural produces in order to obtain better prices of products selling;
- (4) Price support programme will be implemented on both commodity based like necessary crops and financial situation of the Govern-



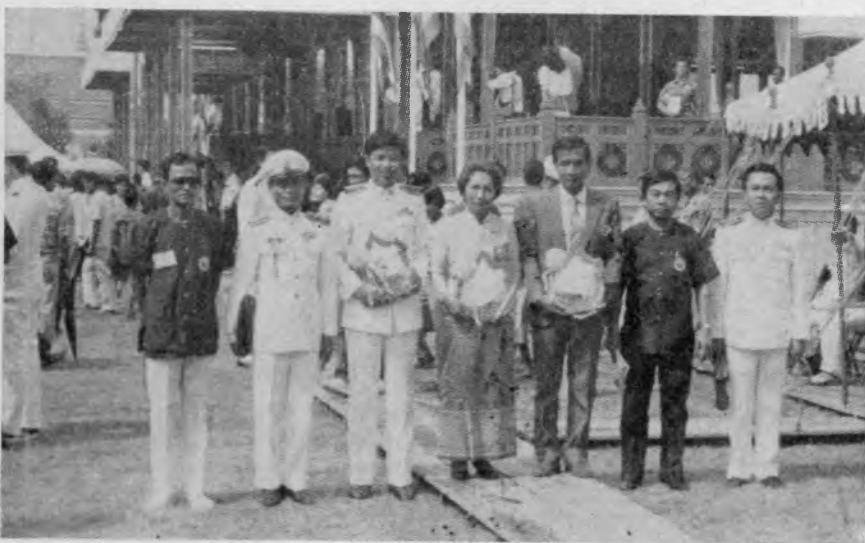
H. M. The King of Thailand awarding the Royal Prize to the Most Outstanding Agricultural Cooperative in the Country

ment. The Government will play an active role by imposing all intervention measures for removing poverty particularly in the poor and backward agricultural areas;

- (5) Determining effective means and measures to promote fair business transaction between cooperatives and manufacturers; and
- (6) Promoting and supporting both Government financial institutions

and commercial banks to expand credit to farmers in order to increase agricultural productivity.

6.2 Trends of Agricultural Cooperative Development during Fifth Five-Year National Plan: The Government continues to pledge to agricultural cooperatives important functions within the national plans to stimulate and support rural development, encouraging self-reliance, higher production and pro-



Some of the recipients of the 1984 Royal Awards to most successful cooperatives

ductivity, and to obtain a more equitable distribution of income and wealth. As a consequence of the national development planning in this connection, the development aspects is to emphasize on multi-functional system approach in order to cover various needs of the small farmers as well as to increase agricultural production and improve economic and social-well-being of its members more effectively. In particular the development aims at achieving the following:

- (1) Strengthening and expansion of foundation existence by increasing membership and members' participation in the affairs of cooperatives;
- (2) Promotion of agricultural cooperatives to play a leading role in agricultural development in the regions actively through strengthening farm guidance, advisory works and provision of relevant information to the members so that they can plan and manage their own farms.
- (3) Strengthening and expansion of marketing and purchasing business of cooperative as a fair trade body. This involves also to simplify fair rules and regulations of business activities of cooperatives acceptable to the members;
- (4) The organizational structure of three-tier-system (primary cooperatives, provincial federations, and national federations), continues to adopt and develop with strengthened management linkages of both vertical and horizontal within the cooperative movement.
- (5) Consolidating and strengthening financial system for cooperative development. This will streamline financial functions by linking business activities from members producing and marketing of cooperatives based on individual farm plan and budget.

- (6) More intensive effort will be made to improve administration and management to meet the managerial and vocational requirements of the cooperatives at all levels.
- 6.3. *Selected Projects and Activities Under the Agricultural Cooperative Development Programme During the Fifth Five-Year National Plan*
- (3) Increasing quantity and quality of rice;
 - (4) Developing fair business competition with respect to weights and measurements grading procedures and others;
 - (5) An incentive to farmers to adopt improved post-harvest technology for increased production of high grade quality rice.

During the Fifth Five-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986), many projects and activities are being taken by CPD to strengthen agricultural cooperatives. Among these are :

6.3.1 A World Bank loan has been implemented to assist the training programme of CPD and CAD as well as to assist the restructuring programme of cooperatives in poor financial condition. This work will be concentrated around 10 Regional Cooperative Training Centres and the Central Cooperative Training Centre in Bangkok of CPD. A programme has also been launched to subsidize the salaries of the managers, credit men, marketing men and book-keepers of 400 agricultural cooperatives. The subsidy is for a period of 3 years, to be reduced by 20% yearly after 4th year.

6.3.2 Production Credit and Marketing Linkages for Rice marketing of Agricultural Cooperatives. The key objective of the project is to expand the roles of agricultural cooperatives in the storage, processing and marketing of rice. In particular the project aims at achieving the following .

- (1) Best possible price to farmer members and more price stability;
- (2) Mobilization of credit and increasing management efficiency of agricultural cooperatives;

Under this project, a special privilege is bestowed on the agricultural cooperatives for the purchase of paddy under the government price programme. Credit is provided by BAAC. Production credit provided by BAAC to the cooperatives for relending to their farmer members who can repay to the cooperatives in kind or in paddy. Now up to 60% of the volume may be in kind. In addition, to ensuring the efficient performance of cooperatives, the management system of cooperatives with strong business linkages from members—primary agricultural cooperatives—cooperative federations of provincial levels—Agricultural Cooperative Federation of Thailand has been developed. During 1981-1983 the amount of paddy collected, processed and marketed by agricultural cooperatives has been increased considerably. It increased from 130,000 tons in 1981/82 to 233,400 tons in 1982/83. But it decreased to 155,034 tons in 1983/84.

6.3.3 Maize Development Project. An 8 year cooperation project between the Government of Thailand and the Government of Japan, commencing on 1977, the project was designed to improve maize productivity by employing modern agricultural methods and intensifying activities of agricultural cooperatives. The project area covers five major maize producing provinces : Lopburi Saraburi, Petchaboon; Pitsanuloke; and Sukhothai in which six agricultural cooperatives and five

farmers' groups have been selected as the key extension bases. Under this project the Cooperative Demonstration Centre was established to conduct the activities including applied experiments for production techniques, seed multiplication, disease and insect control, extension and demonstration, technical training in seed production and improved cultivation techniques, agricultural mechanization system and guidance on management of agricultural cooperatives. The facilities and equipment to conduct the activities such as seed processing, experiments, demonstration of advanced techniques, farm mechanization system and for training of cooperative staff and cooperative members as well as farmers have been provided.

The project has already produced about 1,000 tons of good maize seeds yearly to supply to the farmers through the agricultural cooperatives and the farmers' groups. The training courses on modern cultivation techniques, farm mechanization system including operation and maintenance of farm machinery, marketing business for maize and cooperative management for cooperative members, farmers and the cooperative personnel have been conducted annually. About 600 trainees are trained each year. Guidance activities and demonstration of modern cultivation techniques have also been carried out.

