

An Analysis of Selected Citations
from the

RESEARCH REGISTER

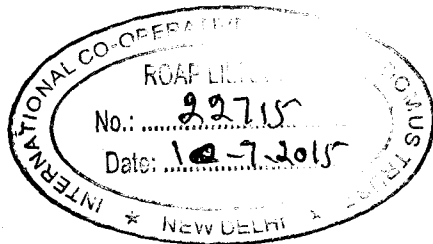
of

Studies on Cooperatives in Developing
Countries and Selected Bibliographies

Jack SHAFFER
Dec. 1988

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An Analysis of Selected Citations
from the
RESEARCH
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of
Studies on Cooperatives in Developing Countries
and Selected Bibliography



Jack Shaffer
International Cooperative Alliance
December 1988



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INTRODUCTION

The Research Register is a joint publication of the International Cooperative Alliance, the Polish Cooperative Research Institute and the Hungarian Cooperative Research Institute. Organized in the early 1970's, the Register has published since 1975 nineteen issues, called Bulletins, listing research studies and bibliographical references regarding cooperatives in developing countries. In total some 9,261 citations have been included, covering material published from 1968 through 1986.

The 852 citations selected for inclusion in this publication were chosen during a review by the International Cooperative Alliance of the past and present status of research regarding cooperatives in developing countries.

Included in this selection are the following classifications of citations from the Research Register:

1) Items which focused solely on cooperatives. Omitted were items in which cooperatives were only incidental factors studied or reported upon.

2) All items which were identified as involving research about cooperatives. Included in this category were those items identified as having been developed as part of the preparation of academic theses and dissertations. The items in this category are identified with this symbol ● .

3) Publications which dwelt at length with a specific cooperative topic. The assumption in this regard was that in the process of collecting data for such extended discussions a certain type of research would have been utilized.

4) Reports of major meetings, seminars, consultations, etc. in which a particular cooperative topic or experience was discussed. The assumption in this case was that reports of such meetings represent a "collection of wisdom" of scholars and practitioners whose experience provides broad reference points for anyone undertaking research regarding cooperatives.

5) Selected articles appearing in journals which were perceived to be of particular relevance to specific aspects of cooperative development.

Generally, country-specific citations were not included unless they were clearly reports of particular research efforts within individual countries. Publications, meeting reports and journal articles of a general nature dealing with a single country, the items which constitute most of the Research Register citations, were not included.

Funding for the ICA study and preparation of its associated material was provided by the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

COOPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The bibliographical items included in the Research Register listings have been of four types: (1) general bibliographies listing a sampling of materials available regarding cooperatives, (2) listings regarding certain types of cooperatives (i.e., agricultural, industrial, etc.), (3) more narrowly focused issues dealing with certain aspects of cooperatives and (4) bibliographical material concerning cooperatives in particular countries.

In the items selected from the Research Register for citation here the focus is on the first three categories. Bibliographies covering cooperatives in specific countries were not included based on an assumption that the particular experience within one country as reflected in these bibliographies should not be relied upon to draw general conclusions.

The collective country specific references in the Research Register do provide the most readily accessible reference materials from which a literature search regarding individual countries can be launched. These items have, in fact, provided most of the bibliographical references cited in the COPAC Cooperative Information Notes which have been prepared regarding some forty countries.

The fact that there have been relatively few general bibliographies identified in the Research Register points up the fact that too little effort has been expended to identify in a systematic way the growing body of literature now available regarding cooperatives in developing countries. Sporadic efforts to do this have been initiated by ICA and by librarians associated with cooperative colleges and training institutions. The earlier ILO effort, reflected in two citations, was, up until 1978, the most comprehensive collection of citations regarding this material. Several recent efforts cited here (Cooperative College of Canada, University of Lund, University of Wisconsin) reflect a growing interest in collecting citations focusing on development interests. The Research Register itself remains the most comprehensive attempt to address this interest for the period 1968 to the present.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CANADA. Guide to publications on co-operatives. Saskatoon, 1974, pp. 56.

En

Worldwide

Bibliography of English language monographic materials, periodicals and articles published primarily in Canada from 1964 to 1973 on co-operatives.

COOPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CANADA, Cooperatives and International development: an annotated bibliography. Coop. College of Canada, National Office, Saskatoon 1985, pp. 23.

En

Worldwide

Materials listed in this bibliography are generally available for borrowing within Canada.

Survey of co-operative literature from 1813 to 1973; list of written works on co-operation. Co-operative Information Geneva, 1973, suppl. 1, 1-390.

En, Fr, Es Worldwide
Includes chronological tabulations by sector, country and subject.

Co-operative bibliography of the ILO. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 50, 3, 133-165, (1974.)

En Worldwide

Agricultural co-operation. Annotated bibliography. Author and subject index. Rome: FAO, 1971. pp. 155.

En, Es, Fr Worldwide

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Publications and documents of FAO on agricultural co-operation. Rome: FAO, 1968. pp. 11.

En, Fr, Es Worldwide

GYLLSTROM, B., HOLMEN, H., Bibliography on cooperatives and development. University of Lund /Sweden/ 1985, pp. 157.

En Developing countries
ISBN 91-970771-0-0

This bibliography provides information about theoretically oriented studies on cooperatives in third world countries. It includes books, reports, papers and articles, and is mainly based on information available at FAO, ILO and ICA libraries. Most of the material refers to the period 1965-1982, and comprises titles in English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

HILL, P.M., McGRATH, M., REYES, E., Cooperative Bibliography An Annotated Guide to Works in English about Cooperative and Cooperation. University of Wisconsin, Madison 1981, pp. 202.

En Worldwide
ISBN 0-942288-00-9

This Bibliography was published in answer to many requests for a listing of books in English on cooperatives and cooperation. Part I: Listing by Author - contains complete publication information about each work, followed by a brief descriptive note. Part II: Title listing - is an alphabetic listing of works by title. Part III: Selected Reading by subject - lists a small number of representative books on certain aspects and types of cooperative activity. Part IV: contains index of the Bibliography. This Bibliography consists of books in the traditional sense of the world. It does not include bulletins, pamphlets, or periodicals.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Selected international co-operative bibliography. London: ICA, 1970. pp. 36.

En Worldwide

ICA Library Catalogue. Part I. Subject: UDC 0-333. Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, New Delhi 1978, pp. 214.

En South-East Asia

This catalogue contains a complete list of documents in the ICA Library collected over a period of 16 years /1960-1976/. It is intended for persons with diverse interest such as those trying to build up their own libraries or those seeking information on cooperative literature.

Agricultural co-operatives annotated bibliography. Paris: Development Centre, OECD, 1971. v + 194 pp.

En Worldwide

PANDEY, B.D., Select bibliography on workers productive and industrial co-operatives. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1973, pp. 59.

En Asia
Special Bibliography Series 7.

THEMISTOCLI, K., Industrial co-operation: A bibliography. Rome: International Committee of Workers Co-operative Productive and Artisanal Societies, 1978, pp. 61.

En, Fr United Kingdom
International Co-operative Alliance, London

TSCHEERSCH, J. E., Co-operation in agricultural production: a selective bibliography. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften, 1974. pp. VII, 182.

En Developing countries
Research Centre of International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.
Bibliography of materials on agricultural co-operatives in developing countries - covers the various types of arrangements between farmers for co-operative or joint action /collective farming/ in the agricultural production process.

COOPERATIVE DIRECTORIES

The Research Register includes several citations identifying directories referring to various cooperative structures. These are mostly items which were published early in the period covered by this review. Some published in more recent years have not yet found their way into the Research Register listings. These include:

ILO International Directory of Cooperative Organizations (Draft) 1987.

ICA Directory of Organizations Engaged in Cooperative Research (1985).

ICA Directory of Cooperative Press (1988).

Directory of Cooperative Information, ICA/CEMAS (1985).

The publication of the first three of these were facilitated by the work of the COPAC Secretariat.

Such directories can be of particular use to researchers as points of departure for exploration of particular themes, countries or issues.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Co-operative Education Directory. London: ICA, 1972. pp. 46.

En Worldwide

Directory of co-operative colleges, training centres and university institutes.

Co-operative press in South-East Asia. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1969. pp. 28.

En Asia, South-East

Directory of Co-operative Libraries and Documentation Services.

London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1974 pp. 69. 1980

En Worldwide

1200

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. International directory of co-operative organizations. 12th ed. Geneva: ILO, 1971. pp. 256.

En Worldwide

REPORTS OF CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS; RECOMMENDATIONS
AND RESOLUTIONS ON COOPERATIVES

A number of the listings in this section of the Research Register refer to meetings which have focused on specific themes for which citations are included in subsequent sections. Included as citations here are reports of meetings which have dealt with broad cooperative issues, reports of periodic meetings of cooperative research institutions (primarily Europe-based) and references to the periodic reports of the Secretary General of the United Nations issued under the general theme "National Experience in Promoting the Cooperative Movement."

The first group of citations deals with broad themes which provide a base of information and experience which could be of use to cooperative researchers. The themes covered are matters of general interest and importance to persons concerned with cooperatives in developing countries. In most cases they represent collections of shorter presentations elaborating specific elements of a general theme. These individual contributions are often based on research or analysis which could prove useful to persons engaged in more in depth studies of particular subjects.

Three citations note reports of the VI (1969), VII (1972), and VIII (1975) international conferences on cooperative science. These (and those meetings prior to 1969 and three subsequent ones held since 1975) are good sources for reference as to themes regarded as important to professionals engaged in cooperative research. Examination of themes/issues related to cooperatives in developing countries, however, has generally been a peripheral interest at these meetings.

The practice of having the Secretary General of the United Nations present a report to ECOSOC and the General Assembly on "National Experience in Promoting the Cooperative Movement" was initiated in 1970. The reports have been prepared on a biennial basis since 1979 (a draft report for 1989 was recently completed).

These reports have generally been based on information solicited from the member governments of the United Nations though a 1985 General Assembly resolution responding to the report encouraged the Secretary General to solicit responses from cooperative organizations as well.

The reports of the Secretary General are useful as a reflection of major tendencies found throughout cooperative movements in industrialized as well as developing countries and in both market oriented and centrally planned economies. In recent years there has been recurring reference to the inappropriate roles governments have taken vis-a-vis cooperatives and the desirability for assistance for cooperative development to flow through cooperative rather than government channels.

Relevant research might focus on the degree to which the various recommendations made by the Secretary General have been implemented.

BOETCHER, E., WESTERMANN, H., Genossenschaften - Demokratie und Wettbewerb. Verhandlungsberichte und Diskussionsergebnisse der VII. internationaler genossenschaftswissenschaftlichen Tagung Münster 1972. /Co-operatives - democracy and competition. Proceedings of the VII International Conference on Co-operative studies, Münster, 1972./ Tübingen, 1972, pp. 581.
De Worldwide

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON RURAL CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITIES /CIRCOM/. 2nd World Congress of rural sociology, Enschede, Netherlands 1968: Democratic management and economic efficiency in rural co-operative communities. Tel Aviv: CIRCOM, 1969. pp. 301.
En Worldwide

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF AID TO COOPERATIVES
Report of symposium. The changing pattern of cooperative development. International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen, 12-18 March, 1977. Rome: COPAC 1977. pp. 21.
En Developing countries

This report gives full details of the programmes and participants of the 1977 meeting. The work of the symposium focussed on the following issues: cooperative enterprise in a changing economic order, new dimensions of development assistance, interplay of self-help and government assistance, the involvement of women in development through cooperatives, problems of coordination of assistance at national and international levels.

Informe final del Seminario Interamericano de Cooperatives Agropecuarias y de Consumo. (Final report on the Inter-American Seminar on agricultural and consumer co-operatives.) Bogotá, Editorial Linotypic Bolívar, 1969. pp.264.

Es Latin America
Instituto Latinoamericano de Mercado Agrícola, Centro Interamericano de la Reforma Agraria /CIRA/.

INSTITUTE FOR RURAL CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH AT JUSTUS LIEBIG UNIVERSITY. Sixth international conference on co-operative science, Giessen 1969 - Co-operatives in economic growth. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1969. pp.132.
En Worldwide

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Technical assistance for co-operatives in developing countries: needs and responses; Report of the 43rd International Co-operative Seminar, Dresden, German Democratic Republic, September 1975. London, 1976. p.d6., stat., tab.

En Developing countries

International Co-operative Alliance
Conference report on technical assistance for co-operatives in developing countries - makes an evaluation of progress in co-operative development, presents case studies illustrating techniques and approaches used in development projects, identifies priorities, and includes recommendations.

KANEL, D., Some observations based on issues raised in the nine workshops on cooperatives, small farmers and development. Land Tenure Center Paper, 1982, No 123, pp. 23.
En Developing countries

This paper reviews the experience of US cooperatives in extending assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. Information was collected at a series of workshop with cooperative organizations of the USA. These were followed by workshops in Colombia, Kenya and the Philippines, while a workshop held in London provided the ideas and experiences of European cooperatives and international agencies. These meetings included discussions of the nature of cooperatives, their role in development and in reaching the rural poor, US cooperative assistance to LDC, and a comparison with experiences of cooperatives as they developed in the USA. This paper attempts to review the issues that surfaced in the preceding workshops and the raise questions generated but not resolved by the workshop discussions. Most of the paper deals with the role of cooperatives in development, but the last two sections deal specifically with technical assistance.

MASTRONARDI, R.A. Seminario internacional de cooperativismo. (International seminar on co-operative movement.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 2, 2/3, 179-183 (1975).

Es Worldwide

The short summary of the International Seminar on the Co-operative Administration and bookkeeping, held at Lima, Peru, 1975, 3rd April - 9th May, under auspices of Sistema Nacional de Apoyo a la Movilización Social (SINAMOS), Lima, International Labour Office, Geneva, and Swedish Agency on International Development. The problems discussed during Seminar were: the evaluation and improvement of the information and control systems of co-operative, the co-operative financing, the human factor in co-operatives, the co-operative enterprise as an instrument of the socio-economic development.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION. Third International conference on aid for co-operatives in developing countries 1971. Vol. II. Conference documents. London: ODA, 1971. pp. 74.

En Worldwide

SCHREIBER, J., Genossenschaftsmodelle in Industrie - und in Entwicklungsländern. Ein Diskussionsbericht. (The patterns of co-operatives in industrialized and developing countries. Report of discussion.) In: Innovationen in der Landwirtschaft, 1970.

De Worldwide

SCHULTZ, D., VIII Internationale Genossenschafts wissenschaftliche Tagung 1975 in Darmstadt. (VIII International Co-operative Sciences Conference 1975 in Darmstadt.) Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, 1978, no Sonderheft, pp. 449.

De Worldwide
ISBN 3-525-85307-6

SKAR, J., DELLENBRANDT, J. A., FREDERICS, L. J., GROSFELD, J., AKSNES, K., AMOAKA-ADDO, J., Cooperative systems development. Proceedings from the International Conference at the University of Stockholm in June 1981. Foretagsekonomiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm 1982, pp. 233.

ISBN 91-7146-403-4
En Malaysia, Ghana

The International conference examined the place of cooperatives in revised organizational strategies for adjustment and development in different societies. Papers presented included, inter alia: Cooperative policy and cooperative development in Malaysia /L.J. Fredericks/; Some aspects of the of cooperatives in the eastern European countries: the case of Poland /J. Grosfeld/; Factors which affect membership activities in agricultural cooperatives /K. Aksnes/; and Socio-economic effects of organising an agricultural cooperative movement in Ghana - a hypothetical analysis /J. Amoaka-Addo/. Other aspects of cooperative organization are examined and the consumer cooperative is given some prominence, as are the philosophical aspects of cooperation and its significance for the allocation of social and other resources. As a whole, this set of conference proceedings gives an up-to-date account of the nature and activities of cooperative bodies of varying types in a wide range of social contexts.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. The role of the co-operative movement in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade - Report to the Secretary General E/4807. New York: ECOSOC, 1970. pp. 30.

En, Fr, Es Developing countries

National Experience in Promoting the Co-operative Movement. Report of the Secretary General. ECOSOC, 1st regular session of 1985, 1985, pp. 29.

En Worldwide

UN, National experience in promoting the cooperative movement. Report of the Secretary-General. United Nations, General Assembly, 1985, A/38/63, pp. 24.

En Worldwide

The report discusses the role of cooperatives in economic and social progress, cooperatives and the less advantaged population groups, as well as difficulties and successes in this field.

COOPERATIVE THEORY AND DOCTRINE; COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES;
THEORETICAL STUDIES

The citations noted in this section include general works dealing with the nature and principles of cooperatives (applicable to both industrialized and developing economies) as well as those which focus more exclusively on these issues as they apply to the developing world. They include 15 citations published in 7 developing countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India and Iran) and 26 citations from 8 industrialized countries (Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States).

Fifteen of the citations are from university sources and eleven from cooperative publishers. Fifteen were published by regular publishing houses. Only two (ICA and De Torres) appear to be based on specific research - though one could assume that data included in certain of the university sources may be of similar origin.

Several themes recur in the citations - cooperatives as an alternative economic form to that of private/capitalist and state enterprise, definitions of basic cooperative principles and cooperatives as expressions of group action, "popular participation" or self help.

ABRAHAMSEN, M.A., Objectives and scope of co-operatives in developing countries. In: The role of group action in the industrialization of rural areas. ed.: Klatzman, J., Ilan B.Y., Levi Y., New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971, pp. 210-215.

En Developing countries

ANGUEIRA MIRANDA, M.A., Explorando el futuro: el movimiento, el metodo cooperativo y sus posibilidades. (Exploration of the future: the movement, the co-operative method and its possibilities.) 4a ed. Buenos Aires: Intercoop editora cooperativa, 1975, pp. 50, bibl.

En Latin America

Political theory study of the future society based on the co-operative movement - discusses capitalism and the co-operative method.

BATEMAN, D.J., EDWARDS, J.R., LEVAY, C., Problems of defining a co-operative as an economic organization. Oxford Agrarian Studies, Oxford, 1979, 8, 53-62.

En Worldwide
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK.

The article presents a set of criteria relevant to the definition of co-operative organizations. The problems are discussed against the background of principles framed by the International Co-operative Alliance and contributions by other authors.

BENECKE, D.W., Die Genossenschaften als Instrument zur Intensivierung des Wettbewerbs in den Entwicklungsländern. (Co-operatives as an instrument of intensification of competition in developing countries.) In: Genossenschaften - Demokratie und Wettbewerb ed.: Boettcher E., Westermann, H. Tübingen: J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) - Verlag, 1972, pp. 185-217.

De Chile

BENECKE, D.W., Model of an open co-operative with internal redistribution and social sub-groups. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. (ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G.) London: ICA, 1978, pp. 63-67.

En Developing countries

ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

The paper first looks at the degree of success of co-operation, suggesting that the results of co-operation may generally be judged by the extent to which it is capable of overcoming its dualistic structure in the developing countries. The next section looks at the open co-operative model under the headings: advantages and disadvantages of the open model, necessity for open co-operative groups, internal redistributive effect, formation of social sub-groups, preconditions for a successful open model. It is concluded that one of the most important conditions for more rapid and more consolidated development is to overcome dualistic structures by the organization of markets. Co-operatives have been founded on the understanding and the hope that they

BODENSTEDT, A.A., Self-help: reflections on the strategical utility of an organised form of joint social action for development purposes. In: Self-help: Instrument or objective in rural development? Publications of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg, Vol. 6, ed. Bodenstedt, A.A. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften Breitenbach, 1976. pp. 7-34.

En Developing countries
ISBN 3-88156-057-2

BODENSTEDT, A. Die Einstellung kleinbetrieblicher Landwirte in der Entwicklungsländern zur Kooperation. Soziologische Anmerkungen zu einem Entwicklungsproblem /The attitude of small farmers in the developing countries to cooperation. Sociological observations on a development problem. / Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, 23, 4, 357-366. /1973/

De Developing countries

The types of attitude of small farmers to traditional and modern forms of co-operation are deduced from presence of given sets of motivations. The traditional forms cover a wide range of members and make small demands. The modern forms /true co-operation/ require a higher degree of commitment for selected, voluntary members. To start with, categories of peasants could be deduced from a type classification of motivation for economic activities, and the application of this co-operative activities was tested empirically. Small farmers with an adequate capital position hoped for advantage from any change. Peasants with more than 40 ha saw no point in the collectivization of land.

BOTTOMLEY, T., Introductions to co-operatives: a programmed learning text. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1979. pp. 67.

En Worldwide
Intermediate Technology Development Group, London
ISBN 0-903031-63-9

This is a programmed text on the principles and structure of co-operatives. It outlines the various types of co-operatives /including definitions/, their organization, financing, etc.

CÉPÉDE, M., The co-operative organization in economic integration. Tel Aviv; CIRCOM, 1974. pp. 14.
En Worldwide

DAVIDOVIČ, G., Vers un monde coopératif. (Towards a co-operative world.) Ottawa: Editions du Jour, 1975. pp. 222.
Fr Worldwide

● DESROCHE, H., Le projet coopératif: son utopie et sa pratique, ses appareils et ses réseaux, ses espérances et ses déconvenues /Cooperative project: its utopia and its practice, its mechanisms, its hopes and shortages. Editions Economie et Humanisme, Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1976, pp. 464.
Fr Worldwide

As one of the results of 30 years of „action-oriented research“ carried out by H. Desroche not only in the field but also in various research and training institutes, this book, which was awarded the Cooperation Prize for 1976, is a „cooperative compendium“ of the experience, knowledge, plans, risks, hopes and setbacks / giving the reasons for such setbacks and some of the explanations- of those who have decided to adopt this form of associated work, i. e., the co-operators. The work is presented in three parts: the first, a historical retrospective; the second, a comparative analysis of various types of co-operatives; and the third provides explanations, sets problems and suggests future action. No doubt an essential working tool for the future, this work is not only a boundless source of information, but a through search into the ways, channels and means of making this „co-operative project“ a reality. Charts, diagrammes, graphs, bibliography /cf. relevant book note in the present issue / 1/77 / of Cooperative Information/.

● TORRES, A. B. De., Factors associated with the effectiveness of cooperatives in the Third World: a conceptual model for the Philippines. Michigan State University, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 44, No 10, 1984, pp 3161-3162, 1983, pp. 247.
En Philippines

The study 1/ reviews the cooperative approaches in the Philippines with emphasis on causes of failure; 2/ reviews the development trends and prospects of Area Marketing Cooperatives in order to discern or identify problems or operational weaknesses and strenghts of the organization; 3/ identifies the factors associated with the effectiveness of an organization and categorizes them for a more systematic analysis; 4/ identifies major research gaps and direction as an agenda for future action on cooperative evaluation and research; and 5/ designs a research study for measuring cooperative effectiveness.

DRIMER, A., DRIMER, B., Relaciones entre el cooperativismo y otras doctrinas o movimientos de caracter económico social. (Relations between the co-operative idea and other economic doctrines and movements.) In: Las cooperativas, ed.: Drimer, A. Drimer, B. Buenos Aires: Intercoop FACC, 1973, pp. 298-340.
Es Developing countries

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

GADGIL, D.R., Writings and speeches of Professor D. R. Gadgil on co-operation. Bombay: Orient Longman, 1975. pp. viii, 296, refs.

En India

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Studies No. 64, Monograph comprising lectures and writings on the following: the co-operative movement and its role in the economic development of co-operative institutions; co-operation in the sugar and other industries, and considers future prospects for economic and social change through co-operation.

GALOPRÉ, E., La empresa cooperativa. Un tipo de empresa no-capitalista. (The co-operative enterprise as a private non-profit organization.) Santiago: Universidad Católica de Chile, 1973.

Es Worldwide

In Latin America there is a great divergency of views as regards the economic sector in which co-operative enterprises should be classified. To introduce the reader in the mentioned problem, the Author makes a comparison of the features of state /public/ enterprises and private enterprises and he draws the conclusion that co-operatives, like private-capitalist enterprises, should be ranked in the private economic sector, although they differ from the latter in certain essential matters. In part Two the Author discusses a co-operative enterprise in detail, in respect to the identity feature, inner structure, and different types of co-operatives /traditional societies, co-operatives that are economically integrated, and co-operatives classified according to the scope of their activity, i.e., consumer societies, credit co-operatives, housing and building co-operatives etc./.

GARZÓN, C.U., Bases del cooperativismo. (Bases of co-operation). Bogotá: Ediciones COCENTROS, 1978. pp. 362.

En Colombia

This is a new edition of a book of a Colombian co-operator Carlos Uribe Garzón. It consists of three parts: general presentation of the doctrine of co-operation, analysis of principles of co-operation and discussion on several basic problems of the doctrine.

IMAM, A., Ei Taawan- wa mayadin el tanneya el ektemayea. (The co-operative principles, objectives, situation.) Cairo: Maktaba Ein Shams, 1970. pp. 308.

Ar Egypt.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, Report of the ICA Commission on co-operative principles, 2nd ed, London: ICA, 1971. pp. 36.

En Worldwide

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

En Worldwide

KIRSCH, O.C., MURALT, J. von, Formen und Funktionen ländlicher Genossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern. Teil I: Thailand, Teil II: Malaysia, Teil III: Iran, Teil IV: Türkei. (Forms and functions of rural co-operatives in developing countries. Part I: Thailand, Part II: Malaysia, Part III: Iran, Part IV: Turkey.) pp. 92 + 110 + 126 + 68. 1968.

De Thailand, Malaysia, Iran, Turkey

Forschungsstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung.

KIRSCH, O.C., Formen und Funktionen ländlicher Genossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern. Teil I: Kenia, Teil II: Burundi, Teil III: Uganda. (Forms and functions of rural co-operatives in developing countries. Part I: Kenya, Part II: Burundi, Part III: Uganda.) pp. 113 + 83 + 76. 1969.

De Kenya, Burundi, Uganda

Forschungsstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R., The principles of co-operation - a historical survey and a review. Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy, Liège. 39, 4, 587-605. (1968.)

En, Fr Worldwide

KUZMINA, A., Bor'ba vokrug problem kooperatsii v razvivayushchikhsya stranakh. (Struggling with the problem of co-operation in developing countries). Ekonomicheskie Nauki, Moscow. 1977. 9, 67-72.

Ru Developing countries

It is shown that rural co-operatives in many developing countries are not involved or only slightly involved in the class struggle. On the contrary, it is frequently put forward that the present co-operative form of organization could solve many problems. The theory of "african socialism" is suggested as a particular kind of co-operative but without abolishing the private ownership of the means of production. The need to examine the class character of a state which supports such a form of co-operative is, however, raised. The communist parties in these countries are censured for their behaviour in this connection.

LEVI, Y., The co-operative dilemma in rural developing areas: development "from below" or "from above". Tel Aviv: CIRCOM, 1974. pp. 27.
En Developing countries

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

En Developing countries

The paper discusses the concept of the rural co-operative community in developing countries and suggests a minimum definition of it as a possible tool of rural progress. Until now two major models of co-operative organization seem to have emerged in the rural areas of developing countries: that of the common service co-operatives and that based on collectivistic arrangement. It is suggested that a village organization overcoming the limitations of service co-operatives and avoiding measures of collectivization can provide an intermediate model for development. Three major factors emerge as criteria for a minimum definition of a rural co-operative community: 1/ concentration, at the village level of habitation, which preserves adequate distances to the cultivated plots, allowing for rationalization of production and provision of community facilities, 2/ a multi-functional co-operative set up to extend its activities beyond the economic domain, 3/ a co-operative membership of the majority of the active population within the village.

MULLER, J.O., Utopie und Wirklichkeit der Genossenschaftsidee und des Gruppenkonzepts von Raiffeisen: Ihre Bedeutung für die Agrarentwicklung in der Dritten Welt. (Utopia and reality of co-operative ideas and the group concepts of Raiffeisen: their significance for agricultural development in the Third World.) Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft, Frankfurt/M. 10, 2, 135-161. (1971.)

De Developing countries

MÜNKNER, H.H., Co-operative principles and co-operative law. Papers and reports No. 5. Marburg/Lahn: Institut für Genossenschaftswesen in Entwicklungsländern, 1974, pp. 155.

En Developing countries

This book analyses theoretical and legal aspects of co-operatives with particular reference to developing countries. It examines the co-operative principles (including self-help), economic efficiency, voluntary organization, open membership, autonomy, fair distribution of the economic results, the promotion of co-operative education, political and religious neutrality, etc. It shows also how they are reflected in the provisions of co-operative law.

MÜNKNER, H.H., Co-operatives for the rich or for the poor? With the special reference to co-operative development and co-operative law in Asia. Marburg: Philipps Universität, 1976. pp. 31.
En Asia
Institute for Co-operation in Developing Countries

This article concerns the European concept of co-operation as a form of self-help organization in Asia. The role of co-operatives in one of the social factors which have a great impact on the transformation of the society.

NASH, J., DANDLER, J., HOPKINS, N.S. eds. Popular participation in social change. Co-operatives, collectives and nationalized industry. Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 622.

En Developing countries

This volume is a collection of reports presented at the international symposium of anthropology held in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 1973. Thirty contributions concerns four general themes: introduction of co-operatives into peasant societies; Co-operative transformation of capitalist agriculture; Movements and ideologies in the co-operative process; Co-operatives, collectives, and self-management in commerce and industry.

NASH, J., HOPKINS, N.S., Anthropological approaches to the study of co-operatives, collectives and self-management. In: Popular participation in social change. Paris-La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 3-34.

En Worldwide

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

En India

PERRAULT, P.T., Application des théories de la firme et de quelques nations modernes à l'étude de l'entreprise coopérative. (Application of theories of the firm and various modern ideas to the study of the cooperative enterprise.) Les Cahiers de la coopération, 3. Sherbrooke, Québec: Librairie de la Cité Universitaire, 1972. pp. 259, dgr., bibl.

Fr Worldwide

La Chaire de coopération, Département d'économique, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada.

PICHETTE, C., MAILHOT, J. C., Analyse micro-economique et cooperative / Micro-economic analysis of co-operative / Université de Sherbrooke, Quebec, 1972, pp. 235.
Fr Worldwide

An application of economic's mathematical tools of analysis to co-operatives. On the basis of the hypothesis that there exist fundamental differences between the co-operative society and the private firm which consequentially make the traditional economic theory of the firm insufficiently applicable to the co-operatives, the author begins with seeking a definition of the co-operative on the following principles: „an association of units /societies or individuals / grouped within a common institution“. From this a „typology of co-operatives“ is formulated and application is made finally of econometrical analysis to four types of societies defined according to whether they are either „household associated“ or „firm associated“. This concerns a theory of the co-operative society and not a theory of co-operation.

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

R Developing countries

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

Co-operation: An inter-disciplinary approach. Poona: Valkunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 1969. Gphs. 15.
En India

ROTHENBACH, M., Conceptions actuelles du développement et rôle du Coopérant. (Present conceptions of development and the role of the Co-operator.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss, 1975.
Fr Worldwide

SAXENA, R.N., Evolution of co-operative thought. Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1974. pp. 159.
En Worldwide

TALEK BIKI, F., Idea of co-operation and co-operative experience in developing countries. Teheran: Teheran University, 1970. pp. 200.

En Developing countries

UNFIELD. Comunidades cooperativas; sociologia de la cooperación. (Co-operative communities; sociology of co-operation.) 3rd ed., Buenos Aires: Intercoop Editora Co-operativa Ltda, 1972. pp. 171, tab.

Es Worldwide

WAGENHAUSER, F. Der "human factor" und seine Bedeutung für die Effizienz Landwirtschaftlicher Primergenossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern /The human factor and its importance for the efficiency of primary co-operatives in developing countries/. Ingenieurarbeiten zum Genossenschaftswesen, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Kassel. 1973, 4, pp. 74, ref, fig.

De Developing countries

The use of co-operative organizations to accelerate development and the reasons for their failure are considered. The definition of a co-operative suggested by G. Draheim is used as a basis for analysis for the human driving force in almost all aspects of the relationship between the individual member and the co-operative. The sociological and psychological situation of the member both as an individual and an equal member of a group is analysed. The motivation of members and ways of changing attitudes are discussed. The general theoretical part of paper is followed by a consideration of the special situation of co-operatives in developing countries and of their special aims.

ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT;
COOPERATIVES AND THE POOR

The common theme of these 53 citations is an examination of the relevancy of cooperatives and cooperative systems as instruments to enhance the development of Third World countries. They reflect contributions from five developing countries (Argentina, Chile, India, Mozambique, Peru) 8 industrialized countries (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States) and from the United Nations and its related agencies (FAO, ILO, UNRISD). Six of the citations are based on research which eventuated in the controversial UNRISD report (Carroll, Fals Borda, Pugh, Rabim, UNRISD, von Muralt). Other specific research references are Duban, Spear and Verhagen/1984.

Eight of the citations are related to conferences which took place between 1969 and 1984 which were convened to discuss the role of cooperatives in development (COPAC, Cardenas, Dulfer, FAO, ICA, IFAP, McGrath, Worz). Eight others reflect major overview studies or collections of papers reflecting the views of a number of authors reflecting on a common issue (Carroll, Fals Borda, Hyden Klatzman, Pugh, Rabim, UNRISD, von Muralt).

A special group of eight citations focuses specifically on the issue of cooperatives and the poor. These reflect mainly contributions and international conferences convened by CIRDAP/1986, COPAC/1978 and ICA/1977.

BENECKE, D.W., Kooperation und Wachstum in Entwicklungs-
Mndern. (Co-operation and growth in developing countries.) Tübingen:
J.C.B. Mohr Paul Siebeck, 1972, pp. 250, dgrs., bibl.
De Developing countries
ISBN 3 16 332901 2

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

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

BENECKE, D. W., Cooperation and Development: Role of Coopera-
tive Societies in Developing Countries. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.
Institut für Internationale Solidarität.
Hase and Köhler Mainz 1982, pp. 299.

En Developing countries
ISBN: 3-7758-1026-9

Theoretical study of the economic role of cooperative societies in the economic development of developing countries - assumes that competition is necessary for economic growth; stresses that there should be a community of interests between cooperative members, customers and management; discusses state intervention. Bibliography, graphs and flow charts.

DULFER, E., Zur Krise der Genossenschaften in der Entwicklungspolitik (On the crisis of co-operatives in the development policy.) Marburger Schriften zum Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1975.

De Developing countries
This is the report of a conference organized in 1974 by the Institute for Co-operation in the Developing Countries of the University of Marburg to discuss co-operation in the light of the criticism launched against it. The main problem is stated by Prof. Dulfer who makes it clear that none of the questions can be answered unless agreement is reached as to what are the goals of co-operation and some criteria are devised which will ascertain how far these goals have or have not been reached. Prof. Dulfer suggests mathematical constructions by which the value of different goals can be assessed and this line of thought is continued by Prof. Schiemenz. Prof. Kuhn carries the discussion into the field of social psychology and Prof. Hanel considers the possible differences between the co-operative goals of the state and those of the individual member. An African contribution comes from Mr. Chukwu on credit aspects based on experience both in East and West Africa and Prof. Minkner deals with the legal problems of pre-co-operatives. Prof. Stoffregen takes the discussion into the philosophic field with a paper on the co-operative enterprise as the subject or the object of development measures.

FALS BORDA, O., APHORPE, R., INAYATULLAH,
The crisis of rural co-operatives: problems in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In: Popular participation in social change. Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 439-457.

En Developing countries

ENGELMANN, K., Building co-operative movements in developing countries. New York: Praeger, 1968. pp. 215, bibl.

En Developing countries

Recommendation concerning the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries. Joint FAO/ECAFE/ILO Seminar on the implementation of land reform in Asia and the Far East-Manila, Philippines, 1-12 Jul 1969, FAO, Rome, pp. 8.

En Developing countries

FARIZOV, I.O., Sel'sko-khozyaistvennaya kooperatsiya v razvivayushchikhsya stranakh. (Rural co-operation in the developing countries.) Moscow: Kolos, 1973, pp. 348.

Ru, en, fr, de Developing countries
The author deals with the general situation of the co-operative movements in the developing countries all over the world. He outlines the short history of co-operation in Africa, Asia and Latin America and analyses different forms of co-operatives - rural, credit, marketing, processing and productive co-operatives. The position of state and its policy towards co-operatives in agriculture is examined as well as the role of co-operatives in the process of agrarian reform.

FERRINHO, H.O., O Papel das Cooperativas no Desenvolvimento Rural. (The role of co-operatives in rural development.) pp. 319, bibl., 1972.

Fr Worldwide
Centro Moçambicano de Estudos Cooperativos.

FRANCE. SECRETARIAT D'ETAT AUX AFFAIRES ETRANGERES. SOCIETE D'ETUDES ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLES. Structuration du milieu rural. (Structure of rural environment.) Paris, 1972. pp. 57.

Fr Dahomey, Malagasy, Khmer Rep.,
Martinique, Cameroun
The role of co-operatives in rural development.

GAGNON, G., Coopératives, politique et développement. (Co-operatives, politics and development.) Sociologie et sociétés, Montreal, 6, 2, 87-100, (1974.)

Fr, en, es Senegal, Cuba, Tunisia
This article is assessing the contribution of co-operatives to economic development and social change. It examines the social implications and political aspects of co-operatives as social movements in Senegal, Cuba and Tunisia.

GAVRILOV, N., Overcoming the colonial legacy. International Affairs, Moscow, 1978, 12, 58-65.

En Africa
This is an article summarizing the agricultural policies of some African countries facing food shortages. The article contrasts capitalist with socialist-oriented approaches and suggests that agricultural development can be achieved through a ramified system of agricultural co-operatives and production co-operatives. It also comprises references and statistical data.

HIRSCHFELD, A., Développement communautaire, animation rurale et mouvement coopératif. (Community development, rural animation and the co-operative movement.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 160, 159-168. (1970.)

Fr Developing countries

HIRSCHFELD, A., Die Rolle der Genossenschaftswesen in Entwicklungsländern. (The role of co-operatives in developing countries.) Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, 20, spec. (1970.) Also in English translation in: Sixth International Conference on Co-operative Science, Giessen 1969 - Co-operatives in economic growth. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1969. pp. 58-73.

De, En Developing countries

HYDÉN, G., Kooperativens roll i landsbygdens utveckling. (The role of co-operatives in the development of the countryside.) In: Hydén, G. Saul, J., Kooperation in Östafrika. Tva uppsatser. /Co-operation in East Africa. Two papers/ Uppsala: The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. pp. 9-26.

Sw Africa
Introduction to discussion at the African regional conference on the integrated approach to rural development, held in Moshi, Tanzania, 13-24 October, 1969.

Department of Political Science, University College Nairobi, Kenya.

Co-operation as an instrument for rural development: papers from an international conference, Ghent 1976. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978. pp. 160.

En Developing countries

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS
UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Role of rural organizations in planning and implementing development programs. Paris: IFAP, 1974. pp. 37, appendices.

En Africa
Report of the Third Consultation of African Rural Leaders held in Addis Ababa on 15th - 19th July 1974.
International Federation of Agricultural producers, Paris; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.
The report contains: introduction/origins and background, participants, acknowledgements, organization of consultation, social events and field trip, /report of the consultation, summary of conclusions and recommendations on improving relations between rural organizations and government services/ /3 pp./. The appendices include; the papers describing rural development in Cameroun, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya. It is emphasized that developing countries must give greater attention to promoting the economic and social welfare of their rural areas, etc. The coexistence of many types of rural organizations - co-operatives, farm organizations, private companies - is weakened by the wide differences in social and economic conditions of various groups and individuals to which they provide their services, but such a variety must not be considered as undesirable.

KEIL, A., GRÄBENER, J., GOESER, H., Thema: Genossenschaften. /Theme: co-operatives/. DED Brief, Germany. 1979, January-June, 6-24.

De Developing countries, Bolivia, Ivory Coast

This article discusses co-operatives as an instrument of rural development. The different sections deal with conditions which are necessary before setting up rural co-operatives; theoretical claims and practical experience; report of experiences in Bolivia; and the DEDs collaboration in the co-operative system in the Ivory Coast.

KLATZMAN, J., ILAN, B.Y., LEVI, Y., The role of group action in the industrialization of rural areas. New York: Praeger, 1971. pp. 600.

En Worldwide

MASLENNIKOV, V., P., Rol' kooperativnogo khozyaistva v sotsial'no-ekonomicheskom razvitii afro-aziatskikh stran. /The role of the co-operative sector in the socioeconomic development of Afro-Asian countries/. Moscow: Ekonomika, 1978. pp. 206.

Ru Africa, Asia

McGRATH, M.J. /ed/, Co-operatives, small farmers and rural development. Madison: University Center for Co-operatives, 1978. pp. 132.

En Worldwide

The publication reports on a project that included a series of workshops culminating in a seminar held at Wingspread in Racine, Wisconsin, April 24-26, 1978. The Seminar programme is included, also lists of participants and an annotated bibliography from current literature related to co-operatives and small farmers in developing countries. Summaries of 4 papers are presented. They discuss the nature of co-operatives, the role of co-operatives in development, the role of co-operatives in teaching the rural poor, consider the results of promoting co-operatives in developing countries, etc.

● NIEFELDT-SCHOENEBECK, W., Möglichkeiten des Einsatzes von Genossenschaften als Mittel der Wachstumspolitik in Entwicklungsländern. (Possibilities of using co-operatives as an instrument in the growth policy of developing countries). Bonn: Landwirtschaftliche Fakultät, 1976. pp. 334.

De Developing countries
Diss. Bonn Universität

General and special criteria influencing growth in co-operatives are described. The importance of co-operatives as a point of departure for economic growth in these sense, and possibilities of promoting growth through them are shown. Problems, which are limits of achieving these effects of co-operation on growth are described. An appendix gives a synopsis of the relevant co-operative laws in developing countries.

● PETRAS, J., HAVENS, E., Peasant behaviour and social change - co-operatives and individual holdings. Research Paper, Resources for the Future 1981, no R-21, pp. 203-237, 6 tab.

En Peru

PLUTA, L.A., KONTAK, W.J., Options for development: structural integration and the co-operative movement. Revue Canadienne d'Economie Publique et Cooperative. Canadian Journal of Public and Cooperative Economy 1972, 5 (1 and 2), pp. 85-98.

En Africa

BENECKE, D., Las cooperativas. Una herramienta para perfeccionar la competencia en los países en vías de desarrollo. (The co-operatives as an instrument for a workable competition in the developing countries.) Santiago: Universidad Católica de Chile, 1973.

Es
Developing countries
Analysing the situation in the domain of competition the Author opposes certain market phenomena /disproportion in price shaping, short supply, roundabout ways of preparing goods for the market, etc./ to the reasons and causes which make competition difficult /distribution of incomes, the will to compete, control and gaps in information/. As a result, markets are too narrow /or the demand is not supply/, prices are exorbitant and thus prevent effectively great demand /the broken curve of the demand/. In the second part of the book the Author motivates the role of the co-operative movement on the market /identity feature/, and explains this role /four-stage pattern of the market struggle between co-operatives and capitalist enterprises/. In the concluding part of the work he studies the conditions that are necessary for the co-operatives to impart dynamic features to competition, and the macro-economic effects of this competition /changes in the behaviour of economic subjects, translocation of incomes, economic growth/.

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

En
Worldwide

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

CARDENAS G.L., Cooperativismo y desarrollo. (Co-operatives and development.) 1975, pp. 22, tab. 1.

Es
Latin America

Presented at "Seminario internacional sobre administración y contabilidad cooperativa" /International seminar on co-operative administration and bookkeeping/ held at Lima, Peru, 1975, 3rd April - 9th May, under auspices of Sistema Nacional de Apoyo a la Movilización Social /SINAMOS/, Lima International Labour Organization /ILO-Geneva/ and Swedish Agency on International Development.

The paper describes the theoretical elements of co-operative development and gives a general view of the co-operative movement in Latin America. It also analyses the main trends of the co-operative policy in Latin America as: A. The necessity of the co-operative sector. B. The formation of co-operative sector /1. vertical integration, 2. horizontal integration.

CARELLO, L.A., Cooperativismo y desarrollo. (Co-operativism and development.) Buenos Aires: Intercoop Editora Cooperativa Ltda, 1979, pp. 144.

Es
Argentina
Cuadernos de Cultura Cooperativa 60

CARROLL, T.F., A review of rural co-operation in developing areas. Papers on Latin America, Asia and Africa. United Nations Research Institut for Social Development, Geneva, 1969, pp. 348, bibl.

En

Latin America, Asia, Africa

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

En

India

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

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF AID TO CO-OPERATIVES
Report of symposium. The changing pattern of co-operative development. International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen, 14-18 March, 1977. Rome, 1977, pp. 24.

En

Developing countries

This report gives full details of the programmes and participants of the 1977 meeting. The work of the symposium focussed on the following issues: co-operative enterprise in a changing economic order, new dimensions of development assistance, interplay of self-help and government assistance the involvement of women in development through co-operatives, problems of coordinating assistance at national and international levels.

DELGADO, C., SCHUJMAN, L., LIPSKI, W., Cooperativismo y participación (credito, trabajo, Peru, America del Sur). (Cooperative movement and participation (credit, work, Peru, South America).) Centro de Estudios de Participación Popular, Lima 1976, pp. 168.

Es

Peru, South America

DUBAN, M.P., Un instrument de developpement: le mouvement cooperatif de credit au Kivu: - ses activites en milieu rural et urbain. (A development tool: the cooperative movement in Kivu - its activities in urban and rural areas.) Centre d'etudes en economie cooperative, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke 1976, pp. 187, bibl.

Fr

Zaire

PUGH, R., RIVERA, S., FINDJI, M.T. et al., Estudios de la realidad campesina: cooperación y cambio. (Studies of the rural situation: co-operation and change.) Geneva: UNRISD, 1970, pp. 412.
Es, En Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia

RAHM, S.A., Introducing technological change through co-operation in Nabinagar, an East Pakistani village. In: Co-operatives and planned change in Asian rural communities, ed.: Inayatullah. Geneva: U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, 1970, pp. 7-53, tab.
En Bangladesh

SCHÜTTE, H., Die Rolle der Genossenschaften bei der Industrialisierung. (The role of co-operatives in industrialization.) Schriftenreihe des Forschungsinstitutes der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Heft 86. Hannover: Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, 1971, pp. 247.
De Developing countries

SPEAR, R., BAYLEY, J. E., McKONE, C. E., Some co-operative development strategies and structures in Africa and Asia. Co-operative Research Unit, Open University, Milton Keynes, UK. The year book of agricultural co-operation 1982. /Edited by J.E. Bayley and C.E. McKone/, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford 1983, pp. 37-50, 1 tab.
ISBN 0-85042-055-5
En Developing countries

The paper is based on research into the development of a cooperative sector or movement, and is concerned with the secondary cooperatives and the associated cooperative infrastructure, as well as several different types of primary cooperatives /multipurpose, agricultural, industrial, marketing and credit/ in Africa and Asia. Many of these cooperatives did not enjoy worker membership; however most producer co-operatives in developing countries are in effect workers cooperatives, as the producer /farmer, handicraft worker or industrial producer/ does not usually employ someone else to do the work of production, though in fact there may be certain family members who do not have a voice in cooperative affairs. The cooperative experience in Kenya, Tanzania and India provided the basis for the findings. The general picture is not very encouraging - co-operative success appears to be the exception rather than the rule. Based on an evaluation of change strategies, a number of alternative strategies for cooperative development are suggested and discussed.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. Rural co-operatives as agents of change: a research report and a debate. UN-UNRISD/74.3. GENEVA: UNRISD, 1975, pp. XII, 116, ref.
En Developing countries

Rural institutions and planned change, V. 8.
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva.
Research report on the role of rural co-operatives as agents of social change - includes material based on case studies in developing countries on the impact of rural co-operatives on economic development and social development; it discusses leadership, membership, the role of women, and self-reliance.

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

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

● VERHAGEN, K., Co-operation for survival - an analysis of an experiment in participatory research and planning with small farmers in Sri Lanka and Thailand. Royal Tropical Institute, Wageningen, 1984, pp. 37.
En Sri Lanka, Thailand

For too long small farmers in the Third World have been only marginally involved in cooperative development. This paper focuses on the operational problems of an action research, which in the village situation has sought to involve small farmers in the analysis of constraints and ways to remove these constraints by collective action in small cooperative groups. It also analyzes the prevailing "big farmer" bias of official cooperatives and similar service organizations in four small areas in Sri Lanka and Thailand. By way of conclusion it sets out the major characteristics of an alternative approach capable of generating more authentic forms of cooperative organization among the poor majority of the farming population: i.e. small farmers, male and female, who most need this form of organization to counteract further deterioration in their living conditions. This paper was presented at the seminar on Strategies for Agricultural Extension in the Third World, Wageningen, January 18-20, 1984, and comprises extracts from a book of the same title about to be published.

VERHAGEN, K., Rural development through co-operatives: "The Karibu Project" - a model development strategy. Review of International Co-operation, London, 70, 4, 320-326 /1977/.
En Africa

This paper describes a fictitious model for an African co-operative development project discussed at a workshop on "The Small Farmer and co-operative development" held at Wageningen, Netherlands in January 1977. It is argued that, although a single optimal model for a project of this kind may not sound feasible, it is necessary for co-operators to reach agreement on some fundamental principles to be observed in these situations.

MURALT, J. von, Rural institutions and planned change in the Middle East and North Africa. In: A review of rural co-operation in developing areas. Geneva: UNRISD, 1969. pp. 277-398.
En Middle East, North Africa

WARD, G. H., The Structure and Organization of Cooperatives in Developing Nations. Guidelines for Cooperatives in Developing Economies, the University of Wisconsin, Madison 1969, pp. 42.

En Developing countries

The article discusses the beginning of cooperatives in developing countries and a structure for a viable system of cooperatives. This includes, among other things: cooperatives at the local level, role of national federations and their national branches, national cooperative union, national insurance cooperative-federation, implementing modern organizational trends, leadership and management essential for viable organization. In an appendix the essentials for developing viable cooperatives are given.

WÖRZ, J., Cooperation as an instrument for rural development in the Third World. Proceedings of the 11th Witzenhausen University Week. Der Tropenlandwirt, Witzenhausen, 1984, No 17, pp. 162.
En Developing countries

This is a collection of papers on: how could cooperative and non-cooperative organizations effect the various technical aspects of rural development; which tasks could be taken over by these organizations in rural development processes of the Third World; which development problems could be solved; what are experiences of bilateral and multilateral institutions connected to technical assistance in rural development in the Third World? etc.

YOUNG, C., SHERMAN, N.P., ROSE, T.H., Cooperatives and development. Agricultural politics in Ghana and Uganda. Wisconsin Press, Madison, London, 1981-1982, pp. 276, 3 maps.
En Ghana, Uganda
ISBN 0-299-08710-7

COOPERATIVES AND THE POOR

Cooperatives as institutions for development of the rural poor. Report of the Workshop held in Bangkok, Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, CIRDAP Study Series, Bangladesh, 1986, No 86, pp. 40.
En Asia

CIRDAP initiated a research study in 1984 to analyse the performance of cooperatives in several countries of the Asian-Pacific region and to exchange experiences. Eight country studies were conducted, with two case studies / one of a successful and the other of a failed cooperative / in each country, namely, Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The workshop, an integral part of the CIRDAP project, was organized after completion of the country studies to exchange views and suggest concrete measures for making cooperatives an effective institution for the alleviation of rural poverty through popular participation.

Co-operatives against rural poverty (symposium), 31 July - 4 August 1978, Sattsjöbaden, 1978, pp. 63.

En Worldwide

Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives.

HYDEN, G., Problems of reaching the poor: implications for co-operatives. Sattsjöbaden, 1978, pp. 21.

En Developing countries

Paper given at COPAC symposium on Co-operatives Against Rural Poverty

Committee of Productive and Artisanal Co-operatives

LALIBAR, A.F., Co-operatives and the poor: a review from within the co-operative movement. In: ICA. Report of an experts' consultation on co-operatives and the poor convened by the International Co-operative Alliance at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, UK. 5-8 July, 1977. ICA, 1978, pp. 51-94.

En Developing countries

Studies and Reports, International Co-operative Alliance no. 13.
ISBN 0-904380-35-1

The paper a vindictory interpretation of what co-operatives are or ought to be. Section I, deals with "Poverty and the poor". It is suggested that what is needed is a new and direct strategy of development for the poorest people, a strategy that aims mainly at self-sufficiency in food, for small producers. Section II, "Co-operatives in relation to poverty", defines a co-operative as a business organization in which the components of ownership, control and use are integrated by being all vested in the one body of people, the members. Section III, "The experience in developed countries" - looks briefly at the situation in countries with a developed economy to see what lessons and examples they may have to offer. Section IV, "Experience in developing countries", deals with the main objective of the study

LELE, U., Co-operatives and the poor: a comparative perspective.
In: ICA. Report of an experts' consultation on co-operatives
and the poor convened by the International Co-operative Alliance
at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, UK. 5-8 July, 1977.
ICA, 1978. pp. 26-50.

En Developing countries
Studies and Reports, International Co-operative Alliance, no. 13.
ISBN 0-904380-35-1

This paper highlights two sets of issues with respect to co-operative development. First it discusses the dilemmas faced in the short run between the objectives of growth and distribution and those between decentralization and equity. The paper illustrates that these dilemmas are far more significant in explaining the limitations of co-operatives than is the concept of co-operation. The paper further points out the various external and internal prerequisites in the form of physical infrastructure, market information, regulatory institutions, technology, pricing policies towards commodities and capital, and proper management that an effective co-operative movement entails. Finally, the paper points out the implications of the past experience for the future role of co-operative movement.

MUENKNER, H.-H., Annotated bibliography on cooperatives and rural poverty. In: COPAC Symposium on Cooperatives against Rural Poverty: Success and Limitations. Saltsjobaden (Sweden), 31 Jul 1978. FAO, Rome 1978, pp. 56.

En, Fr Africa, Malaysia

MÜNKNER, H.H., Short analytical review of research results on "Co-operatives and Rural Poverty" and indication of priorities for the future research on co-operatives and rural poverty. Saltsjobaden: COPAC, 1976. pp. 21.

En Developing countries

VERHAGEN, K., Acht vragen en antwoorden over cooperaties en plattelandsarmoek. [Eight questions and answers concerning co-operatives and rural poverty]. Amsterdam: Department of Social Research, Royal Tropical Institute, 1978. pp. 47.

Nl Developing countries

This report deals with the potential of co-operatives as a means to alleviate rural poverty, with special reference to small and landless farmers. It is stressed that international assistance can contribute to the attainment of this goal.

HISTORY OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

The citations in the Research Register dealing with the history of cooperative movements are almost exclusively focused on the histories of national movements. Given the focus of this collection, they are not included herein.

Three overview citations are included, one of which looks at the development of cooperatives worldwide. A second records the history of the ICA from its origins in 1895 through 1970. A third examines the initial period of development of the ICA regional office in New Delhi.

In so far as an encyclopedia publication regarding national cooperative movements would be of value the Research Register entries regarding individual developing countries in combination with the earlier materials referenced by the ILO publication "Cooperative Information" could provide the basic material for launching such an effort.

GUNAWARDANA, H., ICA in South-East Asia, the first decade.
New Delhi: ICA, 1971. pp. 142.

En South-East Asia

SOLDEVILLA y VILLAR, A.D., Movimiento cooperativista mundial /sus origines, desarrollo y problematica actual/. (World co-operative movement /its origins, development and present problems/.)
Valladolid: Talleres Graficos Seres, 1973, pp. 325.

Es Worldwide

ISBN 84-400-5895-0

A monograph tracing the historical evolution of the world co-operative movement. It outlines relevant economic doctrines, examines the impact of capitalism, peasant movements and socialism. It discusses the role of church and international organizations, covers co-operatives in Europe, Asia, Oceania, Africa, North and South America and includes a chapter on legal aspects of co-operatives.

WATKINS, W.P., The International Co-operative Alliance 1895-1970. London: ICA, 1970. pp. 385, tab.

En Worldwide

SITUATION OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GENERAL
AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AFRICA/NEAR EAST

The citations included in this section, divided by developing regions, are of two types. The first are references to general works which report on the situation with cooperatives in the individual regions as a whole. The second are country specific citations which reflect research studies or major publications which appear to have relevance to cooperatives as a whole.

Africa

The 24 citations covering materials dealing with both East and West Sub-Saharan Africa are diverse enough to provide a reasonably comprehensive picture of the development of cooperatives in that region. One would have to review the material in its entirety, however, to draw general conclusions. Ten citations refer to research or to major publications dealing with activities in specific countries.

Asia

There is very little material included here (3 citations) dealing with the overall situation of cooperatives in Asia. Some additional perspective on Asia is provided by references to specific cooperative sectors in Asia included under separate headings in this compilation. Ten country-specific citations are included referring to research or to major publications of general import.

Latin America

As was the case with regard to Africa, the fourteen citations referring to overall cooperative development in Latin America provide a reasonably full picture of the development of cooperatives in the region. The one exception is that there are no citations which address these development in the Caribbean. This could reflect a major gap in research and/or reporting since the Caribbean nations have some of the most developed cooperative movements (particularly credit unions) when measured by the degree of their penetration of the populations of these countries. Ten country-specific citations are included for Latin American countries which reflect specific research findings or are major publications of general use.

North Africa/Near East

The limited number of citations regarding the North Africa/Near East region reflect the fact that, with the exceptions of Egypt and Israel, the cooperative movements of the region are little developed and little studied. The citations included here include one overall report (ILO) and two dealing with the role of cooperatives in Islamic doctrine (Abeldet, Carre). There are country specific references to Iran (3), Israel (6), Jordan (1) and Lebanon (3). There are no references to North African countries.

The specific citations regarding to Israel included in this section can be augmented by reference to the listings regarding that country in the section on cooperative farms.

COOPERATIVES IN AFRICA (General)

ANANOGBE, K., Intraeconomic integration by co-operatives as precondition for international integration, the case of Western African Countries.

En Africa, West

Research project undertaken under sponsorship of Institut für Genossenschaftswesen, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany, started in February 1977.

APTHORPE, R., Peasants and planistrators and rural cooperatives in Eastern Africa, 1960-1970. Development studies Discussion Paper. University of East Anglia 1978, no 19, pp. 41.

En East Africa

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

Fr Africa, Sahelian zone

BELLONCLE, G., Cooperatives et développement en Afrique noire sahélienne. (Co-operatives and development in Sahelian black Africa.) Sherbrooke 1979, no Ed. 2, pp. 443, 8 tab.

Fr Africa

BELLONCLE, G., Structures villageoises et stratégies de développement - Project cooperatifs et projets éducatifs en Afrique noire. (Village structures and development strategies. Co-operative and educational projects in Black Africa.) Archives de Sciences Sociales de la Coopération et du Développement, 1981, no 56, pp. 61-107.

Fr Africa

BELLONCLE G., GENTIL, D., Policies and Structures for Cooperative Promotion in Sahelian Africa (Mali, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.) Consolidated Report, Final Version. COPAC/Government of Netherland Study. Rome, 1983, pp. 103.

En Sahelian Africa

Contents: Methodology and aims of study, government policy, types of cooperatives promoted, cooperative department staff, resources, planning, decision-making, cooperative training, cooperative promotion, external aid, bibliography.

BELLONCLE, G., GENTIL, D., Politiques et structures de promotion cooperative dans l'Afrique sahélienne (Haute-Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal). Rapport de synthèse (version finale). (Policies and structures of cooperative promotion in the Sahelian region of Africa - Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal) general report (final version). Archives de Sciences Sociales, de la Coopération et du Développement, No 64, 1983, pp. 19-108

Fr Africa

The study compares policies of cooperative promotion carried out in the four countries (Upper Volta, Mali, Niger, Senegal) which have some homogeneity of situation from the point of view of geography, economy and culture, in order to determine the most important factors which can explain the effectiveness or blockage of the co-operatives, both those promoted by state agencies and by non-governmental organizations. The aim of the study is to reveal lines of direction for a new policy of cooperative promotion which can be used as a guide for action and for conceiving and executing projects.

BETHLEHEIM, D. W. The effect of westernization on co-operative behaviour in Central Africa. International Journal of Psychology, Paris. 10, 3, 219-224 /1975/, tab. ref.

En Zambia

Traditional African society emphasizes co-operation. The main hypothesis of this study is that the more "westernized" adults become, by reason of their education, occupation, or urban influence the less do they develop co-operatively. No differences were found between degrees of westernization. The great differences between rural westernized people and traditional agriculturists is found to be consistent with earlier results, and probably reflects the conflicts between traditional co-operation and western competitive norms. Rural inhabitants tend to place a higher value on trust and traditional co-operative relations than their urban counterparts. Traditional villages in Zambia were used as an example.

COMTE, B., Développement rural et coopération agricole en Afrique tropicale. (Rural development and agricultural co-operation in tropical Africa.) Cahiers de l'Institut des Sciences Economiques et Sociales de l'Université de Fribourg, Suisse 19. Fribourg: Editions Universitaires, 1968. pp. 200.

Fr Dahomey, Senegal, Rwanda
Difficulty of introducing new ideas into peasant societies.

DERMAN, W., Co-operatives, initiative, participation and socio-economic change in the Sahel. Ann Arbor: Michigan State University, 1978. pp. 65.

En The Sahel

This is a draft report on the role of rural co-operatives, indigenous population initiative and social participation in rural development in the Sahel. It discusses social change in terms of modernization and dependency on colonialism which effect the marketing structure, views difficulties inherent in Sahelian development because of potential conflict between national and local structures, and considers the question of how community structures and rural social stratification systems have impeded change.

DESROCHE, H., Mouvements coopératifs en Afrique Noire et a Madagascar. (Cooperative movement in Black Africa and in Madagascar.) Coll. Cooperatif., Paris 1964, pp. 152, bibl.

Fr Africa, Malagasy Republic

FAVIER, J., Effets et rôles de la formule coopérative dans le processus de développement en Afrique noire francophone. (The effects and role of co-operative formula in the process of development of French-speaking Black Afrika.) Grenoble: Institut d'Etudes Politiques, 1969. pp. 120.

Fr French-speaking Black Africa

FISCHER, P.H., Genossenschaften in Westafrika: Dahomey, Elfenbeinküste, Niger, Obervolta. (Co-operation in West Africa: Domohey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta.) 1970. pp. 183.

De West Africa: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta.

Institut für Genossenschaftswesen in Entwicklungsländern der Universität Marburg/Lahn.

GENTIL, D., Les pratiques coopératives en milieu rural africain. (Co-operative practices in African rural milieu.) Sherbrooke: CEDEC, 1979. pp. 147.

Fr Africa

GIOVENARDI, E.P., Socio-economic pre-conditions for co-operative development in East Africa /Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda/. pp. 36.

En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

An unpublished dissertation for a diploma in co-operative development, prepared at Loughborough University of Technology, May 1972.

HIRSCHFELD, A., Les conditions du développement de la coopération en Afrique. (The conditions of co-operative development in Africa.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 160, 164-177. (1970.)

Fr Africa

Report of the FAO conference held in Nairobi (Kenya), June 1969. Ways of increasing the profitability of co-operative business.

HYDÉN, G., SAUL, J., Kooperation in Ostafrika. (Co-operation in East Africa.) Uppsala, 1970. pp. 55.

Sw East Africa

Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, Situation et tendances des mouvements coopératifs dans les pays de l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara. (Situation and trends of co-operative movements in African countries south of Sahara.) Geneva: ILO, Co-operative Section. 1975, pp. 150, tab, dgm, gph, bibl.

Fr Africa, South of Sahara

KLEER, J., Zadania spółdzielczości w Afryce na tle związków pomiędzy sektorem nowoczesnym a tradycyjnym. (Co-operative tasks in Africa in the light of links between the modern and traditional sectors.) In: Spółdzielczość w Afryce. Warszawa: Zakład Wydawnictw Centrali Rolniczych Spółdzielni, 1970. pp. 50-73.

Pl Africa

Spółdzielczy Instytut Badawczy, Warszawa.

KUFANDADA, J., The role of co-operatives in surmounting dualistic structures, the case of Central African States: Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia.

En Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia

Research project undertaken under sponsorship of Institut für Genossenschaftswesen, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany; to be finished in July 1979.

MILLETTE, M., Rapport de collaboration à la Mission d'Etudes et d'Observations de l'Université de Sherbrooke sur la coopération de production en Afrique Francophone /Senegal et Cameroon, 22 octobre - 7 novembre 1976/ (Report of collaboration of Sherbrooke University Studies and Observation Mission on productive co-operatives in Francophone Africa /Senegal and Cameroon, 22nd October - 7th November 1976/). Sherbrooke, 1977. pag. var, tab, maps, appendices.
Fr Senegal, Cameroon

The study gives characteristics of co-operative movement in Senegal and Cameroon, analyses advantages and limitations of co-operative activities, problems and difficulties faced by co-operatives; and perspectives of co-operation and inter-co-operation.

N'GUYEN MANH TU., La coopération en Afrique Occidentale. (The co-operation in West Africa.) Abidjan: CENAPEC, 1973. pp. 204.
Fr West Africa

SELLA, E., Le développement régional rural en Afrique à la lumière acquise dans la coopération agricole israélienne avec les pays du Tiers-Monde (The regional rural development in Africa in the light of studies by Israeli agricultural co-operation about the countries of the Third World.) 1972. pp. II, 327, ill.
Fr Africa
Doctorat de 3^e cycle, Université des Lettres, Paris I

WIDSTRAND, C.G., ed. Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. pp. 271.

En Africa East
Papers presented at seminar on "Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa".

COOPERATIVES IN AFRICA (Specific Country Studies)

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. Decade of co-operative development in Uganda, 1963-1973. Washington: ACDI, 1974. pp. 100.

En Uganda
This is a progress report and evaluation of the role of USA in a development project for the implementation of agricultural co-operatives in Uganda from 1963 to 1973. It describes the social environment, economic implications, project design, etc., and covers co-operative education through learning by doing, agricultural credit and financing co-operative marketing of livestock and poultry products, agricultural supply and development of marketing co-operatives etc.

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

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

BILLINGSLEY, D., Groundnut cooperatives and social change in Cayor. The Johns Hopkins University Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 42, 1981, no 2, pp. 790.
En Senegal

CLIFFE, L., LAWRENCE, P., LUTTRELL, W., MIGOT-ADHOLLA, S., et al. /ed./ Rural co-operation in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania Publishing House, 1975. pp. 554.
En Tanzania

This volume brings together essays on rural Tanzania written by people associated at various times with the Rural Development Research Committee based at the University of Dar es Salaam. The essays describe and explain the nature of the changes being carried through in contemporary Tanzania, and their historical background. Section I provides the policy including Nyerere's 1967 "Socialism and rural development" and the development of ujamaa villages. Section II analyzes the historical development of Tanzania rural society, both for specific sectors and for Tanzania as a whole. Section III analyzes earlier peasant co-operation through the marketing co-operative movement, a key issue as government attempts to bring ujamaa and the marketing co-operatives together. Section IV offers an account of the ujamaa experience, mobilization and practice and Section V a projection of possible future development.

ECREMENT, M., Mouvement coopératif et développement rural dans la République du Sénégal; Deux enquêtes rurales. (Cooperative movement and rural development in Senegal; two rural inquiries.) Bureau d'Etudes coopératives et communautaires, Paris 1966, pp. 246, bibli.

Senegal

GABELMANN, E., Die Genossenschaften in Kamerun. Ihre Entwicklung und ihre Bedeutung für die wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung des Landes. (Co-operatives in Cameroun. Their contribution to the economic and social development of the country.) Marburger Schriften zum Genossenschaftswesen, Marburg/Lahn, 1971. pp. 270.

De, En, Fr
Cameroun
Institut für Genossenschaftswesen in Entwicklungsländern der Philipps-Universität Marburg/Lahn.

HYDEN, G. et al., Co-operatives in Tanzania, problems of organization building. Dar es Salaam; Tanzania Publishing House, 1970. pp. 93, tab, figures, ref.

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

HYDEN, G., KARANJA, E., Co-operatives and rural development in Kenya. In: Rural Co-operatives and planned change in Africa ed.: Apthorpe, R.J. Geneva: U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, 1970. pp. 157-220, tab.

En
Kenya

JOHNSTON, R.E., The transfer of the co-operative movement to a non-western environment: its development, its economic, social and political functions, and its role in Sierra Leone. 1968.

En
West Africa, Sierra Leone
University Center for Co-operatives, Madison, Wisc.

KAHAMA, K., Rural development as a strategy of modernization a case study of Ujamaa villages in Tanzania. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, Xerox Company, 1973. pp. 149.

En
Tanzania
Claremont Graduate School. Diss.

KARANJA, E., The development of co-operative movement in Kenya. 1974. pp. 223.

En
Kenya
University of Pittsburgh, Ph. D. dissertation.
University Microfilms, A Xerox Company Dissertation Abstracts International vol. 35 No. 5, 3094-A.

MANNEN, M., Co-operatives in the Gambia: the examination of the administrative problems of the Gambia Co-operative Marketing Unions and their impact on national economic development. 1975. pp. 381.

En
Gambia
Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey Ph. D. thesis
Dissertation Abstracts International vol. 35/36, no. 7, p. 4735-A

NGWILULUPI, B., Co-ordination of aid programmes for co-operative promotion - integrated rural development through co-operatives in Tanzania. Paper for the FAO Symposium on the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries, Gödöllő, Hungary, 2-14 September 1974. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1975. p. 51-53.

En
Tanzania
Co-Operative Union of Tanganyika, Dar es Salaam

RYAN, M., Le mouvement coopératif en Tanzanie. (The co-operative movement in Tanzania.) Ottawa: Université d'Ottawa, Diss. 1973, pp. 147.

Fr
Tanzania

SAVAGE, J. K., GUDERYON, N. J., JORDAN, H. P., Review of cooperative development in Tanzania as it relates to agriculture. AID Research and Development Abstracts, 1984, Vol 12, No 1, pp. 13.

PN-AAP-003
En
Tanzania

Due to the poor performance of the marketing input and credit systems for cash crops operated by its parastatals, the Tanzanian government has decided to re-establish the cooperative system banned in 1976. After briefly comparing the agricultural situation under the two systems, this study develops a workable concept for a renewed cooperative system, analyzes needs and opportunities for cooperative education and training, and specifies preconditions to successful re-establishment of cooperatives. It is recommended that cooperatives be organized on a voluntary and democratic basis and operate as competitive business enterprises under sound, well-trained management. A three-tier system is advised: primary societies formed on a village or multivillage basis sufficiently large for cooperative purposes; cooperative unions, one per region, to acquire, sell and deliver needed inputs to the primary societies and to market their crops; and a national organization, controlled by a board democratically elected by the unions, to educate, support and promote the system. Training needs could be met by the Cooperative College and Comparative Education Centre, with help from USAID/T's Nordic project. First, however, the Tanzanian Government must improve the economic climate which at present is not favourable to cooperatives.

SCHNEIDER, R., BROWN, L.A., HARVEY, M.E., RIDDELL, J.B., Innovation diffusion and development in a Third World setting: the case of the cooperative movement in Sierra Leone. Discussion Paper, Studies in the Diffusion of Innovation, Department of Geography, Ohio State University, 1978, no 54, pp. 37, 5 tab. En Sierra Leone

SIMON, H., Système coopératif et développement rural au Senegal. (The co-operative system and rural development in Senegal.) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975. Fr Senegal

KOLTMANN, G., Zehn Jahre "arusha" - Politik in Tanzania; eine kritische Übersicht über die Einschätzungen von Erfolgen und Misserfolgen in Tanzania selbst und im Ausland, im Gesamtrahmen der Diskussion um afrikanische Entwicklungswege. /Ten years of "arusha" Policy in Tanzania. The critical review of estimation of successes and defeats in Tanzania itself and abroad - the part of general discussion on African ways of development/. In: Tanzania
Unpublished Master thesis
Institut f. Internationale Politik und Regionalstudien d. Freien Universität Berlin

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

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

COOPERATIVES IN ASIA (General)

INAYATULLAH, Co-operative and planned change in Asian rural community. Geneva: UNRISD, 1970, pp. 349. En Asia

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, Situation et tendances des mouvements coopératifs en Asie. (Situation and trends of co-operative movements in Asia.) Geneva: ILO, Co-operative Section, 1978, pp. 150, tab, dgm, gph, bibl. Fr Asia

SINGH, H., Co-operatives in Asia. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, New York: Praeger, 1970, pp. 490. En Asia

COOPERATIVES IN ASIA (Specific Country Studies)

INAYATULLAH, Co-operatives and development in Asia, a study of co-operatives in fourteen rural communities of Iran, Pakistan and Ceylon. Geneva: UNRISD, 1972, pp. 272. En Iran, Pakistan, Ceylon

ENGELBORGHIS-BERTELS, M., La Chine rurale des villages aux communes populaires. (Rural China from villages to people's communes.) University of Brussels, Brussels, 1974, pp. 190, bibl. Fr China

FREDERICKS, L., Co-operative structure and government policy in Malaysia. Uppsala: Lantbrukshogskolan, Diss. 1973, pp. 200. En Malaysia

This is an economic research study of the co-operative structure in Malaysia, with particular reference to government policies which have influenced its institutional framework. It covers the historical evolution of the structures, activities and policies of the co-operative movement from 1922 to 1968 and examines the agricultural development process and its significance for economic development and social change.

HOQUE, A., Co-operation under extreme traditionalism and unfavourable physical conditions: a study of a co-operative in an East Pakistan village. In: Co-operatives and planned change in Asian rural communities ed.: Inayatullah. Geneva: U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, 1970, pp. 55-97, tab. En Bangladesh
Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development Comilla.

RAPER, A., CASE, H., NIEHOFF, R., Rural development in action, the comprehensive experiment at Comilla, East Pakistan. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969. pp. 351
En Bangladesh

STETTNER, L., Chinese co-operatives: their role in a mixed economy. Plunkett Development Series, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, No 7, 1984, pp. 68.
ISBN 0-85042-066-0
En China

The result of research and an intensive tour in China, this book charts the rise, decline and eventual resurgence of cooperatives in mainland China 1943-83. Two chapters briefly describe the early pre-war cooperatives. Their rapid development under Mao after the 1949 communist victory, the communes of the Great Leap Forward in 1958/59, and the collectives of the Cultural Revolution /1966-76/. The bulk of the book, however, is devoted to the period after 1978 when State control was gradually relaxed and cooperatives gradually gained in strength, to constitute a third sector on a par with the public and private sectors in China's mixed economy. It describes in detail the organization of the six types of cooperative prevalent in China today, and concludes with convincing reasons for the belief that the remarkable economic success of the present policies is to a great extent due to the role of cooperatives in the new economic mix.

WEBER, J., Ländliche Kooperationen im regionalen Entwicklungsprozess Indiens. (Rural cooperation in India's regional development process.) Bonner Studien zur ländlichen Entwicklung in der Dritten Welt, No 5, 1982, pp. 241, 56 tab, btbl.
ISBN 3-88156-222-2
De India

Based on a questionnaire survey undertaken in Bihar, this study looks at regional industrialization and agricultural development in the light of various cooperative activities. Particular attention focuses on activities, structure and results of the Chotanagpur Catholic Mission Cooperative Credit Society. The questionnaire data, which include information on community participation, cooperative activities undertaken in households, religious affiliation, living standards, agricultural productivity, income, innovation patterns and social factors, indicate a generally positive response to assistance provided by private cooperative societies; they also show a positive correlation between this assistance and improved productivity and living standards.

COOPERATIVES IN LATIN AMERICA (General)

Seminário Latinoamericano de Intercambio Cooperativo (Latin American Seminar on Co-operative Interchange.) Curitiba: Associação de Orientação às Cooperativas Departamento de Documentação e Informação, 1976. pp. 89.

Pt Latin America
Proceedings of seminar organized by the Organization of the Co-operatives of America, Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras, Associação de Orientação às Cooperativas, Friedrich Naumann Stiftung and Pan American Organization held in Curitiba 8th-12th November, 1976. The document gives opening addresses, and the following papers from seminar: the co-operative movement in Latin America and its possibilities of interchange and integration, Economic trends in the Latin American context, Regional economic conditions versus the participation of co-operatives in the development of Latin America and versus the participation of co-operatives in Andean Pact and others. Also contains the list of participants and some conclusions and recommendations.

BENECKE, D.W., Das Genossenschaftswesen in Lateinamerika - ein statistischer Überblick. (Co-operative movement in Latin America - statistical survey.) Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, 25, 2, 123-134, (1975.)

De Latin America
Genossenschaftliches Institut der Universität Münster, Münster, Germany; Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago de Chile; Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá, Colombia.
The article gives the present state of the co-operative organization in Latin American countries i.e. the number of co-operatives and their members, the ratio of members of co-operatives to the whole population and selected statistical data concerning the training, controlling and financing of all types of co-operatives.
Also discussed are the problems of the relationship between government and the co-operative movement in Latin American countries and the systems of co-operative training presently in use there.

BENECKE, D.W., Recent developments in Latin America's co-operative movement - an overview. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel-Aviv, IV, 2, 117-129 (1976).

En Latin America
This paper is the first part of a major study on co-operation in 11 Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

BENECKE, D.W., Sinopsis del movimiento cooperativo en America Latina. (Synopsis of the cooperative movement in Latin America.) Universidad Santo Tomas de Aquino, Bogota, 1976? pp. 31, 4 tab.
Es Latin America

CARROL, T.F., Rural co-operation in Latin America. Geneva: UNRISD, 1968. pp. 98.
En Latin America

CRACOGNA, D. El cooperativismo en America Latina /The co-operative movement in Latin America./ Revista de la Cooperación. Buenos Aires. 33, 191, 35-46 /1977/. stat, tab, ref.
Es Latin America

The brief description of the main problems of co-operative movement in Latin America as: relationship between co-operatives and the state, co-operative integration; covers also historical synthesis and statistical description of co-operative development in Latin America.

FALS BORDA, O., Co-operatives and rural development in Latin America - an analytic report. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1971.
En Latin America
UNRISD, Geneva.

FALS BORDA, F.O., Formation and deformation of co-operative policy in Latin America. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 1970. 4, 7-29.
En Latin America
The confrontation of the theory and classic pattern of co-operatives with the practical effects in the countries of South America.

HUIZER, G., The politics of rural development in Latin America: constraints on cooperatives and popular participation. Boletín de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, 1983, No 35. pp. 3-20.
En Latin America

The introductory paper in this special issue of the journal devoted to the politics of rural development in Latin America gives considerable attention to the broader political and economic forces which have a strong impact on cooperative success or failure at grassroots level. Such forces include especially the global management efforts of the Western power elite, the top eschelons of banks and multinational corporations which, gathered in the Trilateral Commission, influence policies of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in ways which are rather obscure. The paper discusses alternative social science methodology including the origins of the theology of liberation, the role of participatory action research, cases of alternative rural development, broader political contradictions, and the responsibility of the academic community involved in rural development.

ILKOW, M., Spółdzielczość w krajach Ameryki Łacińskiej. (Co-operatives in Latin American countries.) Warszawa: Zakład Wydawnictw Centrali Rolniczych Spółdzielni, 1968. pp. 61.
Pl Latin America

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. AREA OFFICE IN SAN JOSE. Cooperativismo y las cooperativas en America Latina. (Co-operation and co-operatives in Latin America.) Cooperación Latinoamericana, población y desarrollo No. 2. San Jose, 1975. pp. 90.
Es Latin America

Working paper on the co-operative movement and co-operatives in Latin America - includes historical aspects, examines the role of government policies, trade unions, churches and international organizations in the expansion of co-operatives, and covers the present situation (incl. the lack of planning and vocational guidance and leadership) and the possible solutions (incl. education and vocational training), the second development decade and the role of co-operatives.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Situation et tendances des mouvements coopératifs dans les pays d'Amérique Latine. (Situation and trends of co-operative movements in Latin America.) Geneva: ILO, Co-operative Section, 1977. pp. 150, tab, dgm, gph, bibl.
Fr Latin America

STEELE, P., Quiénes son los dueños de América Latina? El cooperativismo, una opción de rescate. 7th ed. (Who are the owners of Latin America? Co-operatives, a possibility of repurchase.) Panama: Instituto Cooperativo Interamericano, 1973. pp. XI, 204.

Es Latin America

The potential role of the co-operative movement as an agent of social change and economic development.

SUAREZ MELO, M., Algunas experiencias latinoamericanas en empresas asociativas. (Some Latin American experiences in co-operative enterprises.) Informes de Conferencias, Cursos y Reuniones (IICA) 1976, no 66, pp. 337-379.

Es Latin America

COOPERATIVES IN LATIN AMERICA (General country Studies)

DONIDA, D.A., Le mouvement coopératif et le développement au nordeste du Brésil. (The co-operative movement and the development of the Brazilian North-East.) Paris, Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1973, pp. 478.

Fr Brazil

The research study takes the co-operative phenomenon in Brazil and analyses its sociological, political and especially economic characteristics taking into account the subject of co-operation, viz. the peasant member of the co-operative. Special attention has been devoted to the institutional framework of rural co-operative life and to the economic development policies /banks, SUDENE/. It analyses the co-operative phenomenon in the light of developing membership and on the basis of a study of the co-operative agents. It covers the evolution of rural coops, their characteristics as an economic enterprise, their functions in trade, loan-granting and supplies as well as in popularizing innovations in the rural milieu. The relations between trade unions and co-operatives are examined.

FERNANDEZ ORTIZ, M., Coopération et changement rural au Mexique. (Co-operation and rural change in Mexico.) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.

Fr Mexico

FOGEL, R., GALEANO, L.A., Capas rurales y cooperativas en el Paraguay. (Rural strata and co-operatives in Paraguay.) Asunción: Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, 1978. pp. 211.

Es Paraguay

This is a study of three Paraguayan co-operatives: Loreto, Itacurubi and Coronel Oviedo. There are five main sections: the rural social structure of the areas; the insertion of co-operatives into the rural social framework; characteristics of the social structure and forms of participation; leadership in the savings and credit co-operatives; leadership in the production co-operatives; and modalities of participation.

GIUSTI, J., Participación y organización de los sectores populares en América Latina; los casos de Chile y Peru. (Participation and organization of co-operative and peasant movements in Latin America; the cases of Chile and Peru.) Revista Mexicana de Sociología, Mexico, 34, 1, 39-63. (1972.)

Es Chile, Peru

GOLDSMITH A. A., BLUSTAIN H. S., Local Organization and Participation in integrated rural development in Jamaica. Cornell University, Center for International Studies, Rural Development Committee. Ithaca 1980, pp. 144.

En Jamaica

Field study of local institutional framework and popular participation in rural development in Jamaica - examines participation of local rural institutions in the second development project adopting the integrated approach to rural development; looks at land ownership, rural workers and crops; reviews participation in farmers' associations, agricultural cooperatives, credit co-operatives, non-agricultural associations, agricultural essential services; describes survey sample and methodology. Statistical tables.

LONG, N., ROBERTS, B.R. /ed/, Peasant co-operation and capitalist expansion in central Peru. Austin: Texas University at Austin, 1978. pp. 349.

En Peru
Latin American Monographs, Institute of Latin American Studies, Texas University at Austin no. 46

This book is the first of two volumes that bring together the research into regional development and social change carried out in highland Peru by a team of British and Latin American social anthropologists and sociologists. The book presents a series of case studies that examine co-operative forms of organization in relation to developments in the regional economy and to changes in national policy. It stresses the need to consider the interplay of local and national forces, because local groups and processes themselves affect the pattern of regional and national development.