6.3.4 Agro-Based Industries Programme. The programme is aimed at to accelerate processing business of agricultural cooperatives relating to primary products produced by their members. A number of projects and activities have already been implemented by the primary cooperatives and the provincial federations with support from CPD both technical and financial assistance. Among these are the storages and rice mills, the milk collecting centres and dairy plants, the meat processing plant, the feed

mills, the preserved bamboo shoot plant the tea leaves processing plant, etc. A parboiling plant of 24 tons/24 hours under FAO/PFL Programme to assist the agricultural cooperatives in improving rice processing and quality standard and the two rice silos with total capacity of 5,300 tons of paddy, assistance from New Zealand Government, are expected to operate in 1983-84. The other agro-based industries with high potential development such as oil seeds extraction plants, rubber smoking plants, tapioca pellet plants, shrimp feed plants, etc. will be examined and promoted in order that it will provide better gains to the cooperatives and subsequently to its members.

6.3.5 Agricultural Cooperatives Promotion Project in Thailand. A joint project of the Government of Thailand through CPD and the Government of Japan, the project helps strengthen the agricultural cooperatives by employing a "Total System" or multi-functional system approach in order to increase agricultural production and improve economic and social well-being of its members more effectively. To this end, emphasis will be given on the integration of all assistance assisting cooperatives both technical and financial assistance in order that it could be pooled and be used to the optimum advantage of cooperative development. In keeping with an urgent need of the Government to reduce obsolete poverty and accelerate rural development, priority will be given to the agricultural cooperatives in the poverty-stricken areas. The five representative agricultural cooperatives that are already functioning in the Northeast, the high poverty area, hence, will be developed as a pilot model for further replication.

The Japanese experts were despatched to Thailand in December 1982, for one year, to develop a comprehensive work programme

with CPD and the cooperatives to develop agricultural cooperatives accordingly.

6.3.6 Rural Income-Generating through Crafts and Rural Industries. A joint 3-year project of CPD and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the project was formulated with the purpose of encouraging the cooperative housewives to make use of their abilities, experiences and skills to promote income-generating activities and self-reliance which will increase income of their families through the development of small-scale industries in rural areas, especially in handicrafts and cottage industries. The project was started in 1982 in Yasothon Province, the Northeast with the total number of 8 agricultural cooperatives of which 400 housewives as the target groups. CPD in cooperation with the related agencies provides training to enhance the knowledge and skills of the target groups in different subjects including techniques of production, design and standardization, local materials, group organization as well as supplementary subjects on agriculture, cooperatives and public help care. While the Yasothon Provincial Cooperative Federation involves in marketing of the products as well as purchasing of raw materials to supply to the groups the project is now carrying out with satisfactory results. It will serve as a model for rural income-generating activities through the cooperative system which will be developed and replicated to the other provinces, particularly in the rural poverty areas.

6.3.7 Aquaculture Development Project : This project is financed by ADB soft loan of US \$ 14 million (of which US \$ 5.3 million is distributed to CPD) and by EEC grant of US \$ 1,008,000. It commenced in 1979 and will expire in 1986. The objectives are to ensure to increase fish and shrimp production through aquaculture in

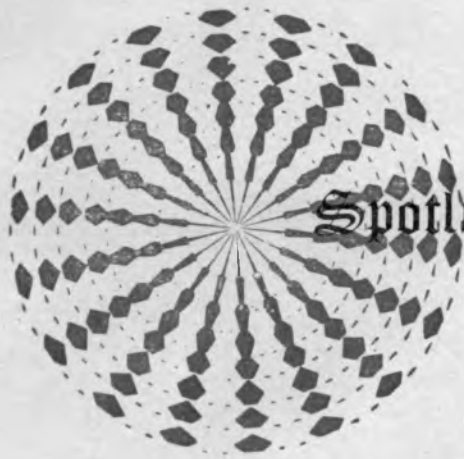
order to 1) meet the growing local demand for fish/shrimp, and 2) improve income and employment opportunities of small fish/shrimp farmers :

There are sub-projects implemented by CPD :

- (1) Up-grading of Existing Shrimp/Fish Pond Sub-project which is implemented in the coastal provinces, namely the cooperatives in Samut Sakorn Samut Songkram, Chantaburi, Choburi, Rayong, Trad, Chacherngeoa and Samut Prakarn.
- (2) Brackishwater Shrimp/Fish Pond Estate Settlement Sub-project : 400 farmers at Surat Thani and Nakorn Sri Thammarat are selected to participate in the project. Each of them is allotted 30 rai for constructing pond and culturing shrimp.
- (3) Fish Cage Culture Sub-project: About 1,200 Cooperative members located along the central region rivers are promoted to raise pangasie and sand goby in cages.
- (4) Integrated Pond Culture Sub-project : Development of about 6,250 rai of land of three Land Hire Purchase Cooperatives (Lum Luka, Thanya Buri and Nong suae) into small integrated farms. Members selected are allotted 25 rai each for farming with 1 shrimp pond.(1 rai), 1 fish pond (4 rai) and 1 rice field (20 rai).

6.3.8 Land and Water Resource Development. The programme has been carried out with the purpose of increasing agricultural productivity in the administrative area of agricultural cooperatives. The activities include improvement of soil fertility. Development of water resources, irrigation system for on-

(Continued on page 28)



Spotlight

TOKYO

UNIVERSITY

COOPERATIVE*

Soon after the war, living conditions in Japan were very hard. The student community faced many difficulties. Many book stores and libraries had been destroyed during the war. Even exercise books and ordinary stationery articles were difficult to get. The Tokyo University Campus was in a ruin. Many students when they returned to the campus after the war, did not have enough money to pay for even their food or buy books. Repeated appeals by students and their protest rallies failed to draw any sympathy or attention of the authorities. Groups of students took introduction letters from their teachers and went around the country to raise funds for the poor students, so that the latter could complete their higher studies. The students could not afford to pay high cost of food, clothing and other daily necessities.

In 1945, after the acceptance of Potsdam Declaration, a group of active students in Tokyo founded the Tokyo District Committee of University Coops and campaigned for organizing Coops connected with school democratisation movement. They initiated action to organise University cooperative stores at the Tokyo University Campus. By June 1946, three cooperative stores, one each in agriculture, science and economic faculties were established at the Tokyo University campus. Within a few months, managements of these societies decided to amalgamate themselves into one strong society. Since then, this is the biggest university coop in the country. Soon after the establishment of the Tokyo University, similar cooperatives were organised by students and teachers in other universities namely Waseda, Keio and Doshisha etc.

Objectives

A University is, no doubt, a place of study

*Prepared by Mr. M. K. Puri, Joint Director, ICA, ROEC, New Delhi.

and education, but at the same time, the campus is also a place of living for students and teaching staff. It is now widely accepted that welfare activities are indispensable to support the basis for study and education at the campus. University Coops are mutual help organizations, owned, used and managed by students and teaching staff. They provide goods and services needed for the campus life. They are voluntary organisations intended to supplement welfare activities at the campus. The main objectives of the university coops in Japan have been described as under:

- To support study and education and to enrich campus life;
- To safeguard consumer rights through cooperation and to improve the living culture;
- To foster democratic traditions and build up human solidarity.

The welfare activities at universities are indispensable to support the basis of study and education of students and teaching staff. At the same time, these activities have important role to improve the quality of life at the campus. Activities of university coops contribute towards smooth running of studies and education of student at the campus by providing them the needed goods and services at lower prices. As they are owned and managed by the students and teaching staff themselves, they are reliable organisations who fully understand the needs and demands of the student community. They also contribute to enrich the camps life by arranging various kinds of educational, cultural, social and recreational activities.

In addition to providing the students and teaching staff with useful goods and services, the University Coops also take initiatives for safeguarding the consumer rights, right to safe goods, fair

presentation and check on suppliers malpractices etc. Further, they organise campaigns opposing price hikes and tax increases or requesting to reduce the educational expenses to be borne by students. As institution of scholars and students of higher education in various fields, they try to mould public opinion for improving the living conditions and culture for an ordinary citizen. The leadership and members of university coops in Japan seem to believe that by living together through Cooperative activities they can develop a really wealthy culture and improve the quality of life for ordinary citizens. They consider it highly important and desirable, in the interest of the community at large, to assist the development and promotion of the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Movement. A large number of citizens consumers coops in Japan have been initiated by University students in their respective communities after passing out from the campus. They have provided leadership and management experience to cooperatives in their communities. More than half of the existing members on the Board of the Japanese Consumer Cooperative Union (JCCU), today are persons who were very active members of University Coops during their student age.

The welfare activities of University Coops help to influence and mould students personality. While using these facilities and participating in various activities of the Coop, they develop close person-to-person friendly relationship. The students and teaching staff work together for common demands and build up mutual regard and respect for each other through participation in cooperative activities. University Coops play important role as schools for practical lessons in vital democracy and also foster genuine solidarity among the students. It counteracts the increasing tendency among the youths to keep aloof and to remain self-centered.

Membership

The membership of the University Coop is open to all those who study and work at the campus. It includes students, teachers and non-teaching employees of the university who are working at the campus. Every member is required to subscribe to at least one share of the value of Yen 10,000. The share subscription in the society is like a deposit which is refunded automatically when a student leaves the campus on completion of his education. If any student finds it difficult to pay Yen 10,000 in lump sum (hardly any case) he can pay the share amount in easy instalments. When the Coop was first organised in 1946, the value of the share was



Book store of the coop fulfills an indispensable need of the student members

fixed at Yen 50. It was raised to Yen 400 in 1949 and subsequently to Yen 10,000.

The Tokyo University consists of two campuses which are adjacent to each other. They are known as Hongo campus and Komaba campus. When the Coop was organised in June 1946, in less than six months more than 3,000 students and teachers enrolled themselves as members of the Tokyo University Coop. From the very beginning, teachers have been very helpful to this movement. The then President of the Tokyo University Prof. Nambara was elected as the first President of the University Coop. The University authorities offered office and shop premises at the campus free of cost.

Today, there are about 18,000 students and 10,000 teachers including non-teaching staff at the Tokyo University campus. 99.7% of students and nearly 90% of teachers and non-teaching employees are members of the Coop. The total paid up share capital stands over 280 million Yen. The Coop is administered under the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Societies Law 1946. It is managed by the members in a democratic manner through a duly elected Board of Directors and a number of organizational and advisory committees, comprising of both students and teachers.

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Tokyo University Coop. is shown on the next page.

General Assembly

The General Assembly which is the supreme decision making body of the society consists of 250 delegates, representing students, both graduates and post graduate students and teachers including non-teaching employees.

Graduate students delegates	120
Teachers and non-teaching employees delegates	102
P.G. students delegates	28
Total number of delegates	250

Delegates are elected at the rate of one for each 100 members. The student delegates are elected on the basis of each class and representatives of teachers and non-teaching staff are elected from each faculty or building such as medicine, law, literature,

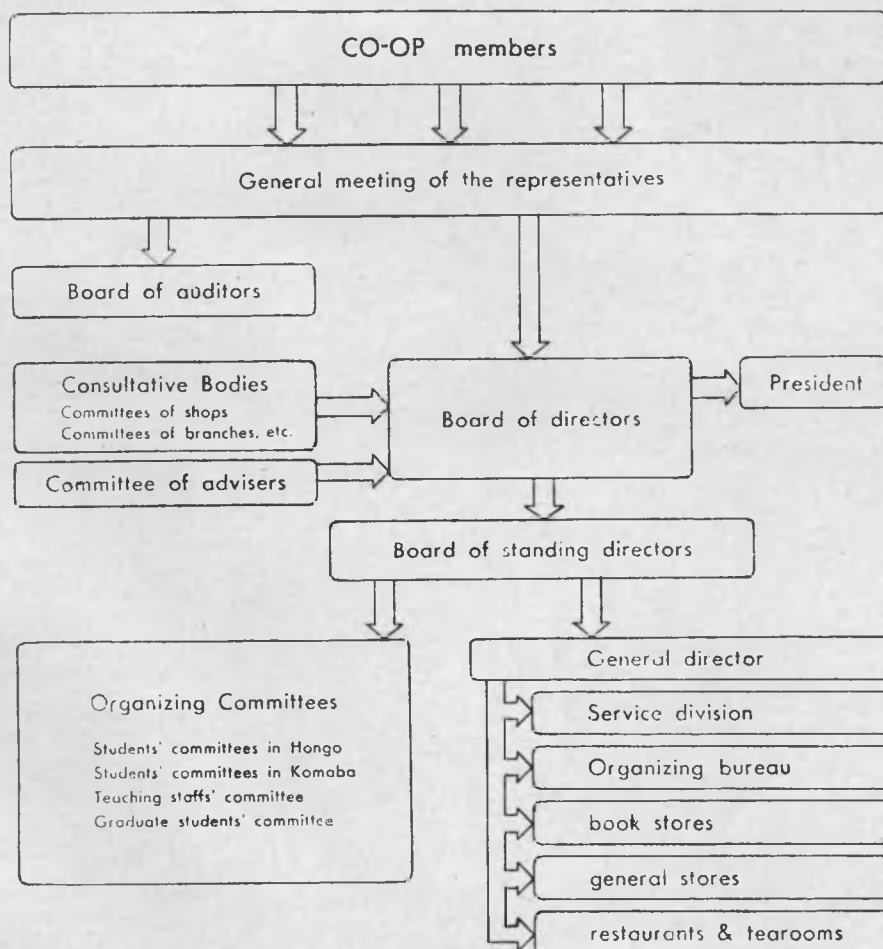
agriculture, economics, political science, technical science, pharmacy, nursing etc.