McCLINTOCK, C., Peasant cooperatives and political change in Peru. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981, pp. 418.
En Peru
ISBN 06-910-76278;
ISBN 06910-2202X

- SOOS, H. E., Ecuador: private sector cooperatives and integrated rural development AID Project Impact Evaluation Report, US Agency for International Development, No 59, 1986, pp. 31.
En Ecuador

USAID's assistance to cooperative development in Ecuador began in 1962 and ended in 1976, providing \$ 10 million to federations of credit unions and agricultural cooperatives. This report focuses on 4 USAID projects relevant to supporting the cooperative movement: a Credit Union Grant for institutional development signed in 1962; an Agricultural Cooperatives Grant; two loans for channeling agricultural credit through credit unions; and a Land Sale Guaranty Loan for rice cooperatives. The evaluation concludes that cooperatives and credit unions can promote integrated rural development. Cooperatives that have increased production are generally more successful in improving housing, education, water supply and electricity supply. For agricultural cooperatives management skills are essential for success. Cooperative education is found, since USAID assistance phased out, to be seriously inadequate. Lesson learned pertain to the long-term nature of institutional development, including the need for cooperatives to identify services they can deliver effectively to generate operating costs.

- STOLL, E., SMITH, J.G., Farmers' organizations serving low income farmers in El Salvador. A.I.D. Research and Developments Abstracts, 1976, Vol 3, no 4, pp. 27-28, Basico 1975, pp. 81.
En Salvador

VALLES, M.T., Les ideologies cooperativistes et leur applicabilite en Haiti. (The ideology of cooperatives and its application in Haiti.) Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris, undated, pp. 318, bibl.
Fr Haiti

COOPERATIVES IN NORTH AFRICA/NEAR EAST

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Situation et tendances des mouvements coopératifs dans les pays du Proche et Moyen Orient. (Situation and trends of co-operative movement in Near and Middle East countries.) Geneva: ILO, Co-operative Section. 1976, pp. 150, tab, dgm, gph, bibl.
Fr Near East, Middle East

ABEIDAT, A., The concept of co-operation in Islam and Arab society. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv. 3, 1, 3-12, (1975.)
En Africa (Maghreb), Asia (Arab countries)

The article characterizes Islamic thought with reference to the cultural environment and civilization from which Islam rose, the extent to which co-operation in the economic sense is in harmony with Islamic thought, and the practice of co-operation in Islamic society in the past and recent times. It also includes a table showing a chronology of co-operative societies in Arab countries.

- AUROI, C., Introducing a co-operative in Shah Abad: a conflict-ridden village in Iran. In: Co-operatives and planned change in Asian rural communities. ed.: Inayatullah. Geneva: U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, 1970, pp. 143-173, tab.
En Iran
U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva.

CARRE, O., Le thème de la coopération dans les manuels d'instruction religieuse musulmane dans l'Egypte actuelle. (Co-operative subject matter in moslem handbooks for religious education in contemporary Egypt.) Archives Internationales de Sociologie, de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris. 29, 193-224. (1971.)
Fr Egypt
Centre d'Etude des Relations Internationales.

ISRAEL

- CHEMAYEL, K., Conceptions et réalités des coopératives rurales au Liban et en Syrie. (Conceptions and reality of rural co-operatives in Lebanon and Syria.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.
Fr Lebanon, Syria

- HELAL, M., Associationnismes coopératifs et pré-coopératifs au Liban. (Co-operative and pre-co-operative associations in Lebanon.) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.
Fr Lebanon

- KOBEH, C., Rôle des coopératives dans le développement rural libanais. (Role of co-operatives in the rural development in Lebanon.) Paris: Université de Paris, 1972. pp. IV, 188.
Fr Lebanon
Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris.

- OSKOUI, F., Le rôle des coopératives dans le développement de la société rurale en Iran (The role of co-operatives in the development of rural society in Iran.) 1970. pp. 169.
Fr Iran
Doctorat de 3^e cycle, Université des Lettres Toulouse

- SCHREINER, M., Funktion und Beitrag der Agrargenossenschaften in der Entwicklungspolitik im Iran. (Function and contribution of rural co-operatives in development policy in Iran.)
De Iran
Unpublished dissertation made at Lehrstuhl und Dokumentationsstelle für Entwicklungspolitik (Wirtschaftswissenschaften) an d. Universität Bonn in ca. 1976.

- SWAID, B., Coopératisme en Cis-Jordanie. (Co-operation in Transjordan.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.
Fr

- BARCENA, L., La cooperación en Israel, recuperación de la vida y la tierra por la cooperación. (Co-operation in Israel and the restoration of life and land through co-operation.) Zaragoza: Centro Nacional de Educación Cooperativa, 1971. pp. 159.
Es Israel

- DANIEL, A., Les sources idéologiques et les tendances actuelles du coopératisme israélien. (Ideological sources and present tendencies of Israeli co-operation.) Révue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 164, 125-144. (1971.)
Fr Israel

- LEVI, Y., A methodological framework for the classification of rural co-operatives in Israel. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv, 3, 2, 119-129 (1975).
En Israel

- LEVI, Y., Développement coopératif et rapports ruro-urbain: le cas d'Israel. (Co-operative development and rural-urban relations: a case study of Israel.) Annales de l'Economie Collective, Liège, 1969, 3, 197-404.
Fr Israel
Centre International de Recherches et d'Informations sur l'Economie Collective, Liège.

- PREUSS, W., Co-operation in Israel and the world; 2d, rev. ed. Rubin Mass, Jerusalem 1967, pp. 279.
En Israel

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

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

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Few subjects related to specific types of cooperatives have been researched, studied, reported on and discussed as thoroughly as have agricultural cooperatives. The citations included here from the Research Register reflect the broad range of such materials available.

Of the some 75 citations, twenty four are general discussions of agricultural cooperatives and their role in development. Five focus particularly in small farmers. Ten discuss the impact of agricultural cooperatives in general and on specific issues such as agricultural modernization. Ten give attention to the organization and functioning of such cooperatives, including analyses of specific problems. Twenty-one refer to research and studies which are country-specific examples of these various issues. Three citations are of extensive bibliographies on the subject.

Farmer co-operatives in developing countries. Washington: Advisory Committee on Overseas Co-operative Development, 1971. pp. 32.

En Developing countries

This is a report on agricultural co-operatives in developing countries, defining their role in agricultural development and suggesting improvements in co-operative agricultural extension techniques.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. ACIDI workshop on assisting and organizing small farmers. Reston, Virginia, October 23-25, 1975. Washington, 1975. pp. 39.

En Developing countries

This is a conference report focusing on the role of agricultural co-operatives in agricultural development with respect to small farmers in developing countries. It discusses the need for rural associations which provide opportunities for self help in rural planning, etc. and contains list of participants, flow chart and photographs. The conference was held in Reston from 23 till 25 of October 1975.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. North African workshop on co-operatives and small farmers. Tunis, Tunisia, November 29 - December 2, 1977. Washington, 1977. pp. 20.

En North Africa

This is a conference report on agricultural co-operatives and small farmers in North Africa. It covers co-operative supply to small farmers, co-operative marketing, agricultural credit, co-operative education etc. and contains list of participants and photographs. The conference was held in Tunis from 28th of November till 2nd of December 1977.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. Role of agricultural co-operatives in development strategies.

Washington: ACIDI, 1974. pp. 62.

En Africa, South of Sahara

This is a conference report on the role of agricultural co-operatives in Africa South of Sahara, with particular reference to small farmers. It discusses factors limiting agricultural production, role of agricultural policy, agricultural income, co-operative management, co-operative marketing, co-operative education, agricultural credit policy, extension services, income distribution, etc. and contains list of participants, graph and photographs. The conference was held in Accra from 24th till 30th of March 1974.

● ALVARADO, M., Genossenschaften als Träger der Diffusion von Innovationen. Die Bedeutung der Agrar Genossenschaften für die Diffusion von Innovationen in Entwicklungsländern dargestellt am Beispiel Boliviens. /Co-operatives and the diffusion of innovations in agriculture. The importance of agricultural co-operatives for the diffusion of innovations in developing countries using Bolivia as an example. Tübingen 1980, pp. 236, 61 tab.

De

Bolivia

ANDREOU, P., An appraisal of the role of co-operatives in the agricultural development of Israel. Agricultural Administration, Barking. 7, 1, 35-46 /1980/.

En

Israel

Department of Agricultural Economics, American University of Beirut

The most characteristic feature of the Israeli co-operative movement is that it is deeply rooted in agriculture. This paper studies the most important co-operative structures of Israel and attempts to assess the co-operative sector's role in Israel's agricultural development.

BENNETT, J. W., Agricultural cooperatives in the development process: perspectives from social science. Studies in Comparative International Development, 1983, 18 /1-2/, pp. 3-68.
En Developing countries

● BERGMANN, H., Modernisierung durch Genossenschaften. Eine soziologische Analyse landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften in der Republik Senegal. (Modernization by co-operatives, the sociological analysis of agricultural co-operatives in the Republic of Senegal.) München: Weltforum Verlag, 1972. pp. XIV, 353, mimeo.

De Senegal
Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung.

● BIDARMAGHZ, S., Steigerung und Rationalisierung der Agrarproduktion im Iran mit Hilfe kooperativer Massnahmen: Am Beispiel der Region Ramdjerd/Fars. (Improvement and rationalization of agricultural production in Iran with the help of co-operatives: a study of the Ramdjerd/Fars region.) pp. 169. 1970.

De Iran
Landwirtschaftliche Fakultät d. Universität Glessen.

BONILLA, F., Cooperativas agrarias. (Agricultural cooperatives.) Editorial Mercurio, Lima 1970, pp. 170.
Es Peru

BRITTO, J.S., Forma de cooperativa agricola. Uniformizacao dos factores productivos e distributivos. (Agricultural cooperatives methods.) Edicoes Forja, Rio de Janeiro 1982, pp. 74.
Pt Brazil

CARROL, T.F., Peasant co-operation in Latin America. In: Two blades of grass, ed.: Worsley, P. Manchester: The University Press, 1971. pp. 199-249.

En Latin America

● Como construir cooperativas? Um guia para a plantificacao e organizacao das cooperativas agrarias. /How to establish cooperatives? a guide for planning and organizing agricultural cooperatives./ Mozambique, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Centro de Estudos Africanos. Maputo, Mozambique, 1981, pp. 58, 2 tab.
Pt Mozambique

This study is one of several documents produced by the Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane as a result of research in Lugela district in 1980. The research focused on district-level economic planning, the process of cooperativization in the countryside, and gains in production. This publication covers the current organization of family production in Lugela district; conditions for marketing; resources; trade policy; the experience of the cooperative movement; and future development at the regional level.

COMARMOND, P., Structures sociales traditionnelles et coopération agricole modern. (Traditional social structures and modern agricultural co-operatives.) Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris, 23, 127-161. (1968.)

Fr Developing countries

CORADINI, O. L., FREDERICQ, A., Agricultura, cooperativas e multinacionais /Agriculture, cooperatives and multinacionais/ Brazili Zahar Editores, Rio de Janeiro, 1981, pp. 184.
Pt Brazil

Under its general title, this book contains two studies. The first one deals with producers, entrepreneurial cooperatives and multinacionais. It aims at understanding the role of cooperatives in the process of expansion of wheat and soybean production in southern Brazil and looks at the development of the social structure under the impact of accelerated capitalization and technological methods of production. It draws special attention to the non-existence of any process of proletarianization to accompany the process of agricultural modernization. The second study analyzes the process of milk production, marketing and processing. It focuses mainly on the disclosure of the operational methods and expansion of an agroindustrial enterprise, namely the Nestle Company, and in particular on the so-called "agroindustrial ideology" that tries to replace traditional consumer goods by manufactured ones, usually sold at higher prices and having lower nutritional value. Tackling different aspects, both studies focus on the mechanisms of growing interpenetration between agroindustrial capital and rural producers, the strategies used by the various agents and the role of the cooperatives.

● CRUZ, D.A., Comparative study of agricultural co-operatives in Japan and the Philippines. In: Studies in Asian Social Development, No. 2. Delhi: Vikas, 1974. pp. 66-96.
En Philippines, Japan

● DEBALLE, M., Les coopératives agricoles des producteurs de café de la Haute Sangha /R.C.A./. (The agricultural co-operatives of coffee manufacturers in Upper Sangha/Central African Republic.) Paris: Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1974. pp. 314, bibl.
Fr Central African Republic

The object of this study, was to "re-determine the place" of agricultural coffee-growers co-operatives in Upper Sangha within the technological, economic and institutional complexes of which they are part so as to study the organizational changes which could make more active the participation of coffee-growers in these complexes. 1., How was it that the co-operatives of "coffee-growers" got grafted onto a social and economic structure originating from the "traditional" system but deeply transformed by colonization viz. the Baya organization. 2., The groupings have been studied this time within the whole complex which determines their form and place. 3., Discussion of the organizational models which would allow for a more extensive "share" of those who contribute to production, the formation and functioning of their groupings.

DULFER, E., Operational efficiency of agricultural co-operatives in developing countries. Agricultural Development Paper, FAO, Rome 1974, no 96, pp. 189.
En Developing countries

● DURAN PEREZ, T., A comparative study of two agricultural co-operatives in Chile and in Spain. Queen's University Belfast, Dissertation Abstracts International, C, 1980, Vol 41, no 1, pp. 27, Diss., 1979, 370 pp.
En Chile

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Publications and documents of FAO on agricultural co-operation. Rome: FAO, 1968. pp. 11.
En, Fr, Es Worldwide

Agricultural co-operation. Annotated bibliography. Author and subject index. Rome: FAO, 1971. pp. 155.
En, Es, Fr Worldwide

Report on the expert consultation on experiences and models of co-operatives and other rural organizations engaged in agricultural production. Budapest, October 1977. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1978. pp. 29.
En Worldwide

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report of the FAO/ILO/IFAP ad hoc consultation of experts on problems of agricultural co-operatives and other agricultural associations in countries of Africa South of Sahara - Niamey, Niger, 11 - 16 dec. 1967. FAO, 1968. pp. 29.
En, Fr Africa, South of Sahara

Rapport sur la deuxième consultation spéciale sur les coopératives et autres associations agricoles en Afrique - Hotel de Ville. Nairobi, Kenya, 23-28 juin 1969. (Report on the second ad hoc Consultation on Agricultural Cooperatives and other Farmers Associations in Africa - City Hall, Nairobi, Kenya, 23-28 Jun 1969.) FAO, Rome 1970, pp. 40.
En, Fr Africa

● FEDER, E., Solving the problems of production, unemployment and poverty - the dilemma facing agricultural co-operatives in Latin America. Tel Aviv: International Research Center on Rural Co-operative Communities, 1974. pp.7.

En Latin America
Paper presented at International Symposium on "Dynamics of Interrelations between Agricultural Co-operatives and Government", 1974, Tel Aviv, Israel.

FARIZOV, I.O., Spółdzielczość rolnicza w programach partii komunistycznych i narodowo-demokratycznych w krajach rozwijających się. (Agricultural co-operation in the programmes of communist and national-democratic parties in developing countries.) Spółdzielczy Kwartalnik Naukowy, Warszawa, 1974, 1, 79-96.

Pl Developing countries
This article concerns the place of the agricultural co-operative movement in the programmes of communist and national-democratic parties of Asian, African and Latin America's countries.
It deals with the role of this type of co-operative in the ideology of these parties and with their real situation in the respective countries.

FREDERICKS, L.J., The role of secondary co-operatives. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation 1973, ed.: McCready, K.J. Oxford: Blackwell, 1973, pp. 146-153.

En Worldwide
Paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Co-operation organised by the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, July 1973, University of Malaya.
Secondary co-operatives in the agricultural sector of the developing economies face a host of urgent problems and have to operate in a more complex socio-economic matrix than their counterparts in the developed nations. This makes the role of secondary co-operatives more comprehensive in agricultural development as well as in the national perspective. Ideological problems are not absent in the agricultural co-operative sector, in fact experience has shown that the primary bias in co-operative development in the colonial and post-independent co-operative movements has been mainly economic rather than ideological.

GARCIA, A., Cooperativas agrarias en el desarrollo de America Latina (Agrarian co-operatives in the development of Latin America.) Bogota: Ediciones Colatina, 1976. pp. 276, dgm, flow charts, ref, stat, tab.

Es Latin America
Monograph on the contribution of agricultural co-operatives to economic development in Latin America - gives historical background, covers organizational and administrative aspects of co-operatives (incl. rural co-operatives), role in agrarian reform, contribution to rural development, etc.

GROSFELD, J., Funkcje i modele spoldzielni rolniczych w Ameryce Łacinskiej. (Latin American agricultural co-operatives' functions and models). Spoldzielczy Kwartalnik Naukowy, Warszawa, 12, 2, 89-100 /1978/, ref.

Pl Latin America

There are distinguishable the following functions of agricultural co-operatives in Latin America: structural-organizational, accumulative, service-productive, income, employment, protective and culture. There are distinguishable five models of agricultural co-operatives in Latin America: Model 1 includes co-operatives created directly and indirectly by land reforms, settlement programmes and community development programmes. Model 2 includes service co-operatives (often also with productive activities) inspired by private activities, includes the societies organized spontaneously by peasants or by catholic organizations. Model 3 includes co-operatives or para-co-operatives created spontaneously or organized by non-governmental institutions within the peasant movements. It is impossible to define these societies because of their structure, goals and methods of activity diversity. Model 4 is of European character, and includes mainly credit and consumer co-operatives operating in village areas. Model 5 is of North American character and includes strong service co-operatives acting on the base of market-capitalist economy. The promotion of U.S. big agricultural co-operatives ensures the development of these co-operatives. The present development of agricultural co-operatives in Latin America indicates that co-operative and para-co-operative societies came into prominence only on local scale.

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

Fr Latin America

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

GUNAWARDANA, L., Amalgamation of primary agricultural co-operatives in the Republic of Korea. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1974.

En Korea, Republic of
The publication is the outcome of a study made of the amalgamation of primary co-operatives in the Republic of Korea. The book explains briefly the structure of the agricultural co-operative movement in Korea, factors causing amalgamation and procedures adopted in amalgamation. It outlines the problems the Korean agricultural co-operative movement has faced in creating large societies and the problems faced by the newly established large societies.

HARRIS, L., Agricultural co-operatives and development policy in Mozambique. The Journal of peasant studies. 1980, V. 7 (3), pp. 338-352.

En Mozambique
ISSN 0306-6150

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, Report of the Open World Conference on the role of agricultural co-operatives in economic and social development. London: ICA, 1972. pp.37.

En Worldwide

The role of cooperatives in agricultural development. - Experts' Conference on the Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development, Kathmandu 1969, International Cooperative Alliance. Regional Office and Education Centre for South and East Asia. New Delhi 1970, pp. 57.

En Asia

ITO, T., A study on the development patterns and characteristic of the cooperative groups for agricultural production in the Kambara District, Niigata Daigaku Nogaku-bu kenkyu hokoku (Bulletin of the Faculty of Agriculture Niigata University) 1980 (32), pp. 45-58.

En India
ISSN 0385

JANKOVSKY, B., Možnosti rozvoje zemědělského družstevnictví v rozvojových zemích (The possibilities of development of agricultural co-operation in developing countries.) Sociologie zemědělství, Praha. 1975. 1, 45-55.

Czech Developing countries
The analysis of the economic structures in developing countries, which were inherited from the colonial period. The evaluation of the traditional colonial system, which implied the development of big towns and supported the development of agricultural co-operation for its own purposes. An evaluation of the utilization of the achievements of Czechoslovak co-operation in the development co-operation in Third World countries. The problems of modernizing economic structures, the change of production direction and the profile and problems of developing of modern marketing.

KING, R., Farmers co-operatives in Northern Nigeria: a case study used to illustrate the relationship between economic development and institutional change. Zaria; Ahmadu Bello University, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1976. pp. XVI, 305, bibl, gph, stat.tab.

En Nigeria

Monograph comprising a case study of agricultural co-operatives for farmers in six villages of Northern Nigeria, to illustrate the relationship between economic development and changes of institutional framework - presenting a theoretical model.

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

En Egypt

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.

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

De Egypt

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.

KIRSCH, O.C., Vertical co-operation among agricultural producers in Western Europe and in developing countries. Publications of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg vol. 5. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften Breitenbach, 1976. pp. 129.

En Developing countries

In this comparative study the vertical integration of agricultural producers through co-operatives and contract farming within the agribusiness of European and developing countries is described. Case studies in Turkey, India, Thailand and Kenya.

ISBN 3-88156-056-4

LAILAW, A.F., Mobilization of human resources for rural development through agricultural co-operatives. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization, 1973, pp. 67.

En Developing countries

LAMING, G.N., Introductory working paper (for the Expert) Consultation on Increasing Agricultural Production through Co-operatives. Bali, 9-14 October, 1978, FAO, Rome 1978, pp. 81.

En Developing countries

LIPSKI, W., Spółdzielczość rolnicza w krajach Afryki i Azji. Studium o roli spółdzielczości w modernizacji rolnictwa krajów rozwijających się. (Agricultural co-operatives in the countries of Africa and Asia. Study on the role of co-operatives in agricultural modernization of developing countries.) Studia, Materiały i Przyczynki nr. 9. Warszawa: Zakład Wydawnictw Centrali Rolniczych Spółdzielni, 1971. pp. 256.

Pl Africa, Asia

Spółdzielczy Instytut Badawczy, Warszawa.

MALEK, Q.M.A., Rice cultivation in Comilla Kotwali Thana; the role of co-operatives. Dacca: Institute of Development Economics, Research Report Series, New Series No. 16. 1973. pp. 45.

En Bangladesh, Comilla

This is an economic research report on the impact of Comilla co-operatives on the agricultural production of boro rice as compared with cultivation techniques and crop yields in the rest of Bangladesh.

MALGRAS, D., La coopération en agriculture. (Co-operation in agriculture.) Abidjan: INADES 1968. 3 Vols., pp. 46; 51; 47.

Fr Africa

MAPULU, H., PHILIPPSON, G., Agricultural co-operation and the development of the productive forces; some lessons from Tanzania. African Review, Dar es Salaam 5, 2, 65-107 (1976).

En Tanzania

Dar es Salaam University

The paper discusses the relationship between agricultural co-operation and the development of the productive forces. Although co-operation in agriculture is essential for the overall development of the productive forces in African economics, it is not a sufficient condition. For co-operation to exist, there must be a definite political framework whose social base is the class with interests in revolution.

MICHALSKI, K.J., Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften in afroasiatischen Entwicklungsländern. (Agricultural co-operatives in Afroasian developing countries). Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1974. pp. 426, 2.
De Developing countries

The study analyses the origin of agricultural co-operatives and conditions necessary for establishment of agricultural co-operatives in developing countries of Africa and Asia. Also discussed are the functions and organizational forms of agricultural co-operative supply and marketing within the scheme of non-capitalist agricultural structure and possibilities of forming economics of agricultural co-operative enterprises in these countries.

- HUIAHNAH, I., A strategy for agricultural cooperation in Egypt. Research Bulletin, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 1982, no 1056, pp. 82.
En Egypt

The study discusses a strategy for agricultural cooperation in Egypt during the 1980s. It assesses the importance of cooperation as a means to agricultural development, given the small size of agricultural holdings, the characteristics of Egyptian agriculture, and the standard of education in rural areas. The need is argued for cooperative institutions to preserve private ownership and to coordinate the use of resources among individuals. There are, however, many problems, e.g. the nuclear and confusing concept and definition of the nature of cooperatives and their relation to the government, and the absence of scientific planning and of a democratic process in cooperatives. The study discusses three constraints on cooperative activities: cooperation, political circumstances and economic conditions. Finally, proposed policies for the revival of agricultural cooperation in Egypt are illustrated.

- HOLLAND, J., WILLIAMS, T. T., Societal view and perceived social integration with emphasis on the farmers' cooperatives in Kenya. AID Research and Development Abstracts, Vol 10, No 374, 1982, pp. 88, 1979, pp. 16.
En Kenya

This AID-sponsored study explores farmer cooperative /FC/ members sociocultural views and attitudes about cooperation, cohesion, and integration by analyzing data from a 1978 sample survey of 140 FC members and 48 non-members from the rural village of Masai and Muthetheni. The survey findings verified the presence of a true sense of village togetherness, with confidence in one's fellow men, in village officials, and in the future. The democratic values of equal opportunity and of the right to participate in the business and governance of the village were also noted. Values in regard to time reveal a future-oriented society which believes in planning and making sacrifices to ensure future gains. Non-members in the area also expressed positive feelings about the future and about social togetherness, indicating a probable strong identification among non-members with FC values and attitudes.

- NADEAU, E.G., Prospects for agricultural co-operatives in Zambia. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, Madison, Wisc. 1976, 51, 25-30.
En Zambia

Based on the author Ph. D. dissertation. The author outlines changes in co-operative development and gives a summary of some of the major conclusions and recommendations which he had made on the basis of research on Mufubuehl, Pambashe, and the co-operative policies of the Zambian government analysing such factors as productivity, distribution of wealth and income, decision making and dissatisfaction, and the political/economic context of co-operatives.

- NAGHIZADEN, M., The role of farmers' self-determination, collective action and cooperatives in agricultural development: a case study of Iran. Studia Culturae Islamicae, 1984, pp. 371, 17 tab.
En Iran

This report looks at agricultural cooperative development in Iran with respect to the principles of collective action, economic self-determination and land ownership. Conceptual issues of agricultural cooperative organization and development are discussed in chapter II and IV, while chapters III and VI examine the role of agricultural cooperatives in agricultural development and the provision of rural services. Chapter VI analyses government intervention in the cooperatives sector. In conclusion it is argued that observed differences in the economic performance of cooperatives can be linked to the degree of: 1/ voluntary organization, 2/ democratization of decision making, and 3/ equality in the land ownership system.

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

En Asia, Africa

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

NEWIGER, N.J., Pre-requisites for the development of agricultural co-operatives. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation 1973, ed.: McCready, K.J. Oxford: Blackwell, 1973, pp. 40-48.

En Worldwide

Paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Co-operation organised by the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, July 1973.

Agricultural marketing and supply co-operatives in developing countries should concern themselves with the whole of the economic unit they are supposed to develop i.e. the farms of the members. The type of co-operative where the farmer and co-operative work together as a technical-economic unit can be referred to as an integrated co-operative. A flexible approach is required which takes into full account the social, economic and political factors of each individual scheme, avoiding the transplantation of alien principles and ideologies.

Agricultural co-operatives annotated bibliography. Paris: Development Centre, OECD, 1971, v + 194 pp.

En Worldwide

● ONWUCHUKWA, C. I., Agricultural Cooperatives and Problems of Transition. University of Stockholm, 1985, pp. 268.

En Nigeria

The purpose of this book was to present of a study of agricultural cooperative development problems in Anambara State and Imo State, which together form the East Central States of Nigeria. The aim of the study conducted there was to create fundamental knowledge of the socio-economic activities of the cooperatives in the region. Such knowledge is generally lacking, but is of great importance in improving the present operational activities of these cooperatives, which are viewed by critics as inefficient organizations.

OPOTO, W.A.O., Some economic aspects and the overall performance of agricultural co-operatives in Kenya. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Reading, Reading 1981, pp. 69, 4 tab.

En Kenya

● OPOTO, W.A.O., The role of agricultural co-operatives in rural development in Kenya: economic analysis. Dissertation Inst. of Agricultural Economics. Oxford: Oxford Univ. 1982, pp. 83.

En Kenya

PETRUMOV, A.M., Sel'skoe khozyaistvo kapitalisticheskikh i razvivayushchikhsya stran /ekonomiko-statisticheskii spravochnik/. (Agriculture in capitalist and developing countries /statistical-economic report/.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Mysl', 1973, pp. 350.

Ru Developing countries

Compilation of statistical data on the agricultural economy of capitalist and developing countries. It covers the relations between agriculture and industry, land ownership, agricultural production, agricultural mechanization, financing and credit, and the role of agricultural co-operatives.

QUICK, S.A., Humanism of technocracy? Zambia's farming co-operatives 1965-1972. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1978, pp. 127.

En Zambia

Zambian Papers no 12

ISBN 0-7190-0726-7

This is a monograph on the co-operative movement in Zambia, with particular reference to agricultural co-operatives. It traces agricultural policies leading to the establishment of the Department of Co-operatives in the context of political aspects, and discusses issues relating to co-operative management, financial aspects and co-operative education, etc.

RHEINHEIMER, A. J. Die Eignung verschiedener Genossenschaftsformen für die Einführung des produktionstechnischen Fortschritt in Agrarbereich der Entwicklungsländer /The suitability of various types of co-operatives for the introduction of progress in production techniques in the agricultural sector of developing countries/. Ingenieurarbeiten zum Genossenschaftswesen, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Kassel. 1973, 3, pp. 101, ref.

De Developing countries

Because of the differing economic conditions in the various developing countries it is impossible to lay down which type of co-operative will be the most important in introducing technological progress into their agrarian sectors. It is also highly unlikely that the very successful European models can be transferred to developing countries without adaptations and alterations, but in estimating co-operatives the practical experience that has already been gained with European models in developing countries should be taken into account. Modern European co-operatives are of great importance for developing countries. In the developing countries the governments must be agents for founding and maintaining co-operatives, but the responsibility should be transferred to the members of the co-operatives as soon as possible. In the beginning co-operatives in developing countries are shaped according to European models. But they will undergo change in such a way that in the end a new type of co-operative will have developed. Service co-operatives in developing countries should be promoted but production and production advancement co-operatives will also increasingly gain in importance. The latter are likely to be the more successful since individual ownership of land is maintained and the land can continue to be cultivated individually.

SCHILLER, O., Co-operation and integration in agricultural production. London, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1969. pp. 230, tab., bibl.

En

Worldwide

Forschungsstelle für Internationale Agrarentwicklung.

ISBN 210 22208 5

● SCHNEIDER, J.E., Agricultural co-operatives and dependent accumulation in Brasil: change of reproduction? Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1978. pp. 253.

En

Brazil

Dissertation

The central idea of this study is that the role accorded to co-operatives in the development process is generally overestimated, due to the obstacle of the prevailing situation of dependency in many countries. Evidence tends to support the general hypothesis that co-operatives in Brasil reflect the dynamics of the broader system which is defined by a pattern of accumulation which is not conducive to the harmonious social and economic development of the society. The expectations of the role of co-operatives in rural social change should therefore be more realistically assessed.

● SOOPHAB, J., NAMATRA, N., An analytical survey of Thailand fundamental economic organization, development and agricultural industrial potentials and democratic secularization.

Joint Research Program Series, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan, No 23, 1981, pp. 100.

En

Thailand

The research project investigates how agricultural cooperatives, one of the basic types of economic organization in Thailand, contribute to economic and democratic development. It analyzes the potential of agricultural cooperatives as effective means of improving conditions, food supply, and the general wellbeing of rural people in the process of development.

SRIVASTAVA, S., Agricultural economics and co-operatives.

New Delhi: Chand, 1970. pp. 763.

En

India

● STEWART, B. A., Cooperatives and agricultural development: a case study of the Credit and Cooperatives Union of the Republic of Niger. Journal of African Studies, 1984, Vol 11, No 2, pp. 66-73.

En

Niger

The study evaluates the organizational efficiency of the Nigerian Union of Credit and Cooperatives /UNCC/ in Zinder Province, Niger. Measurement of efficiency was made by comparing an established set of criteria based in stated goals with the perceived or measured success in achievement of these goals. Several problems are identified as constraints to the efficient operation of the UNCC in the marketing of agricultural products in Zinder. The following recommendations are proposed to improve the performance of the UNCC organization: 1/ Since the government fixed prices have not reflected existing local market conditions, there should be more input from the UNCC office in Zinder in deciding the schedule of prices to be fixed annually. 2/ The marketing programme of the UNCC should be integrated with the marketing activities of the private traditional traders.

URRUTIA, H.E., El sector agrario y el rol de las cooperativas. /Agrarian sector and the role of co-operatives/. Santiago de Chile: Centro de Estudios Cooperativos, Universidad Católica de Chile, 1976.

Es

Chile

Working paper; no 14

VELA SASTRE, J., Manual de organizacion y funciones para las cooperativas. (Organizational handbook for agricultural co-operatives.) Centro de Estudios y Promocion del Desarrollo, Lima 1975, pp. 162.

Es

Peru

● VERHAGEN, K., Co-operatives and the small farmers - a research study. Review of International Co-operation, 1982, Vol 75, no 1, pp. 46-51.

En

Thailand, Sri Lanka

VIR, D., PUTAGAMI, S., AHN, H.C. et al., Farm guidance activities of agricultural co-operatives. Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1971. pp. 128.
En India

● VIR, D., A study of agricultural co-operative societies in Indore District. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1974. pp. 144. stat. tab.
En India

The study, made with special reference to educational needs, had following main objectives: 1. To find out the present position of selected rural co-operatives, co-operative personnel, their problems and plans, 2. To assess educational levels and need of members, managing committee members and employees, particularly with regard to co-operative education, 3. To identify the problems of rural co-operatives, which can be solved through co-operative education and to study the impact of education, especially on their development. The study gives in Part I information about the sample, main findings and some conclusions, observations and suggestions and in Part II five case studies of Service Co-operative Societies Ltd. at Barlai, Dakacha, Kamadpur, Manpur and Pigdamber.

● WHYTE, W. P., Working with small farmers and agricultural cooperatives in Latin America. Food and Agriculture Policy Research Centre, 1985, Tokyo, pp. 16.
En Latin America

Strengthening agricultural research and development strategies requires rethinking of the role of groups and cooperatives in development. Strategies supporting the active participation of small farmers in the R and D process need to be developed. The one-to-one communication of extension agent with individual farmers is costly and inefficient. Improved strategies involve professionals working with and stimulating the development of farmer groups and cooperatives. A cooperative offers potential economies of scale, but those are realized only if the cooperative functions reasonably effectively. Understanding of cooperatives is deficient because most of the literature is framed in normative terms, stating how such an organization should function. Progress in understanding cooperatives depends upon recognizing that several different types perform different functions and depend upon somewhat different conditions for their success. This paper offers some first steps in this conceptual clarification through several case examples from Latin America.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND SUPPLY COOPERATIVES

The marketing of agricultural produce historically has been, in both industrialized and developing countries, an activity around which farmers have joined to pursue their interests through cooperatives. This importance is reflected in the large number of citations referring to this type of cooperative activity in the various issues of the Research Register.

The items selected for inclusion here include studies which have been broad in their examination of issues affecting marketing cooperatives as well as country specific and inter-country studies which provide examples from which broader conclusions have been drawn.

Four of the citations (Digby, Fredericks, Kwayana, Olayida) focus on the conflictful relationships between marketing cooperatives and government or parastatal marketing boards. The COPAC citation also addresses this issue, as do a number of the more general articles.

Only one citation (Olayida) gives exclusive attention to the issue of governmentally determined pricing policies, a contentious issue of importance to farmers and their marketing cooperatives. While this issue is broader than just cooperatives in its implication, and has probably been analyzed and discussed in broader agricultural and development arenas, the fact that there is only one reference from the Research Register is an indication that research and study on the matter seems not to have been a priority of cooperatives and related organizations.

Agricultural input supply is the beginning of the process which eventuates overtime in the marketing of produce through cooperatives. Most often these functions are combined in the same cooperative. The separate issues related to the supply function, however, seems little noted in the Research Register. Only 24 entries have been included in the 19 issue of the Register. Only two of these met the criteria for inclusion herein.

AKPO, G., Organisation du marché de la viande par la co-opération agricole dans le département de la Manche (Organization of the meat market through the agricultural co-operatives in the department of la Manche.) 1969. pp. 374, annexes.

Fr Dahomey
Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Master's thesis.

ANDREW, P., An appraisal of the economic, social, cultural and political factors that led to the successful operation of Co-operative Marketing Societies in Cyprus. Oxford Agrarian Studies, Oxford, 4, 2, 164-174 (1975).

En

Cyprus

The author contrasts his first-hand experience of co-operatives in Cyprus with the literature on the shortcomings of co-operatives in other countries. Although the co-operatives were established under a colonial initiative they became associated with the struggle to preserve a Greek cultural heritage. The interplay between the establishment of co-operative loyalty and perceived economic advantages from co-operation is illustrated by explicit examples. The accord between the administration and the co-operative movement was also unusually good

ANDREW, P., Rural development through agricultural marketing co-operatives: an empirical study of vegetable marketing co-operatives in Cyprus. Agricultural Administration 1976, Vol 3, no 3, pp. 193-201.
En Cyprus

ANDREWS, P., An economic appraisal of co-operative marketing in Cyprus with special reference to marketing major exports. Leeds. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Leeds. Diss. 1973.
En Cyprus

ANSCHER, K.R., BRANNON, R.H., SMITH, E.D. ed., Agricultural co-operatives and markets in developing countries. New York: Praeger, 1969. pp. 373, tab.

En Developing countries
Based on seminar papers.

BAGER, T., Marketing cooperatives and peasants in Kenya. Publications, Centre for Development Research, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1980, no 5, pp. 116., 20 tab.
En Kenya
ISBN 91-7106-174-6

Commodity Marketing Through Cooperatives - Some experiences from Africa and Asia and some lessons for the future. COPAC occasional paper. Rome 1981, pp. 62.
En Africa, Asia

Contents: Role of agricultural marketing cooperatives in industrialised and in developing countries, marketing systems, experiences from Africa/Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Francophone West Africa, Niger, Senegal, /and Asia/ India, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines/, constraints on cooperatives, some lessons for the future, follow-up actions, references and bibliography.

CHIANG, L. RU-VI., The marketing organization in agricultural cooperative business. University of Georgia, 1972, pp. 63, bibl.
En Taiwan

DIGBY, M., Co-operatives and marketing boards in South Africa. Occasional Paper, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford 1973, no 38, pp. 29, 5 tab.
En South Africa

DON, Y., Economics of marketing co-operatives in developing countries. In: Izraeli, D., Izraeli, D.N., Meissner, F. /eds./ Agricultural marketing for developing countries. Vol. 2 of Proceedings of International Conference on Marketing Systems for Developing Countries /INCOMAS/, Tel Aviv University, January 6-10, 1974. Chichester, New York, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Jerusalem, Israel University Press, 1976. pp. 75-81.

En Developing countries

Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan

Marketing co-operatives can achieve economies of scale for small farmers in assembly, processing and sale of agricultural products, and procurement of production inputs. This makes them effective tools of agricultural and rural development.

DRALANS, A., Co-operative marketing problems in Latin America. In: Proceedings of the Eleventh West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference, ed.: Cropper J. Trinidad: University of the West Indies for the Caribbean Agro-Economic Society, 1977. pp. 48-50.
En Latin America

Latin America is a highly diverse continent, but all the countries that compose it are undergoing development with modern economic system existing alongside the old-fashioned, traditional economy and with massive disguised unemployment. Examples are presented from the history and present situation of the co-operative movement in several countries: Mexico, Honduras, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia.

Identification of problem and success areas and project proposals regarding cooperative marketing systems in the Gambia. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. - Arusha (Tanzania). - 19 May 1980, FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 4.
En Gambia

Rural markets: a critical link for small farmer development. Country reports and case studies on rural markets in 10 Asian countries. Bangkok, 1979, pp. 218. FAO.
En Asia

FREDERICKS, L.J., Co-operation and/or statutory boards. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation 1973, ed.: McCready, K.J. Oxford: Blackwell, 1973, pp. 154-157.

En Worldwide

Paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Co-operation organized by the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, July 1973. Based on a Desk Study into the Administration of Marketing Boards with special reference to their relationship with Producer Controlled Organizations.

The relationship between marketing boards and co-operatives is a difficult one, but can have considerable advantages for all parties concerned and is worth pursuing and developing. One thing which has become clear is that the difficulties have been minimised when the respective roles are clearly defined as in New Zealand and Tanzania. The research that has been undertaken has generally been on the basis of national experience, or occasionally regional experience, but little has been done to utilize the extensive range of knowledge that has been accumulated from the problems that have been encountered beyond the geographical region.

GOPALAN, M., DHOLLAN, M., Production and marketing problems of small tea growers in Kotagiri Block/Nilgiris/ and the role of Co-operative Tea Factory: Co-operative Perspective. Poona. 14, 2, 48-56 /1979/.
En India

This article lists main findings of study which was conducted in two selected villages in the command area of Katargiri Co-operative Tea Factory among 100 small tea growers. Findings are discussed and several suggestions are made.

GUNAWARDANA, L., Problems of co-operative marketing.
Paper submitted at the National Seminar on "Integrated Approach to Agricultural Co-operative Development in Nepal", 5th-14th December 1976, held in Kātmāndu, Nepal.
En Nepal

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

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

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

En Israel
Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv

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

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

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

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

JAKHADE, V.M., Development of co-operative marketing: A survey report. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay 1969, pp. 117.
En India

KRISEL, H.C., LAUTENT, C.K., HALPERN, C. et al. Agricultural marketing in Tanzania: background research and policy proposals. 1970. pp. 138., tabl., bibl., gph.

En Tanzania
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Co-operatives, Rep. of Tanzania, and Michigan State University.

KÜHN, A., Organisation und Probleme des Absatzes landwirtschaftlicher Produkte in der Nord-West-Region Westpakistans. Ein Beitrag zur Binnenmarktforschung in Entwicklungsländern auf der Grundlage einer empirischen untersuchung in sechs Dörfern und vier Grosshandelsmärkten im Peshawar-Distrikt. (Organization and problems in the marketing of agricultural products in North West Pakistan. Study of market research in developing countries on the basis of field research in six villages and four wholesale markets in the Peshawar district.) In: Sozialökonomische Schriften zur Agrarentwicklung No 2. Saarbrücken, 1971.