The General Assembly of the Coop meets twice a year. The first meeting which is known as Annual Meeting of the General Assembly is held in May or June every year. In this meeting, members representatives review all activities and operations of the Coop during the previous year and establish a programme of action and budget for the coming year. They also consider about banks to be used, limits for outside borrowings, auditors report and take up election of officers. The Second General Assembly which is known as the mid-year meeting is generally held in November or December every year. At this meeting the members make a mid-year review of implementation of the work programme and suggest adjustments and changes, where necessary.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors which is elected by 250

Structure





The cafeteria of the coop is very popular among student members

delegates at the General Assembly consists of 39 members, 21 of whom represent students, including post graduate students, and the remaining 18 members on the board represent other interests as indicated below:

Students	21
Teaching Staff	11
Non-teaching Staff	4
Managing Director	1
Dy. Managing Director	1
Former Managing Director	1
Total Number of Directors	39

The Managing Director and Dy. Managing Director are full-time paid directors. A student representative can be elected as President of the Coop, but out of respect and regard for the teachers, students generally always elect a senior member of the teaching faculty as President of their Coop. At present, Prof. Hajime Shinohara, professor in the faculty of Law, occupies this position on the Board.

Executive Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted an Executive Committee consisting of 19 members, including the Managing Director and Dy. Managing Director. This committee meets every week. More than half of members of this Committee are student

directors. Each of the 17 executive directors has been assigned a group of activities which they supervise closely under the overall guidance of the Managing Director.

The present Managing Director is continuing in this position for the last 5 years. Before being elected to this position, he had earlier served as an ordinary member of the Board for two years and prior to being elected on the Board of Directors he had served for 3 years as a manager at one of the Coop stores at the Campus.

Organising Committees

In order to know the views and opinions of the large membership of the Coop about its various activities on a continuous basis and to provide an opportunity to active members to associate themselves closely with the management of the society, the Board of Directors has constituted a number of Organising Committees representing interests of all member groups. These organising committees reflect the needs and wishes of each member-group and also serve as a bridge between the large membership and the central management of their Coop. Some of the organising Committees of active members are indicated below:

Students Committee in Hongo Campus	35 members
Students Committee in Komaba Campus	20 „
Teaching Staff Committee	20 „
P.G. Students Committee	20 „

These organising committees meet regularly once a month and they give their opinions and suggestions about the working of the Coop. All members of the Coop are invited to serve on these organising committees by rotation.

The Coop is keen that the student community at the campus should celebrate all national festivals with full zeal and enthusiasm. Similarly, with a view to provide closer contacts and more intimate and informal communication among the students themselves and between students and teaching staff, frequent picnics and excursions are arranged with help of organising committees. They also assist in organising educational, cultural and recreational activities at the campus. It includes discussions and debates on current topics such as "The computer and its economic and social impacts on the society". The organising committees also help in arranging peace campaigns and other rallies at a call given by

the Coop or the National Federation of University Coops Association. Out of 200 Japanese cooperator delegates who joined the Peace March at New York in June 1982, there were 17 representatives from University Coops. On recommendation of organising committees, the Coop arranges, from time to time, many other activities for the benefit and interest of their members, e.g. hobby classes in cooking, flower arrangement, music, dancing, photography etc.

Consultative Bodies

The Board of Directors has also constituted a number of consultative bodies like shop committees and branch committees around each shop and branch office to assist the Board in the discharge of their responsibilities. The Store Committee around each shop meets every month and discusses about its functioning and performance. The Manager of the Store also attends meetings of the Store committee. This is an advisory committee and sends its suggestions and opinion to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The board pays serious heeds to all suggestions from consultative bodies.

Committee of Auditors

The General Assembly appoints a committee of auditors comprising 11 members. They not only look into accounts of the society but also make sure that guidelines given by the General Assembly are respected to and properly reflected in management and administration of the society. The Committee of Auditors presents their independent report before the General Assembly.

Facilities

A wide variety of facilities are being operated by the Tokyo University Coop at the campus for the benefits of its members. Some of these are listed below:

A. Hongo Campus

- (1) Coop Store I (stationery, furniture, disks, electric products)
- (2) Coop Store II (foods, clothes, living goods)
- (3) Bookstore
- (4) Central Restaurant (underground)
- (5) Icho (Japanese restaurant)
- (6) Metro (tea room)
- (7) Restaurant II (restaurant & fastfood shop)



The grocery section of the coop

- (8) Playguide (tickets & copy)
- (9) Beauty Parlor
- (10) Coop Store in the Faculty of Agriculture (books, stationery & foods)
- (11) Cafeteria in the Faculty of Agriculture
- (12) General Affairs Office (Hongo Coop Office)
- (13) Organizing Bureau
- (14) Asano Coop Shop

B. Komaba Campus

- (1) Bookstore
- (2) Coop Store
- (3) Restaurant
- (4) Restaurant in dormitory
- (5) Tearoom (Shiki)
- (6) Komaba Coop Office

In addition to the above facilities, the society is also providing services for shoe repair, watch repair, laundry and dry cleaning, beauty saloon, barber shop and a number of vending machines at various strategic locations for tea, coffee, soft drinks and snacks etc.

The Agricultural Faculty of the university is located across the road very close to Hongo campus.



A view of the stationery section

The Coop has set up a Cafeteria and a store (books, stationery, and groceries) in this faculty. There are a few other institutes which are affiliated to Tokyo University but are situated in four other buildings situated away from the campus:

- (a) Institute for Industrial Science and Institute for Solid State Physics;
- (b) Institute for Medical Science;
- (c) Tokyo Astronomical Observatory;
- (d) Institute for Space Science.

At each of the above 4 buildings the Coop has provided one restaurant and one store (groceries, books) for the convenience of students, teaching and non-teaching staff at these institutes.

Coop Restaurants

It is now widely recognised that University Coops are the most suitable institutions to run restaurants and supply necessary goods and services to students. The Tokyo University Coop is operating four restaurants, two at each campus. More than 3,000 students can have their meals simultaneously at a time. In addition to four restaurants, the Coop is also running a Cafeteria at its each branch and the fifth one at agriculture faculty. All restaurants and Cafeteria are equipped with electric ovens, grills and dish washing machines etc. The society has employed qualified dieticians to prescribe menu for each meal and to ensure cooking of meals under

clean and hygienic conditions. The cost of meals at these restaurants is less than half the cost in open market. There is self-service at all restaurants and cafeteria. The students can buy coupons in different denominations to pay for their meals or use the Coop Credit Card. The total sale at four restaurants during 1983 exceeded 963 million Yen.