De Pakistan, Peshawar district
Institut f. Ausländische Landwirtschaft d. Universität Göttingen.

KWAYANA, E., Marketing by public enterprise and co-operatives - the place of marketing boards. Conference on agricultural marketing for English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, St. Vincent, British West Indies, 1969. FAO, 1969. pp. 11.
En Caribbean

MCLAREN, S., Co-operative marketing societies - case studies in Marathwada. Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay. 9, 39, A-82, A-91 /1974/.
En India

In view of the fact that co-operative marketing societies generally have not been successful from the point of view of sale of produce and recovery of loan, and in breaking the nexus of the moneylender-traders, a detailed study of individual societies was carried out in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state to test their potentialities. The objective in studying these co-operative marketing societies was to describe and analyze them as they are presently functioning and to measure the claims about them against the observed reality. The experiences of the inactive societies suggested that the close relationship between the government and the societies was not healthy. Owing to a large number of inactive societies, the scarcity of skilled marketing personnel and the continuous financial dependency of many taluka societies on the government it is suggested that marketing societies should not be organized at the subdistrict level. The taluka societies should be consolidated under the management of more powerful district level societies. Co-operative marketing societies must be developed as independent marketing expert organizations to attract the business and respect of the cultivators in the market places. They must have sufficient funds, trained personnel and energetic foresighted leaders. This study has shown that such conditions are seldom fulfilled at the taluka level.

MADANE, M.V., Survey of agricultural co-operative marketing projects in South-East Asia. Part 1-3. Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1971-1973. pp. 118 + 35 + 98.
En South-East Asia

MADANE, M.V., Survey of agricultural co-operative marketing projects in South-East Asia - Part IV. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1975.

En Philippines, Iran
A part of "Survey of Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Projects" being conducted by the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre with the assistance of teams of experts in the selected countries of the South-East Asian Region. Part IV is intended to identify viable agricultural co-operative marketing projects in the Philippines and Iran. The report, which is being prepared, is expected to suggest ways and means of improving the marketing activities of the selected co-operative projects. Field work for the survey is scheduled to be completed in September-October 1974.

● OLAYIDE, S.O., OGUNFOWORA, O., ESSANG, S.M., Effects of marketing board pricing policies on the Nigerian Economy: a systems simulation experiment. Journal of Agricultural Economics, 1974, Vol 25, no 3, pp. 289-309.
En, De, Fr Nigeria

● OSUNTOGUN, C.A., Co-operative marketing of agricultural products in Western Nigeria. 1971.
En Western Nigeria
Economic assessment for reasons of successful operations in farmers' voluntary marketing organizations.
Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Leeds.

PEHAUT, Y., L'évolution des structures de commercialisation des produits agricoles en Afrique noire. (Evolution of the structures of marketing of the agricultural products in the black Africa). Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer, Paris. Octobre-Décembre, 313-324 (1978).
Fr Africa

● PHILIPPINES, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Study on the receptivity of abaca farmers towards marketing co-operatives. Dillman, Quezon City: Department of Agriculture, 1977. pp. 42.
En Philippines
The study covered five sample barrios in Camarines Sur with a total of 18 respondents, only one of whom had knowledge of the basic principles of co-operatives. 67 % of the respondents were members of various co-operatives. 58 % expressed satisfaction with the performance and set-up of their organization. Cost (prices of agricultural commodities were not greatly affected by the presence) absence of co-operatives as observed by 78 % of the sample farms. For this area, the indication is that co-operatives are weak links in the marketing system.

● PIMENTEL, M., Participación de las cooperativas de caficultores en la comercialización del café en Colombia. (The participation of the co-operative of coffee growers in the commercialization of coffee in Colombia.) Bogotá: Centro Interamericano de Desarrollo Rural y Reforma Agraria, IICA-CIRA, 1972. pp. 167.

En

Colombia

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

En

Israel

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

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

● PLUNKETT FOUNDATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES. Co-operative marketing development in Africa. Three case studies from Nigeria, the Sudan and Tanzania. Oxford: The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1976. pp. 81, tab.

En

Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania

In each example the objectives and organization of the co-operatives are different and they are: Nigeria - a secondary co-operative marketing cocoa in the Western Region, providing credit for cultivation and for spraying trees and also savings facilities for members. Sudan - this co-operative has taken over land from Government, and leased it to members, who cultivate such crops as are agreed with the co-operative, Tanzania - co-operative that was formed to cultivate sisal on land provided by Government.

● RAVAL, D.S., A comparative study of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce in India and the United States. George Washington University, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, 1972, Vol 33, no 1, pp. 263.

En

India

● ROTII, W.J., Traditional social structure and the development of a marketing co-operative in Tanzania. In: Popular participation in social change, Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 45-54.

En

Tanzania

● SINGH, C. B., PATEL, R. K., DHAKA, J. P., SHARMA, S. P., Management of milk procurement at the village level by co-operative, private and public sector organizations - a case study. Operational Research Project, Dairy Economics, Statistics and Management Division, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana, India. Agricultural Marketing, Vol 25, no 4, 1983, pp. 11-17, 5 tab.

En

India

The paper examines monthly fluctuations in the prices of cow and buffalo milk and compares the quantity of milk produced by cooperative, private and public sector organizations operating in three different villages with milk procurement centres. The contributions of different categories of household to milk production and of the above three organizations to the marketed surplus of milk are estimated. Three villages, Shamgarh, Sanghoa and Padhana /Karnal District, Haryana/, adopted under the NDRI's operational research project, were selected for study. The results show that the percentage of milk producing households was highest in Padhana village followed by Sandhoa and Shamgarh. Sanghoa village recorded the highest number of crossbred cows. Payment for milk to farmers was made every tenth day in all three systems. Marginal farmers took advantage of incentives given for cow milk by public sector milk plants. Milk procurement by the public sector plant was much below the required level of efficiency for various reasons.

● SINGH, S.P., KELLEY, P.L., Amul. An experiment in rural economic development. MacMillan India Limited, New Delhi 1981, pp. 180, 51 tab

En

India

The study is an analysis of the role of a major cooperative marketing institution / Amul / as a strategic variable in the comprehensive rural development of Kaira district in Gujarat. The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited, popularly known as Amul, is one of the largest cooperatives in India dealing in fluid milk and dairy products. Its products are best sellers in Indian markets. The Union is estimated to have a direct effect on the incomes of about half the families in Kaira District villages by providing a profitable outlet for milk produced by local farmers. With the help of the Government of India, it has initiated a comprehensive programme for dairy development and has helped farmers increase milk production. The Union has made substantial social investment in the district in veterinary services, semen collection and distribution centres, mobile hospitals, emergency medical services, schools, roads, and demonstration farms. The study focuses on strategic variables that catalyzed development with primary emphasis on the rural development impact of Amul.

● SOO-NZIOKA. Marketing co-operatives and socio-economic differentiation: a case study of the Iveti Coffee Growers' Co-operative Society of Machakos, Kenya. Political science paper, 7. Dar es Salaam: University of Dar es Salaam, 1973. pp. II, 67.

En Kenya

Ph.D. dissertation

Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.

● TOUMI, T.. Coopératives et commercialization des céréales en Algérie. (Co-operatives and commercialization of cereals in Algeria.)

Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.

Fr Algeria

Cooperative marketing of farm products in Asia: report of a multi-country study mission, 21st September - 7th October, 1981. Tokyo 1982, pp. 182.

En Asia

ISBN 92-833-1486-7

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY COOPERATIVES

● ERSHAD ALI, S., Operation of co-operative agricultural supply and marketing societies. Dacca: The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1969.

En Bangladesh

Co-operative Statistics and Research Organization,

Co-operative Department, Dacca.

● OLWE, M.O., Factors affecting co-operative supply of farm inputs in the western state of Nigeria. 1976. pp. 410.

En Nigeria

Diss. University of Massachusetts, Boston

This study aims: 1/ to investigate the organization and operation of the farm input business of a sample of co-operatives in the western state of Nigeria, 2/ to identify and measure the factors affecting the volume of farm input business in the selected co-operatives, 3/ to evaluate the adequacy of the farm input supply services provided by the co-operatives and, 4/ to identify the factors encouraging or impeding the level of farmers patronage of the farm input supply services. It is concluded that most of the co-operatives studied are efficient in meeting the input needs of their members, but would increase membership and use of input supply services by reducing input prices, providing more credit services, and offering more technical information about the inputs available.

COOPERATIVE FARMS; FARMING GROUPS

Few issues in the arena of cooperative development surpass in ideological heat the question of collective/group farming. This is borne out by the number of citations (469) included in the 19 issues of the Research Register and the comparatively high number (88) which met the criteria for inclusion in this selection.

Cooperative farms have been much studied and discussed and few any longer (with a few notable national exceptions) would argue with the conclusion in the Hewlett/Markie citation that, "The prospects for completely voluntary cooperative farming within developing economies with mixed economies are poor." A similar conclusion was articulated regarding their own countries in the Mulugette/White citation by representatives of centrally planned economies in Africa.

Yet fascination continues regarding the Kibbutz and Moshav structures in Israel, the Ejidos in Mexico and a few other success stories. These seem to reflect a longing to find examples of democratic collectivism that really work and thus justify a certain social vision.

Certainly the citations included herein reflect both the dreams and disasters of collectivization - democratic or imposed. What is not reflected however, is a reasoned and careful summary analysis, free of ideological self-justification, which examines the strengths and weaknesses, the successes and failures of what will historically be regarded as an important part of the social experimentation of the 20th century. Given perestroika and glasnost in the East and the gradual demise of hard core anti-socialist ideologies in the West perhaps the time has come for such a review.

The citations included here, which could be a starting point for this, include 20 which are broad international or multi-country studies plus 29 regarding Israel, 11 examining Ujamaa in Tanzania, 7 for Mexico, 4 for India and 19 others reflecting experience in 11 other countries from each of the developing regions of the world.

● BAKHT, Z., Agricultural co-operatives as a strategy for economic development. Ithaca, 1978. pp. 217.

En Worldwide

Disa. Cornell University

The strategy identified as "agricultural top priority development policy and institution reform in agriculture" is a sine qua non for the development of the present day underdeveloped countries. Major world experiences of joint farming were briefly studied and an intensive analysis of co-operative farming experience in India was undertaken, based on surveys conducted by agro-economic research centres in India.

BUTTRICK, M.W., The structure, management and evolution of agricultural production cooperatives in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, of the kibbutzim and moshavim in Israel and the G.A.E.C. in France. In: Fourth Session of the Working Party on Agrarian Structure of the European Commission on Agriculture - Zürich, 27 Jul - 1 Aug 1970. FAO, Rome 1970, pp. 9.

En, Fr Israel

CLIFF, T., Marxism and collectivisation of agriculture. London: Socialists Unlimited, 1980. pp. 36.

En Worldwide
ISBN 0-905998-07-3

This article deals with the approach of Marx and his followers, particularly Kautsky and Lenin, to the problem of the interrelation of the peasantry and the reorganization of agriculture in co-operative, or collective, farms.

DORNER, P., Cooperative and commune: group farming in the economic development of agriculture - Proceedings of a Conference on Group Farming, Madison 10-12 Jun 1975 (USA). University of Wisconsin Press. Madison 1977, pp. 392, bibl.

En Worldwide
ISBN 9-299-07380-7

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report of the FAO Interregional Seminar on new forms of co-operation to improve the agrarian structure in a centrally planned economy. Warsaw, Poland, 29 September - 14 October 1969. Rome: FAO, 1970. pp.V, 35.

En Worldwide

FRANCISCO, R.A., LAIRD, B.A., LAIRD, R.D. /ed/, The political economy of collectivized agriculture. A comparative study of communist and noncommunist systems. New York, Oxford, Toronto, Sydney, Frankfurt, Paris: Pergamon Press, 1979. pp. 250.

En Worldwide

Pergamon Policy Studies no. 14

Department of Political Science, Kansas University

The political and economic impact of agricultural collectivization is assessed by a survey of the experiences of several nations with different forms of collective or state farming. The aim is to learn from these national experiences where collectivization has been most successful and where least, what factors have affected its performance in relation to food production, which techniques have been the most successful in maintaining political stability and legitimacy in the countryside and what prices have been paid for achieving collectivization.

FRANK, M., Co-operative land settlement in Israel and their relevance to African countries. Basel: Kyklos Verlag, 1968. pp. 168.

En Israel, Africa

GALESKI, B., The prospects for collective farming. Madison: Land Tenure Center, 1973. pp. 64.

En Developing countries

This research study deals with the different types of collective farming in the world, classifies them and analyses their perspectives. It covers typology of collective farming, organizational features of collective farms, socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural systems, the present role of collective farms in the socio-economic development and their future.

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

En Tanzania, India

"Co-operative farming" in this article is first defined as neutral and all-embracing, the essential feature being that the entire production and marketing process is carried out in common and not on an individual basis with control vested in the members as a body. The experience of developing countries is examined, following a brief of some of the theoretical economic advantages of co-operative farming - some of the particular and similar features of the individual systems are highlighted in the conclusion. Some prerequisites for success are underlined. In China and North Vietnam, co-operative farming is an essential part of an integrated production structure, while in India and Tanzania co-operative farming is a minority activity. Production planning can be formalized where co-operative farming is universal or widespread, but does require active members' participation. Widespread co-operative farming can only be achieved through major state intervention and equal distribution of assets vested in the co-operative. The basic labour unit should be small and semi-autonomous. The prospects for completely voluntary co-operative farming within developing countries with mixed economies are poor.

KANEL, D., DORNER, P., Economic and administrative issues in group farming systems.

En Worldwide

Paper delivered at the Group Farming Conference, June 10-12, 1975, Madison, Wisc.

Department of Agricultural Economics and the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.

This paper explores some of the critical economic and administrative issues in the development of agriculture and examines the manner in which such issues can be addressed under a system of group farming. Allowing that specific circumstances will vary, the conclusion that emerges is the following: the economic rationale for a system of group farming is likely to be based on the possibilities of effectively mobilizing labour.

Report of the group farming conference June 10-12, 1975
Madison, Wisconsin. Land Tenure Center Newsletter, Madison,
Wisc. 1975, 49. pp. 36.

En

Worldwide

The objective of the conference was to bring together in a systematic way present knowledge regarding experiences with group farming. The term "group farming" was used to include agricultural production co-operatives and other forms of group of collective farming. This summary of the proceedings discusses some theoretical issues and presents a typology of group farming systems. Brief sketches, based on the papers, are given of several different types of group farming. Finally, a number of questions and unresolved issues raised at the conference are summarized. Geleski distinguishes four types: those created by believers in an ideology; those created by landless families who could acquire the land but not operate individual holdings; government sponsored farms; and those organized by farmers to get the advantages of a large operation. These groups are not mutually exclusive. Criteria are suggested for comparing different forms of collective farming, the most important being 1/ joint ownership of land and other means of production, and 2/ socialization of work. Bennett goes further to distinguish between communalism and co-operation. The case studies described in some detail in the individual papers are grouped together under the headings: 1/ communal farms /the Israeli kibbutz and the Hutterites/; 2/ national collective farming systems /Soviet collectives and Chinese communes/; 3/ mixed collective, individual farming systems /Yugoslavia, Tanzania, Tunisia/; 4/ group farming in industrialized countries /Japan and France/. Some of the issues emanating from the discussions were: internal organization problems, member commitment, motivation and morale, and the ambiguities in roles of both managers and members; type of socio-economic system within which the group farm is to function; degree of centralization of decision-making; transferability of experience between countries. A partial bibliography of materials found useful by conference participants, and a list of these participants is also included. The complete proceedings of the conference are to be published in book form.

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

En, de, es, fr, ru

Developing countries

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

● MOHR, H. J. Die Rolle der kommunikativen landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen in einer ländlichen Entwicklungsstrategie /The role of collective agricultural enterprises in a strategy for a rural development/. Vierteljahresber. Probl. Entwicklungs
Bonn. 1974, 56, 147-172.

De

Latin America

Many Latin American countries have made communal agricultural enterprises a part of their national rural development with the aim of offering the rural marginal population the possibility of more efficient production. This paper presents case studies from Colombia, Chile and Peru. It is concluded, that the communal enterprises helped the farmers to experience and apply technical progress and to improve their living standards. However, these enterprises cannot achieve complete success with the rural marginal population because this population also includes the ruling class. Every developmental strategy which starts with the marginal population is rather limited.

MULUGETTE, B., WHITE, C., Report of a Regional Workshop on Agrarian Transformations in Centrally Planned Economies in Africa - Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, FAO, Rome 1984, pp. 71.
En Africa

This report is divided into two parts. Part one covers the major issues of agrarian transformation in centrally planned economies, a particular emphasis being put on cooperative movement. Part two highlights the main debates and conclusions reached at the Workshop which was held in Arusha, Tanzania, 17-23 October 1983/ organized by FAO, ILO and CIRDAFRICA/.

● MUYA, M.S.R., Strategies for integrated village development: a study of the kibbutzim in Israel, communes in China and ujamaa villages in Tanzania. Loughborough, 1979, pp. 44.
En Israel, China, Tanzania

Unpublished desk study
Co-operative College

This study contains a survey and comparison of the strategies for integrated rural development adopted by Israel, China and Tanzania covering collective forms of agricultural activity. It also includes a brief comparative discussion of the Soviet kolkhozy.

● RAHMAN, M.A., Transition to collective agriculture and peasant participation - North Viet Nam, Tanzania and Ethiopia. Bangladesh Development Studies, 1979, Vol 7, no 3, pp. 1-22.
En Vietnam, Tanzania, Ethiopia

REED, E.P., Introducing group farming in less developed countries: some issues. In: Co-operative and commoning. Group farming in the economic development of agriculture. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1977, 359-379.

En Developing countries

ISBN 0-299-07380-7

The paper attempts to identify and examine in a systematic way the key organizational problems that arise on both the macro and the micro levels in introducing and maintaining a collective organizational structure in agriculture in the context of competing approaches, competing political and economic pressures, and competing social demands characteristic of most LDCs. The type of farming group referred to is commonly called a production co-operative. This means that the land and major capital items are held in joint ownership by the farm workers themselves, the bulk of the land is collectively cultivated and any profits from the enterprise are shared by the co-operative members. Ideally as joint-owners, members of production co-operatives participate in the decision-making process concerning all aspects of production, distribution and investment.

TSCHERSCH, J. E., Co-operation in agricultural production: a selective bibliography. Saarbrücken; Verlag der SSIP-Schriften, 1974, pp. VII, 182.

En Developing countries

Research Centre of International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.
Bibliography of materials on agricultural co-operatives in developing countries - covers the various types of arrangements between farmers for co-operative or joint action /collective farming/ in the agricultural production process.

WONG, J., (ed.) Group farming in Asia: experiences and potentials. Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1979, pp. 296.

En Asia

This volume is based on papers presented at a conference sponsored by Regional Research and Training Programme of the Agricultural Development Council in Singapore on 22-24 August 1977. Case studies generalizations can be made: group farming seems to have been more successful in Eastern Asia than in the rest of the continent. Group farming in the formal Indian sub-continent in South Asia has had a longer history of co-operative movements but these do not appear to have been conspicuously successful.

COOPERATIVE FARMS IN ISRAEL

- ABARBANEL, J. S. The co-operative farmer and the welfare state. Economic change in an Israeli moshav. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1974. pp. XVI., 236.
En Israel

ISBN 0-7190-0573-6

This is a study of a moshav composed mainly of immigrants of varied backgrounds, so that each farmer is able to cope with economic and social developments more or less successfully, depending on his social capital. A detailed analysis is made of the individual histories of the members, and the various social categories from which they are drawn are carefully worked out. By the time the village began to be viable the role of the farmer in Israel was being revised, and this was reflected in the rejection by these farmers of the more pioneering aspects of the moshav while at the same time, they retained those norms and values centring on political, social and economic equality and co-operation. But co-operation was to be accepted in so far as it was instrumental in enabling the individual to farm successfully. The setting for these conflicts and their partial resolution is documented in an analysis, largely quantified, of the access of farmers to different types of land, and of the extent to which they can get aid within and outside the village, or from the village or organized institutions outside it. A detailed analysis is made of the effect of the phase in the family cycle on problems of labour and consumption and how the chance of having children of one or the other sex affects the development of farms.

- ANDREOU, N., Le collectivisme Israélien. Étude sociographique. (Israeli collectivism. A sociographical study) Athens: C.N.R.S., 1973, pp. 287.

Fr Israel

The statut definition of the kibbutz points out the closely microcollectivistic point of view; on another side kibbutz belongs to a vast movement: in this way the studies on kibbutz aren't separate from studies on kibbutz in pluralistic aspect (5 kibbutz federations) to be useful. In fact, the world of kibbutzes create the original "social class", and only the studies on federation can discover the internal rules of this class. The work summarizes and discusses critically the history of kibbutzes based on written and oral sources.

BARKAI, H., Incentives, efficiency and social control: the case of the kibbutz. 1978. pp. 32.

En Israel

Discussion Paper, Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research no. 7815

The paper offers comparative and time-series studies of factor productivity and the pattern of response of kibbutzim to changing relative prices in order to give substantial backing to the hypothesis that kibbutzim are economically efficient. Kibbutzim have been under scrutiny because it is known that performance can be below potential, but productivity has been better than expected. The motivation of the members of the kibbutzim is therefore examined and the key factor is seen to be principle of voluntarism. A second but very important factor is informal social control, which is itself dependent on the size of a community.

- COHEN, N. /The generation gap in the kibbutz./ Rehovot: Settlement Study Centre, 1974.

He Israel

This is the first volume of a comprehensive research on the second generation in the kibbutz. Continuity of the ideological infrastructure is examined, including differences of attitudes between the founding fathers and their sons as relates to some fundamental tenants of the kibbutz.

- DELOUYA, A., Le kibbutz tel qu'en lui même. (The kibbutz as it is.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1974. pp. 273.

Fr. Israel

The first part of this work concerns the origins of kibbutz and cities, and the different definitions of this institution. The second part analyses the two key problems of kibbutz life: the family and industrialization. The third part is the monography of kibbutz, at which the author was staying. He discusses the difficulties of integration of a young immigrant group from Morocco. The descriptions of meetings and talks insert the pure elements of reflection on this experience.

- DESROCHE, H., GAT, Z., Opération moshav. (Operation moshav) Paris: Éditions Cujas, 1973, pp. 421, tab., bibl., dgr.

Fr Israel

Israeli experience of village community is studied from co-operative village point of view. Based in greatest part on the statements of moshav members this work describes different types of moshav: moshav ovdim of pioneers before independence, moshav olim of new immigrants (before 1948), classical moshav with family agricultural exploitation and moshav chitoufi and others. The study does not only describe the different kinds of moshavim, but also discusses their integration with founder's institutions and functioning method.

DON, Y., Dynamics of development in the Israeli kibbutz. In: Dorner, P. /Editor/: Co-operative and commune. Group farming in the economic development of agriculture, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1977, pp. 49-64.
En Israel

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

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

KLAYMAN, M., The moshav in Israel. New York: Praeger, 1970. pp. 371.
En Israel

KONOPNICKI, M., The development of the collective economy in Israel: on the occasion of the Histadrut Symposium on the role of the public and co-operative economy in democratic societies. Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy, Liège, 44, 4, 363-386 (1973.)
En Israel

KRESSEL, G.M., (From each according to its ability.) Tel Aviv: Bezabel Tcherikover, 1974. pp. 226.
He Israel
This is a community study discussing stratification versus equality in a kibbutz and the dynamics of a kibbutz community in the transition from agrarian to industrial emphasis. Anthropological method was partially used.

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

Rural settlement in Israel has been based from the start on co-operation, but this co-operation at the community and national level was not enough to meet challenges. These called for further development, termed Rural Regional Co-operation, which has developed in stages, having its roots after World War I in the field of municipal activities under British Mandatory Regime. The second stage started at the beginning of World War II, with the establishment of Regional Purchasing Organizations. The present stage started in the 1950s with the establishment of regional services and enterprises, to meet two objectives: 1/ to develop and improve the standard of public services such as education, health, and entertainment which could not be provided, at an adequate level at reasonable cost, in each settlement of 80-100 families, and 2/ to assist in the absorption of new immigrants from less developed countries in the modern social organization of rural Israel. Although the rural centres differ in scope and organizational structure, they are all based on two principles: 1/ they are erected on nationally owned land, leased for that purpose to the Rural Regional Councils, 2/ services and enterprises established in the centres are, for the most part, in co-operative ownership of the settlements and are managed and operated by their members. The three kinds of centres /sub-regional village group centres, regional centres, inter-regional centres/ are described, the organization of regional co-operation is explained and the final section looks to the future.

LE DIRAISON, C. Un kibboutz de Galilée. (The kibbutz of Galilee.) Paris, 1971. pp. 210. + annexes pp. 30.
Fr Israel
Diss. Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris.

LEON, D., The kibbutz, a new way of life. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1969. pp. XIV + 206. Bibl. apps.
En Israel

LESSEM, R. Kibbutz and commune. Journal of General Management, London, 2, 2, 66-79 1975, fig., tab., ref.
En Israel

The ways in which particular economic enterprises in co-operative farms tackle a wide range of responsibilities are discussed. Examples are taken from Japan /Sony Corporation/; Yugoslavia /"self management"/, an Israeli kibbutz and a Chinese commune. The main concern is to emphasize socio-economic organizations employing "democratic" methods of management.

MEIER-CRONEMEYER, H., Kibbutzim - Geschichte, Geist und Gestalt. 1. Teil. (Kibbutzim - history, spirit and form. 1st part.) Schriftenreihe des Forschungsinstitutes der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Hannover: Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, 1969. pp. 299.

De Israel
Forschungsinstitut der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn-Bad Godesberg.

● PALMON, A., (A simulation model for the analysis of activity and growth of a kibbutz farm.) Tel Aviv: The Inter-Kibbutz Economic Advisory Unit, 1972.

He Israel

RABIN, A.I., Kibbutz studies: a digest of books and articles on the kibbutz by social scientists, educators and others. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1971. pp. 124.

En Israel

● RAFAEL, E. BEN, TAGLIACCOZZO, A. KRAUS, V. L'abandon du kibboutz par les jeunes /The abandonment of the kibbutz by youth./ Sociologia Ruralis, Assen. 15, 3, 131-141 /1975/. ref., tab.

Fr Israel

The Israeli kibbutz was created under certain historical circumstances starting from the strictly egalitarian, socialist ideology. However, during its development over more than half a century, mechanics of social stratification have appeared, which permitted the mobilization of energies, but at the same time, re-created conflicts, which express themselves by the abandonment of kibbutzim. From a sample of ex-members, born in kibbutzim, the paper tries to show the importance of social esteem and of professional and administrative responsibility in the crystallisation of hierarchies and, henceforth, in the unequal distribution of social positions.

RAFAEL, E. BEN., Entrepreneurs in a collective community - the kibbutz regional industrialists. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1976. pp. 76-83.

En Israel
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

After an introduction on the historical development of the kibbutzim, the next action considers the sociological aspects of the regional industrial corporation. The research is based on one of the biggest new corporations which were set up by the kibbutz settlement in the 1950. The Association of the villages of the Bay was first established in 1948 as a purchasing co-operative of the 23 kibbutzim, belonging to various federations in Western Galilee.

ROKACH, A., SHATIL, J., Evolution and change in the structure and management of co-operative farming in Israel. Jerusalem: ECA Working Party on Agrarian Structure, 1970. pp. 39, tab.

En Israel

● ROZENKIER, B., Les différences entre les générations dans le domaine des valeurs kibboutziques. (The differences between generations according to the kibbutz values.) 1974. pp. 190.

Fr Israel
Diplôme, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris

SHASHUA, L. GOLDSCHMIDT, Y., The economic development of the kibbutz through 1968. In: The kibbutz, ed.: Paz, Y. Jerusalem and London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson Ltd., New York: New York Times Quadrangle Books, 1973.

En Israel

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

En Israel

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

WEINER, E.J., Differentiation of self-concept and "As If" behaviour of kibbutz and moshav adolescents Boston University School of Education Diss. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, 1973. pp. 233.

En Israel

WEINTRAUB, D., Agricultural differentiation and organization convergence: processes of development and change in village cooperatives in Israel. Working Paper, Settlement Study Centre, 1982, No 7, pp. 35, 10 tab.

En Israel

The paper attempts to fill some gaps in the literature on new villages in Israel by identifying processes of cooperative restructuring /or organizational institutionalization/ occurring in different types of moshavim in response to changes in branch composition. A sample survey was conducted in 20 villages; the results relate to agricultural developments and impact /marketing, credit, etc./ and patterns of change. General changes due to a shift to export-oriented farming were important, and more voluntary and more complex forms of cooperation were becoming predominant.

WEINTRAUB, D., et al., Moshava, kibbutz and moshav. Patterns of Jewish rural settlement and development in Palestine. New York/London: Cornell Univ. Press, 1969, pp. XXIII + 360, tab., maps., bibl., apps.

En Israel

WESTERLIND, P.B., From farm to factory: the economic development of the Kibbutz. Santa Barbara, 1978. pp. 442.

En Israel
Dissertation, California University

This is a study of kibbutzim, communal settlements in Israel, based on 12 months of fieldwork carried out in 1973-1974. The study is focused on 3 themes; 1/ how collective economies are successfully managed without material incentives, 2/ the transformation of these settlements from agricultural to industrial communities, and the effect on the commune, and 3/ the problems facing kibbutzim in remaining viable, growing communities, after two generations of development.

ZAVIDOV, R., L'expérience Israélienne du développement des villages coopératifs dans les pays neufs. (The Israeli experience in the development of co-operative villages in newly established states) Paris: Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1974, pp. 482, bibl.

Fr Israel, Nigeria, Zambia, Nepal

This dissertation is aimed at the re-evaluation of development policies following the disappointing results of the "first development decade" and at the threshold of the second decade. The author bases his discussion on the study of the 15 years of Israeli aid to 56 developing countries, viz. 10 in Africa, and in the Mediterranean zone, 19 in Latin America and 27 in Africa. This aid consisted mostly in promoting the Israeli co-operative experience of development under its different forms: kibbutz, moshav, moshav chitoufi, co-operative villages in the private sector. The author cites the examples of introduction of the "moshav" model in three countries, namely: Nigeria, Zambia and Nepal.

COOPERATIVE FARMS IN INDIA

● An evaluation of pilot co-operative farming societies in Orissa - second round survey. Santiniketan, Agro-Economic Research Centre, Visva-Bharati 1966, pp. 44.

En India

● An assessment of co-operative farming societies in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat: Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, 1972. pp. 377

En India, Gujarat and Rajasthan States

DESHPANDE, S.H., Some problems of co-operative farming. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 1977. pp. 196.

En India

Department of Economics, University of Bombay

Based on the author's Ph. D. dissertation submitted to the University of Bombay, this book presents a view of the co-operative farm as a worker-producers co-operative which entails pooling of labour, which in turn results in rigidity in the downward adjustment of the supply of labour and examines the problem of incentives. The implications of pooling of labour on resource allocation, technological change and management are also examined. The question of co-operative farming with special reference to small farmers and Otto Schiller's ideas on the subject are discussed. The role of co-operative farming as a method of agrarian reorganization seems destined to be a limited one.

LAXMINARAYAN, H., KANUNGO, K., Glimpses of cooperative farming in India. Asia Publishing House, Delhi, Bombay, New York 1967, 1976 printing, pp. 146.

En India

COOPERATIVE FARMS IN TANZANIA

BALDUS, R.D., Zur operationalen Effizienz der Ujamaa Kooperative Tanzanias. (The operational efficiency of the ujamaa co-operatives in Tanzania). Marburg: Marburg Universität, Marburger Schriften zum Genossenschaftswesen, Reihe B, 1976, No.13. pp. 276.

De Tanzania

The book classifies ujamaa co-operation into three stages of development. It shows the origins of the co-operative movement after the independently-started settlement programme. It suggests that the traditional co-operation to which the ujamaa can and should be linked is playing a very minor part. Secondly it is pointed out that Tanzanian rural society includes a mixture of social strata so that ujamaa cannot build on either an existing system of co-operative production or on an existing egalitarian social structure. The ujamaa concept is a historically derived utopia which is valuable as a motivating force but is not able to meet the concrete material needs and interests of the farmers and is not likely to be a self-sustaining long term development approach.

ELLMAN, A., Group farming experience in Tanzania. In: Co-operative and commune. Group farming in the economic development of agriculture. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1977, 239-275.

En Tanzania

ISBN 0-299-07380-7

Tanzania is one of the countries in Africa which attaches most importance to group farming as the key to rural development. The Government's ultimate objective, after grouping farmers into villages and introducing innovations through co-operative enterprise is to transform the whole agricultural sector into one based on common ownership and exploitation of land by democratically governed village communities. A series of waves can be identified in Tanzanian's progression toward group farming.

FREYHOLD, M. Von., Ujamaa villages in Tanzania: analysis of a social experiment. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1979. pp. 201.

En Tanzania

Bremen University

ISBN 0-435-96751-7

The study describes and analyzes the response of peasants and government staff in Tanzania to the programme of "Socialism and Rural Development" /Ujamaa Vijini/, the support and resistance it met, the successes and failures the producer co-operatives experienced and the reasons why they were eventually abandoned or demobilized. The way in which the ujamaa programme developed in Tanga region in particular and Tanzania in general is first described and analyzed, then four case studies of villages in Tanga are presented. The potential and limits of the experiment are described.

McHENRY, D. E., Jr. Communal farming in Tanzania: a comparison of male and female participants. African Studies Review, Vol 25, No 4, 1982, pp. 49-64, 10 tab.

En Tanzania

A previous paper /RDA 2, 706; WAERSA 21, 2986/ derived a series of hypothesis about peasants and peasant behaviour in communal agriculture from a survey of ujamaa villagers. Although it reported differences between men and women in the degree of their participation, it made no further analysis of differences between these sub-groups. The present study seeks to overcome the deficiency by: 1/ examining in more detail the differences between men and women in the degree of their participation in communal production and 2/ determining whether there are significant differences between them in the relationship of their characteristics and attitudes to the degree of their participation. The analysis indicates that: 1/ male participants were more numerous than female participants, contributed more total workdays than female participants and had higher workdays per participation than female participants; 2/ despite fairly consistent differences in the extent to which male and female participants possess most of the characteristics and attitudes examined in this study, the relationships of such characteristics and attitudes to the degree of participation are either similar or very slightly divergent.

- McHENRY, D.E.Jr., Tanzania's Ujamaa villages: The implementation of a rural development strategy. Research Series No 39. Institute of International Studies, University of California /USA/. Berkeley, California /USA/, 1979, pp. 268.
En Tanzania
ISBN 0-87725-139-8

Study of Ujamaa villages rural economic and social communities where people live and work together.

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

En Tanzania

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

- MOODY, T., Study of six ujamaa villages in Karagwe District, West Lake Region. IDR paper No. A 72.13, Copenhagen, 1972, pp. 18.
En Tanzania

- MWASE, N.R.L., Co-operatives and ujamaa in Tanzania: a case study of the Arusha Region Co-operative Union Limited, Arusha. Dar es Salaam, Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, 1973, pp. 135.

En Tanzania

Ph.D. dissertation.

Department of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam.

- NDISSI, C., Ujamaa villages as a collective development strategy in Tanzania's economic development. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilm International, 1976. VI, 146 l., bibl., dgm., ref.

En Tanzania

UM-76-14817

Thesis on the role of agricultural co-operative villages in economic development of Tanzania - describes the ujamaa rural communities, compares their agricultural production performance for rural development against individual small farming systems and theorizes that the social returns /consumption levels, income distribution, employment opportunity generation, etc./, of the former are superior, and refers to investment objectives, capital and basic problems of decentralization.

- PUTTERMAN, L.G., Is a democratic collective agriculture possible? Theoretical considerations and evidence from Tanzania. Working Paper, Department of Economics, Brown University, 1980, no 80-18, pp. 42.
En Tanzania

- SUMRA, S., Problems of agricultural production in Ujamaa villages in Handeni district. Dar es Salaam, 1975, pp.19.

En Tanzania

Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam

COOPERATIVE FARMS IN MEXICO

- BARING-GOULD, M.D., Agricultural and community development in Mexican ejidos: relatives in conflict. Dissertation series, No. 52. Ithaca, N. Y.: Latin American Studies Program, Cornell University, 1974, pp. XIII, 240.

En Mexico

Ph. D. dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

- DEWALT, B.R., Modernization in a Mexican ejido. A study in economic adaptation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979, pp. 303.

En Mexico

ISBN 0-521-22064-5

A study is made of the economic development of a peasant community in the Temascalcingo central highlands of Mexico, where recent technological changes have greatly improved the potential productivity of the land. However, an over-simple model of peasant culture has complicated the implementation of new technology and the success of the ejido system. A case study is made of the Puerto de las Piedras ejido. It is proposed that modernization should not be viewed as a single progression from "traditional" to "modern" behaviour but rather as a process of adaptation that can take many alternative paths.

- GLANTZ, S., El ejido colectivo de Nueva Italia. (The collective ejido of Nueva Italia.) Mexico: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Centro de Investigaciones Superiores, 1974, pp. 212.

En Mexico

ORTIZ, R.C., Cultivos asociados o intercalados en Mexico. (Co-operative farming associations in Mexico.) Econotecnica agricola 1979, v. 3, no 7, pp. 40.

Es Mexico

SINGELMANN, P., Rural collectivization and dependent capitalism: the Mexican collective ejido. Latin American Perspectives, Riverside, U.S. 5, 3, 38-61 /1978/.

En Mexico

Department of Sociology, Missouri University, Kansas City

This article focuses on the role of the ejido within the larger capitalist economy of Mexico. An analysis is made of the internal structure and operation of the ejido, and it is concluded that it transfers capital to the industrial sector and serves as a structure for the exploitation of peasant labour. The fact that these rural co-operatives are controlled by external institutions reduces the labour of the ejidatarios to what is in essence wage labour. The analysis is concluded with a theoretical discussion of the extent to which dependent capitalist development in countries such as Mexico is financed through capital transfers from the agrarian sector.

● WILKIE, R., San Miguel: a Mexican collective ejido. Stanford University Press 1971, Stanford, pp. 190, bibl.

Es Mexico

COOPERATIVE FARMS - MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRIES

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

En Bangladesh

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

● HUSSAIN, M.Z., Study of Bamail co-operative farm. Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla, 1973, pp. 123, 27 tab.

En Bangladesh

WONG, J., Economic organization of the collectives in China. Selected Seminar papers on contemporary China. Edited by Chin, S.S.K. and King, P.H.H., University Press, Hong Kong 1971, pp. 91-133, 4 tab.

En

China

● FORSTER, N., Cuban agricultural productivity: a comparison of state and private farm sectors. Cuban Studies/Estudios Cubanos, Vol 11/12, No 2/1, 1981/1982, pp. 105-125, 5 tab.

En, es

Cuba

The Agrarian Reform laws of 1959 and 1963 expropriated all Cuban agro-units of over 67 ha. Most of these estades - devoted primarily to sugarcane and pasture - were converted to state farms. However, nearly 30 % of agricultural land remained under the control of smallholders and former sharecroppers. Subsequently organized into cooperatives, Cuba's private farmers currently hold 21 % of the land and produce the majority of the dry beans, coffee, tobacco, and of many root crops and vegetables collected by the government acopio. The paper analyzes agricultural productivity in the state and private farm sectors on a crop-by-crop basis. Limitations in available data /including the fact that private farm production outside the acopio cannot be taken into account/ restricts the analysis somewhat. For most of the crops examined, the smaller private farms seem to produce higher yields per ha than the large state farms. This is particularly true of commodities whose cultivation is labour intensive - root crops, legumes, and vegetables. For more capital intensive commodities, state farms produce almost equally /rice, sugar/ or even outstandingly /eggs - not examined here/, but state rice and sugar farms do not seem to have increased yields in proportion to their heavy inputs of fertilizers, irrigation, and mechanization. The production record of state farms may have more to do with problems of diseconomies of scale, the limits of capital intensive agriculture, and specific policy decision errors, than any inherent limitations of state agriculture. These tentative findings suggest that it might be unwise to eliminate or even greatly restrict the remaining private farm sector in Cuba.

MENSAH, M.C., An experience of group farming in Dahomey: the rural development co-operatives. In: Co-operative and commune. Group farming in the economic development of agriculture. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1977, 277-286.
En Dahomey
ISBN 0-299-07380-7

The Dahomeyan experience in modernized group farming has been based primarily on an attempt to solve land reform problems in southern Dahomey with a view to boosting production of the main export crop, oil-palm. The movement originally aimed at an optimum use of land and labour for maximum production of palm-oil and was entitled "co-operative d'aménagement rural" which should be translated as "co-operative for rural area planning". The paper describes the way in which the organizations, cottage industries, health and education work. It is concluded that, through the "co-operative d'aménagement rural" scheme Dahomey has been able to carry out a quiet but effective land reform programme in the land-hungry southern part of the country.

QUIROGA, R., CHACON, J., Cooperativas agropecuarias de tipo comunitario en tres provincias del Ecuador. /Community agricultural co-operatives in three provinces of Ecuador/. Quito: IICA, 1978. pp. 235.
Es Ecuador
Publicacion Miscelanea no. 191
Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonizacion, Quito

WONDIMU, H., Some factors which affect peasant motivation to work in the Ethiopian agricultural producers cooperatives. IDR Research Report, Institute of Development Research, Ethiopia, No 21, 1983, pp. 60.
En Ethiopia

35 collectives in four administrative regions and 321 peasants were studied with the use of questionnaires. Hypotheses were formulated after culling questionnaires based on the following: hypotheses concerning decision making; types of incentives; competition and cooperation; sex and ages incentives; ownership of land; jobless labourers attitude toward incentives; regional incentives; types of crops grown and amount of work required.