	1982	1983
Hongo Central	298.18	292.80
Hongo Second	133.61	136.92
Kamaba main	283.82	304.65
Kamaba Dormitory	41.90	42.55
Total	757.51	776.92

Book Stores

Books are an indispensable need of all students. The Tokyo University Coop is operating two big book stores, one at each campus. Both these shops are well stocked and all important titles besides text books are generally available at these book stores. There are two main publishers in Japan and they insist on retail book shops to sell books at a fixed prices. The University Coop however, allows 10% discount on printed price. It is learnt that in the beginning there was a great resentment by private book stores but the management of the University Coop have stood by their decision and they are allowing their members 10% off on price for books and 20% off for disks. The management have explained that students, as share holders of the Coop, have a legitimate right to share its profit. The resentment has gradually subsided. Both the book stores together sold more than 1661 million Yen during 1983.

	1982	1983
Hongo Book Store	1085.49	1138.48
Komaba Book Store	505.38	523.14
Total sale	1590.87	1661.62

There are two main book publishing companies and 80% of total supply is received from them. The national Federation of University Coops negotiates terms of supply with these publishers on behalf of all university coops in the country.

Coop Stores

The Coop is operating three stores which are selling stationery, sports goods, clothes, groceries, furniture, electrical appliances and daily necessities. At one of these stores, electrical appliances, radios, transistors, cassette recorders, stereo systems, television sets, personal computers, calculators and other electronic products are sold at very competitive prices. Prices at the Coop Stores are generally 20-25% cheaper than the market price. Furniture items are delivered to members at their homes. Catalogue buying is also quite popular. One illustrated catalogue is prepared and circulated by the JCCU and another one by the National Federation of University Coops. The total sale of general merchandise and appliances at the three main Coop stores exceeded 32,360 million Yen during 1983.

	1982	1983
Hongo Campus	584.30	600.33
Komaba	1150.37	1183.58
Elec. Appliances (Hongo)	1436.41	1452.08
	3171.08	3236.00

It is learnt that 20% of total requirements of general merchandise by the Coop is procured from the National Federation and the Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union. As much as 70% is bought jointly with other university coops through the regional federation. Only 10% of merchandise are bought directly from the open market. Members are allowed a rebate of 2% on all purchases from Coop Stores.

At Branches

Some of the faculties such as Industrial Science, Solid State Physics, Medical Science, Astronomical Science and Space Science are located in separate buildings, away from the main campus. In order to help member students and teaching staff at these faculties, the Coop has set up one store and one restaurant at each place. The total business transacted at four branch offices and Agricultural faculty exceeded Yen 580 million during 1983.

	1982	1983
1. Agri. Faculty	117.11	213.96
2. Institute of Industrial Science and Solid State Physics	164.34	173.31
3. Medical Science	98.43	99.64
4. Astronomical Science	43.42	36.84
5. Space Science	88.79	90.06
Million Yen	499.09	583.81

Other Services

In addition to restaurants, cafeterias, stores and book shops, the Tokyo University Coop is providing many other facilities to its members. It provides service for shoe repair, watch repair, laundry and dry cleaning, barber shop, beauty saloon and vending machines for soft drinks, tea, coffee, snacks etc. The Coop is also operating Play-guides and travel service. The Play-guide office helps to provide information about plays, theatre, movies and other important sports and cultural events in the town. It also helps member students purchase tickets for these functions. The Travel Section arranges individual and group travel by road, sea or air, both inside and outside the country. The National Federation of University Coops Associations is a full member of the International Association of Students Travel. The Coop is also providing quick and cheap copying service to students at its stores and book shops.

The total business carried out by the Tokyo University Coop during 1983, through its books stores, restaurants, Coop Stores and other services exceed 6.4 billion Yen :

	1982 Million Yen	1983 Million Yen
Hongo Campus	3723.84	3807.57
Komaba Campus	1981.47	2053.91
Branch Offices	499.08	613.81
	6284.39	6475.29

Coop Credit Card

The management of Tokyo University Coop has

issued plastic credit cards to its members. Members can make payment of their purchases from coop stores and restaurants at the campus through these credit cards, upto prescribed limits.

Coop Villa

Jointly with other university coops, the Tokyo University has established a Coop Inn in Shibuya, one of the most central districts in Tokyo. The Coop Inn which is a 7 storey building is conveniently located just between downtown Shibuya and Harajuku. It is 7 minutes walk from both Shibuya and Harajuku Stations. The area is well known as young-town and is crowded with high fashion boutique shops. It has 74 airconditioned rooms, 65 single and 9 twin, each equipped with a bath, tea making facility and colour T.V. There is a restaurant and facilities for holding meetings, conferences, exhibitions and seminars. Guests can enjoy various kinds of drinks and snacks at any time through vending machines. It also has a tennis court on the roof. This facility is highly appreciated by the student community in the country.

Coop Bulletin

The management of the Tokyo University Coop brings out every month a 5-6 page News Bulletin in Japanese. 130,000 copies of the Coop News are distributed free of cost. The Bulletin contains information on Coop branded goods, special offers, best sellers in book shops, quiz and answers, questions received from members and management replies to them and other information of interest to members. For instance, the issue for August 1983 contain information about Nada-Kobe Coop, the Japanese Consumers Movement on March, invitations to members to join the summer festival, precautions against hot and humid weather, introduction of new coop employees etc.

Member Activities

As stated earlier, various organising committees of students and teaching staff on the Coop jointly discuss about members interests and arrange hobbies and leisure activities for students at the campus e.g. photography, cooking classes, flower arrangement, vocal and instrumental music, dancing, in various sports, excursion, picnics, visits to places of interest. They are keen to promote sports and cultural activities among students. One of the main objectives of university coops is to develop more intimate and informal contacts among students and to discourage the growing tendency of staying aloof

or in isolation. They want students to become better aware of their environments and to realize their obligations to the community.

Consumers Cooperatives in Japan are against violence of any kind. They are propagating for world peace and disarmament. University Coops have evinced keen interest in activities intended to safeguard interests of the consumers and have actively participated in peaceful meetings, signature campaigns and protest rallies against price hikes for consumer goods and public utilities and services, rail fare, bus fare, telephone charge etc. The Tokyo University Coop organised vigorous campaigns against false claims and misleading advertisements by some drug manufacturers and suppliers of consumer goods. They also organized a campaign against price-hike of medical books. They are testing some consumer articles at the university laboratory to ensure sale of quality goods and to expose sub-standard and adulterated goods.

Consultation with Members

The management of Tokyo University Coop firmly believes in having continuous consultation with the users of their facilities and invite their suggestions regarding food menu, shop layout, assortment range, quality of goods, prices, hygiene and cleanliness at various restaurants and shops, behaviour of employees etc. Suggestions or claim cards are available at all Coop restaurants and stores. The management invariably acknowledges all complaints and suggestions received by them and they do send replies and clarifications to members. In regard to matters of general interest the clarification is also published in the monthly News Bulletin of the society.

Relation with University Authorities

The attitude of the university authorities is very cordial and helpful towards the university cooperative stores movements. They admit that by providing a wide variety of services to the student community and teaching staff at the campus this movement has really contributed in a substantial manner in creating a situation which is helpful to educational and cultural advancement. As stated earlier, Prof Nambara, President of the Tokyo University agreed to become the first President of the Tokyo University Coop.

The 1950-60 was a period of great hardship for university coops in Japan. The banks were advised to withdraw credit facilities and to follow a tight credit policy as an anti-inflationary measure. Many

Coop stores were faced with difficult financial situation. Again in 1955, Government in the Ministry of Education advised university authorities to charge rent from University coops for use of land and premises. University coops all over the country and their National Federation refused to pay rent and decided to oppose government decision. They succeeded in forcing the government to withdraw its instructions. Even since then, it is learnt, the Education Ministry has not been so favourably inclined towards the university coop movement, even though they do recognise the many useful services being rendered by such coops to the student community and teachers at the campus.

Since 1960, University Coops have been making a steady progress. Their membership and business activities have been expanding gradually. Store operations and restaurants have been modernised and extended.

The University Coop Movement in Japan, which started with creative ideas and determination to fight for better life and for restoration of democratic rights has accomplished an outstanding success. Today, they are carrying on a number of activities in various fields in order to support the basis for study and education and to improve the quality of life at the campus. More than 822,000 university students and teachers in Japan are members of these Coops, with an average share holding of 8600 Yen per member. During the year 1981, they provided goods and services worth nearly 100 billion Yen.

Book stores	Yen 22,192.28 Million	22.2%
Stores	55,484.72 ,,	56.4%
Restaurant	20,534.72 ,,	20.2%
Others	1,034.77 ,,	1.1%
Total turnover	99,245.91 ,,	100.0%

Popularity

University Coops are very popular among the student community. At a recent gallop poll at the campus, students were asked a question "Is the Coop useful for you?" The replies received from students are summed up as under :

Very useful	:	42.4%
Useful	:	44.0%
Partly useful	:	10.8%
Not much useful	:	2.5%
		99.7%

Similarly, in reply to another question, "Do you like your Coop?", the reaction of students was as below :

Like very much	:	27.6%
Yes, I do like	:	59.5%
Yes, I like partly	:	10.8%
No, not much	:	1.9%
		99.8%

It is evident from the above gallop poll that University Coops in Japan are gaining increasing popularity among students and teachers alike.

REGIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

Australia

PERTH 1987 CONFERENCE COINCIDES WITH AMERICA'S CUP

Plans for ACCECC '87 suggest that Australian cooperators think big.

ACCECC is an abbreviation for America's Cup Cultural, Expo, and Cooperative Conference 1987. It is an international conference to be held in Perth, Australia, in October 1987. It will coincide with the defence of the America's Cup which was wrested from the New York Yacht Club by a Perth challenger in 1983.

The race, the cooperative conference, and a trade fair are expected to bring 100,000 visitors to the city.

The Cooperative Federation of Western Australia has chartered two ocean liners to be used as accommodation. Each has room for 1,300 delegates. The Federation has also arranged accommodation at a first-rate hotel.

The Federation says the conference will encourage national and international cooperative trade, communication, and exchange of ideas among world cooperatives. It will also expose visitors to Western Australia's cultural activities.

And, of course, it will also give cooperators an opportunity to witness a world sporting event first hand.

Bangladesh

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FORMED

On the recommendation of the Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union, the Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, has recently formed a National Committee on Cooperative Education and Training to coordinate and accelerate education training, publication and extension activities of cooperatives. Headed by Mr. S. M. Husain, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry, the Committee will have eleven members representing the official and non-official sides of the movement. The BJSU has submitted specific proposals before the committee to organise and activate field level cooperative member education system through district cooperative unions and sectoral apex cooperative organisations.

SEMINARS FOR LANDLESS COOPERATIVES AND WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES HELD

Two Seminars on income generating activities for members of Landless Cooperatives and Women's Cooperatives of six-days' duration each were held by the Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union in Dhaka in June 1984. Thirty participants each from the Provati Sangsad Basti Kallan Samabaya Samity Ltd. and the Provati Sangsad Mohila Samabaya Samity Ltd. attended the seminars. The cooperatives registered in October 1983, have started several program-

mes for income generation activities for their membership.

—A.K. M. Zahirul Haque

India

CENTRAL CROP INSURANCE FUND ENVISAGED

A Central Crop Insurance Fund to supervise and coordinate the state crop insurance programmes is likely to be set up in the Seventh Plan period.

The proposed Fund will be created with an initial capital of Rs. 200 million and operated by the Agriculture Ministry. At the state level also Crop Insurance Fund will be set up with a capital of about Rs. 20 to 50 million for directly undertaking schemes within the states.

Official circles are of the view that the proposal will be cleared shortly since it will go a long way in extending the crop insurance programme throughout the country. During the next plan period, the crop insurance scheme is expected to be considerably expanded to ensure that farmers are able to avail of its benefits.

The Government of India will contribute 50 per cent towards the initial capital of the state level funds. This is in view of the fact that crop insurance is being taken up by government as a welfare measure for farmers rather than as a commercial proposition.

After a recent review of the crop insurance schemes currently in operation it was felt that in the next plan period the role of the General Insurance Corporation may have to be curtailed. The GIC which is currently implementing the crop insurance scheme, does not have any field organisation at the grassroot level and this has hampe-

red effective implementation of the programme.

It has therefore been proposed that this work be entrusted to the state governments in the Seventh Plan. The state level funds would come under their purview while the Central Fund would provide re-insurance protection to them. It would also function in a supervisory capacity for the crop insurance programmes all over the country.

The agriculture ministry has found, during the review, that the progress of the pilot scheme of crop insurance has been very limited. The pilot scheme was initially adopted in three states and later extended to 12 states.

NCDC ASKED TO FORMULATE PROJECTS FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

The Union Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, has asked the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to identify opportunities and formulate new projects for the development of under-developed areas and weaker sections.

Presiding over the 19th meeting of the general council of NCDC on September 13, in New Delhi, he asked the corporation to pick up projects specially for the development of fisheries, oilseeds and cattle breeders. In view of the fact that the corporation had liberalised considerably its pattern of assistance to the states in the north-eastern region, he advised the cooperatives to take full advantage of the liberalised scheme.

The Minister emphasised the need for maintaining the democratic character of the cooperatives and suggested that NCDC should seek to improve management systems as well as the character of large sized cooperative institutions to ensure

effective utilisation of the sanctioned funds as well as independent functioning in assisted cooperatives.

Indonesia

FOOD CROPS PROJECT IN INDONESIA

A project to develop secondary food crops in five selected provinces of Indonesia will be formulated under a technical assistance grant approved recently by the Asian Development Bank.

Secondary food crops—maize, soyabeans, groundnuts, cassava, mungbeans, sweet potato sorghum, and others, collectively known locally as “palawija”—occupy an important position in the rice-based diet and agricultural system of Indonesia.