WONDIMU, H., Some factors which affect peasant motivation to work in the Ethiopia agricultural producers cooperatives. IDR Research Reports, Institute of Development Research, Ethiopia, No 40, 1983, pp. 107.
En Ethiopia

Three questionnaires were designed which investigated agricultural producers cooperatives, and information was collected by students. The questionnaires were in Amharic, Oromigna, and Hadiyigna. The English version and the questionnaire actually used for the interview are included in the report. The data contain all the numerical information about the agricultural collectives in general and the peasants' preferences from the stated conditions in a questionnaire designed by the investigator. Only minimal supplementary explanation is provided.

HOLMQUIST, F.W., Peasant organization: clientelism and dependency: a case study of an agricultural producers co-operative in Kenya. 1975.

En Kenya
Indiana University Ph. D. Thesis
Dissertation Abstracts International
vol. 35/36, no. 5, p. 3090-A

FABIYI, Y. L., The adaptation of co-operative structures to the development of Nigerian agriculture: the problems of managing group farming co-operatives. Department of Agricultural Economics Ife University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. Agricultural Administration, Vol 12, No 4, 1983, pp. 219-235, 6 tab.
En Nigeria

This account of a study of group farming in Nigeria focuses on two group organization in Oyo State. The main characteristics of the groups are analyzed in respect of farm sizes, age, structure of members and how available resources are organized. The major management problems of the groups were found to be lack of credit provision and the difficulty of ensuring true cooperation between members. The study suggests that in their present form group farming activities are not a viable model for the country's agricultural development and that there is an urgent need to rethink support policy to group farming development.

YUKANA, M. T., Designing a dairy-beef cattle production program, attractive to the youth of the Niger Delta area of Nigeria. Dissertation Abstracts International, X, Vol 44, No 7, 1984, pp. 2016-2017, Diss., Oklahoma University, 1983, pp. 109.
En Nigeria

An examination of two major agrarian reform projects sponsored by the Federal Government of Nigeria since the mid 1970s. Operation Feed the Nation, and the Green Revolution, revealed that in spite of the millions of Naira invested in them, Nigeria's food import bill continued to increase annually. The projects effected no significant change in the attitude of Nigeria's youth, the future farmers. To obtain the requisite information for designing a dairy/beef production programme in one of Nigeria's potentially production areas, the Niger Delta, a modified Delphi technique was utilized. Instruments employed allowed for administrators, butcher, veterinarians, policy makers, legislators, and livestock experts to suggest what they considered the most appropriate programmes, processes, or methods of dairy/beef production to attract the youth of the area, suitable administrative agencies, and all foreseeable limitations. Commercial farming /46 %/ emerged as the most favoured type of enterprise, followed by farmer cooperatives /18 %/. The NDBDA was the favoured developed agency. Lack of capital was regarded as the main constraint. An outline was designed to provide guidelines for developing a dairy/beef production programme. To be attractive to young farmers, the programme should limit the scope of government participation, while emphasizing private commercial production, with access to government sponsored credit.

- OKUNEYE, P. A., IBGEN, M. S., Cassava production under cooperative and non-cooperative peasant production systems: a comparative analysis. NISER Monograph Series, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, No 11, 1981, pp. 68, 13 tab., ISBN 978-181-019-1
En Nigeria

The aim was to investigate cassava production under both peasant and cooperative production systems. The study examines the effects of some factors on cassava output, the adoption of improved farming methods by cooperative members and non-members, the organizational structure of Ido /Ibadan/ Cooperative Farming and Produce Marketing Society and its access to an allocations of resources. The study also compares the agricultural earnings of cooperative members to those of non-members with a view to determining the effect of cooperative membership on earnings. Ido /Ibadan/, a predominantly cassava growing area of Oyo State was the study area.

- HATZIUS, T., Ten years of agricultural production cooperatives in northern Peru. Quarterly journal of international agriculture - Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft, 1981, Vol 5, 20 (4), pp. 327-344.
En, De Peru
ISSN 0049-8599

- MANTILLA NORENA, C.P., Estudio socio-economico de la Cooperative Comunal San Augustin de Cajacay limitada numero 3 (Peru). (Socio-economic study of the San Augustin de Cajacay Commune Cooperative limited no. 3 (Peru).) Universidad Nacional de Huanuco Hermilio Valdizan. Huanuco 1978, pp. 101.
Es Peru

- ECKSTEIN, S., Group farming in Mexico and Peru. A multivariate analysis of peasant co-operatives. Bar-Ilan University, Discussion Paper Series, 1976. pp. 56.

En Mexico, Peru

Department of Economics and Research Committee

Recent land reform programmes in Mexico and Peru included the promotion of group farming among reform beneficiaries. Production co-operatives were established and credit, technical assistance and public support were channelled through them. This paper analyzes empirically the operation and performance of 54 of these peasant associations, by means of factor analysis and canonical correlation, examining the interrelationships among socio-economic, institutional and political variables. It was found that the development process of the peasant groups is essentially composed of three main factors: socio-economic performance, social participation and institutional support; although these factors may interact in different ways according to specific situations.

- JACKSON, D.R., The communal co-operative experience: an example from El Salvador. Wisconsin University, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, 1981, Vol 42, no 1, pp. 302, 1980, pp. 328.
En Salvador

- HOUTART, F., LEMERCINIER, G., Hai Van: Life in a Vietnamese Commune. Zed Books, London, 1984, pp. 207.
En Vietnam
ISBN: 0-86232-234-0/HD/

Rural sociology /field study/ of living conditions in a commune in Hai Hu district, Vietnam - analyses impact of two agrarian reforms; looks at the village, economic structure and structural change, leadership and popular participation in the rural cooperative; examines educational facilities and health services, the family /including the position of rural women, cultural change and evolution of religious practice and value system in the Catholic rural community; discusses the sociology of social change. Photographs and statistical tables.

- HOUTART, F., Vietnam in social transition: inside a village commune. State and Society, Vol 2, No 3, 1981, pp. 5-14.
En Vietnam

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

AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING COOPERATIVES

Except for three (Vyas, Abdel-Khalik, ICA) all of the citations included under this topic are references to cooperative activity in India. In addition, all but three deal with milk production and processing. In this regard, therefore, they are, in total, probably not reflective of issues and problem associated with processing cooperatives in general.

One entry (Vyas) is an FAO publication which examines such cooperatives in a variety of product lines. The dearth of other similar material, however, suggests that this is an area of cooperative activity which has been little studied.

The several citations dealing with dairy cooperatives in India is reflective of a growing literature concerning this particular cooperative experience; an experience which has not been without its vocal supporters and detractors. A useful study could be constructed around the claims of both of these groups to assist development organizations arrive at a reasoned and detached judgment as to the achievements and problems associated with what is probably the largest cooperative development project ever undertaken in the developing world. Such a study could be particularly relevant at a time when other countries are being urged to follow this Indian model of dairy development.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

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

En

India

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

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

En

India

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

VYAS, V.S., KRUSE-RODENACKER, A., Co-operative processing of agricultural products. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1974, pp. 52.

En

Developing countries

The co-operative processing of agricultural products is a topic of increasing interest generally and to developing countries in particular. A variety of ventures is studied including meat, fruit and vegetables, dairy, cattle feed, cotton ginning, sugar, dates, and olive processing with conclusions and guidelines for future action.

DAIRY COOPERATIVES

- ABDEL-KHALIK, A. R. Z., The production and distribution of milk and dairy products in Egypt: towards a co-operative system. Forfattningsekonomiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet., Stockholm, 1981, pp. 220. ISBN 91-7146-180-9

En
Egypt

The book, the author's PhD thesis, describes and analyzes the production, processing and distribution of milk and dairy products in Egypt by farms and in villages, and suggests improvements in the existing system. An empirical investigation was conducted in 11 villages in the provinces of Giza, Kalyubia, Monoufia and in an agrarian reform region. Information on structural relationships, costs and returns was collected by means of interviews backed by evidence from observation. The book illustrates the conditions of Egyptian milk and dairy production and distribution, showing constraints on production for farmers of various groups and the interdependencies of these groups. Unused resources exist which might be mobilized by the adoption of appropriate forms of organization. A vertically integrated co-operative system is proposed as a means of cutting out some or most of the middlemen in the distribution chain and of eliminating duplication and waste through needless competition in marketing channels. Farmers' incomes would be enhanced and consumer prices kept down. Better management, closer correlation between price and quality and government policies adapted to cooperation as a vehicle of development would all help.

- CHAKRAVARTHY, T. K., REDDY, C. O., Dairy development programme: process and impact: a study at village level in Anantapur. Journal of Rural Development, Vol 1, No 4, 1982, pp. 459-512, 15 tab. /India/

En
India

A Dairy Development Programme was initiated in 1975 in Anantapur, a drought-prone, semi-arid district of Andhra Pradesh. This study aims to assess structural aspects of the primary milk producers' cooperative societies, to assess the working of the societies to assess the impact of the programme on members of the societies and to suggest possible improvements in the programme. A sample survey of 205 respondents from 12 villages was undertaken. Findings regarding the cooperative societies, distribution of milk cattle, milk supply, breed improvement, etc. are presented. Recommendations relate to the structure and membership of the societies, milk procurement, cattle distribution and related aspects.

- GANGULY, B. K., Changing face of dairying in India: a case study in Ghan Shyampur, Murshidabad District, West Bengal. Journal of Rural Development, 1985, Vol 4, No 1, pp. 7, 8 tab.,

En
India

A study was conducted to assess the impact of a cooperative society of milk producers on rural life in general, and milk producers in particular, in Ghanshyampur village, West Bengal. Using interview methods, a total of 193 households, were surveyed. Small producers accounted for the bulk of the milk the village cooperative procured: 72% of total milk producers were members; all sellers, irrespective of membership, sold to the cooperative because it paid them regularly. A large majority of the members attended cooperative meetings and participated in extension activities. The single major impact has been the increase in household income.

- INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Regional seminar on "The development of dairy co-operatives in South-East Asia", Anand, Gujarat State, February 3rd-22nd, 1975 /conference documents/. New Delhi: ICA, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1975.

En
Asia, South-East

Conference documents have been divided in two parts: 1. Country papers and 2. Lecture papers. Country papers dealing with the development of dairy co-operatives of following countries were submitted in the conference: Bangladesh, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

- JALAL, R. S., BISHT, L. S., KALPANA SAH, KM., Problems and Progress of Dairy Cooperatives in Northern Hill Region of U.P.: District Naatal. Coop. Perap. 1984, No 2, pp. 33-39.

En
India

Report on the research on dairy cooperatives in mountain region in Indian State of Uttar Pradesh. Role of milk cattle breeding and dairy cooperatives in India. Research directed to: estimation of the role and level of development of dairy cooperatives in the investigated region, comparison of dairy cooperatives activities in mountain and flat regions, acknowledgement of most acute problems of dairy cooperatives in hill region. Research methods. Organization of dairy cooperatives in the investigated region. Results and suggestions: necessary differentiation of dairy activities, depending on regional conditions. References.

- MENTA, M., The impact of Kheda district milk cooperatives on protein energy malnutrition in rural Indian preschoolers. Dissertation Abstracts International, B, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, New York 1981, Vol 41, no 12, pp. 182.

En
India

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Replication of Anand pattern milk producer's co-operatives. Anand: National Dairy Development Board, 1977. pp. 24.

En India

This report describes the nature of work being carried out by the National Dairy Development Board in the replication of the Anand pattern of milk producers co-operatives in different regions of India under the Operation Flood Project and examines the economic and social impact of the creation of Anands on the conditions of life of the villagers. The formation of milk co-operatives on the Anand pattern has shown that dairying is an effective instrument for tackling rural poverty, unemployment and under-employment and for improving the economic and social conditions of the weaker sections.

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

En India

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

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

● PATEL, A. R., PANDYA, P. B., Integrated dairy development programme: evaluation study. Bombay, India, Prajnan, Vol 10, No 1, 1981, pp. 51-85, 11 tab.

En India

The study examines the nature and magnitude of constraints/handicaps facing marginal farmers. It suggests a mechanism for implementing the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers agency scheme which can help solve their problems and alleviate their poverty, and the low productivity and profitability of their crop/livestock enterprises. It presents the results of an evaluation study of the integrated dairy development programme financed by the bank of baroda branch of Padra, Baroda district, Gujarat. The study covered 10 villages in the district and 122 beneficiaries financed during 1972-75. The finance advanced by the Bank had made an impressive impact in terms of milk production, income from dairying, turnover of the dairy cooperatives and generation of employment in dairy farming. Much still needs to be done to improve the viability of the scheme.

● THAKUR, D. S. Impact of dairy development through milk co-operatives - a case study of Gujarat. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, 30, 3, 83-89 /1975/.

En India

The development and growth of four co-operative milk unions in Anand, Mehsana, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, Gujarat were examined. The impact of these milk co-operatives on the economic conditions of the farmers in general and the weaker sections in particular was analyzed, based on a survey in 1974-75 of a sample of 400 milk producers selected from 24 milk societies in 24 experimental villages, 200 of them selected from eight control villages. The milk unions made remarkable progress in terms of the number of milk societies and total membership, share capital, milk collection and the value of milk and milk products sold. Milk production per animal and market surplus in the case of cows and buffaloes was higher among the weaker sections than among the medium and large farmers in the experimental villages. This difference was less marked in the control villages. In the experimental villages, the use of improved agricultural inputs and total incomes were also found to be higher.

IRRIGATION COOPERATIVES

Only one of the citations in this section provides a perspective broader than that of specific experiences with projects in individual countries - Philippines, Morocco, Sudan, Bangladesh and Brazil. Such citations, including their limited number, suggests that the subject of irrigation cooperatives has been little studied in a systematic way and that the studies which have been carried out recently have not been broad enough to draw general program conclusions.

BAGADION, B.U., KORTEN, P.F., Developing viable irrigators' associations: lessons from smallscale irrigation development in the Philippines. Agricultural Administration, 1980, Vol 7, no 4, pp. 273-287, 3 tab.

En Philippines

- BOUTAOUT, A., Action coopérative: ses agences et ses acteurs dans le périmètre irrigué du Haouz. [Co-operative action: its institutions and actors on the irrigated area of Haouz]. Paris, 1979. 2 vol., pp. 103 + pp. 211.

Fr Morocco

Diplôme Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

- MUNSCH, H., Moderne Genossenschaften als Mittel zur Risikominderung im Stadium der Transformation von Subsistenz - zur Marktwirtschaft im Sudan. Eine Untersuchung im New-Halfa Bewässerungsprojekt. [Modern co-operatives as means of lessening the risks in the transformation of the subsistence economy of the Sudan into a market economy. A study on the New Halfa irrigation project].

De Sudan

Unpublished master thesis written between September 1978 - March 1979

Universität Hamburg

- QADIR, S.A., CHOWDHURY, B.M., EMMERT, J.P., DEY, R.N., Productivity and equity in IRDP co-operative irrigation schemes. An analysis of a 1976 IBS survey of seven villages in Singra Thana, Bangladesh. Honolulu: Resource Systems Institute, East-West Center, 1978. pp. 172.

En Bangladesh, Singra Thana

Institute of Bangladesh Studies, Rajshahi University, Bangladesh
This report assesses the impact on productivity and equity of government programmes relating to Integrated Rural Development Programme /IFDP/ co-operatives and irrigation schemes, focusing on Singra Thana in North Bengal. It is found that some important functions are being performed by the co-operatives, their full potential is not reached. In some cases it is difficult to distinguish the separate effects of the co-operative from those of the irrigation scheme, but the evidence is overwhelming that the combination of co-operatives and irrigation schemes has greatly increased productivity.

REIS, M. M., RIBON, M., PARIAGU, E., ALVARENGA, S. C. DE., Planos otimos de cultivos no Projeto de Irrigacao de Bebedouro, Municipio de Petrolina, Pernambuco [Optimum cultivation plans for the Bebedouro Irrigation Project, Petrolina Municipality, Pernambuco]. Revista Ceres, Vol 29, No 163, 1982, pp. 242-258, 6 tab.

Pt, en

Brazil

The paper deals with the Bebedouro Irrigation Project in the Sao Francisco Valley or north-eastern Brazil. Some 950 ha of agricultural land are irrigated in the area of the project and are divided into holdings of 4-14 ha, run by members of the project cooperative. Linear programming was used to determine what combination and area of crops at plot level would maximize the farmer's net income. The 107 holdings were grouped into 11 classes according to area, and a wide range of statistics was assembled. The results of the model were that the net return increased from the smaller to the larger holdings and that the farmer must hire 85 % of labour needs. Garlic production showed the highest returns and was included in the crop plans for the smaller plots, whereas maize gave low returns and was restricted to the larger farms. Onions, watermelons, honeydew melons and tomatoes were included in every plot plan. Resources were used more efficiently than in the current situation and smallholders earned a higher net income per ha.

SOUTO-MAIOR, J., Shared water resources: review of cooperative action in Latin America. Natural resources forum 1977, v. 2 (1), pp. 37-52, Bibl.

En

Latin America

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

The 1984 COPAC citation and the 1973 Digby/Plunkett Foundation report were the only citations attempting to define broad needs or draw general conclusions stemming from the varied efforts to promote cooperatives among small-scale fishermen. The limited number of research or overview citations suggests that there is considerable scope for an increased and more systematic review of this subject.

COPAC. Small-Scale Fisheries Cooperatives - Some Lessons for the Future. COPAC Occasional Paper No 2. Rome 1984, pp. 52.
En
Developing countries

This paper was prepared in anticipation of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries, Rome, June/July 1984. It was meant to encourage consideration of the experience of cooperative organizations, governments and development agencies in the promotion and organization of cooperatives for fishermen and the fishing industry in developing countries.

DIGBY, M., Organization of fishermen's co-operatives.
Oxford: Plunkett Foundation, 1973. pp. 148.

En
Developing countries

This is a report on the problems involved in the establishment and administrative aspects of fishery co-operatives in developing countries. It covers the social status of the fishermen, the ownership of fishing vessels, legal aspects, functions and financing of fishery co-operative marketing and education and includes case studies of existing co-operatives and some recommendations.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report on credit for artisanal fishermen in South East Asia. FAO Fisheries Reports No 122. Rome: FAO, 1972, pp. 58, bibl.

En, Fr, Es
South East Asia

HOURE, A. Amorce et aless d'une implantation co-opérative: les coopératives de pêche dans la région d'Agadir /Program and risks of introducing of co-operatives; fisheries co-operatives in Agadir region/ pp. 123.

Fr
Morocco

Diploma made at Collège Coopératif, Paris in 1975.

LIHR, W., Fischer in Brasilien. Schritte zur Selbstbefreiung durch Basisorganisation. Das Beispiel brasilianischer Fischerei genossenschaften /Fishermen in Brazil. Steps towards self liberation base organisations. The example of Brazilian fishing cooperatives/ Brasília: Brasilienkunde Verlag, Metzingen, 1983, pp. 176.
ISBN 3-88559-805-1

De

Brazil

It is the thesis of the book that effective political solutions to the problems of Brazil can only come from below; they must be initiated by those directly concerned themselves. The marginalized small fishermen in north east Brazil are one such group. Together with the industrial and rural workers and the small peasants they belong to the potential social revolutionary classes. The book indicates the necessary conditions for the emergence of the processes of politicization of this group and discusses the background of the social and economic situation in which this process is taking place. The book is divided into 8 chapters. Chapter 1/ introduction; the development theoretical point of departure, statement of the problem and method of investigation; 2/ The north-east of Brazil; 3/ The small fishermen in the northeast; 4/ relevant aspects of state policy; 5/ determination from outside, self-determination and social organization; 6/ church base work in initiating the social learning process; 7/ base groups with self-organized production; the 'groups for mutual aid'; 8/ concluding observations; importance and prospects of the base movement.

LIERENS, G.E., General description of marine small-scale fisheries. West Bengal, India - Working paper 9. FAO, Rome 1978, pp. 31.

En

West Bengal

● Evaluation studies report on fisheries co-operative societies. Directorate of Evaluation and Manpower. Planning Department, Mysore Government Sekretariat. - Mysore, Bangalore, 1972, pp. 44.
En
India

MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVES

Given the general and fairly vocal bias of development specialists toward the concept of multipurpose cooperatives it is of note that the citations included here are so limited. The two ICA citations (Gunawardana/1977 and ICA/1972) indicate some protracted interest (at least during the 1970's) in this experience. More recent listings do not indicate any extension of these earlier efforts.

Given that the multipurpose vs. single purpose cooperative argument still persists among cooperative practitioners, perhaps the time has come for an overview study to be made which would provide useful empirical data which could provide useful perspective for program developers by reviewing and analyzing real experience to help identify when and if various types of cooperatives are the preferred cooperative development option.

- ADEYEMO, R., Loan delinquency in multipurpose cooperative union in Kwara State, Nigeria. Savings and Development, 1984, Vol 8, No 3, pp. 267-274. 2 tab., En, fr Nigeria

The study assesses the repayment capacity of the farmers of Owolowo Multi-purpose Cooperative Union, determines major factors associated with the arrears problem by considering the viewpoints of both lenders and borrowers, and then suggests possible mitigating strategies. 1020 borrowers were drawn at random from the credit files of the Union to facilitate the cross checking of farmer and Union credit records. One of the borrowers are either illiterate or half educated. The average number of households was found to be nine and the average length of traditional farming /that is, the use of hoes and cutlasses/ was 30 years. The Union recovery rate of performance was found to be very poor. The lowest and highest rates were 5% and 52% respectively. This might reduce the ability of this Cooperative Union in generating enough funds. It was also found that the factors associated with loan delinquency were natural calamities and certain economic and sociological variables. To enhance the Union's viability and vitality it is recommended that there must be a thorough investigation of the borrowers by Union officials during the processing of loan applications.

- AHMED, B., A successful cooperative. The story of Deedar Cooperative Society, Comilla. Comilla, Bangladesh; Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, 1982, pp. 105. En Bangladesh

The Second 5-Year Plan /1980-85/ of Bangladesh envisages a comprehensive approach to rural development. It proposes to establish such village organizations which would combine in them activities relating to production, social services and infrastructure development and would help increase income, employment, productivity and other indices of socioeconomic development. But the examples of such organizations are actually very rare in Bangladesh. The Deedar Cooperative Society in Comilla is a case where different categories or members and types of activities have been accommodated under one organization. The main purpose of this study is, therefore, to present the comprehensiveness of this organization in terms of its members and programmes of activities. The study is based on consultation of the records and documents of the society, interviews with a sample group of members, discussions with key leaders and office staff as well as observation of the activities of the society.

● DeMEGRET, W., An elusive harvest: the process of a Bolivian cooperative movement. Dissertation Abstracts International, Diss., New York University, Vol 46, No 1, 1985, pp. 188.

En Bolivia

The study examines a multi-service cooperative movement in Chuquisaca, an underdeveloped agricultural region made up of more than a dozen local cooperatives and one central-level cooperative. The study explores how these cooperatives have come to be promoted as instrument of social change and development, and how they are affected by their surrounding environment and wider economic and ideological forces. Internal organization dimensions and external factors shape the development of the movement and both bolster and place limitations upon the realization of goals. The dynamic of this articulation are examined in a number of ways which include an analysis of the introduction of technical inputs and agricultural practices and the penetration of ideas and paradigms of social change. The study reveals, for example, how notions of both modernization and dependence have infused this movement and compete as ideological models. Despite increased productivity, significant economic improvement is impeded by the structural constraints of smallholder production and its articulation with the larger economy. Weak linkages with the wider economic system and world capitalism have become intensified without substantially altering the economic situation of these producers.

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

En Sri Lanka

Four multi-purpose co-operatives in four Sri Lankan villages are chosen to illustrate how co-operative societies function in villages, and the relationships between these societies and the villages in which they are located. In all four villages rice cultivation was main source of livelihood. From these detailed studies some general conclusions on co-operation are drawn which may have relevance to other developing countries: 1/ Although the state regards the co-operative movement as a mechanism for promoting mass participation in the economic sphere, this participation is rarely manifested, partly because co-operatives are used by the state to achieve its goals, such as food distribution. This breeds passivity in the membership. 2/ Successful co-operation pre-supposes a degree of social and economic modernization. 3/ In the success or failure of co-operative societies purely local factors can be paramount.

Gunawardana. Report of the Regional Seminar on Management of Agricultural Cooperatives with Special Reference to Multipurpose Cooperatives. Tokyo, 1977, International Cooperative Alliance. Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia. New Delhi 1978, pp. 36.

En Asia

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE REGIONAL OFFICE
AND EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA. Multi purpose co-operative societies in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1972. Var.pag., tab.
En Asia, South-East

● FAVZI, R.A., The place of multipurpose co-operatives in integrated rural development. pp. 30 + stat annexes.

En Bangladesh, India

An unpublished dissertation for a diploma in co-operative development, University of Loughborough, Loughborough, 1974.

SURRIDGE, B.J., WEBSTER, F.H., Co-operative thrift, credit, marketing and supply in developing countries. Study Series, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1978, Vol 1, no revised edition, pp. 88.

En Developing countries
ISBN 0-85042-018-0

SYLVESTRE, V., Implantation et développement d'une coopérative rurale multifonctionnelle au Rwanda. (Establishment and development of multifunctional rural co-operative in Rwanda.) Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris, 1974, 36, 75-106, Refs.

Fr Rwanda

Includes an evaluation based on survey data.

TARDITI, J.R., "El Hogar Obrero" cooperativa de consumo, edificación y crédito ("El Hogar Obrero" consumer, housing, and credit co-operative.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 2, 2/3, 167-178 (1975.)

Es Argentina

The article describes the history of all activities of the "El Hogar Obrero" co-operative, one of the oldest co-operative societies in Argentina, founded 1905.

● THIRUGNANASAMBANDAN, R., A comparative study of the economics and operational efficiency of single purpose and multipurpose co-operatives. 1970-1971.

En India

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

CREDIT AND BANKING COOPERATIVES

Citations in this category are of several sorts. The first group (15) is a collection of items dealing with general issues related to cooperative credit. The second, and most extensive (47), deals with agriculture related credit. The third includes a limited number (6) of references to credit unions as a particular type of credit cooperative. The final group (7) examines issues related to cooperative banks.

The entries dealing with agricultural credit for cooperatives represent a broad and rather comprehensive look at both general issues and specific experiences with this type of credit. One apparent lack is the absence of references which reflect reviews undertaken to summarize this diverse experience. An undertaking to do this would probably produce useful material for on-going and future development efforts. Three entries (Chinnaswamy, Sunthanam, Sharma) examine the comparative effectiveness of cooperative and commercial banks vis-a-vis the delivery of credit to farmers.

The citations regarding credit unions are notable for their limited number in that credit union development, promoted by the World Council of Credit Unions, is one of the interesting development success stories. The small number of citations either indicates that the Research Register has not identified all relevant references or that the credit union movement has not received the kind of research attention that its seeming success would warrant.

Cooperative banks (there are now such banks in 28 developing countries) also appear under-represented in the Research Register citations, suggesting that this type of cooperative organization in developing countries could be a target for more in-depth review. The fact that almost every developed cooperative movement in industrialized countries has at an appropriate time developed its one financing system suggests that this will be a growing issue in developing country movements.

ADAMS, D.W., LADMAN, J.R., Lending to rural poor through informal groups: a promising financial market. Savings and Development 1979, Vol 3, no 2, pp. 85-94.
En Developing countries

CAISSE CENTRALE DE CREDIT COOPERATIF. 2nd International conference on co-operative thrift and credit. Paris: Caisse Centrale de Cr dit Coop ratif, 1972. pp. 228, photos.
En, Fr Worldwide

● DUBAN, M. P. Place et r les du mouvement coop ratif de credit au Kivu. Etude de cas: la coop rative centrale de credit   Bukavu /Zaire/ Place and role of credit co-operative movement in Kivu. Case study: the apex credit co-operative in Bukavu /Zaire/. pp. 227.

Fr

Zaire

The unpublished diploma made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977.

The programme of possible and potential activities by credit co-operatives in Latin America. Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1968.
En Latin America

HÜBNER, G., Private sparen in Ostafrika unter Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse in Uganda. (Private savings in East Africa, with particular reference to Uganda.) München: Weltforum Verlag, 1969.
pp. 343.
De Uganda

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

● LEON, M., Saving-contributions of the members to their co-operative - an object for social marketing in developing countries, exemplified in the case of Peru.

En Peru
Research project undertaken under sponsorship of Institut für Genossenschaftswesen, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany to be finished in October 1978.

● The cooperative system and rural credit in Sri Lanka. A study undertaken by the Marga Institute for USAID. - Colombo 1974, pp. 174, bibl.
En Sri Lanka

MARSAN, J., Credit co-operation in the developing countries of French-speaking Africa. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organised at Ghent University /Belgium/ 21-24 September 1976. eds. Konopnicki, M., and Vandewalle, G. London: International Co-operative Alliance for the University of Ghent, 1978. pp. 142-148.

En Africa, French-speaking

ISBN 0-904380-36-X

This article covers history and objectives of rural credit associations in French-speaking Africa. During the past few years a more specific movement, the thrift and credit co-operatives, has appeared in this region. Details are given of the various organizations in the different countries. It is concluded that, in comparison with English-speaking Africa, there is considerable backwardness in the field of mutual credit in French-speaking Africa, mainly in Western and Central Africa, and a number of reasons are advanced for this situation.

MAROUTIAN, M.M., Le financement des coopératives dans les pays en voie de développement. (The financing of co-operatives in the developing countries.) Révue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 1975, 181, 51-92.

Fr Developing countries
This article deals with various problems of financing co-operative activity in the developing countries. The sources of finance, different kinds of funds, the role of credit, and its difficulties are analysed. Financial help from abroad is also examined.

● Financial savings and credit institutions in rural Korea. Seoul: National Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1976. pp. 82.
En South Korea
NAERI research report series; no. 83

PICKETT, L.P., Management of co-operative credit. Geneva: ILO, 1975. pp. 100. tab., dgm., gph.
En Worldwide

RAO, V.G., PARAMJIT, M., Agricultural finance by commercial banks. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi 1980, pp. 220, bibl.
En India

Report of the Committee on Integration of Co-operative Credit Institutions. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay 1976, pp. 260, bibl.
En India

SOMMERHOFF, W.R., Financiamiento cooperativo. (Co-operative finance.) Buenos Aires: Intercoop Editora Cooperativa Ltda., 1972. pp. 100, tab.
Es Worldwide

VEMBULU, S., A study of the purpose, use and supervision of co-operative credit, 1970-1971.

En India

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

● VIGUIER, S., Crédit et coopération à Tiberi. L'introduction du nouveau système un village mauri-hausa du Niger. (Credit and co-operatives in Tiberi. The introduction of the new system in a Mauri-hausa village in Niger.) Paris, 1969. pp. 195, bibl.
Fr Niger
Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris. Diss.

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

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

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

ADEKANYE, T. O., Agricultural credit in Africa: implications of the Nigerian experience. Agricultural Administration, Vol 14, No 4, 1983, pp. 203-211.
En Nigeria

The Nigerian agricultural credit system is discussed and analyzed with particular reference to the cocoa economy of South-Western Nigeria. The problems of credit supply in the area include low producer incomes, high private lenders' interest rates and excessive administrative costs for commercial and government lending institutions. The group loans scheme has been evolved to solve these problems. The loans are to be used specifically for cocoa production. They are often made in kind in the form of such requisites as fertilizers and fungicides but sometimes in cash for hiring labour. The loans are made to group of, rather than individual, farmers in cooperatives, responsible for disbursement and repayment. A regression analysis of the group loans made by a government lending agency in the study area reveals that the farmer's age, his crop acreage and annual income are significant determinants of the credit obtained. The basic implication of the findings of this study for agricultural development in Africa is that the group loans scheme promises to be an effective method for channelling much needed production credit to small farmers. This is especially so if complementary services /timely disbursement of loans, effective research and farmer education, skilled leadership, etc./ are provided and if farm expenditures and returns are considered before loans are granted in order to effect productive use.

● AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE. Some aspects of co-operative short-term agricultural finance: a study in three areas of Gujarat. Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, 1973. pp. 80.

En India, Gujarat State
Supply of production credit through the state-aided co-operatives has been an important programme in India for the achievement of the goals of agricultural programmes included in the five-year plans of the country. However, the experience of the last two decades has shown that neither the pace of progress nor the level of efficiency of thrift and credit co-operatives has been uniform as between different federating states and even within the states. This study discusses the factors responsible for success or failure of thrift and credit co-operatives under diverse environmental situations in three agriculturally well-developed and progressive districts of Gujarat State. The efficiency of the institutions are discussed under /1/ motivational factors, /2/ technical factors, and /3/ economic factors.

● Some aspects of long - term co-operative agriculture finance. Gujarat: Vallabh Vidyanagar, 1971. pp. 176, gph. 15.

En India
Agro-Economic Research Centre, Gujarat.

● ALAM, M. F., Cost of credit from institutional sources in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol 4, No 2, 1981, pp. 51-61, 1 tab.
En Bangladesh

The paper examines, using survey data, the magnitude and extent of non-interest costs involved in obtaining loans from credit institutions, namely, the Janata Bank, the Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Bank /Central Co-operatives/, the Integrated Rural Development Programme /IRDP/ and the Bangladesh Krishi Bank /BKB/. The study identified four components of transaction costs, 1/ application fee, stamp and documents required in support of loan; 2/ form filling and writing; 3/ conveyancing or cost of travelling for loan negotiation and 4/ the cost of entertaining people who assisted in loan negotiation. "Conveyancing" and "cost of entertaining people" constitute the major portion of total costs in each of the institutions. The effective rate of interest for institutional loans stood at Tk 15.54, Tk 20.55, Tk 24.04 and Tk 21.50 respectively to the borrowers of Janata Bank, Cooperative, IRDP and BKB. It was found that non-interest cost of borrowing falls as loan size increases. Since the modal values of loans obtained by small borrowers were generally smaller than average, they incurred higher non-interest costs.

- ALAM, M. F., Factors affecting volume of agricultural credit received from selected credit institutions in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol 5, No 1/2, 1982, pp. 95-102, 3 tab.
En Bangladesh

This study, using a sample of 500 borrowers from the Janata Bank, the Central Cooperative Bank, the Integrated Rural Development Programme /now the Rural Development Board/ and the Bangladesh Krishi Bank, investigated the factors affecting the volume of credit received. Out of the four factors, credit need, quantity of land, education and financial resources of the borrower, the first three were found to have a significant positive impact on the volume of credit received, although it varied for individual credit institutions. These factors explained 53 to 59 % of the total variation in the receipt of credit.

- AMES, G. C. W. Ryots' reward; a study of production credit repayment problems of small farmers in Mysore State, India. pp. 233.

En India

Dissertation Abstracts International A34, 5, 2126 /1973/
The doctor's thesis made at University of Tennessee, 1973.

- BELLONCLE, G., Le crédit agricole dans les pays d'Afrique d'expression française au sud du Sahara. (Agricultural credit in French-speaking African countries South of the Sahara.) Rome: FAO, 1968. pp. 162.
Fr Africa

- CHAUHAN, T. R., SINGH, B., Adequacy of credit in agriculture /with special reference to cooperative credit/ Journal of Agricultural and Scientific Research, Vol 26, No 1/2, Uttar Pradesh 1984, pp. 37-41, 4 tab.,
En India

The study was designed to assess the crop loan requirements of farmers and the extent to which they have been met by the cooperative society in Midhakur Village of C.D. block Bichpuri of Agra district. The study was carried out in 90 farms for the year 1981/82. It was found that on average about 40% of the farm expenses were met by credit. Total credit requirement increased sized of farm. The percentage of credit to total spending was largest for small farms. The per acre credit gap was higher on large than on small farms.

- CHAUHAN, T. R., BALISHTER, SINGH, B., Pattern of Utilization of Cooperative Credit in Agriculture. Coop. Persp. 1982, No 2, pp. 10-18, 2 tab.
En India

Research on accessibility of cooperative credit in agriculture, and on its utilization for productive and non-productive aims, conducted in a credit cooperative in Agra district, in India. Research methods. Accessibility of credits from various sources /commercial banks, cooperatives, usurers, relatives/ depending on the size of farms and the kind of credit. Utilization of credits for productive means /seeds, fertilizers, draught animals, charges for water and borrowed equipment, hired workers / and non-productive ones.

- CHINNASWAMY, T.K., A comparative study of the agricultural credit operations of a co-operative society and a commercial bank in Gobichettipalayam Block, Coimbatore District. 1971-1972.

En India, Coimbatore District
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalya College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

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

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

- DAVIDSON, J.R., The rural credit and co-operative development project in Guatemala. Washington: Agency for International Development, 1976. pp. 51.

En Guatemala
Development Studies Program. Case Studies in Development Assistance, no 1/1976.

This project established regional co-operatives in Guatemala and a national federation to provide support services to those co-operatives. These activities produced a large and growing small farmer co-operative movement which has shown a potential for sustained growth and long-term viability. This report describes the formation of the co-operatives, the services they provide, their membership growth, and achievements. The establishment of these organizations represents the project's goals - to supply the small farmer with the means to improve the production of basic grains and food crops, to increase his income and generally to improve the quality of life in rural areas of the country.

ELHANCE, D., SHARMA, M., Role of co-operative credit in agricultural development. Bombay: Longman, 1968. pp. 144.
En India

ELHANCE, D.N., Cooperative financing for agricultural development; Seminar on Cooperative Financing for Agricultural Development with Special Reference to Rajasthan, Jodhpur 1967. Orient Longmans, Bombay 1968, pp. 169.
En India

FAO. Sacred and rural development: report on the second ad hoc consultation on the scheme for agricultural credit development held in Rome, 20-21 September, 1979. Rome, 1979. pp. 45.
En Developing countries

This is a conference report on a scheme for rural development through agricultural credit in developing countries. It discusses assistance from banks to rural low income households and rural women, and examines the setting up of regional agricultural credit associations by national financial institutions to promote training, incentive schemes, agricultural co-operatives and other projects.

GIBBONS, E.T., Groundnut credit and marketing co-operatives in the Sudan, Gezira 1961/62 to 1973/74. Nairobi: Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nairobi, 1975. pp. 26.
En Sudan

Evaluation of the operations of the Co-operative Groundnut Credit and Marketing societies during the period 1961/62 to 1973/74 and the Groundnut Credit and Marketing Union, established 1965/66. The report studies the effect of co-operatives on agricultural financial institutions: also recent developments in groundnut marketing in Sudan, with special emphasis on co-operative marketing.

GUMA, X. P., SIMELANE, V. R., Small farmer credit and small farmer attitudes toward cooperatives. Research Papers, University of Swaziland, No 8, 1982, pp. 94.
En Swaziland

The survey attempts to establish, from the farmers themselves, what they see as the factors tending to militate against the creation and sustenance of a successful cooperative movement in Swaziland. It was intended to shed light on the contentious issue of agricultural credit: in particular, to determine the extent to which, in present circumstances, credit is used by farmers on Swazi Nation land, what constraints, if any, exist in their gaining access to agricultural credit, and their attitudes toward and perceptions of the nature of agricultural credit. Chapter 1 describes the samples and methodology employed in the survey. Chapter 2 presents the findings of the survey with respect to the cooperative movement. Chapter 3 discusses the issue of agricultural credit.

ISLAM, M. A., The sample survey, "Utilization of agricultural loan by the co-operative members." Bangladesh, Co-operative Statistics and Research Organisation, Dacca, 1981, pp. 33, 52 tab.
En Bangladesh

This survey was designed to assess the socioeconomic condition of members of the Krishi Samabaya Samities /KSS/ through which cooperative loans are generally channelled/, to ascertain loan receipts and repayments, loan utilization, loan diversions, etc, 24 KSS in 12 thanas were covered by the survey which covered 1977/1978 and 1978/1979. The findings are analyzed in detail - family size of members, crop patterns, income, loan receipts, etc., problems faced by members. Repayment was found to be good despite constant fund restraints.

JOSHI, V.H. et al., (Micro-study report on co-operative credit and agricultural development with special reference to Rajkot District in Saurashtra /Gujarat State/ from 1961-62 to 1971-72.) Rajkot: Rajkot District Co-operative Union, 1976. pp. 101.
Gu India

This research work was entrusted by the District Co-operative Union to the readers in economics in consultation with the Saurashtra University. The purpose of study was to assess the progress of agricultural development and the contribution of present agricultural co-operative credit structure. Its inferences provide a guideline for the role of co-operatives in promoting the well-being of small farmers and weaker sections of society.

KHAN, A.A., GUNADASA, J.M., Small farmer credit. A case study of Edanduwawa and Talgamuwa-Attapitiya Grama Sevaka divisions in the Arli Field Laboratory, Beminiwatte, Kegalle district. Research Study Series, Agrarian Research and Training Institute, Colombo 1974, no 3, pp. 81, 38 tab.
En Sri Lanka

KHAN, M.A., Co-operatives dilemma /A study of farm credit co-operatives in the Punjab/. Lyallpur: West Pakistan Agricultural University, 1972. pp. IV, 144, dgm., tab., bibl.
En Pakistan

KULKARNI, G.B., Cooperative credit planning for agricultural cooperative development - the Indian experience. In: Open Asia Conference on Cooperative Credit and Financial Management 1976 (pub. 1977), pp. 39-58.
En India

- LeMORVAN, K. D., Peasants and peasant organizations: an organizational analysis of peasant productive and credit enterprises in Venezuela. Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Humanities and Social Sciences, 1985, Vol 45, No 9, pp. 3006.

En

Venezuela

Small peasant production and credit organizations in the Venezuelan land reform process are analyzed, their performance evaluated, the factors which influence them identified, and the behaviour and effectiveness of collective and individual small farmers' groups compared. A systems model is used to analyse individual characteristics, group level variables and environmental factors. The dependent variable in effectiveness analysis was credit recovery. Organizations demonstrated low levels of credit recovery, yields and income; severe underutilization of land and labour; and an externally dependent technological pattern. The productive environment was both unstable and uncertain. The high recovery organizations were characterized by member participation, administrative differentiation and machinery investment; the low recovery organizations showed both internal and external solidarity, collective organizations showed high member participation; while the small farmers' groups were individualistic. Each organization had both an internal and external behavioural pattern, the former linked to member participation and administration, and the latter to political parties and trade unions. Members of the collective and high recovery organizations showed higher internal orientation and self-efficacy, while the other two groups showed strong external orientation and dependency. These different orientations reflect the cultural and social characteristics of the members, either as traditional or transitional peasants. The most important external variables appear to be the policies and influence of the state and the technical assistance programmes, and the strategies adopted by the members were products of the social dynamics of the system and the characteristics of each group.

- MILLER, C. J., LADMAN, J. R., Factors Impeding Credit use in Small-Farm Households in Bolivia. Journal of Development Studies, London, 1977, 1983, pp. 522-538.

En

Bolivia

ISSN: 0022-0388

Article on obstacles impeding the use of institutional agricultural credit by peasant farmers in Bolivia - attempts to develop a theoretical framework; based on a 1977 sample survey of 699 small farm households, finds farm size, high transaction costs, excessive paperwork, Indian language barrier remoteness from formal institutions, etc., as factors inhibiting borrowing from agricultural banks, credit cooperatives and commercial banks; outlines agricultural policy suggestions.

- MENAMKAT, A. Developmental problems and the role of credit co-operatives in Indian agriculture /A study covering four five-year plans/ European University Papers. Series V, Economica. 1975, 101 pp. 410.

En

India

ISBN 3-261-01603-5

The objectives of this study are 1/to point out the flaws, if any, in the agricultural policies and programmes that have been adopted in the course of the 5-year plans up to 1970-71, 2/to determine the problems that still plague the agricultural sector, and 3/to formulate a sound strategy for agricultural development in the light of the past failures and present problems. Part I deals with agriculture in general. Part II, which deals with agricultural credit co-operatives, grows out of the strategy proposed in Part I; it gives a historical view and treats the operational and juridical structure of agricultural credit co-operatives. In a final chapter of Part II the role of agricultural credit co-operatives is assessed and suggestions made for such modifications in their operations and policies as will suit the proposed agricultural strategy.

- MSAMBICHAKA, L. A. MABLE, R. B. M. Agricultural credit and the development of ujamaa villages in Tanzania. ERB paper 74.10 Dar es Salaam; University of Dar es Salaam, Economic Research Bureau, 1974. p. 40.

En

Tanzania

- NAIDU, V.T., Farm credit and co-operatives in India. Vora Bombay, 1968, pp. 237, Bibl.

En

India

- NATARAJAN, B., Effectiveness of cooperative credit for agricultural production. New Delhi 1972, pp. 396.

En

India

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

En India

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

● NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH. Effectiveness of co-operative credit for agricultural production. New Delhi: National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1972, pp. XII. + 396, tab, appendices, index.

En India

This is a study of selected agricultural co-operative credit societies in the Indian states of Bihar, Gujarat and Mysore, which was sponsored in 1969 by the Department of Co-operation in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As in many other developing regions, the findings highlight a range of critical shortcomings in the operation of co-operatives: weak membership training and motivation, substandard financial management, and restricted scope of co-operative activities. The study emphasises the vital role, long-term finance has to play in establishing a suitable social and economic environment for co-operative development. This is particularly the case if the farmer co-operator is to gain maximum benefit from the public investment already made in the rural infrastructure.

● OLUDINU, O. L., FABIYI, Y. L., The mobilisation of credit for agricultural development in Anambra State, Nigeria. Savings and Development, Vol 7, No 4, 1983, pp. 379-393, 6 tab.
En, fr Nigeria

The study assesses the performance of farmers obtaining credit and identifies some of the constraints on mobilization of funds, especially group loans, in Anambra State. Data were collected from 70 farmers, and from government officials. The Anambra cooperative Financing Agency is discussed in detail. It is found that so far loans have not produced the expected favourable impact on either farmers' incomes or output. Loans have been difficult to obtain, inadequate, and untimely. The study recommends adequate and timely supply of credit so that farmers can expand their scale of farm operation and introduce supplementary enterprises to increase labour use and promote steady income flow. Government should intensify extension activities and encourage the formation of farmers' councils.

● NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION (NERARACA). Technical Workshop on Lending to Agricultural Cooperatives and Farmers' Groups, Loan Guarantees and Loan Recovery, Rabat, Morocco, 15-18 January, 1979. Rabat, 1979. pp. 30.

En Morocco

This paper summarizes recommendations regarding lending to farmers' co-operatives, loan securities and loan recovery. The main conclusions regarding lending were that lending to groups of farmers can simplify a bank's operations but that banks can only lend to the small farm sector through co-operatives where the co-operative movement is strong, and that better terms should be granted to co-operatives where they are used for channeling loans and other services to small farmers.

● PANY, R. K., Institutional credit for agriculture in India. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi 1985, pp. 104.

En India

The main objectives of the study were: 1/ to assess agricultural credit requirements of cultivators in Orissa; 2/ to examine the changes in supply and direction of institutional credit; 3/ to investigate the pattern of utilization and repayment of such credit; and 4/ to examine the deficiencies of institutional credit and suggest measures to strengthen the state's institutional credit structure. The credit institutions in the study cover only cooperatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks. The study is mainly based on secondary data and covers the period 1967/69-1978/79. The state's credit supply is found to be inadequate. In the case of production credit, inadequacy is reflected in a credit gap, while in the case of investment credit, no such credit gap was found at the microlevel. The distribution pattern of both cooperative and bank credit has been in favour of small and marginal farmers.

● PATEL, R. K., GANGWAR, A. C., Acquisition and credit requirements for crop production in dry farming areas of Haryana. Indian Cooperative Review, Vol 20, No 2, 1982, pp. 161-167, 4 tab.

En India

The study examines 1/ the existing pattern of credit acquisition, 2/ the credit requirements of optimum farm plans, and 3/ the problems faced by farmers in acquiring loans from cooperative credit societies. Two blocks from Rohatak district, representing the dry farming region in Haryana, were selected. Based on size of holdings 105 farmers were categorized into three groups; small /70/, medium /20/, and large /13/. The data were collected through personal interviews. Linear programming was used to analyze the data. The analysis shows that 1/ on all size groups irrigated land was only a small fraction of the holding size, 2/ capital available for cultivation was quite scarce and family size was large, 3/ about 80 % of farmers borrowed crop loans from cooperative societies which provided credit in cash and kind, 4/ credit needs of all size groups has increased with the adoption of improved technology, 5/ credit given to farmers in cash was inadequate, 6/ the cost of credit in kind was high. Suggestions include /I/ farmers need to be educated in loan acquisition, /II/ simplifying the procedures for assessing and advancing credit through these societies, and /III/ providing consumption loans for meeting emergency needs of the rural poor.

PATTISON, R. V. Small farmer credit; a case study of four villages near Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, pp. 226.

En Mexico

Dissertation Abstracts International A 34, 7, 3657 /1974/. The doctor's thesis made at University of Colorado, 1973. The analysis is based on a district study in 1970 of a random sample of ejidal farmers in four selected villages near Guadalajara, Mexico. Implications of the study are: 1/ the involvement of governmental institutions within a village credit system improves the functioning of the system by providing forms of credit complementary to the moneylender 2/ government banks should attach priority to those villages with monopolistic conditions in the informal credit market, so as to have wider impact in rural Mexico.

RAHMAN, M., Genesis of agricultural co-operative credit societies in India. Bookrays Publishers, Agra 1977, pp. 86, bibl.

En India

RAM, C. B., KALLA, J. C., Appraisal of investment viability of a dairy development co-operative federation in North-Western India. India Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol 38, No 1, 1983, pp. 62-76, 5 tab.

En India

The study investigates, analyzes and documents the economic and financial viability of investment by the Dairy Development Co-operative Federation in milk procurement, transport, processing and marketing activities in a milk-surplus state of North-Western India. Data were collected from the four milk plants in the study federation. Both financial and economic analysis are applied. The results indicated that despite a relatively low payback period, the case federation was characterized by low economic and financial viability. Extrapolation of benefit cost ratios under alternative assumptions registered a stronger degree of economic and financial viability for the case Federation. Finally, upon juxtaposition of social benefits, the ex post performance of even the marginally viable members of the Federation merited positive consideration. The study revealed the need for cost minimization of management functions like procurement, processing and marketing and product-mix decisions to facilitate positive temporal growth of net benefits for the case Federation.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. Role of co-operative credit in increasing farm production: a survey report. Bombay, 1974. pp. X, 214, statistical tab.

En India

Survey report on the role of credit co-operatives in increasing agricultural production in India - compares two groups of farmers, one members of co-operatives availing of credit, and the other non members in the terms of farm business, debt and borrowing as well as expenditure.

SANTHANAM, G., A comparative study of the agricultural credit operations of a co-operative society and a commercial bank in Kovilpatty Block, Tirunelveli District. 1971-1972.

En India, Tirunelveli District

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY. Aspects of long term co-operative agricultural finance /A study of two areas in Gujarat/. Vallabh Vidyanagar, 1971. pp. VI, 176.

En India, Gujarat

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar Gujarat, India.

SATHAYANAYANA, E., Need to reactivate credit cooperatives. Department of Statistics, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. Kurukshetra, Vol 22, No 8, 1984, pp. 16-19, 5 tab.

En India

The article discusses a micro-level study conducted during 1981/82 in Chittoor District, Rayalaseema, to evaluate the working of credit cooperatives. A multi-staged stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select a sample of primary agricultural credit societies and the borrowing members. 60 members from three different regions were selected for the study. Working capital requirements were found to be influenced by size of holding, irrigation ratio and cropping pattern. Analysis of credit sources indicated that the percentage participation of institutional agencies in the total credit requirements of the farmers was only satisfactory in the central region. The repayment of loans was influenced by farm size and farm business.

SAXENA, M.P., Survey of agricultural cooperative credit societies in Mauritius. National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi 1979, pp. 158.

En Mauritius

SCHLUTER, M.G.G. PARIKH, O. G. The interaction of co-operative credit and uncertainty in small farmer adoption of the new cereal varieties. Artha-Vikas, Vallabh Vidyanagar. 11, 2, 31-48 /1974/.

En

India

The role of co-operative credit in the adoption of High Yielding Varieties /HYV/ by small farmers is examined, based on data collected from a sample of 225 farmers in Mehsana district of north Gujarat and 120 farmers in Surat district of South Gujarat in 1969-70 and 1971-72 respectively. It is argued that profitability and some degree of certainty are preconditions for small farmers to decide to adopt HYV and that co-operative credit is a significant factor in determining the ability to adopt. The survey data are used to fit a linear regression function with acreage under HYV as the dependent variable and the availability of co-operative credit as one of the independent variables. The regression coefficient for availability of co-operative credit is found to be high for a highly uncertain rice crop, showing the importance of co-operative credit for adoption. For a less uncertain wheat crop neither the value of assets nor availability of co-operative credit is positively related to adoption.

SHARMA, R.D., A comparative evaluation of the role of co-operatives and commercial banks in farm financing. Indian Co-operative Review 1973, Vol 10, no 2, pp. 187-203.

En

India

SINGH, A., Financing of small farmers /a study in a long-term credit/. Lucknow: Co-operative Training College, 1976. pp. 11-48.

En

India

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

STOCKHAUSEN J., Zur Finanzierung von landwirtschaftlichen Kreditgenossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern. (Financing by farmers' credit co-operatives in developing countries.) Zeitschrift für Agrarpolitik und Landwirtschaft, Hamburg, 53, 2, 310-327, (1975), stat., tab., ref.

De

Tunisia, India, Turkey, Kenya

The article discusses the importance of an adequate supply of capital, for farmers' co-operatives to ensure the development of agriculture in the developing countries. There are several possibilities for increasing the capital stock by self-financing or using external capital. The methods of supporting farmers' credit co-operatives presently in use in selected developing countries are also discussed.

Effectiveness of co-operative credit for agricultural production.

New Delhi: National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1971. pp. 393, gph. 50.

En

India

Co-operative credit for agricultural development. Third Asian Conference on Agricultural Credit and Co-operatives. New Delhi, Bombay 1977, pp. 24.

En

India

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

En, fr

Africa

Stanford University, Cal.

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

CREDIT UNIONS

BUNCIE, N., Credit unions in the South Pacific. London: University of London Press, 1969. pp. 254.
En South Pacific

GÖRICKE, F.V., KIRSCH, O.C., Spar- und Darlehensgenossenschaften in ausgewählten Ländern Ostafrikas - Äthiopien, Kenia, Tansania, Sambia (Credit unions in selected countries of East Africa - Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.) 1976. pp. 147.
De West Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia
Forschungsstelle für Internationale Agrarentwicklung, Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg.

KIRSCH, O.C., GÖRICKE, F.V., Scope and impact of the credit union movement in selected African countries. Mainz: V. Hase und Koehler Verlag, 1977. pp. 152.

En Africa
ISBN 3-7758-0949-X

The monograph results from two project appraisal missions carried out by staff members of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg on behalf of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Bonn. The reports seek to evaluate credit union movements in Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, and Ethiopia, and to comment on the actual and potential contribution which this branch of the co-operative movement can make towards rural development. The country papers describe the different strategies formulated to deal with special national problems. A further part of the study describes the organization, aims and activities of the Pan-African Association of Credit Unions.

KIRSCH, O.C., KROKER, D., Spar- und Darlehensvereine in ausgewählten Ländern Westafrikas - Kamerun, Ghana (Credit unions in selected countries of West-Africa - Cameroun, Ghana.) 1975. pp. 70.
De Cameroun, Ghana
Forschungsstelle für Internationale Agrarentwicklung, Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg

MUENKNER, H.H., Credit union development in Africa. Mainz: Hase und Koehler, 1978. pp. 167.
En Africa
English series no. 4

This is the compilation of conference papers outlining the activities of the African Savings Co-operative and Credit Co-operative Association. It covers 1976 to 1980 development planning goals, legal aspects, by-laws, financial management, capital needs, role of ILO, etc. and discusses affiliation with the international co-operative movement, rural development, co-operative educational schemes. Conferences were held in Accra from 4th to 8th of July 1977, Monrovia from 23th to 29th of August 1976 and Nairobi from 7th to 11th of March 1977.

● SONGSORE, J., Co-operative credit unions as instruments of regional development: The example of N.W. Ghana. Occasional Paper, Centre for Development Studies, University College of Swansea, No 18, 1982, pp. 36, 14 tab.
ISBN 0-86094-118-3
En Ghana

The study attempts to evaluate the role of credit unions as an alternative and potentially more viable source of institutional credit for development in the N.W. region of Ghana. It also attempts to unravel some of the prevailing tensions between different interest groups as to whom should benefit and in what degree from the capital resources of the institutions. The implications of the prevailing contradictions for genuine regional transformation as opposed to the reinforcement of existing hierarchies is also evaluated. It is demonstrated, with the use of empirical data, that the credit union organization has not only insinuated itself into the new social relations of production which were encouraged by the colonial order but advanced the development of these class relations.

COOPERATIVE BANKING

CHOUBEY, B.N., Principles and practices of co-operative banking in India. London: Asia Publishing House, 1968. pp. 344.
En India

ELAVIA, B.H., The study of land development banking in Gujarat. Baroda: Department of Co-operation, Faculty of Commerce, M.S. University of Baroda, 1979. pp. 151.

En India

This is a systematic empirical study of co-operative land development banking of co-operative land development banking in Gujarat. It covers the period from 1960-61 to 1972-73 and has got seven well defined objectives: 1/ the author traces origin of the co-operative land development banking in Gujarat, 2/ examines the organization and management of Gujarat State C.L.D. Bank, 3/ assesses the Bank's working capital, 4/ appraises L.T. credit advanced to farmers, 5/ compares inter-district credit levels for finding out hindrances to growth of credit, 6/ evaluates the Bank's policy towards marginal farmers and 7/ analyses the Bank's lending performance in the backward areas of the State.

HAROON, F., The federalisation of cooperative banking in Pakistan and Rural Cooperatives in Punjab Province. Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands, 1986, No 103, pp. 54, 9 tab., ISBN 90-6490-020-5

En

Pakistan

The paper studies the changes in cooperative banking introduced by the government of Pakistan in 1976. It established a Federal Bank for Cooperatives and thus brought cooperative finance under direct federal control for the first time. The study shows how these changes have affected rural cooperatives in Punjab. Punjab province is highlighted primarily to show that this case study is important enough to be ascribed wider validity that goes beyond provincial boundaries. The paper also evaluates the impression that attaining direct federal control over cooperative finance was motivated by one or more of the following: 1/ predominantly political considerations which disregarded the adverse effects of taking control of the cooperative institutions and the movement; 2/ the desire to assume direct authority over finance available in the cooperative sector of the economy, in order to transfer the large resources held by the Punjab cooperatives to other provinces, notably Sind; 3/ a desire to wrest control over cooperative finance from the traditional rural elite and to create a new elite by exercising patronage; and 4/ a straightforward desire to strengthen and intensify the development role of co-operative finance. The overpowering influence of administrative considerations which result in the bureaucratic take over of what were originally conceived as „popular“ socioeconomic institutions, the subordination of these to the overriding political interests, and the consequent replication of the class and power structures in the character of these institutions are examined.

KULKARNI, G.B., Credit planning in cooperative banks (in India). In: Open Asian Conference on Cooperative Credit and Financial Management 1976 (pub. 1977), pp. 57-63.

En

India

LEWINSKY, A., Las cooperativas frente a la competencia. (The co-operatives against the competence). Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 1978, 1, 33-40.

En

Latin America

This article gives general remarks on the study of the co-operative bank and credit. Especially it concerns the co-operatives in the Latin America. It explains also different systems of the co-operative's banks in the Latin America. This article gives also the history of these banks. At the end it gives proposals for this system as an instrument of the development of co-operative forms - "bancos, con una diferencia".

LOGANATHAN, C., Development savings banks and the Third World - A tool for the diffusion of economic power. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. pp. 180.

En

Developing countries

OJO, A.T., Co-operative banking in a developing economy: relevance of the Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch models. In: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies. Year book of agricultural co-operation 1979. Oxford: Plunkett Foundation of Co-operative Studies, 1980. pp. 143-170.

En

Africa, Nigeria

ISBN 0-85042-028-8

This article reviews the nature of co-operative banking in a number of countries and appraises co-operative banking operations in Nigeria. From this appraisal the extent to which co-operative banking in Nigeria has conformed to the Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch models is examined. The relevance of the two models, which were based on the need to fill certain "financial gaps" is highlighted with regard to the need to promote economic development in a developing country.

PAUW, E.J., Bankwesen in Ostafrika. (Banks in East Africa.) Afrika Studien 35. München: Weltforum Verlag, 1969. pp. 278.

De

East Afrika

IFO - Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, München.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

The citations included in this section reflect samples of experience from Africa, Asia and Latin America, with a more comprehensive reflection of the experience in Asia. Most of the Asian citations reflect the work of persons related to the International Cooperative Alliance regional office in that region and the fact that almost 65% of the consumer cooperatives in developing countries are to be found in this region.

The fact that no citation carries a date after 1979 suggests that there has evidently been a diminution of research interest in questions related to consumer cooperatives. Perhaps the time has come for a survey study to be made of consumer cooperatives which would examine the effectiveness and usefulness of this type of cooperative as a way of addressing the consumer needs of persons in developing countries. By now the consumer cooperative movements in certain countries should have matured to the point where some relevant judgments could be posited regarding such questions.

ANANGISYE, E.M., Co-operative shops in Africa. London: Trans-
africa, 1977. pp. 97.

En

Africa, South of Sahara

This is a monograph on the role of the rural consumer co-operatives in Africa South of the Sahara. It presents the discussions on the possibility of co-operative villages, the principles and operation of co-ops, the goal of consumer unity and suggests that co-operatives are the best way of taking over retail trade - smoothly and effectively.

ARVIDSSON, R., DANDAPANI, S., Consumer co-operative
movement in India /an appraisal/. Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-
East Asia, 1971. pp. 192.

En

India

DANDAPANI, S., ARVIDSSON, R., Consumer movements in a
few selected countries in Asia - some socio-administrative aspects. Annals
of Public and Co-operative Economy, Liège. 42, 3, 219-228, tab., (1971.)

En, Fr, De

Asia

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

En

Developing countries

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

Consumer co-operation in South-East Asia. New Delhi: ICA
Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1976.

En

Asia, South-East

The book contains the papers presented at the Open Asian
Conference in Consumer's Co-operation held in October 1974
in Malaysia and the resolutions adopted at the conference.
The papers presented discuss the quantitative aspect of the
movement in various countries.

Readings in consumer cooperation, ICA, Asia Pub. House, New York
1972, pp. 178.

En

Asia

Report on ICA/SCC pro-seminars in Botswana and Nigeria 1978-79 on Consumer Co-operative Development, by ICA Moshi.
Stockholm, 1979. pp. 124.

En Nigeria

KERBS, H., Consumer co-operatives and developing countries.
Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1968. pp. 44.

En Worldwide

KLEMAN, P., Die Leistungsfähigkeit der chilenischen Konsumgenossenschaften. (The efficiency of Chilean consumer co-operatives.)
1970.

De Chile
Instituto de Cooperativismo, Universidad Católica de Chile,
Santiago de Chile.

KLEMANN, R.B., Las Cooperativas de Consumo en Chile. (The consumer co-operatives in Chile.) Santiago, 1972. pp. 206.

Es Chile

Centro de Estudios Cooperativos de Universidad Católica de Chile /CECUC/, Santiago de Chile.

LOUIS, R., Situation and problems of consumer co-operatives in developing countries. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 1974. 1, 5-28.

En, Fr, Es Developing countries

This article gives the general information on the history and present state of consumers' co-operatives in developing countries. It covers their role in the distribution of consumer goods and the main difficulties arising in this type of activity, the problems of internal management and the development of consumer co-operatives, the lack of proper organization and structure the main measures and current efforts taken to solve the problems of consumer co-operatives in developing countries: planning, co-ordination by the government, worker unions and co-operatives, information, education, encouraging of local production etc.

Report on evaluation of consumer co-operatives. Planning Commission, Programme Evaluation Organisation, New Delhi 1967, pp. 120.

En India

Reports on development of consumer co-operatives - problems and methods. Swedish Co-operative Centre, Stockholm. Stockholm 1979, pp. 95.

En Africa

MADJALANI, H., Relations entre coopératives agricoles et co-opératives de consommation. Etude de cas au Liban. (Relations between agricultural co-operatives and consumer co-operatives. A case study of Lebanon) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.

Fr Lebanon

TAIMNI, K.K., Studies in retailing, consumers' cooperation and public distribution system. Harshad Prakashan, Poona 1975, pp. 201, bibli.

En India

WORKER PRODUCTIVE (INDUSTRIAL) COOPERATIVES

The citations noted in this section include several which deal with the general nature and role of industrial cooperatives. There are few, however, which reflect specific research related to such broad themes or to the variety of types of non-agricultural production cooperatives.

COPAC, ILO and UNIDO have discussed the feasibility of doing a survey of industrial cooperatives in developing countries, a step which could be of some usefulness in identifying numbers and types of such cooperatives. It could also help-identify problems and needs which might be the subject of more in-depth analyses.

Two citations (Gudmundsson, International Labour Office/1978) are of note because of their focus on industrial cooperatives as vehicles for meeting the economic and social needs of disabled persons.

ARTERBURN, Y. J., The loom of independence: silkwearing cooperatives in Kanchipuram. Studies in sociology and social anthropology, New Delhi, India; Hindustan Publishing Company, 1982, pp. 205.36 tab.
En India

This case study is concerned with what makes cooperatives succeed rather than fail. It is based on fieldwork in Kanchipuram /in Tamil Nadu/ from January to December 1971. The everyday life of silk handloom weavers is analyzed as a backdrop to their successful fight for greater control of their work life through cooperatives. The analysis includes social relationship, economic organization, and politics and the cooperatives.

AVNI, G. et al., (Integration of industry in the Moshav.)
Tel Aviv: Ministry of Agriculture, 1972, pp. 115 + 122.
He Israel

BENECKE, D.W., Las Cooperativas de produccion artesanal en Chile. (Artisanal production co-operatives in Chile.) Serie Estudios No 2, Santiago de Chile: Instituto de Cooperativismo, Universidad Católica de Chile, 1969, pp. 153.
Es Chile
Centro de Estudios Cooperativos de la Universidad Católica de Chile (CEDUC)

La coopération de production et l'industrialisation du Tiers Monde. (Workers' production co-operatives and the Third World.) Paris, Confédération Générale des Sociétés Coopératives de Production, n.d. pp. 80.
Fr Worldwide

GUDMUNDSSON, J., Cooperatives of Disabled Persons. A Guide for Promotion and Organization. Draft. Joint publication of the Committee for the Promotion of ILO to Cooperatives (COPAC), and the Trust Fund of the UN International Year of Disabled Persons. COPAC Secretariat, Rome, November 1984, pp. 156.
En Worldwide

Contents: Global problem of disability, unemployment, rehabilitation and vocational training, cooperatives of disabled persons, disabled persons and cooperative approach, guidelines for starting and organizing a cooperative for disabled persons, bibliography, directory.

ICHEBOUDÉNE, L., Armée et développement, les coopératives industrielles de l'Armée en Algérie. (The Army and development: the industrial co-operatives of the Army in Algeria.) Paris: Centre de Recherches Co-opératives, Diss. 1974, pp. 367, app.
Fr Algeria

The author declares that he has focussed his interest mostly on the share of the Algerian army in the socio-economic activities of the country, a share expressed in the setting up and operation of industrial army co-operatives. The study has been based on oral evidence, documents and interviews. The first part of the study is devoted to the historical evolution of co-operatives: the ANP /National People's Army/ and national progress from the military club to the co-operative, the co-operatives' work aimed at industrial development. The second part deals with industrial co-operatives and development: organization of production and markets, financial management, the members of the DNC/ANP /National Board of Co-operatives of the National People's Army/, membership and the problems related to it. In conclusion, the author asks several questions concerning the results of management, the legal status of these co-operatives and the overall prospects of their development.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND UNDP inter-regional seminar on the organization and development of work co-operatives in the field of folk and artistic handicrafts and cottage industry, Warsaw/Cracow, Poland, 4 to 22 September 1977: final report. Geneva, 1978. pp. 114.

En Developing countries

ISBN 92-2-102002-9

This is a conference report on the development of handicraft production co-operatives in developing countries. It presents the CEPALIA model of a craftsmanship system and cottage industry in Poland, and covers planning, administrative aspects, financing, working conditions, quality control, the employment of the handicapped workers, wage payment system, marketing activities and export facilities, etc., and includes the role of ILO technical assistance in co-operative development and handicraft promotion.

Report on the ILO/SIDA African regional seminar on the organization of co-operatives for handicapped persons, Teheran, 28 May - 8 June 1978. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1978. pp. 151.

En Developing countries

This is a report on the organization and development of handicapped workers co-operatives in Africa countries. It comprises papers relating to employment policy, vocational rehabilitation and employment creation, vocational rehabilitation workshops.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Report to the government of the Yemen Arab Republic on a national plan for co-operative assistance to the handicraft trades of the Yemen Arab Republic. Geneva, 1979. pp. 71.

En Yemen Arab Republic

ISBN 92-2-102131-9

This is a consultant's report on the development of handicraft co-operatives in Yemen. It presents the findings of a survey of craftsmanship and cottage industry, and covers distribution network, marketing facilities, labour intensiveness of craft products, the occupational structure of production co-operatives, etc., and includes recommendations for handicraft promotion through the development of marketing co-operatives, etc.

MATHUR, S.C., Industrial co-operatives - a control study.

En India

This is an unpublished dissertation for a diploma in co-operative development overseas, Loughborough University, Loughborough, 1972.

SMALL INDUSTRIES EXTENSION TRAINING INSTITUTE. Case studies on industrial co-operatives. New Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1972. pp. 227, tab., gph.

En India

PANDEY, B.D., Select bibliography on workers productive and industrial co-operatives. New Delhi: ICA Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1973. pp. 59.

En Asia
Special Bibliography Series 7.

THEMISTOCLI, K., Industrial co-operation: A bibliography. Rome: International Committee of Workers Co-operative Productive and Artisanal Societies, 1978. pp. 61.

En, Fr United Kingdom
International Co-operative Alliance, London

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION. Nature and role of industrial co-operatives in industrial development, 1969. pp. 154.

En Worldwide

VANIK, J., Co-operative of work at the crossroads of history. Ithaca: Cornell Self-management Research Co-operative, 1978. pp. 34.

En Worldwide

This is a conference paper on ideological aspects regarding development of production co-operatives. It contrasts philosophy relating to capitalism, marxism and christianity with respect to their potential impact on social development, income distribution, educational systems, etc. in context with co-operative movements. The conference was held in Rome from 25th till 28th of October 1978.

WRIGHT, D.H., Co-operatives and community, the theory and practice of producer co-operatives. London: Bedford Square Press, 1979. pp. 118.

En Worldwide

HOUSING COOPERATIVES

The fact that the citations identified in this section all date from the 1970's and that most deal with broad policy and operational issues associated with housing cooperatives suggests that that period was a time of theoretical speculation which presumably has led to specific developments in the intervening years. There are no citations, however, which report on such activity which may have taken place in developing countries.

Two cooperative organizations engaged in international development related to cooperative housing (Cooperative Housing Foundation/USA and DESVOS/FRG) are the specialist organizations in this field. The general information base regarding cooperative housing could be enhanced if one or both of these organizations would summarize and analyze their experience and reflect on problems and needs for the future. They could also assess the degree to which cooperatives have proven to be a relevant model for meeting housing needs in developing countries, particularly for families of limited means.

DIGBY, M., Co-operative housing. Oxford: The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1978.

En Malaysia, Chile

Housing and communities facilities in integrated rural development: a co-operative approach. Prepared for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Rural Housing, New York, May 17-22, 1976. Foundation for Co-operative Housing, FCH International Inc, Washington 1976, pp. 17.

En Developing countries

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE. REGIONAL OFFICE AND EDUCATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA. Cooperative Union of Malaysia. Readings in cooperative housing. Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1973, pp. 161.

En South-East Asia

This is a compilation of selected conference papers on the development of housing cooperatives in South East Asia. It covers the planning and implementation of housing schemes, the role of credit cooperatives, government policy, cost saving factors in residential construction, legal aspects, financing etc.

LEWIN, A. C. Self help housing through co-operatives: prospects and problems for urban Africa. Köln: Priv. Print., 1976, p. XI, 313, bibl., dgm., ref., stat., tab.

En Africa

Study report on self help housing co-operatives in urban area in Africa South of Sahara - discussed the organizational framework, planning, self financing, founding, constructing and administrative aspects of housing co-operatives, with special reference to low income households.

NAIK, D.D., Practices of housing co-operatives, Bombay:
Bombay Law House, 1972. pp. VII, 324.

En

Worldwide

Comments on legislations and policies dealing with the administrative and financial aspects of co-operatives, the membership regulations, the housing standards applicable to co-operatives, etc., and includes a brief comparative study of the experiences of some developed countries.

PUGH, C., Co-operation, co-ownership, voluntary social housing finance policies and widening possibilities. Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy, Liège, 48, 3, 343-369 /1977/.

En

Worldwide

This essay shows the use and significance of cooperation, co-ownership and self-help in modern housing policy development. A voluntary housing movement can have a role in breaking up a traditional dualism in housing policies and widening choice in tenure and in development. On the other hand, the essay also shows that a commitment to cooperation and co-ownership can be generally effective only if financing and organization are adequately designed. This note of caution should not act as a deterrent. Taking a broad perspective view of social and economic change, the co-determination, co-operation and co-ownership ideas are beginning to influence industrial organizations even beyond continental Europe.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

Co-operative housing for Africa. Meeting on Technical and Social problems of urbanisation Addis Abeba, 8-23 January 1969. E/CN.14/Hou/20.
New York: ECOSOC, 1969.

En

Africa

OTHER TYPES OF COOPERATIVES

Citations covering forestry cooperatives (5), insurance cooperatives (1), rural electric cooperatives (6), and medical services (3) are included in this section. In the case of forestry and rural electric cooperatives the citations reflect a variety of national experiences with these types of cooperatives. A summary and analysis of these could contribute perspective on the importance and relevancy of the cooperative mode of organization in these fields. Also, at a time when emphasis is being placed on privatization of state and parastatal enterprises, a study of the relevancy of electric cooperatives as a way of providing this type of public service in the energy field could be a useful step.

The one citation dealing with insurance cooperatives is fairly date (1976) and focuses only on Asia, making it of limited value for generalization. The Cooperative Insurance Development Bureau of the International Cooperative Insurance Federation recently observed its 25th anniversary of assistance to cooperative insurance programs in developing countries. The experience of this organization should be relevant for those cooperative movements interested in entering the insurance field.

The three citations regarding medical services cooperatives are suggestive of the types of activity in which cooperatives have engaged albeit on a limited basis. The OCA citation includes a number of Latin American countries in its purview. The Chong and Patel citations deal with China and India respectively.

FORESTRY COOPERATIVES

BENECKE, D., El sistema cooperativo en América Latina y su aplicación en el sector forestal (The co-operative movement in Latin America and its application in forestry.) Santiago: Universidad Católica de Chile, 1973.

Es

Latin America

The Author considers that the reason for the foundation of co-operatives in Latin America should be sought in dualism and marginality, in the charitable motives of their founders, the imitation of European experience and ideological foundations. Very seldom a co-operative is founded on the initiative of its members. With such alien influences the genuine co-operative features /the identity criterion, self-government, etc./ are only partly coherent, and as a result, the possible contribution of co-operatives to the economic and social development of the country is attained with considerable difficulties. After analysing the mentioned correlations the Author demonstrates the possible functions in the domain of co-operation taking as an example the timber processing industry. He points to the basic difficulties facing this sector of the economy.

● CHRISTIANSEN, P.H., Las cooperativas forestales a nivel comunitario, Estudio de tres casos: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras. (Forestry cooperatives at community level. Three case studies: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras.) FAO, Rome 1979, pp. 29-107, 7 tab.

Es

Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras

DIGBY, M., EDWARDSON, T.E., Organization of forestry co-operatives. London, 1976. pp. III, 250, III, and statistical tab.

En

Worldwide

Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, Oxford
Monograph on the organization of forestry co-operatives - covers forest policy, co-operation in the field of forest conservation, etc., and includes a survey of forests by countries.
ISBN 0-85042-010-5

LO, S. L., A study on the organization of forest cooperative management in Taiwan. Quarterly Journal of Chinese Forestry, Vol 13, No 3, 1980, pp. 1-24.
En Taiwan

Data from 10 forest cooperatives /obtained from county government/ and 344 stockholders of co-operatives were collected from July 1978 to March 1979. Cooperatives were found to exist on 2 scales - consisting of more than 500 or about 100 forest owners. Working capital was made up primarily of stocks from forest owners, loans from public and private institutions and government grants. About 63% of stockholders were farmers with their own land management activities. Data on the elasticity of factors of production /land, labour and capital inputs/ indicated that some cooperatives /with an aggregate elasticity of more than 1/ will encourage investment programmes.

MURANJAN, S.W., Impact of some policies of the Forest Development Corporation on the working of the forest Labourers' Co-operatives (India). Pune, India, N. Rath. Artha vijñana: - journal of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. 1980, v. 22 (4), pp. 485-511.

En India

ISSN 0004-3559

INSURANCE COOPERATIVE

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

En Asia

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

MEDICAL SERVICES COOPERATIVES

CHANG, W., Co-operative medical service is fine: how the rural co-operative medical system works in Changwei Prefecture, Shantung Province. Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1978, pp. 76.
En China

ORGANIZACION DE LAS COOPERATIVAS DE AMERICA. Las cooperativas de servicios medicos. (The co-operatives of medical services.) San Juan: OCA, 1971. No pag.

Es Latin America

PATIL, B.P., Case for district co-operative hospitals. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi. 8, 4, 551-556, (1971.)

En India

Outline of historical development of health co-operatives in India. The principles of functioning of a typical co-operative hospital.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION COOPERATIVES

CRUZAT, G., Las Cooperativas de electrificación rural en Chile. (Rural electrification co-operatives in Chile.) Serie Estudios No 4, Santiago de Chile: Instituto de Cooperativismo Universidad Católica de Chile, 1969. pp. 134.

Es Chile

DENTON, F.H., Lighting up the countryside. The story of electric cooperatives in the Philippines. Development Academy of the Phil. 08

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. Las cooperativas de Electrificación en Argentina, Chile y Estados Unidos. (Electricity co-operatives in Argentina, Chile and the United States.) Washington, D.C.: Organization of American States, 1972. pp. 103, ill., tab.
Es Argentina, Chile

PATEL, S.M., GUPTA, V.K., KOTHARI, K.B., Rural electric co-operative: Kodinar. Ahmedabad: Indian Institute of Management, 1968. pp. 187.
En India

ROSS, J.E., Co-operative rural electrification, case studies in Latin America. New York: Praeger, 1972. pp. 343.
En Latin America

SAUNDERS, J., DAVIS, J.M., MOSES, G.C., ROSS, J.E., Rural electrification and development: social and economic impact in Costa Rica and Colombia. Westview Press, Boulder 1978, pp. 180, 33 tab.
En Costa Rica, Colombia

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COOPERATIVES:
MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Given the consensus that cooperative management is crucial to the success of any cooperative which has passed beyond its early organizational stages, one must be struck by the fact that there are not more analytical studies reflected in the citations for this section. There are a number of overview reports and publications discussing cooperative management but these do not appear necessarily to have relied upon empirical studies as the bases for their observations.

There is some indication, in the several citations referencing activity under the FAO AMSAC program (Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives) (Apeeah, Bulegi and FAO), that FAO is undertaking to address this issue in a systematic way in regard to agricultural cooperatives

The lack of citations regarding Latin America, where the cooperative experience is generally older than in Africa and Asia (to which most of the citations refer) leads one to suspect that there is need for a more comprehensive examination of the issues associated with the unique management skills required in cooperative enterprises.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. ACIDI-FAO-BCOD Workshop for improving management systems for small farmer rice co-operatives. Manila, the Philippines, March 5-10, 1979. Washington, 1979. pp. 18.

En

Asia, Far East region

The participants were from eight Asia /Far East rice producing countries - Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand/. They isolated five key areas of government policy determination they felt would affect development of pertinent management systems used by small farmer rice co-operatives to enhance co-operative economic viability: 1/ Establish pricing systems that allow the farmer an attractive rate of return; 2/ Provide crop insurance programmes to reduce rice production risks related to natural hazards; 3/ Operate government rice procurement programmes through co-operatives; 4/ Establish government loan programmes to provide capital for co-operative infrastructure; 5/ Clarify government rules and regulations relative to co-operatives. The participants expressed the belief that, as constraints are removed, the need for an International Co-operative Management Training Center will become imperative for the Asia /Far East region/.

APPIAH, J.M., Identification of problem and success areas and project proposals regarding cooperative management system in Ghana. - Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. - Arusha (Tanzania). - 19 May 1980. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 18.

En

Tanzania

BARRIGA, C., Management in co-operative farming. Research Paper No. 54. Madison: Wisconsin University, Land Tenure Centre, 1974, pp. 91.

En

Developing countries

It is a research paper on agricultural management in co-operative farming in developing countries. It discusses the role of agriculture in economic development, examines the administrative aspects of agricultural co-operatives and includes a comparative study of forms of co-operative farming, such as "ujamaa" villages and collective farming enterprises.

BELLONCLE, G., A la recherche de systèmes de comptabilité et de gestion maîtrisables par les coopérateurs. /In Search of Accounting and Management Systems Understandable for Cooperators. / Rev. Etudes Coop. 1982, No 11, pp. 79-95.
Fr Africa

This is an introductory speech at COPAC Seminar, organized in February 1983, in Ogasdugu, Upper Volta, on the comparison of cooperative development in 4 countries of Sahel: Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Current situation of cooperatives, in discussed countries, regarding accounting and management - not always kept by experts representing the interests of cooperators, being unable to control them because of lack of training. Slow introduction of simplified accounting systems in local languages / transcription systems, simplified accounting systems /. Training of cooperators in the field of accounting elements and management.

BULEGI, S.A., Organisation and management of agricultural co-operative. - A Tanzanian experience. Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. Arusha (Tanzania). - 19 May 1980. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 7.
En Tanzania

DESROCHE, H., Co-operative management. Co-operative Information, Geneva. 52, 3, 19-37, 1976, dgm and ref,
En, Fr, Es Worldwide

Article based on a conference paper on management of co-operatives - suggests a theoretical structure of management composed of: 1. the management of assets, 2. the management of power and decision-making, 3. the management of knowhow, and 4. the management of aspirations.

Identification of problem and success areas and project proposals regarding cooperative management systems in Zambia. - Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives. - Arusha (Tanzania). - 19 May 1980, FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 21.
En Zambia

Report of the Expert Consultation on Appropriate Management Systems for Agricultural Cooperatives (AMSAC) (in Africa). Arusha, Tanzania, 19-23 May 1980. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 35.
En Africa

The identification of problem and success areas and project proposals regarding co-operative management system in Liberia. FAO, Rome 1980, pp. 21.
En Liberia

FLEDDERJOHN, H. C., The Management of Cooperatives. Guidelines for Cooperatives in Developing Economies, the University of Wisconsin, Madison 1969, pp. 27.