They cover about 37 per cent of agricultural land; contribute nearly 20 million tons to the country's food basket; and constitute the staple food of many poor residents of the uplands and outer islands who cannot afford rice.

But production of “palawija” crops is growing at a low rate—1.6 per cent a year during the 1970s, or only about one-third as much as rice.

The technical assistance grant will help finance preparation of a project, suitable for external financing, to increase the output of “palawija” crops.

Areas appropriate for these will be identified and mapped in the provinces of North Sumatra, Central Java, Jogjakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. A package will be formulated to develop and support the crops with production extension, credit, marketing, and post-harvest services and infrastructure.

The study will be undertaken by a team of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization Investment Centre of the United Nations, which also will share the cost. The work is expected to take about four months.

The executing agency will be the Directorate General of Food Crops and Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Malaysia

FISHERIES SECTOR PROJECT STUDY

A Technical Assistance grant to Malaysia for the preparation of a Fisheries Sector Project study by the Asian Development Bank was recently approved.

The proposed project is aimed at the development and conservation of Malaysia's marine resources. Specific objectives of the study are to formulate a long-term plan for the development of the country's marine fisheries up to year 2000, preparation of a marine resource management programme and the presentation of an expanded programme for development of upto 11 potential fisheries areas using an integrated approach. The study will include a feasibility assessment of the proposed project.

The study will cover the economic, research planning, resources management, fisheries statistics, fish handling and processing, institutional, social and financial aspects of the proposed project. This will require a total of 22 man-months of work and the services of six experts.

Although the direct beneficiaries of the proposed project are low-income fishermen and their families, the whole population of the country will benefit from the project because fish is still the chief source of

protein in Malaysia. With a per capita fish consumption of over 40 kg., Malaysia ranks among the highest fish-consuming nations in the world and this demand is expected to increase at an annual rate of 3 to 4 per cent.

Pakistan

IDA AID FOR PAKISTAN'S SMALL INDUSTRIES

Pakistan will continue its programme to develop small industries with the help of a credit of SDR 47 million (\$ 50 million) from the International Development Association (IDA).

The new project will expand credit and technical assistance to small scale industries to help promote investments in promising enterprises. These will include businesses in agro-industries, light engineering, and textiles and garments.

The Project is designed to increase the contribution of small enterprises to industrial employment production and exports. To be carried out throughout Pakistan, it continues an investment project for small industries begun in 1981, and supported by IDA with a credit of \$ 30 million.

Loans will be extended to enterprises through five participating

commercial banks to cover fixed investments and working capital. Some 1,450 enterprises are expected to be financed, resulting in investments totalling \$ 115 million.

Philippines

REGIONAL WAREHOUSE IN MINDANAO ISLAND

A preliminary investigation study to ascertain the feasibility of setting up a regional warehouse in Mindanao island, Philippines, was carried out by the Specialist in Consumer Cooperation in ICA ROEC from 23rd June to 8th July 1984. The report of the study with its findings and recommendations was sent to the Cooperative Union of the Philippines in August 1984. The preliminary investigation shows that the Project of a regional warehouse for Region-X in Mindanao can be economically feasible and useful, provided the requisite funds for the purpose could be arranged at reasonable terms.

Singapore

A. J. HENDRICKS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF SASCO

At the annual general body meeting of the Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative Organisation (SASCO) held recently

in Singapore. Mr. A.J. Hendricks has been elected Chairman. Mr. K. Jayabalan and Mr. Roland Tay were elected Vice-Chairman and General Secretary respectively. Mr. Hendricks succeeds late Mr. Joseph Edward, who passed away recently.

Sri Lanka

SCC TEAM TO STUDY DAIRY COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

As a result of a preliminary study for the cooperative development in Sri Lanka undertaken in February 1984, by the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), the SCC is now in the process of setting up a team of experts to study the possibilities for strengthening the dairy cooperatives in the island.

The three-four weeks study will look into the problems and possibilities of the dairy cooperatives in Sri Lanka and will try to formulate suitable project proposals as will help strengthening of dairy cooperatives in the country. The team will consist of a Swedish representative, and also representatives from the Ministry of Food and Cooperatives, the dairy cooperatives and from the Ministry of Rural Industries in Sri Lanka. A consultant from the dairy cooperatives system in AMUL in India is also expected to join the team. □

CAMPBELL RECEIVES HUMANITARIAN AWARD

Mr. Wallace J. Campbell, President and a founder of CARE, the international aid and development organization, was given the MEDICO World Humanitarian Award on June 15th in Washington D.C. The award was presented by Dr. Roy Schoiz, Chairman of the Awards Committee, and Dr. C.M. Godfrey, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Medico, an organization that provides health services to people in developing countries.

The award was given to Mr. Campbell in recognition of 40 years of service to humanity. He was cited for "service throughout his life in voluntary and cooperative organizations, particularly in the field of national and international development". Mr. Campbell has been President of CARE since 1978 and of CARE international since 1982, working to extend CARE's relief and development programmes in the Third World. He is also a member of the ICA Central Committee and is ICA's representative to the United Nations in New York.

CENTROSOYUS COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

On June 9th, 1984, the Centrosoyus Council met in Moscow to discuss the report of Mr. M.P. Trunov, Centrosoyus President, which outlines the tasks of cooperatives in increasing purchases and improving trading services in rural areas and the processing of agricultural produce.

The session was attended by the Secretary of the Soviet Union Communist Party's Central Committee, Mr. I. Kapitonov, the Deputy Prime-Minister, Mr. I. Bodjul, ministers and government officials.

The Council released from the

NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

Board membership, due to retirement, Mr. N. Supotniski, First Vice-President and Mr. A. Balashov Chief of the Finance Department and elected Mr. Alexei G. Zashin as First Vice-President and Mrs. E. Vasjukhina as Chief of the Finance Department. Mrs. Vasjukhina is Vice-Chairman of the ICA Women's Committee and a member of the ICA Central committee.

WORKER COOPS STUDIED AT INTERNATIONAL GATHERING

An invitational symposium in Montreal brought together 75 Canadian cooperative authorities for four days of discussions on worker cooperatives, with the help of 23 experts from seven countries.

The Aug. 26-30 gathering organized by Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, examined worker cooperative experiences in France, the United States, Britain, Italy, Spain, and Belgium, as well as in Canada.

The purpose of the workshop was to help influential participants from cooperative organizations, universities, and governments become better informed of worker cooperatives and their possible application in Quebec.

The workshop is another evidence of a growing interest in worker cooperatives as a means of helping Canadians cope with their country's staggering economic problems including low Gross National Product growth and high unemployment.

Demonstrated benefits of worker cooperative experience in other countries include higher productivity,

improved labour-management relations, employment stability, effective regional development, Canadian ownership, and lower social costs.

A GLOBAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

The FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development ended in Room on July, 6, 1984, after approving by consensus a global strategy and five special action programmes to promote the rational development of fisheries including aquaculture.