En Developing countries

The article discusses the management functions, planning, organization, motivation, control, evaluating the management.

HYDÉN, G., Efficiency versus distribution in East African co-operatives: a study in organizational conflicts. Management and administration series, no. 1. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1973. pp. XIX, 254.

En East Africa

IJERE, M.O., The future of co-operatives in developing countries a case study of co-operative management in Nigeria. Agricultural Administration, 1980, Vol 7, no 3, pp. 169-179, 2 tab.
En Nigeria

INTER-KIBBUTZ ECONOMIC ADVISORY UNIT. (Management information - a computerized information system for a kibbutz.) Tel Aviv: The Inter-Kibbutz Unit for Economic Extension, 1972.

He Israel

Problèmes de la gestion coopérative en Afrique. (Problems of management in African co-operatives). Informations Co-opératives, Genève, 1977, 3, 47-65.

Fr Africa

The most important problems are: overall organization, lack of qualified administrative personnel, insufficient social capital and unsatisfactory employment conditions. As a general rule there are no contracts of employment for co-operative employees. Criteria for admission to co-operative membership should be redesigned in order to avoid internal conflicts.

MATHUR, D. P., GUPTA, V. K., Management in co-operative rice mills. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad, 1982, pp. 129.
En India

The book examines the constraints faced by co-operative rice mills in Madhya Pradesh in paddy procurement and processing, marketing of rice, finance, inventory and state of food policies and suggests measures relating to improvement in management so as to benefit the farmers. The study is based on 1978/79 data collected from 71 co-operative rice mills in the state, of which 28 were modernized and the rest traditional. The study indicated that while cooperative organizations have the physical infrastructure, they are not equipped to develop the potential of vertical integration. This has resulted in low utilization of capacity, leading to poor financial performance. It suggests that the performance of the cooperative rice mills can be improved if appropriate steps are taken in organizational development, marketing and financial management.

MUNKNER, H. Problems of co-operative management in Africa. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 53, 3, 41-58 /1977/, ref.

En Africa

Paper presented at the ACOSCA International Workshop for Managers of National Associations of Savings and Credit Co-operatives, held in Nairobi, Kenya, 7th-11th March 1977. The author discusses the following topics: Co-ordination of the economic interest of the members customers and the co-operative enterprise; Democratic decision making and efficiency; How to measure the efficiency of a service oriented enterprise with a democratic structure, and the special problems of co-operative management in Africa as: Contradiction between socio-economic realities and expectations; Rapid growth of co-operative institutions; Outside goal-setting, Lay-committee as a dogma; Lack of qualified managerial staff, Insufficient equity capital. The problems resulting from the position of committee members in African co-operatives are also covered and some conclusions and recommendations are given.

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

En India

The study was undertaken to take stock of the process of cadres in various states and to analyse whether there was any scope for organizational and inter-institutional conflict. The objectives of the study were: 1/ To ascertain the existing position regarding the managerial cadres in various sectors of co-operation, particularly marketing and credit, 2/ To analyse the constraints in the formation and working of managerial cadres, 3/ To find out the impact of managerial cadres on the working of the concerned co-operative institutions. The framework of the report is: 1/ View of experts committees, 2/ Progress of managerial cadres in different states /The chapter has been culled out from the Background Paper "Personnel Development and Personnel Training" submitted to 7th Indian Co-operative Congress/, 3/ Field study into various aspects of working of managerial cadres, 4/ Impact of managerial cadres on working of co-operatives, 5/ Conclusions and recommendations.

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

En Developing countries

RANA, J.M., LAMM, H., Co-operative management; recommendations made by the ICA/CCE/GRAMACOP regional seminar on co-operative management, Philippines, January 10-30, 1973. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1973. pp. 31.

En South East Asia

The report of the seminar containing the recommendations adopted by the seminar and the programme followed by the seminar have been published under the title, "Co-operative Management". Recommendations on co-operative law, co-operative planning and government, internal relations and operational aspects of co-operatives have been included in the booklet.

RAO, S.B. /ed./, Management of handloom co-operatives, policies and perspective. Poona: Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operation Management, 1978.

En India

This book contains papers and proceedings of the handloom seminars conducted by the Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management and summaries of reports of various committees and expert groups on handloom industry in India. The first part of this compilation covers such topics as policy objectives and issues before the handloom industry and the weavers' co-operatives, their organization, problems of marketing of handloom products of weavers' co-operatives, role of spinning mills in supplying yarn to weavers' co-operatives, procurement of raw materials, etc. The second part brings together summaries of reports of various committees and expert groups appointed by the Government of India.

ROKACH, A., The Moshav - Structure, management and evolution. In: - In evolution and changes in the structure and management of cooperative farming in Israel, Jerusalem 1970, pp. 5-17, 3 tab.

En Israel

SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE ADMINISTRACION Y CONTABILIDAD COOPERATIVA. Conclusiones del informe correspondiente al tema: "Administración y participación". Marco del cooperativismo latinoamericano. (Conclusions of the information corresponding to the theme: "Administration and participation". The example of Latin American co-operative movement.) Revista del Instituto de la Cooperación, Rosario, 2, 2/3, 211-221 (1975).

Es Latin America

The summary of discussion from the International Seminar on the Co-operative Administration and Bookkeeping held at Lima, Peru, April-May 1975.

TAIMNI, K.K., Strategy for professionalization of management in co-operatives. The TamilNadu Journal of Co-operatives, Madras. 70, 9, 269-284 /1979/.

En

India

This article describes the strategy for change from traditional democratic management to professional management, with the surrounding burden of long years of running small co-operatives. The change strategy covers the following aspects: 1/ initiative changes /new structure for democratic control, federal - affiliated co-operative relationship, new decision-making apparatus/; 2/ supportive change /changes in co-operative law, rules and by-laws, reliance on federal organizations, inter-mobility of personnel within the movement/; 3/ preceptive changes /powers and functions of registrars, role of the board of directors barring of deputationists from occupying managerial positions in co-operative organizations/. The main conditions necessary for the success for professionalization of management are suggested. These include: 1/ curbing proliferation of co-operatives - their size, structure and nature of activities; 2/ changing of the personnel philosophy; 3/ massive programme for training executive.

TAIMNI, K.K. Professionalization of management in co-operatives.

Vallabh Vidyanagar: Vaikunth Mehta Institute, 1973. pp. 131.

En

India

UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA. Survey masalah Management Koperasi.

(The problem of co-operative management.) 1970. pp. 38.

In

Indonesia

Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COOPERATIVES:
DEMOCRACY IN COOPERATIVES; MEMBER PARTICIPATION
AND LEADERSHIP

The majority of the citations in this section appear to be based on specific research or on academic studies; the examples are drawn from diverse countries. The limited amount of data provided in most citations, however, does not permit one to draw general conclusions.

A more detailed study of the materials cited could provide useful conclusions upon which cooperative and operational policy might be based. Such a summary could be of particular importance since member participation and control is one of the critical variables differentiating cooperatives from other modes of enterprise.

BAVISKAR, B. S., Milk and sugar: a comparative analysis of cooperative politics. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 1985, No. 208, pp. 24.
En India

Sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra and milk cooperatives in Gujarat are two of the few successful examples of cooperatives in India. Both are located in the western region, which is known for its long tradition of successful cooperatives in different spheres. Although the two cooperatives are similar in some ways, they differ in their political articulation. While politicians dominate the sugar cooperatives, managers and technocrats have most influence in milk cooperatives. The paper analyzes the causes of this difference and discusses its implications and consequences.

BAVISKAR, B.S., Overcoming obstacles to successful co-operation: evidence from Maharashtra, India. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopalcik M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978. pp. 68-75.

En India, Maharashtra

The paper first lists some common problems affecting the working of co-operatives in different parts of the world: apathy on the part of members and authoritarian style of functioning, politics and factionalism among leaders, corruption, domination by the big and rich, domination by government bureaucracy, domination by technocrats. These problems are then examined in relation to the functioning of co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra state.

BOETTCHER, E., WESTERMANN, H., Genossenschaften - Democratic und Wettbewerb. Verhandlungsberichte und Diskussionsergebnisse der VII. internationalen genossenschaftswissenschaftlichen Tagung Munster 1972. (Co-operatives - democracy and competition. Proceedings of the VII International Conference on Co-operative Studies, Munster 1972.) Tübingen, J.C.B. Mohr, 1972, pp. 58f.
De Worldwide

AYYANDURAI, P., A study of the social values in relation to member participation in the agricultural co-operative credit societies. 1970-1971.

En India
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

BUNKER, S.G. The uses and abuses of power in a Uganda Farmers' Marketing Association: the Bugisu co-operative Union Ltd. 1975. pp. 446.

En Uganda
Duke University Ph. D. thesis. Dissertation Abstracts International vol. 35/36, no. 12, p. 6968-A.

GONZALEZ, L.C., LERDON, F.J., Características de liderazgo informal en una cooperativa campesina de la provincia de Valdivia (Chile). (Informal leadership characteristics in a campesino co-operative in Valdivia Province (Chile).) Serie C. Resúmenes de Tesis - Universidad Austral de Chile, 1979, no 3, pp. 43.
Es Chile

DIEKE, G.F., Member participation in the organization of co-operative production and marketing. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development, ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: ICA 1978. pp. 58-62.

En

Developing countries

ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

The paper first discusses divergence between members aims and the aims of the co-operative, and ways of overcoming it. It then looks at ways of improving indirect and direct participation by members. It is concluded that there is a strong need for better formulation and more consideration of members aims in the aims systems of co-operative enterprises and for more direct and better indirect participation of members in the organization of co-operatives and their main functions: production and marketing.

GURUSWAMI, P. A., KRISHNAN, M., Profiles of Member - Cane Growers of a Co-op Sugar Mills - Tamil Nadu, 1984. No. 3, pp. 111-117.

En

India

Report on research on the influence of Dharmapuri District Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd. on socio-economic conditions of peasants' life. Changes in Indian agriculture. Importance of sugar cane growing and processing. Importance of cooperative sugar mills. Selection of sample for research. Three typical personages of cooperative member: small, medium and rich farmer. Suggestions: cooperative mill as an attractive factor inviting farmers from other regions, changes in agricultural structure towards industrial cultivation, improvement of living standard, with weak, however, activities in favour of liquidating social inequalities.

HUIZER, G., Resolving contradictions within cooperatives: a case of Participatory Action Research in Peru. Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperatives, 1985, No 1/2, pp. 18.

En

Peru

Various potentially disruptive factors were noted in the structure and functioning of the cooperatives within the Central Cooperative Te Huyro. Most important among these were: 1/ the contradictions between 20% better-off and 80% poor peasants in the three service cooperatives /CASs/ and 2/ between the three CASs as such and the three collectively working production cooperatives /CAPs/ within the overall structure of the Central Cooperative. At one stage it was envisaged that it would be possible to strengthen the bargaining power of the poor members of the CASs by grouping them, together in production units, somewhat similar to the CAPs. It was also hoped that the CAPs would show enough vitality and independence from outside controlling forces /particularly government control/ to be able to distribute a profit to their members. Both hopes, strengthening of poor CAS members towards a CAP approach and consolidation of CAPs have proved to be in vain after a few years of trial.

KASFIR, N., Study of politics of co-operative unions in Uganda. 1970.

En

Uganda

Department of Political Science, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R., Co-operative democracy in action: An empirical study of democratic control and management in agricultural co-operative credit structure in a state in India. Somaiya Publications, Bombay, 1976, pp. 271, bibl.

En

India

KRISHNASWAMI, O.R., GURUSWAMI, P.A., A study of leadership in village co-operatives and panchayats. 1970. pp. 45, tab.

En

India

Research Department, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore, South India.

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

En

Developing countries

MELLO, A.S., RIOS, G., Relatório de pesquisa social sobre participação na cooperativa mista de pesca de Cabedelo Ltda, realizada entre julho e outubro de 1969. (Report of social research on participation in the fisheries co-operative Cabedelo Ltda, undertaken July to October 1969.) Cooperativismo & Nordeste, Recife, 5, 2, 11-22, (1970.)

Pt

Brazil

OSUNTOGUN, A., A statistical study of some determinants of membership participation in the Western Nigeria rural credit co-operatives. J Rural Econ Dev 1974/75, 9 (1), pp. 15-22.

En

Nigeria

PAL, M., RAI, S.C., Socio-psychological characteristics of the leaders of the efficient and the non-efficient multipurpose co-operative societies. Indian Co-operative Review, New Delhi, XIV, 1, 45-60 (1976).

En

India

PAREA ESPINOSA, M., Le problème de la participation dans des coopératives paysannes au Chili. Essai d'analyse des aspects institutionnels. de la participation dans deux organisations coopératives. (The problem of members' participation in the peasant co-operatives of Chile. An attempt at analysing the institutional aspects of membership in two co-operative organizations) Paris: Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1974, pp. 452.

Fr
Chile

The author lays stress on the contradiction between a programme described as a means of total transformation of the capitalistic socio-economic structures of the Chilean agricultural sector and the implementation of this programme which - in reality - consisted in an integration of the peasant sector, encompassed by the reform, in the structure of the traditional market. This led to the appearance of two categories of members in peasant co-operatives, differing in their functions, resources and membership: richer members are becoming a sub-group holding power and monopolizing the organization to their own benefit. "This type of rural development may seem excellent in terms of productivity ... but in social terms, it does not change anything in the capitalist production structure which, in our view, is the main reason of the under-development of the country and of the growing pauperization of the peasants".

RAMDEV, S.R., On getting people to participate, seven case studies. New Delhi: Central Institute of Research in Public Co-operation, 1971.

En
India

RANJIT, S., GHANEM, M., An appraisal of the factors affecting farmers' participation in co-operative societies. Mesopotamia Journal of Agriculture. 13, 2, 5-17 (1978).

En, ar
Iraq
Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Mosul University, Hamman Al-Alii, Mosul, Iraq

This study aims to find out the type of farmer who makes maximum use of co-operatives. The study was conducted with a random sample of 10 co-operatives in Ninevah Province. It was observed that the most travelled farmers with a relatively large holding obtain greater benefits from the societies. Education, training, and social status also affect the benefits gained.

SANKARAN, P., Socio-economic factors that influence member participation in agricultural credit societies in Chinnamanur Block, Madurai District. 1968-1969.

En
India, Madurai District
Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, College of Rural Higher Education, Coimbatore.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COOPERATIVES: PERSONNEL POLICY

As cooperatives expand their scopes of work and increase the complexity of their operations they soon are cast in the role of employers, with all the attendant demands that places upon an organization. The reputation of cooperatives in coping with these through well-worked personnel policies and procedures has not always been positive.

The citations in this section, most citing on Indian experience, do not appear to base the particular approaches they advocate on empirical studies. The lack of these suggests that this is an area of research that might be productively pursued.

ACHARYA, S.P., Personnel management in Department of Co-operatives in Nepal. Background paper presented at the Regional Seminar on "Personnel Management in Co-operatives", 27th September to 16th October 1971 held in New Delhi. New Delhi: ICA, 1971.
En Nepal

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

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

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

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

TAIMNI, K.K., Industrial relations in co-operative sector - field studies. Poona: Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 1972. pp. 116.
En India

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

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF COOPERATIVES

One of the central debates that continues among cooperators themselves and, even more vigorously perhaps, among development professionals who wish to use cooperatives as vehicles for implementation of certain development plans is over the question of whether cooperatives are primarily "economic" or "social" organizations. This debate, however, is not reflected in the citations from the Research Register.

The citations included focus on certain social functions or services being provided by cooperatives, the most prominent of which is the role of women in cooperatives. A secondary areas includes three earlier (1975, 1978) citations dealing with functional literacy. An additional area, included under this topic in the Research Register classification, deals with youth and school cooperatives. In this report this later group of citations are included under "Cooperative Education and Training".

The citations regarding women in cooperatives highlight the ongoing attention which ICA and FAO have given to this subject. They do not include the more recent surveys and reports carried out by COPAC which have included (1) a global review of the status of the concern for an expanded role for women in all phases of cooperatives and (2) a specific survey of the role of women in cooperatives in Central America. Based on these, COPAC is at the present time establishing a Women in Cooperatives Information and Resource Center. The citations as well, do not reflect the ILO interest and activity in this area.

To the degree that the pursuit of functional literacy is or might be a particular operational goal of cooperatives, the limited number of citations suggests that this is not a subject that has received significant research attention in so far it specifically relates to cooperatives.

WOMEN IN COOPERATIVES

BRUCE, J., Market women's cooperatives: giving women credit.
Seeds 1980, pp. 16.
En Nicaragua

ANDREOU, P., A new approach on integrating women with develop-
ment strategies in less developed countries. Some lessons to be
learned from the Bangladesh Cooperative Women's Program. Journal
of Rural Cooperation, 1979, Vol 7, no 1/2, pp. 57-63, 1 tab.
En Bangladesh

BRUCHHAUS, E.M., Was bringt "Entwicklungshilfe" den Frauen in
Africa? Einige Beispiele von Nutzen und Schaden aus Obervolta
und Mali. (What does "Development aid" do for African women?
Some examples of gains and losses from Upper Volta and Mali.)
Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit, 1979, no 9, pp. 13-15.
De Mali

CALIVARI, M.N.M., Participación de la mujer en la actividad co-
operativa. (Women's participation in the co-operative activity.)
Revista de la Cooperación, Rosario 1977, 1/2, pp. 147-168.
Es Argentina

Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios de la Reforma Agraria /CIERA/, La mujer en las cooperativas agropecuarias en Nicaragua /Women in agricultural cooperatives in Nicaragua/. MIDINRA, Managua 1984, pp. 167.
Es Nicaragua

Women's participation in agricultural cooperatives started after the implementation of the agrarian reform in Nicaragua in 1979. The study analyses the factors contributing to women's integration into cooperatives and problems faced by the female members of the cooperatives. The study concludes that the majority of rural women still do not belong to any organization.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE and CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF WESTERN NIGERIA, LTD. Report of Seminar for women on the role of women in co-operatives, Ibadan, January 1972. pp. 67.
En Nigeria

GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR ID AND FAO, Involvement of women in co-operatives and other self-help organs. In English speaking Africa, FAO, Rome 1975, pp. 32.
En English-speaking Africa

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Regional women co-operators' seminar. Report on the proceedings of the ICA. Kampala 14th-18th January 1974. Moshi: ICA, 1974. pp. 74, appendices.
En Africa

The report is the collection of the papers presented on the seminar. Papers concern following topics: role of women in co-operative development, survey of co-operative movement in the region, women participation versus co-operative legislation, ways and means of maintaining activity among women co-operators, women's role as housewife and mother, women's role in national development programmes, promotion of special types of co-operatives for women.

JAIN, D., SINGH, N., CHAND, M., Women's quest for power: five Indian case studies. Vikas Publishing House, Sahibabad 1980, pp. 272.
En India
ISBN 0-7069-1021-4

KARAKI, N., Les associations féminines au Liban. (Women associations in Lebanon.) Paris, Collège Coopératif. Diss. 1975.
Fr Lebanon

LADIPO, P., Developing women's cooperatives: an experiment in rural Nigeria. Journal of Development Studies, 1981, Vol 17, no 3, pp. 123-136.
En Nigeria

LAMMING, G. N., Women in agricultural cooperatives. Constraints and limitation to full participation. FAO, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division, Rome 1983, pp. 58.
En Developing countries

Women's participation /or lack of participation/ in agricultural cooperatives is the theme of this study. Through an analysis of women's cooperative experiences, common areas of concern that need further studies are identified. Specific recommendations for action at national level are suggested to governments and the leaders of cooperative movements to improve the integration of women in rural development through cooperatives.

LOHANI, N., Women and co-operation. Background paper presented at the Regional Conference on "The role of Women in Co-operative Development", 21st-28th, July, 1975, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. New Delhi: ICA, 1975.
En Nepal, Developing countries

MEGHJI, Z., The involvement of women in economic development - the case for co-operatives. Review of International Co-operation, 1981, Vol 74, no 2, pp. 94-98.
En Africa

RUSSELL, M., Women's participation in co-operative development in selected English-speaking countries of Africa. Paper for the International Seminar on Involvement of Women, 1st-15th October 1974, Nairobi. Berlin: German Foundation for International Development, 1974. Summary + draft report.
En Africa

SAVOYE, M., Women's Co-operative Participation and fight against rural poverty. Rome, 1978.
En Developing countries
Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives
International Co-operative Alliance
International Federation of Agricultural Producers

This is the paper on the participation of rural women in co-operatives in both developed and developing countries. It discusses the social role of women regarding co-operative movements to combat poverty. Especially it contains the details on the agricultural co-operatives in Niger with respect to rural development and food supply.

Participation of women in dairy development in South Asia.
UN, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
Bangkok, 1981, pp. 83.
En Asia

The report covers the part played by women in dairy development in five countries, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Its main contents are: report of the Workshop on Women's Participation in Dairy Cooperatives in India; milk producers in Kaira: an independent background study of the women milk producers; organization, management, operation and economics of the dairy cooperatives on the Anand pattern; women's role in the coordinated system of milk production and distribution; role of AMUL in educating women milk producers; dairy cooperatives in Bangladesh; women's role in cooperative dairying in India; some case studies; Manjini cooperative milk supply society in Tamil Nadu /India/: a case study; dairying in Nepal; Shah Jevna dairy project in Pakistan; and dairying and a case study of a farm in Sri Lanka.

WACHTEL, E., WACHTEL, A., Women's co-operative enterprise in Nakuru. Nairobi: University, Institute for Development Studies, 1976. pp. 18.
En Kenya
Institute for Development Studies: discussion paper no. 250

This is a research report on the types and activities of women's associations and co-operative movement in the town of Nakuru, Kenya. It covers interest groups involved in social work, group discussion, consumers co-operatives, etc., deals with their common problems, notes the shortage in qualified women leadership and contains references.

WAN, Y. S., Koperasi Setia Budi Wanita /Setia Budi Wanita women's co-operative/ Rural development and women: lessons from the field. International Labour Office, Geneva 1985, Vol 2, pp. 14, 2 tab.,
En Indonesia

Koperasi Setia Budi Wanita /SBW/ is presented as forming a dynamic linkage between urban and rural areas. It was founded by middle class women in the municipality of Malang in 1977, but soon cut across class and occupational boundaries and moved first to the poorer areas of Malang /urban villages/ and then to the rural areas. It has developed a system of collective responsibility and discipline /tanggung renteng/, using existing elements common in Indonesian society, arisan /credit rotating associations/ and gotong royong /mutual help/. The paper outlines socioeconomic conditions in East Java province and the background to the Indonesian women's movement before examining the organizations, membership and funding of SBW in more detail. The final section discusses the problems encountered before concluding that the experience of the SBW venture can be of value to various other Third World countries. Particular importance is attached to the credit rotating associations which are well known institutions in many Third World countries and could activate funds for low-income families without collateral in need of low-interest credit. The concept of self discipline and collective responsibility without any outside control is also indicated as being of great importance to poor women.

WIPPER, A. Rural women: development or underdevelopment?
Rural Africans, East Lansing, Mich. 1975/76, 29, 1-230, bibli.,
map. ref., stat., tab.

En Africa, East

Michigan State University, African Studies Center
Research monograph on the effects of social change of women in rural areas, with particular reference to East Africa - examines the role of the woman worker in economic development and rural development, women's co-operatives, the social status of women and unmarried mothers, political participation of women, traditional attitudes towards women and changes in social roles and decision making areas.

COOPERATIVES AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

BELLONCLE, G., Cooperatives et alphabétisation: réflexions sur une expérience nigérienne. (Co-operatives and literacy. Reflections on an experiment in Niger.) Literacy Work, 1978, Vol 7, no 2, pp. 21-36.
Fr, En, Ar, Es Niger

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Functional literacy and co-operatives: the report of the ICA Seminar on functional literacy and co-operatives held from the 9th to the 15 th February, 1975, at the co-operative college, Ibadan, Nigeria. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1975. pp. 55.

En Nigeria
International Co-operative Alliance, London, Studies and Reports, 12.
ISBN: 0-904380-17-3

ZAKARIA, G.M., Base line survey on women's functional literacy programme, use of model farmers and co-operative managers. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dacca 1978, pp. 64, 71 tab.
En Bangladesh

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The citations included in this section deal both with the education and training of members and with the training of employees (mainly managers). Two (Hutchinson, Yeo) offer guidelines for overall programs in these areas.

The fact that 9 of the 32 citations are of ICA or ICA-related origin reflects the importance attached to this subject by cooperative leadership.

Items identifying specific training materials which were noted in the Research Register were not included in the citations selected for inclusion herein. Materials most often noted there were those produced by the ICA CEMAS program and the MATCOM program of the ILO.

A separate set 3 citations related to school cooperatives are included in this section. These represent the continuing interest being shown in the introduction of cooperative studies and ideology through public school curricula.

ARUA, E. A., An alternative approach to training of agricultural cooperative promotion agents for mass participation in Nigeria. Land Reform, FAO 1985, no 1/2, pp. 19.

En Nigeria

The paper is focussed mainly on agricultural cooperatives and the rural masses. The proposed model, however, is applicable to other forms of cooperatives and the related rural development projects.

BENECKE, D., La educación. Su importancia para el desarrollo y la integración de las cooperativas. (The importance of education for the development and integration of co-operatives.) Santiago: Universidad Católica de Chile, 1973.

En Developing countries

The introduction deals with the problems of co-operative education and its tasks /raising of the cultural standards and grasping the essence of democracy, change of behaviour in the direction of dynamic activity and solidarity/, and analyses the features which guarantee the success of co-operative education /planned and not interrupted activity/ and the educational contents of the respective programme of activity. Using a diagram of consecutive stages the Author demonstrates, on the example of a building and housing co-operative, that compared to operative information, the shaping of world outlooks is of minor importance. In the next chapter the author confronts the results of his deliberations with the actual situations of cooperatives. In conclusion he discusses the problem of education jointly with the problem of co-

CARDONA A.A., Formas de cooperación en comunidades indígenas de Colombia. (The forms of co-operation in the indigenous communities in Colombia.) Bogotá: Universidad Santo Tomás de Aquino, Instituto de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa, 1974, pp. 139.

En Colombia

This social research monograph analyses the potential of co-operative structures for the social integration of indigenous population in Colombia. It examines the traditional forms of a collective economy existing in Andean Indian communities, the present situation, and future prospects for community development.

Handbook for managers of cooperative marketing societies in Botswana. Cooperative Development Centre, Gaborone 1975, pp. 284.

En Botswana

Training facilities for co-operative personnel in African countries. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1971, pp. 157.

En Africa

FRANTZ, W., Programmes of co-operative education in developing countries. Methods, contents and aims - the Brazilian experience.

En Developing countries, Brazil

Research project undertaken under sponsorship of Institut für Genossenschaftswesen, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany,

GAUR, O.O., Transfer of technology for rural development (Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, Farms educational services, India.) National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, 1981, pp. 143-150.
En India

Genossenschaftliche Erziehung für die Länder der dritten Welt. (Co-operative Education for the Third World Countries.) Der Verbraucher, Hamburg, 1971, 7. 18.

De Developing countries

The subject matters of two conferences held in Switzerland and Austria by the International Co-operative Alliance and UNESCO to discuss the basic problems of development of co-operatives and training of co-operative managers for developing countries.

HOQUE, F., A comparative analysis of co-operative training programmes in India, Tanzania and Bangladesh. Loughborough, 1979. pp. 56.

En

Unpublished desk study
Co-operative College

This study contains the comparison of co-operative training programmes in India, Tanzania and Bangladesh in terms of policy, organization, co-ordination, sources of financing, objectives, facilities and participation etc. It also includes recommendations for Bangladesh.

HUTCHINSON, C. R., Cooperative Education and Training in Developing Countries. Guidelines for Cooperatives in Developing Economies, the University of Wisconsin, Madison 1969, pp. 50.

En

Developing countries

In the introduction the author writes that it is an established principle that education and training are essential to the success of business undertakings, and cooperatives are no exception. Next he discusses basic assumptions, the content of education and training programs, methods of instruction and training, adapting methods to the situations, training local leaders, planning the education and training programme.

HYDEN, G., Co-operative education and co-operative development: the Tanzanian experience. Agricultural Administration, 1974, Vol 1, no 1, pp. 35-50, 5 tab.

En

Tanzania

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, REGIONAL OFFICE AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA, NEW DELHI. Regional conference of principals and teachers of National Co-operative Training Institutions, 12-25 June 1974, Djakarta, Indonesia. Report, New Delhi, 1974. p. 40, ill., list of participants.

En

South-East Asia

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. A regional survey of high level manpower training needs. (1974)

En

Africa, East; Zambia

The high level training courses already organised by the National Co-operative Colleges to cater for the need of high level manpower vary in content, duration and degrees awarded. The formulation of recommendations as to how a greater harmony and uniformity could be achieved will constitute the first part of the study. The second part will identify the need for high level trained officers. Insofar as the required training facilities cannot be found within the Region, a survey of training facilities abroad /international Co-operative Training Centres/ should lead the way to regionally pooled requests to donor and/or teaching institutions for training overseas; or for special training courses organized abroad or in the region, to meet the needs of the movements of East Africa and Zambia.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Report of the international conference on co-operative education, New Delhi, February 1968. New Delhi: ICA, 1969. pp. 161, photos.

En

South East Asia

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE and UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. Report of international conference of co-operative education leaders, Jongny sur Vevey, 1970. Paging varies.

En

Worldwide

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Report on the proceedings of the ICA/UNESCO Conference of African Co-operative Education Leaders, Nairobi, 4-9 December 1972. Moshi, 1973, pp. 75, dgr.

En

East Africa and Zambia

The ICA/UNESCO Conference of African Co-operative Education Leaders was a follow-up to earlier ones held in New Delhi in 1968, Jongny in 1970 and in Loughborough in 1971. Topics covered by the discussions were on education and training facilities available, training needs, and programmes, with special attention given to the training of managers, training the trainers, member education, literacy campaigns and the provision of educational materials. The report contains a summary of proposals for action too.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Report of the Regional Seminar on Co-operative Member Education and Communication, n.p.; ICA, 1974. pp. 132.

En

South East Asia

Seminar held in Japan in April 1974.
International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia.

The report supplies information on the member education and member communication programmes conducted by the co-operative movements in various countries of the South-East Asian regions with special reference to Japan. Concerns also two case studies appended as part II of the report.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, CO-OPERATIVE SECTION.
La formation cooperative en Amérique Latine. (Co-operative education and training in Latin America.) Geneva: ILO, 1977, pp. 100 tab, dgm, gph, bibl.

Fr, Es

Latin America

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. ILO/DANIDA Caribbean co-operative development project. (ILO/DANIDA/74/RLA/13): final report. Geneva, 1979. pp. 115.

En English-speaking Caribbean
Danish International Development Agency /DANIDA/
ISBN 92-2-102172-6

This is a final report of an ILO-DANIDA joint project for development of co-operative management and training in the English-speaking Caribbean. It reviews other ILO programmes in the region, discusses regional co-operative education /incl. teaching aids and training courses/, production co-operatives and fishermen and agricultural co-operatives, and identifies needs for further technical assistance.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, AREA OFFICE IN SAN JOSÉ.
Nuevas proyecciones de la educación-formación en los procesos cooperativos y/o asociativos. (New projections of education - training in the co-operative and/or association processes.) Cooperación Latinoamericana, Población y Desarrollo No.4. San José: ILO, 1976. pp. 136, bibl, stat. tab.

Es

Latin America

International Labour Office, San José

Working paper exploring the areas in which co-operative education should be developed to serve and enhance the role of co-operatives in social change and economic development processes in Latin America.

OPIO-ODONGO, J.M.A., The determinants of organisational knowledge among members of rural co-operatives. Agricultural Administration, 1980, Vol 7, no 3, pp. 181-190, 2 tab.

En

Uganda

RANA, J.M. ed., Education for agricultural co-operatives in South-East Asia. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1971. pp. 20.

En

Asia, South-East

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

Es

Latin America

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

ROCABOY, J. C., TOMANAGA, P., Education cooperative au Dahomey. Etude de cas: l'opération du développement intégré du Zou. (Co-operative education in Dahomey. A case study: the operation of integrated development of Zou.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975.

Fr

Dahomey

SCHIFFLERS, J., Pédagogie coopérative et développement rural en Afrique Noire. (Co-operative pedagogy and rural development in Black Africa.) Paris: Collège Coopératif 1975, Diss.

Fr

Black Africa

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

Es

Developing countries

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

VERHAGEN, K.C.W., A regional survey of high level manpower training needs. Moshi: ICA, 1975.

En

Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

The first part of the study comprises the collection of statistical data on the high level manpower situation on the Region/East Africa and Zambia/. The second part deals with training needs and training policy issues. Leading Co-operative educationalists in the Region were asked through questionnaires and interviewing to indicate the needs for additional high level manpower training facilities, in the Region or abroad, while special attention was given to problems of overseas training versus training in the Region.

YEO, P.H., The needs of co-operatives in less developed countries for education and training. 1974. pp. 233, 27 tab., bibl.

En

India, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Malaysia

Loughborough University of Technology, U.K. and International Co-operative Training Centre, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, U.K. Country studies occupy the first half of the study. Some of the arguments developed thereafter are: /a/ Education and training should be judged primarily by the extent which it helps members take responsibility for their own co-operatives /b/ Development education which includes subjects such as agriculture or literacy teaching as well as co-operatives is likely to be more acceptable to members and to contribute more effectively in making co-operatives successful than is purely co-operative education /c/ Much more attention needs to be given to education for attitude change /d/ Responsibility for education should be placed as close as possible to the primary society.

YOUNG, MAURICE De, COCO, P.D., MIRA, A.M., Cours de formation professionnelle en administration et gestion de cooperatives en Afrique francophone; (Course of professional formation in administration and management of cooperatives in French Africa (3d ed.)) Centre panafricain de formation cooperative, Cotonou 1969, 1 v. (various pages)
Fr Africa

YOUNG, M., De, Cours superieur de gestion des cooperatives et de commercialisation des produits agricoles; (Higher course in administration of cooperatives and marketing of agricultural products) Centre afroamerican du travail, Cotonou 1971, 2 v.
Fr Africa

SCHOOL COOPERATIVES

CORRIE, H.B., Co-operative education in schools with reference to a curriculum for Jamaica Loughborough, 1979. pp. 48.

En Jamaica

Unpublished desk study 1

Co-operative College

Issues related to implementing co-operative education in schools without disrupting traditional frameworks were examined with particular reference to Jamaica. An outline for a curriculum in co-operative education and a development programme for such a curriculum are also provided.

ROSSIN, F., La cooperative scolaire: Outil pedagogique; (Scholarship cooperative: A pedagogic tool) Bull Agr Rwanda 1973, 6 (2), pp. 95-99.
Fr

Malagasy Republic

URIA, M.A.G., Estudios sobre cooperativismo escolar. (Study on school co-operatives.) Estudios Cooperativos, Madrid. 19, 5-79, (1969.)
Es Latin America

COOPERATIVES AND THE STATE - GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

The generally held theoretical view, articulated both by cooperators and thoughtful government officials (and enshrined in ILO Recommendation 127) is that governments should encourage and assist cooperatives in the early stages of their development but gradually withdraw influence and directions as cooperative systems evolve and mature. In all its efforts government should not, except in dire circumstances, impinge on the freedom and autonomy of cooperatives as "peoples organizations".

In reality, however, the relationship between cooperatives and governments in developing countries tends to be conditioned by the comparative power and wealth of governments and the poverty and weakness of cooperatives. It also demonstrates that when bureaucracy gains control of something it seldom lets go - at least willingly.

The nineteen citations in this section represent various perspectives regarding how one might deal with this problem and thus make reality more fully match theory. The most recent effort to address this problem (not yet cited in the Research Register) is an attempt by COPAC to approach the problem by examining the various points at which governments and cooperatives interact (laws, financing, supervision, training, etc.) and posit steps that can be taken to strengthen the cooperative side of the equation. An assumption of the COPAC study is that cooperatives must "take back" or "take away" the power which governments have inappropriately assumed vis-a-vis cooperatives.

A second recent citation, not yet listed in the Research Register, is a report of a United Nations sponsored seminar on the subject which was held in 1987 in Moscow. Representatives of industrialized and developing countries, East and West, government and cooperative, found surprising unanimity of views regarding the need to radically change the relationship between government and cooperatives if cooperatives are to assume their legitimate role as peoples' organizations.

Given the seeming readiness of many to see this relationship redefined and restructured it is probably the appropriate time for a research study constructed around an examination of the actual implementation by governments of ILO, Recommendation 127. This Recommendation, adopted in 1966 by the ILO Conference, has been the main point at which governments and the private sector (labor and business) have jointly agreed as to the optimum relationship between the two parties. A review of the actual implementation of this Recommendation by governments could provide the bases for proposing appropriate changes and actions based on 20-plus years of experience with its recommendations.

AJIBOLA, W.A., Government and co-operatives in Western Nigeria: an experiment in grassroots mobilization. African Review 1977, Vol 7, no 1, pp. 86-103, 5 tab.
En Nigeria

BARRACLOUGH, S., Dynamics of government-co-operatives relationships in rural Latin America. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv, 2, 2, 123-139, (1974.)

En Latin America

This article analyses different types of relations between co-operatives and the state in Latin American agriculture. It covers the situation of rural co-operatives under hostile government strategies, relationship with revolutionary and reformist governments, with special reference to Mexico, Peru and Chile and shows co-operative-government relationships primarily as a function of government's political composition and development strategy.

BERGMANN, Th., Social aspects of de-officialization of co-operatives. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv, 2, 2, 141-156, (1974.)

En Worldwide

The term de-officialization - severing the administrative financial and political ties between co-operatives and government - implies that normally these two socio-technical institutions should be independent. The article examines the factual relationships between government and co-operatives both in developed and developing countries. It shows the reasons for the official support for the co-operative movement for the initial stages of development and some major disadvantages of transferring the tasks to co-operatives.

COPAC, Cooperatives and Government. Rome 1984, pp. 77.

En Developing countries

This bibliography is a primary attempt to identify materials on the subject which is provocative among cooperators and of more emotion than probably any other subject. The material included is primarily taken from the Research Register /a joint project of the International Cooperative Alliance and the Polish and Hungarian Cooperative Research Institutes/ and from a search of various automated data bases available to COPAC through the Library of the Food and Agricultural Organization. The items included relate mainly to developing countries and cover the period 1968-1982.

DON, Y., De-officializing co-operatives: a model for policy optimization. Tel Aviv: CIRCOM, 1974, pp. 19.

En Worldwide

DRIMER, A., DRIMER, B., Las cooperativas y el estado. (Co-operatives and the state) In: Las cooperativas, ed.: Drimer, A. and Drimer, B. Buenos Aires: Intercoop FACC, 1973, pp. 469-512.

En Developing countries

HANEL, A., Conditions for the selected problems of deofficialization of rural co-operatives in developing countries - the lessening of state administrative control. In: Co-operation as an Instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978, pp. 116-123.

En Developing countries

ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

In the first section of this paper the term "officialization" of rural co-operatives is defined as implying forms of direct administrative state influence and interference. Direct influence in turn, is defined as such administrative influence on the activities of the co-operative enterprises, by concrete prescriptions or according to instructions given by government authorities.

HECKMAN, J. H., The Role of Government in Cooperative Development. Guidelines for Cooperatives in Developing Economies. the University of Wisconsin, Madison 1969, pp. 34.

En Worldwide

In the introduction the author discusses why should government have a special role in cooperative development. In next section he explains why relations between governments and cooperatives vary in different parts of the world. He gives examples from: Northern Europe: Switzerland, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, The Netherlands, North America: the United States and Canada, Developing Areas. Then he presents types and methods of assistance.

INSTITUTO CHILENO DE EDUCACION COOPERATIVA. Las Cooperativas y el Estado. (Co-operatives and the State) Serie tratados N° 1. Santiago de Chile: ICUC-ICECOOP, 1970, pp. 158.

En Chile, Worldwide

Departamento de Planificación y Programación, Instituto Chileno de Educación Cooperativa, Santiago de Chile.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, State and co-operative development. New Delhi, ICA, 1971, pp. 194.

En South East Asia

Seminar report of "The Role of Government in Co-operative Development", Bangkok 1966. Collection of edited papers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. State and co-operative development. Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1971, pp. 184.
En India

KIRSCH, O.C., The problem of state aid or independent initiative in founding co-operative societies in developing countries - self-help or assistance towards self-help? In: Self-help: instrument or objective in rural development? Publications of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development, Heidelberg. Vol. 6, ed.: Bodenstedt, A.A. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften Breitenbach, 1976. pp. 63-76.

En Africa
ISBN 3-88156-057-2.

LONDONO, C.M.M., El movimiento cooperativo y el estado. (The co-operative movement and the state). Buenos Aires: Intercoop, 1976. pp. 136.

Es Latin America

QUICK, S.A., Bureaucracy and rural socialism in Zambia. Journal of Modern African Studies, Worcester, Massachusetts. 15, 3, 379-400 /1977/.

En Zambia

Three strategies for rural modernization are generally considered: individual capitalism, macro-socialism and micro-socialism. In Zambia the last of these (based on farming co-operatives) was given priority, but proved a disappointing failure. The article explores the question of whether co-operatives are doomed to failure by examining the Zambian experience in some detail, focussing on the nature of the government's policy and the effect this had on the co-operative movement. The analysis suggests some criteria for successful implementation of micro-socialist rural development.

RANA, J.M., Forms of government aid and co-operative democracy in South-East Asia. Co-operative Series 12. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1974. pp. 31.