The conference, the first of its kind and the largest intergovernmental meeting on world fishery problems and prospects ever held, began on June 27 with addresses by King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Mr. Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The Conference reviewed the world fisheries situation both as regards marine and inland water fisheries including aquaculture. It agreed on the need to promote fishery development in light of current and future world food and nutritional needs and Third World development, taking into account the new situation created by the almost universal proclamation of exclusive economic zones (EEZs) in coastal waters as codified by the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in 1982.

Special emphasis was laid on aquaculture as a source of protein food and on the need to assist small-scale fisheries in developing countries.

JERRY VOORHIS PASSES AWAY

Jerry Voorhis, who served for 20 years as executive director and a board member of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., died Sept. 11 in a nursing home in Claremont, California.

In a tribute, the 32-member national board of directors of the League said he would be missed "not only for his greatness and warmth as a human being but for his vision and leadership".

Mr. Voorhis served for close to 20 years as a member of the central and executive committees of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Mr. Voorhis was a member of the U.S. congress for 10 years where

he was an outstanding advocate of cooperatives. He helped organize the Group Health Association of America and worked to secure passage of the health maintenance organization legislation promoting health services-cooperatives.

He was also internationally known as the author of several books on cooperatives.

OCA CONGRESS ON COOPERATIVE DOCTRINE HELD

The Organisation of the Cooperatives of America (OCA), a member of the ICA, comprising national federations of cooperatives essentially from the Spanish and Portuguese speaking areas of the

continent, celebrated its General Assembly in Brasilia from July 24-27, 1984. The Organisation also held its first Congress on Cooperative Doctrine in America.

The President of the Organisation, Mr. Armando Tovar Parada from Colombia, was re-elected President. 700 delegates representing 22 countries attended the meetings. Several Presidents of Latin American countries sent felicitation greetings to the Congress.

The delegates discussed the socio-economic situation in Latin America and particularly the position of the cooperative movement as an alternative solution to the present crisis. □

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND

(Continued from page 14)

farm development, installation of water pumps, group organisation and water management operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructural facilities, farm guidance, establishment of cooperative demonstration centres for agricultural development as well as giving advice to the agricultural cooperatives to undertake water management and land improvement business. A number of projects and activities under this programme have been implemented in the areas of three different schemes: land

consolidation; land development; and land improvement schemes. It covers 34 provinces with the total area of 607,600 rai.

6.3.9 Engineering Service. Considering an increasing requirement of the new technology for agricultural development, CPD has laid down a decisive programme on engineering service with the purpose of expanding and transferring the appropriate technologies in different fields needed to the cooperatives and the cooperative members. These

include the offer of services in farm machinery and equipment, processing plants, storages and silos, construction and utilization of local materials, water pumps, small irrigation system, water resource development, energy utilization and saving and alternative energy sources in place of oil. In particular, encouragement has strongly been made to the cooperatives to undertake business performance in providing service to their members in operation, maintenance and repairing of farm machinery. □

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Since its inception the ICA ROEC has been actively involved in providing technical support to cooperative educators and trainers in S-E Asia through a variety of means such as seminars, conferences, training programmes and production of training materials. Under its "Methods in Cooperative Education" series, the above Handbook has just been brought out.

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Tel.: 231697

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Telex: ZENGYO J, O-222-6234

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Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry,
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Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative
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Tel.: 263-3151 Telex: O-232-2367

National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural
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Tel.: 265-3111

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National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives,
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(FISHFEDER)
Tel.: 70-6211, 724436 Telex: FISHCO K. 24359

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107, Jalan Bunus, Opp. Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel.: 914155

Cooperative Central Bank Limited,
107, Jalan Bunus, P.O. Box 10685, Kuala Lumpur
Tel.: 914155, Telex: MA 31765

Malaysian Cooperative Insurance Society Limited,
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Sugar Cooperatives Development Institute of the Philippines Inc.
Post Box 452, Bacolod City-6001.
Tel.: 20666

National Association of Training Centres for Coops
c/o FES, Suit 74, ZETA Building, 191 Salcedo Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila, 3117, Philippines.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Amalgamated Services Cooperative
Organisation (SASCO)
P.O. Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office, Singapore-9007.
Tel.: 2735183

SRI LANKA

National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka
455, Galle Road, Colombo-3 (NACOSIL)
Tel.: 84638, 85496 Telex: 21283-MARKFED-CE

Sri Lanka Cooperative Fisheries Federation Ltd.,
127, Grandpass Road, Colombo-14 (COOPFISH)
Tel.: 25057

THAILAND

Cooperative League of Thailand,
4 Pichai Road, Dusit, Bangkok,
Tel.: 24-13634, 24-13332

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

Voluntary Association and Open Membership

1. Membership of a cooperative society shall be voluntary and available without artificial restriction or any social, political, racial or religious discrimination to all persons who can make use of its services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.

Democratic Control

2. Cooperative societies are democratic organisations. Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary societies should enjoy equal rights of voting (one member, one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their societies. In other than primary societies the administration should be conducted on a democratic basis in a suitable form.

Limited Interest on Capital

3. Share capital shall only receive a strictly limited rate of interest, if any.

Equitable division of surplus

4. The economic results arising out of the operations of the society belong to the members of that society and shall be distributed in such a manner as would avoid one member gaining at the expense of others.

This may be done by decision of the members as follows:

- (a) By provision for development of the business of the Cooperative
- (b) By provision of common services; or
- (c) By distribution among the members in proportion to their transactions with the society.

Cooperative Education

5. All cooperative societies shall make provision for the education of their members, officers, and employees and of the general public, in the principles and techniques of Cooperation, both economic and democratic.

Cooperation Among Cooperatives

6. All cooperative organisations, in order to best serve the interests of their members and communities shall actively cooperate in every practical way with other cooperatives at local, national and international levels. □

THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

is one of the oldest of non-governmental international organisations. It is a world-wide confederation of cooperative organisations of all types. Founded by the International Cooperative Congress held in London in 1895 it now has affiliates in 66 countries, serving over 365 million members at the primary level. It is the only international organisation entirely and exclusively dedicated to the promotion of cooperation in all parts of the world.

Besides the Head Office of the ICA, which is in Geneva, there are three regional offices, viz., the Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, started in 1960, the Regional Office for East and Central Africa, Moshi, Tanzania, started in 1968, and the Regional Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, started in 1979.

The main tasks of the Regional Office & Education Centre are to develop the general activities of the Alliance in the Region, to act as a link between the ICA and its affiliated national movements, to represent the Alliance in its consultative relations with the regional establishments of the United Nations and other international organisations, to promote economic relations amongst member-movements, including trading across national boundaries, to organise and conduct technical assistance, to conduct courses, seminars and conferences, surveys and research, to bring out publications on cooperative and allied subjects and to support and supplement the educational activities of national cooperative movements. The Regional Office and Education Centre now operates on behalf of 15 countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. □

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