En Asia, South-East
Contents: Meaning and content of democracy. Operation and co-operative democracy. Socio-economic milieu. Low literacy and education levels. Political exploitation. Government control. Role of government. State assistance and co-operative principles. Dangers of government aid. The problem and some suggestions. Conclusion.

REZOHAZY, R., Service centres as a strategy for promoting co-operatives. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development, ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. Louvain: Catholic University of Louvain, 1978. pp. 51-55.

En Uruguay, Bolivia, Zaire
ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

A service centre is an association of qualified people who are especially useful to the development of co-operatives: economists, credit experts, business organizers, agronomists, zootechnicians, sociologists, architects, accountants, jurists, educators, etc. These people cannot be hired by one co-operative only. Their action must be widespread, the widest range of influence found for each of them and they must be made available for a whole movement. This paper outlines experiences with such centres in Uruguay, Bolivia and Zaire.

STANIS, V.F., KHROMUSHIN, G.B., MOZOLIN, V.P., The role of the State in socio-economic reforms in developing countries. Progress Publishers, Moscow 1976, pp. 232.

En Developing countries

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

En Developing countries

WEERAMAN, P. E., The need of planning for an autonomous co-operative set up. In: International Co-operative Alliance. Readings in co-operative management. New Delhi: ICA, 1977.

En Developing countries

COOPERATIVES AND THE STATE - LAWS AND LEGISLATION

A point on which there is little disagreement is that the structure and functioning of cooperatives should have a clearly defined legal basis. There is less unanimity, however, regarding the form which this should take.

The seventeen citations included herein from the Research Register address certain aspects of this agreement and disagreement.

The most consistent attention to this area in recent years has been given by ILO and Dr. Hans Munkner, the work of which are not fully represented in these citations.

The Weeraman/Dwivedi/Sheshadri citation contains perhaps the most detailed and comprehensive examination of all aspects of cooperative development and functioning and their relationship to legal structures. It should be a "first stop" for anyone exploring this subject in any depth.

The Cooperative Branch of the ILO maintains the fullest depository of specific cooperative laws which have been adopted in developing countries. This collection could be useful as data for further study.

ALON, S., Co-operative legislation with reference to existing laws in various countries. Tel Aviv: Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operation, 1968, pp. 108.
En Developing countries

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

Model regulations for an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative - Adopted on Jun 30, 1956 by the first National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its third Session. Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1976, pp. 29.
Ch, En China

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. By-laws of co-operative societies and/or other problems. Technical report No.3. BOT/69/503. Botswana. Geneva: ILO, 1973, pp.125.
En Botswana

This technical report analyses the present co-operative legislation and by-laws of co-operative societies in Botswana. It covers marketing, consumers' and credit co-operatives, examines draft regulations relating to general meetings and committee meetings in co-operatives, audit inspection, rights of members, financial and deposit problems.

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

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

LOUIS, R., La législation coopérative dans les pays en voie de développement. (Co-operative legislation in developing countries.) Geneva: ILO, 1975, pp. 150, tab,dgm,gph.
Fr. Developing countries

MCAUSLAN, J.P., Co-operatives and the law in East Africa. In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa, ed.: Widstrand, C.G. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970, pp. 81-120.
En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Legal aspects of production co-operatives and land tenure; powers of controls over service co-operatives; co-operative credit.

MÜNKNER, H.H., Legislation as an aid sound organization of co-operatives in developing countries. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: ICA, 1978, pp. 91-97.

En Developing countries

ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

Legislators have the task of providing a legal framework for co-operative societies which: enables the members to build up organizations through which the specific object of co-operatives can be achieved effectively, protects members and creditors of such societies against misuse of this legal form or organization and enables the relationship between the government agency for co-operative development and the co-operative societies, where the state sponsors co-operative development. The article discusses legislation for ensuring minimum requirements before the registration of new societies and for maintaining effective organization of registered co-operatives.

MÜNKNER, H.H., New trends in co-operative law of English speaking countries of Africa (Papers and Reports No.4). Marburg/Lahn: Institute for Co-operation in Developing Countries, 1974. pp. 61.

En Africa

MUNKNER, H.H., Nouvelles tendances dans le droit coopératif des pays anglophones d'Afrique. (New trends in co-operative law of English speaking African countries) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris. 173, 371-382, (1973.)

Fr English-speaking Africa

This article is based on the report to the World Conference on the role of agricultural co-operatives in the economic and social development. It analyses some new decrees concerning the co-operative movement in the English-speaking part of Africa and their influence on the development of the co-operative movement. It shows the discrepancy between fast growth of co-operatives and the possibilities of enlarging of their autonomy.

MÜNKNER, H.H., Die Organisation der eingetragenen Genossenschaften in den zum englischen Rechtskreis gehörenden Ländern Schwarzafrikas, dargestellt am Beispiel Ghanas. (The organization of registered co-operatives in the countries of Black Africa using the English system of law: the example of Ghana.) Marburg/Lahn: Veröffentlichung des Instituts für Genossenschaftswesen in Entwicklungsländern der Philipps-Universität, Marburg, 1971, pp. 272.

De Ghana

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

En India

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

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

En India

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

RAMAREDDI, P., The law of co-operative societies; Being an exhaustive commentary on the A.P. Co-operative societies act, with rules, notifications and forms as amended up to date, an appendix containing Multiunit co-op. societies act with rules, the National co-op. development corporation act, the Banking regulation act, 1949 as applicable to co-op. societies, A.P. State co-op. bank (information) act etc. Panchayat publications, Hyderabad 1968, pp. 430

En India

WEERAMAN, P.E., A model co-operative societies law. New Delhi: ICA, 1973, pp. 45.

En India

WEERAMAN, P.E., DWIVEDI, R.C., SHESHADRI, P., Indian co-operative laws vis-a-vis co-operative principles. Delhi: National Co-operative Union of India, 1973, pp. 564.

En India

WEERAMAN, P.E., The effect of co-operative law on the autonomy of co-operatives in South-East Asia. Co-operative Series 14, New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance, Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1974, pp. 59.

En Asia, South-East

The supremacy of the General Body Members rights of voting and participation in decisions affecting their society. The democratic administration of co-operative. The election of appointment of the management in a manner agreed by the members and the management's accountability to the members. Laws affecting co-operative autonomy in the practice of the principle of voluntary association, Law affecting co-operative autonomy in respect of method and practices.

COOPERATIVES AND THE STATE - COOPERATIVES AND LAND REFORM

Much attention has been given to the subject of cooperatives and land reform. Group action has been seen to be an essential element in the establishment and implementation of agrarian reform programs. Cooperatives have been the form most frequently opted for in terms of how group action was to be structured.

The 25 citations included here represent reports of various research studies and major overview report which have been undertaken examining this relationship. The amount of data included in most of the citations does not allow one to draw conclusions; the impression, however, is that the record of success has been mixed.

Central problems which cooperative theoreticians identified regarding cooperatives and land reform are (1) that land reform programs are government decreed or imposed programs and (2) that the cooperative structures associated with them have been similarly decreed and do not necessarily represent organizations that have evolved, of their own volition, as representations of individual and group interests. The general view held by those concerned with cooperative development is that cooperatives that are imposed from outside by governments or development agencies seldom work. Some would even argue that such actions, and their ensuing failures, are the primary bases for the poor reputation that cooperatives have in a number of countries.

The citations included here represent an examination of such issues in 13 developing countries, six in Latin America (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru), three in Asia (Nepal, Pakistan, Solomon Islands) and four in North Africa/Near East (Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Tunisia). There are no country-specific references to African countries but two (Anderson, FAO/1972) involve regional reviews which include Africa. Four citations involve regional perspectives on this subject for North Africa/Near East (Anderson, FAO/1972, FAO/1977, Soliman). One citation involves a regional perspective on land reform in Latin America (Villacis).

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

En Africa, Near East

ISBN: 0-8161-7921-2

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

CHAHROKH MOHTACHEMI, M., Sociétés anonymes agricoles en Iran. Etude de cas. (Agricultural joint stock companies in Iran. A case study) Paris: Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1973, pp. 295.

Fr Iran

The problems raised by the agrarian reform in Iran in 1962 (parcelling of big estates, production planning, the cost of cultivation and material, irrigation, sales) have led, in the first stage, to the working out of a plan for the setting up of Agricultural Co-operative Societies. However, their limited activities mostly in the field of land parcelling and credits led in turn to the establishment of agricultural joint stock companies, "the basis of a new order in villages and the key to the economic success of a mechanized farming unit". There exist at present in Iran 39 Agricultural Joint Stock Companies of these 20 are actually operating and substantial documentation has been obtained on 6 of them. In the first part of his study, the author discusses the characteristics of the Agricultural Joint Stock Companies together with the socio-economic results achieved by them in the villages where they operate. The second part is a monograph of the Agricultural Joint Stock Company FARAH in the Kurdistan (11,000 ha, 10 villages).

Report on the Expert Consultation on Cooperatives and other Farmers Organizations in Agrarian Reform Areas in Africa and the Near East - Cairo, 13-19 Dec 1971. FAO, Rome 1972, pp. 22.

En Africa, Near East

The role of co-operatives in agrarian reform. A regional study. In selected countries of the Near East. World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, FAO, Rome July 1979, Meeting papers. Rome, Italy, 1977, pp. 42.

En Near East

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Report on the national seminar on the role of co-operatives in agrarian reform programmes held in Santiago, 13-23 November 1972. FAO/DEN/TF 92. Rome: FAO, 1973, pp. 59. (Informe sobre el seminario nacional sobre el papel de las cooperativas en programas de reforma agraria.)

En, Es Developing countries, Chile
Conference report on the role of rural co-operatives in state programmes for agricultural development and social change in the agrarian reform setting with particular reference to the experience of Chile. It evaluates different forms of co-operation and identifies problem areas with regard to management, marketing schemes and price policy.

FERNANDEZ Y FERNANDEZ, R. La transferencia de tierra al ejido /The transfer of land to ejido./ Revista de Estudios Agro-Sociales, Madrid. 23, 86, 142-204 /1974/. bibli.

Es Mexico

Three studies of the same area of Mexico at different times are compared to evaluate the effect of transferring land to the ejidos under the agrarian reform.

GUILLET, D., Agrarian reform and peasant economy in southern Peru. Columbia, Missouri, USA; London: University of Missouri Press, 1979. pp. 227.

En Peru

ISBN 0-8262-0263-2
This is a study of the participation of peasant beneficiaries in a co-operative formed as part of the agrarian reform which was introduced in 1969. It is based on field work in 1971-72 and 1977 in three Quechua-speaking communities in the southern sierra Pampa de Anta. It is concluded that co-operative production is ill-suited to Peru's peasant economy, and that Peruvian government has failed to resolve problems caused by centralization, co-operative size and scale, and politics.

GARCIA NOSSA, A., El papel de las cooperativas en la Reforma Agraria de Colombia. (The role of cooperatives in the agrarian reform in Colombia.) In: FAO/DANIDA National Seminar on the role of cooperatives in agrarian reform areas - Santiago, 13-23 Nov 1972, FAO, Rome 1972, pp. 29, 8 tab.

Es Colombia

HODIS, J., The results of the agrarian reform and the new tendencies in the application of agricultural co-operatives in Mexico. In: Agricultural development strategy in the developing countries. Proceedings of a symposium held in Budapest, June 5-8, 1979 /edited by Judit Kiss/. Budapest 1979, pp. 29-51.

En Mexico

HORTON, D. E., Haciendas and co-operatives: a preliminary study of latifundist agriculture and agrarian reform in northern Peru. Research Paper No. 53. Madison: Land Tenure Center of the Wisconsin University, 1973, pp. 96.

En Peru, northern

This draft thesis deals with land ownership patterns and agrarian reform in northern Peru. It contains a study of the evolution and social structure of the latifundist farming system, case studies of family estates and land tenure patterns, rural co-operative institutions and covers agricultural mechanization, income distribution, employment trends and prospects for collective farming.

HORTON, D.E., Haciendas and cooperatives: a study of estate organization, land reform and new reform enterprises in Peru. Cornell University, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, 1976, Vol 37, no 10, pp. 409.

En Peru

Reforma agraria, colonización y formas asociativas en Bolivia. (Agrarian reform, colonization and cooperative forms in Bolivia.) Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, Guatemala City 1976, no 108, pp. 86, bibl.

Es Bolivia

Colonización y formas asociativas en el Paraguay. (Colonization and cooperative forms in Paraguay.) Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, Quito 1976, pp. 124, bibl.

Es Paraguay

KIRSCH, O. C., Die Siedlungsgenossenschaften in West-Pakistan als besondere Genossenschaftsform. (Land settlement co-operatives in West Pakistan. A special type of co-operatives.) Zeitschrift für ausländische Landwirtschaft, Frankfurt/Main, 1968, Sonderheft 6, pp. 120.

De West Pakistan

Forschungsstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung.

KRESSIN, J., SPIEGEL, E., Agrarreform und Produktionsgenossenschaften in Peru. (Agrarian reform and productive co-operatives in Peru.) Berlin /West/: Lateinamerika-Institut der Freien Universität, 1973, pp. 86.

De Peru

This is a research report made on the results of a study trip to Peru and shows the main points of Peruvian agrarian reform and the role of co-operatives in this process. It covers different types of rural co-operatives, rural communities, financing of co-operative organizations in rural areas and their organizational rules and perspectives for the future. The difficulties of agrarian reform and of co-operative activity are examined.

LAUNDER, J., Prospects for land purchase co-operatives in the Solomon Islands. Research Digest. Co-operative Liaison, Education and Research Unit, Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough 1983, pp. 24.

En Solomon Islands

As an Solomon Islands approached independence in the 1970s, Land Purchase Cooperatives /LPCs/ were promoted by the Government as a means by which Solomon Islanders would recover alienated land, in the form of expatriate-owned coconut plantations. By the early 1980s some degree of success was being claimed. Certainly land recovery has proceeded well; within 10 years, 23 LPCs had been established and over 7000 ha of alienated land had been purchased, with over 2500 Solomon Islanders participating as members of the cooperatives. The paper examines the origins of the LPCs, the communal organization of production and development work, and the performance shown so far. An assessment of their future prospects is made with regard to the goals and motivation of the members and management development within the co-operatives. The model of the LPC-s is then presented and its strengths and weaknesses discussed. An attempt is made to formulate a "life-cycle" concept which will encompass the various stages which the LPC may pass through.

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

De Colombia

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

RAIJAL, K.P., Land reforms as basis for agricultural development and the role of co-operatives in schemes for land reforms. Working paper presented at the Experts Conference on the Role of Co-operatives in Agricultural Development, 16-22 November 1969, held in Kátmánu. New Delhi: ICA, 1969.

En Nepal

RAMIREZ, B., El problema agrario en el Valle del Chira, Piura. (The agrarian problem in the Chira Valley./Piura Province/.) Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, 1982, pp. 306, 5 maps.

Es Peru

This is a collective research effort aimed at showing the economic and social reality of rural life in the Chira Valley in the Piura Province of Peru, whose economy is based on the cultivation of cotton. It comprises six essays of which three concentrate on peasant communities and three on cooperative organization. They first give a general geographical and historical background of the areas concerned and then examine the various problems regarding the evolution of land ownership since the Spanish conquest - the seizure and progressive concentration of communal lands into large scale plantations and ranches stimulated by foreign market demand for cotton. They examine whether land reforms have done much to end the conflicts between large landowners and the marginalized peasantry: how they have altered the agrarian structure of the valley, whether exploitation of peasant labourers has ceased, whether the peasants have in fact become a proletariat, how peasant communities have been affected and the role of international capital. The land reforms and cooperative organizations, in which the role of the State is pervasive, have done little to alleviate the lot of the peasantry.

RUSSELL, R.A., SRI RAM, V., AL-ABDULLA, G.: An evaluation of co-operative development in the agrarian reform areas of Iraq. UNDP/SF/FAO, Abu Ghraib: Institute of Co-operation and Agricultural Extension, 1971, pp. 129., tab. 29.

En Iraq

SOLIMAN, M.A., The role of co-operatives in agrarian reform. A regional survey of selected countries of the Near East. Int. Meeting papers WCARRD, Rome, July 1979. Cairo, 1977, pp. 42.

En Yemen, Iran, Libya, Iraq, Egypt

FAO

The paper discusses the need for organizing co-operatives in agrarian reform programmes and gives a summary of the situation in this regard in selected countries of the Near East. It also gives information on actual performance of co-operatives in land reform areas, factors affecting performance and governmental role.

ULE, W., Land reform in Iran and the development of agricultural shareholders' companies. In: Agriculture in the Near East. Publications of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development. Vol. 2. Ed.: Treydte, K.-P., Ule, W. Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, 1973, pp. 97-124, map., dgr., tab.

En Iran
ISBN 3 87831 163 3

ULE, W., The effects of modern agrarian policy on the development and state of the rural co-operative system in Iraq. In: Agriculture in the Near East. Publications of the Research Centre for International Agrarian Development. Vol. 2. Ed.: Treydte, K.-P., Ule, W. Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, 1973, pp. 71-96, map., tab., gph.

En Iraq
ISBN 3 87831 163 3

DOOREN, P.J., Van, The co-operative approach in implementing land reform programmes with special reference to Tunisia and Egypt. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978, pp. 20-33.

En Tunisia
This paper was previously published as Land Tenure Centre Paper No 113 of the University of Wisconsin
ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

VILLACIS, O., Aspectos del problema agrario latino-americano y la organización cooperativa. (Aspects of the agrarian problem in Latin America and co-operative organization.) Quito: Casa de la Cultura, 1968, pp. 153.

Es Latin America

COOPERATIVES AND THE STATE - ROLE OF COOPERATIVES
IN STATE PLANNING

Selections from the nine citations included in this section represent the problems/dilemmas associated with issues related to planning for cooperatives.

First, the Ergas citation discusses ujamaa villages in Tanzania, a program planned and initiated by the Tanzanian government in large part because government and party officials were unhappy with the cooperative structure in their country. Action was taken with virtually no consultation with cooperatives and their leaders. Cooperative structures were abolished by decree.

Second the two entries regarding Kenya (Reithang, Stacker) may have been interesting in the ideas they posited at the time for cooperative development in Kenya. In 1988, however, when the Reithang article was published the "five year plan for cooperative development" for Kenya was being drawn up by government cooperative officers with virtually no participation nor input from cooperative organizations.

Third, the Odede citation identifies a basic dynamic when it notes, "... there is little likelihood of cooperation in the rural areas of developing countries growing 'naturally' at a speed and in a direction commensurate with the aspirations of the national leaders".

Fourth, India is often cited as an example of how cooperatives have been a central feature in that country's five-year plans (see Sharma citation). Whatever else the results of such planning have been, the fact is that cooperatives in India are a prize example of government domination of a cooperative movement.

The basic contradictions in all of these examples is that governments want "their cooperatives" to (1) do certain things in pursuit of governmentally defined planning goals and (2) to do them now, "in this planning period". The essential nature of a true cooperative is that it is an organizational manifestation of the interests, needs and desires of a group of people who voluntarily join together and who want "their cooperative" to do what they want it to do. Second, whether the experience cited be from industrialized or developing countries, successful cooperatives are the product of a long gestation and development period built upon the felt needs and wishes of members. They cannot be developed using a time table imposed by outside interests.

Discussions of these issues do not seem to be the focus of most of these citations. Their absence suggests the need to focus research on such problems.

ERGAS, Z., Why did the ujamaa village policy fail? Towards a global analysis. Journal of Modern African Studies, 1980, Vol 18, no 3, pp. 387-410.

En Tanzania

GUIMOND, M., Le Congo: mise sur la cooperation pour son developpement. 1. (The Congo looks to cooperation to promote its development. 1.) Ensemble, 1979, v. 26 (16), pp. 18, ill.

Fr Congo

LAMMING, G. N., Promotion of small farmers' cooperatives in Asia. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper, Rome 1984, No 14, pp. 71.

ISBN 92-5-100960-0

En Asia

This paper marks a further stage in FAO's efforts to develop a new approach to cooperative development which identifies itself with the small farmer and his requirements as agricultural producer. This approach highlights the role of cooperatives as organizations with aims, policies and operations directly geared to improving the members' farms and thereby their livelihood conditions. The emphasis on small farmers is because these dominate the agricultural pattern while remaining its least advantaged category.

LONG, F., Natural disasters in the Third World - could co-operatives help? Review of International Co-operation, London, 72, 2, 100-104 /1979/.

En

Developing countries

Agriculture in the Third World is the sector most vulnerable to the effects of disasters. The paper considers aspects of institutional mobilization through co-operatives as a technique for dealing with agriculturally related problems of natural disasters in the Third World. The success of any meaningful programme for controlling natural disasters depends to an important extent on the support it obtains from the community or communities directly involved hence the relevance of rural co-operatives.

ODEDE, O., VERHAGEN, K., The organization of external supervision as an integral part of promoting co-operative development. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978, pp. 98-108.

En

Developing countries

ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

The suggestions put forward in the paper are made on the promise: that "co-operation" has been chosen by national policy makers in many developing countries as a major instrument for rural development and that there is little likelihood of co-operation in the rural areas of developing countries, growing "naturally" at a speed and in a direction commensurate with the aspirations of the national leaders.

POHORYLES, S., Co-operative aspects of rural planning and development. In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organised at Ghent University /Belgium/ 21-24 September 1976. eds. Konopnicki, M., and Vandewalle, G. London: International Co-operative Alliance for the University of Ghent, 1978, pp. 109-115.

En

Worldwide

ISBN 0-904380-36-X

The Israeli economical model attempts to integrate planning and co-operation into a single framework. In this model, planning has contributed to macro-economic guidelines and co-ordination, whereas co-operation has contributed the economies of scale, management democratization, mutual help, and social justice in income distribution. Rural development require this state-co-operation symbiosis to take over new tasks, in particular the elaboration of a horizontal system of co-operation structured so as to be adaptable to the rural aggregate framework. The planning system emerging from such co-operation is integrative not only as a spatial framework for the rural areas, but also in the broader spectrum of a rural-urban continuum. The objective of this planning model is to achieve an equilibrium between economic and social components.

REITHAUG, I., MIRITI, A.M., ANDREOU, P., Planning co-operative development in Kenya: a formalized and integrated approach to sector planning. Journal of Administration Overseas, London, 17, 2, 102-117 /1978/.

En

Kenya

It has been the intention of the planners not only to prepare a long-range plan for the co-operative sector, but also to institute the development planning function as an integrated and basic part of an information system for coordination, planning and control of the sector. The plans are drawn on the basis of government policy and transformed into operational details, controllable through a standardized field reporting system. In order to decentralize the planning process and involve local land officers and planners in planning work, a sectoral planning system was created.

SHARMA, P.C., Agricultural planning and co-operatives in India: a selected research bibliography. Exchange bibliography, No. 667, Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1974, pp. 11.

En

India

STACHER, U., Long range planning of co-operative development. An analysis and prognosis on main economic and social factors in Kenya's development. Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1975, pp. 49.

En

Kenya

Discussion paper no. 17

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS:
RELATION WITH TRADE UNIONS

For two movements which share common ideological roots of "group participation" and "self-help", trade unions and cooperatives remain movements which regard each other with a certain wariness and suspicious.

Trade unions tend to regard cooperatives as organizational forms which can be used to provide services to their members. They are generally little concerned with organization of "the cooperative movement" as a whole and, in fact, tend to view many cooperatives as being "too conservative" and too attached to the status quo.

Cooperatives, in turn, view the trade unions as "too radical" and unmindful of the economic investment which cooperative members have in their organizations - an investment these members wish to see maintained and enhanced. They are critical, too, of the utilitarian view which they perceive trade unions to have regarding cooperatives. Cooperators emphasize the importance of the movement and not simply the fact that a cooperative may be of utility as one facet of a trade union program.

This bifurcation of views is similarly to be found in the ILO (which accounts for 6 of the 13 citations under this topic) in that most attention to the subject of trade unions and cooperatives has been the province of the Workers Education Branch of ILO rather than its Cooperative Branch.

The thirteen citations include in this section are about equally divided in the perspective they take on the differences between these two "movements".

ASHLEY, E.T., Trade unions and credit unions - the Ghanaian case. Review of International Co-operation, London, 1974, 2, 71-75.
En, fr, de Ghana.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DEMOCRATICOS DE AMERICA LATINA.
Sindicatos y Cooperativas. (Trade unions and co-operatives.) San José, 1971. pp. 51.
Es Costa Rica

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

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

Trade unions and co-operatives in the development of Asia.
Bonn: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 1971. pp. 253.
En Asia

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. Collaboration between trade unions and co-operatives in developing countries: a survey. Studies and reports. No. 11. London: ICA, 1975. pp. 30.
En Developing countries
Pamphlet on the nature and extent of collaboration between trade unions and co-operatives in developing countries - includes guidelines for joint action at local level, national level and international level.
ISBN: 0-904380-03-3

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Caribbean Regional Seminar on the Trade unions and co-operatives in workers' education, 25 November - 8 December 1972: Report. ILO-WED/S. 29/D. 2. Geneva: ILO, 1974. pp.208.
En Caribbean
Conference report on workers education, with particular reference to the complementary roles of the trade union movement and the co-operative movement in the Caribbean countries - includes papers on the financing, management and legal aspects of co-operatives.
ISBN: 92-2-101203-4

Report - ILO/DANIDA Regional Seminar on Trade Unions and Co-operatives in workers education, Ankara, Turkey, 12 to 24 March 1973. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1973. pp. 49.
En Turkey

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Report of Asian regional seminar on trade unions and co-operatives, Singapore, October 1970. Geneva: ILO, 1972. pp. 173, tab. dgr.
En South East Asia

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Report on South East Asia sub-regional seminar on trade union co-operative activities. Manila, 14-27 October 1979. Geneva, 1980. pp. 129.
En Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand
Danish International Development Agency
ISBN 92-2-102319-2
This is a conference discussing the role of trade unions in co-operative activities in South East Asia. It discusses co-operative movements in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, and includes a summary of conclusions.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Séminaire BIT/DANIDA "Syndicalisme et coopératives", Lomé /Togo/, 15-30 janvier 1976: rapport. (Seminar ILO/DANIDA "Syndicalism and co-operatives", Lomé /Togo/, Jan 15th-30th, 1976: report.) ILO-WED/S. 36. Geneva: ILO, 1976. pp. 11, 100, list of participants.

Fr Africa, Francophone

Conference report on the role of trade unions and co-operatives in promoting economic development in French-speaking African countries - includes a summary of conclusions and recommendations; and country case studies of co-operatives in Africa and in Denmark.

LEVI, Y., Initiatives coopératives des syndicats dans les pays en voie de développement. (Trade union initiatives in the development of co-operatives in developing countries.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris. 159, 33-57, (1970.)

Fr Developing countries
Centre Internationale de Recherches sur le Communautés Coopératives Rurales, Tel Aviv.

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

4. Curso-Seminario Latinoamericano de Cooperativismo en el movimiento de los trabajadores, San Antonio de los Altos, Estado Miranda, Venezuela, Mayo de 1975. (Fourth Latin American seminar on co-operativism in the workers' movement.) Caracas: Universidad de los Trabajadores de America Latina, 1975. pp. 218.

Es Latin America
World Confederation of Labour, Latin American Central of Workers, Confederacion Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Trabajadores.
Conference report on a workers education training course on the role of co-operatives and their integration in the labour movement in Latin America.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS: RELATIONS
WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The four citations included here do not represent the totality of material relating to the intergovernmental organizations' interest in and involvement with cooperatives. Additional citations will be found in the sections dealing with agricultural cooperatives (FAO), education and training (FAO, ILO, UNESCO), women in cooperatives (FAO, ILO), cooperative legislation (ILO), reports of the UN Secretary General, etc. UNIDO in earlier years prepared a publication on industrial cooperatives and the NGO section of that organization maintains an on-going interest in industrial cooperative development. The COPAC citation in the section dealing with cooperative evaluation notes the cooperative development support provided by UNDP (which provides most of the funding for ILO and FAO cooperative development projects).

Questions are increasingly raised about the rationale for intergovernmental organizations acting as implementers of cooperative development project at a time when cooperators are advocates of movement-to-movement support and there is increasing criticism of the controlling role which governments play vis-a-vis cooperatives in their countries. The fact that intergovernmental organizations respond almost exclusively to governmental initiatives and/or work through government structures means that these organizations, many cooperators think, may contribute to the problem rather than to the solution.

A useful research exercise could be built around a study of the interests and aspirations of cooperatives in developing countries and the degree to which these are also the focus of the various organizations which ostensibly operate to assist in the realization of such interests and aspirations. Such a study could examine the respective roles of the intergovernmental organizations, bilateral agencies (CIDA, USAID, SIDA, NORAD, DANIDA, ODA, etc.), the growing network of cooperative development organizations which are vehicles for movement-to-movement assistance, and other non-governmental organizations which support cooperative development as a logical extension of their interests in grass roots/self help development. Such a study could be useful in assessing the wisest and most useful allocation of development resources made available to different types of development organizations for support of cooperative development.

ANANIA, S., Donor agencies policies, procedures and experience in planning and implementing co-operative projects and programmes. Paper for the FAO Symposium on the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries, Gödöllő, Hungary, 2-14 September 1974. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1975, p. 30-33.

En

Developing countries

LOUIS, R., Co-operative development centres. International Labour Review, Geneva, 1973, 6, 539-551.
En, Fr, Es Botswana, Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Papua.

This article deals with the role of the International Labour Office and United Nations Development Programme in setting up co-operative development centres in Botswana, Cameroun, the Ivory Coast and Papua. It describes activities in respect of co-operative education and training, economic implications, obstacles etc.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Approaches to co-operative development projects, with special reference to ILO's role in technical assistance. Geneva; ILO, 1977. p. 10.

En Developing countries
International Labour Office, Geneva
Technical report on the role of ILO technical assistance programmes in the development of co-operatives - covers key areas of emphasis such as income distribution, employment, cost of living, training and co-operative education, co-operative development centres, research and information, etc.

● KANEL, D., Some observations based on issues in the nine workshops on cooperatives, small farmers and development. Land Tenure Center Paper, 1987, No 123, pp. 73.
En Developing countries

This paper reviews the experience of US cooperatives in extending assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. Information was collected at a series of workshops with cooperative organizations of the USA. These were followed by workshops in Colombia, Kenya and the Philippines, while a workshop held in London provided the ideas and experiences of European cooperatives and international agencies. These meetings included discussions of the nature of cooperatives, their role in development and in reaching the rural poor, US cooperative assistance to LDC, and a comparison with experiences of cooperatives as they developed in the USA. This paper attempts to review the issues that surfaced in the proceeding workshops and the raise questions generated but not resolved by the workshop discussions. Most of the paper deals with the role of cooperatives in development, but the last two sections deal specifically with technical assistance.

NEWIGER, N., Increasing agricultural production and participation of small farmers and landless labourers through co-operatives - some conclusions from FAO's experience. In: Rurale Entwicklung zur Überwindung von Massenarmut: Beiträge von Schulern und Mitarbeitern: Hans Wilbrandt zum 75. Geburtstag. Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften Breitenbach, 1978. pp. 303-311.

En Developing countries
ISBN 3-88156-091-2

From the inception of FAO onwards, it has been recognized that many aspects of FAO's work could be facilitated by co-operative action of farmers, fishermen and forestry workers, especially in countries where the individual units of agricultural production are small. Experience has shown the value of a systematic two-way channel of communication reaching all farmers and government institutions through co-operatives or some other form of farmers' organization.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Eight of the eleven citations in this section deal with the existing and potential foreign trading activities of cooperatives in the developing world. No recent (after 1979) entries have been included in the Research Register so there is no reflection of the work and interests of the current ICA Cooptrade project in Asia and the Pacific.

Such trade on the part of cooperatives is, in most cases, still in its early stages of development and one of the interesting phenomenon noted in some citations has been the limited support given to this effort by cooperatives from the industrialized countries - particularly the large consumer cooperative movements of Europe. These organizations remain content to deal with international traders when engaging in purchases of developing country products rather than assist in the development of a parallel cooperative trading system built upon a base of cooperative producers in these countries.

An interesting study could be constructed to identify the attitudinal, operational and economic factors which contribute to this phenomenon and, based on these, to propose action steps which could be taken to alleviate them.

Three other citations in this section (British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, FAO/ICA/ILO, Sprudz) deal with finance of cooperative development by international financing organizations.

BRITISH FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE. Third International Conference on Aid for Co-operatives in Developing Countries, 1971. Vol. 1. Conference proceedings. pp. 71. Vol. 2. Conference documents. pp. 74. London: Overseas Development Administration of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in Association with the International Co-operative Training Centre and the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1971.
En Developing countries

EISENBERG, W., Foreign trade of co-operatives based in south and east Asia: Performance, problems and prospects. London 1966, pp. 203.
En Asia

FAO, ICA, ILO, International financing of co-operative enterprise in developing countries. Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1974. pp. 65.

En Worldwide
International Co-operative Alliance, London.
This is an abridged version of a comprehensive study on the needs of co-operative enterprises in developing countries for finance and technical assistance from external /international/ sources, on presently available sources of finance and technical assistance, and on desirable future developments in this field. The present document deals mainly with those aspects of the study which concern the creation of an international mechanism for co-operative development financing.

Main recommendations of the Conference on International Cooperative Trade in South-East Asia organized by the Indian Co-operative Association At Tokyo, Japan. Indian Coop Rev 1970, 7 (4), pp. 621-638.

En

Asia

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. International co-operative trade: problems and prospects. London: ICA, 1974.

En

Worldwide

International trade by co-operatives is an important instrument of development, and co-operatives are particularly suited to trade of the kind which stimulates development. International co-operative trade is as yet very limited in developing countries, although in industrialized countries there are strong and well-established co-operative trading organizations. This is illustrated by a detailed account of the extent of such trade. Despite the difficulties involved in international trading arising from both internal and external problems of co-operatives, it is felt that increased co-operative trade would be of considerable advantage to members. Recommendations are made on action which could be taken to increase trade - by co-operatives in developing countries, by governments of developing countries, by co-operatives in developed countries, by governments of developed countries and by international organizations.

JACOBSEN, B., Survey of potential export products from co-operatives, in selected Asian countries. Geneva: International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, 1979. pp. 74.

En

Asia, South East

This is a conference paper comprising an economic survey of potential export products from co-operatives in selected countries of South-East Asia, within the context of inter-co-operative trade relations with developing countries.

MADANE, M.V., International co-operative trade in Asia retrospect and prospect. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation 1978. Oxford: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1979. pp. 75-88.

En

Asia

Food and Agricultural Organization

ISBN: 0-85042-021-0

Despite several decades of development most co-operatives in Asia continue to be primarily service organizations for producers, consumers and artisans. Few co-operatives have managed to come out of this traditional role to venture into fields which are dominated by traditional business houses and multi-nationals. Although international co-operative marketing has been taking place for some time direct co-operative to co-operative trade relationships are of recent origin.

MADANE, M.V., International co-operative trade in South-East Asia. New Delhi: International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, 1973. pp. 43, stat. tab.

En

South-East Asia

The author gives a brief discussion of the main problems of international co-operative trade in the region and next discusses the present position in the following countries: Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

MILLETTE, M., Problemes de commerce cooperatif international des produits agricoles en Afrique francophone (Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire et Senegal). (The problem for cooperatives of francophone Africa engaging in the international trade of agricultural products [Cameroun - Ivory Coast - Senegal].) Centre d'etudes en economie cooperative, Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke 1975, pp. 71, bibl.

Fr

Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Senegal

SHERGILL, J.S., Export effort of co-operative sector in India. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, 1973. pp. 58.

En

India

SPRUDZS, A., Technical assistance delivery to developing co-operatives. IDRC Manuscript Reports, International Development Research Centre, 1981, pp. 309.

En

Developing countries

The report is based on studies of the mechanics of assistance and advisory service delivery by established cooperatives to developing cooperatives, carried out in 1979/1980 in a number of European, Middle-East and African countries and in Canada. Studies covered technical assistance activities organized and carried out by national or international cooperative organizations, as well as some assistance projects aimed at cooperative development in developing countries which were implemented by governmental or intergovernmental agencies with an active participation of cooperative organizations. Related and parallel aspects of the study were concerned with the activities and impact of particular cooperative education and training institutions on cooperative development, the role of some international organizations and agencies on the assistance scene, some specific long term aid deliveries, and presence of Canadian cooperatives in developing countries.

SUBJECTS RELATED TO COOPERATIVES

The twenty five citations on this section are a diverse group representing various studies, research projects, or collections of views regarding a number of subjects. All in one way or another refer to cooperatives or to issues of relevance to cooperatives. Several (Esman, Hirschman, Martinez-Alier, Tang, von Pischke) involve comparative analyses where cooperatives or different types of cooperatives are one of the variables compared.

ALFARIHAN, K.M., OTIIMAN, O.A., A study of the relationships between the interest of students of the College of Agriculture, University of Sulaimaniyah in study and work in extension and agricultural co-operation and certain background and psychological factors. Mesopotamia Journal of Agriculture. 12, 2, 13-36 /1977/.

En Iraq, Mesopotamia

The findings of this study indicated that there are positive and significant relationships between students interest in study and work in extension and co-operation and their age contact with farmers interest in teaching and accomplishment in subjects related to extension and co-operation. It also revealed that students who were born and wished to work in rural areas and understand social, cultural and psychological aspects of farmers, were more interested in extension and co-operation. However, the relationships were not significant. The other variables examined, showed no relationship to students interest.

AMUAN, A., Der Dualismus in Westafrika und die Rolle der Ko-operation bei seiner Überwindung, dargestellt am Beispiel Kamerun. /Dualism in West Africa and the role of co-operation in dealing with it. The Cameroun example/.

De Cameroun
Unpublished research study
Institut f. Genossenschaftswesen d. Universität Münster

BERGERET, A., Les sociétés d'aménagement agricole à Madagascar /Etude d'un cas: la SOMALAC/. (Societies for agricultural works in Madagascar.) Paris, 1970. pp. 342.

Fr Malagasy Republic
Diss. Centre de Recherches Cooperatives, Paris.

BERGMANN, H., Notables villageois: chef de village et imam face à la coopération rurale dans une région du Senegal. (The village notables: chief of the village and imam with regard to rural co-operation in a region of Senegal.) Bulletin de l'Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Dakar. 36, 2, 283-322, (1974), stat., tab., ref.

Fr Senegal

The article analysing the research results of an interview and questionnaire survey conducted between March and June 1969 wich was to determine the extent of the leadership and social roles of village elites in the rural co-operative system in Senegal.

BERTHELOT, J., Communautés andines et développement coopératif. (Andean communities and co-operative development) Paris, Collège Coopératif. Diss. 1975.

Fr Andean region of Latin America

CHOI, W. Y. Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe unter verschiedenen Kooperationsformen und agrarpolitischen Massnahmen in Korea. Eine Mikrodynamische Studie mittels eines Systemstimulationsmodells und rekursiven Entscheidungs-systems über die Auswirkungen der agrarpolitischen Alternativen und verschiedener Kooperationsintensitäten in der Milchviehhaltung auf die Entwicklung landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe. /Development possibilities for farms under various forms of co-operative and agricultural policy measures in Korea, A micro-dynamic study using a systems stimulation model and a recursive decision system on the effects of agricultural policy alternatives and various intensities of co-operation in dairy farming on the development of farms. pp. 176, ref., fig., tab.

De Korea, Republic of

The doctor's thesis made at University of Giessen, 1974.

ESMAN, M. J., UPHOFF, N., Local Organization and Rural Development: The State of the Art. Cornell University. Center for International Studies. Rural Development Committee. Ithaca, 1982. XII, pp. 124.

En Developing countries

Research report assessing the role of local farmers' associations, rural cooperatives, rural worker organizations and other rural interest groups in developing countries - analyses types of local organization, their tasks, social environments, political aspects; discusses state aid, private aid and other strategies for overcoming obstacles; describes evaluation techniques; lists case studies analysed. Bibliography.

Delivery systems of agricultural services to small farmers in Africa. Case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. FAO, Rome, 1983, pp. 77, 3 tab., En Ethiopia, Kenya

This document contains three country studies carried out during 1982. The Ethiopian and Kenyan studies examined, at country level, issues involved in the organization of farmers associations and cooperatives and of the agricultural services of various kinds organized and provided by the two governments. In the Nigerian study, particular emphasis is given to the situation of the small farmer and the family, and to the factors affecting production incentives and incomes. In this latter context, the study examines particular experiences of three agricultural development projects, two of which were organized and financed by the Government (one by former Western State and the other by the Federal Government), and one was assisted by the World Bank. In all three cases the studies reach certain conclusions on major issues and problems which have arisen in pursuance of agricultural development programmes. A synthesis of these conclusions and issues emerging from the studies is then provided.

GUGENHEIM, F., Changement social et continuité culturelle dans les Moshavim. Etude de deux village d'immigrants marocains. (Social change and cultural continuity in the Moshavs. A study of two villages of Moroccan immigrants) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975. Fr Israel

INSTITUTO CHILENO DE EDUCACION COOPERATIVA. Modelo de autogestión. (A model of autogestion.) Santiago: Ediciones Inecoop, 1970. pp. 82. Es Chile

Departamento de Investigaciones, Instituto Chileno de Educación Cooperativa, Santiago de Chile.

HIRSCHMAN, A. O., Getting Ahead Collectively: Grassroots Experiences in Latin America. Pergamon Press, New York 1984, pp. 101. En Latin America

ISBN: 0-08-031618-6

Field study of grassroots self help associations in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Uruguay - covers housing and literacy groups, informal sector interest groups, women's organizations, agricultural cooperatives and other forms of cooperative action, rural schools, organizations involved in social work, and role of nongovernmental organizations; discusses impact of grassroots movements.

KHAN, M.A., Die "human resources" - entwicklung als Basis für effiziente Agrargenossenschaften. (The human resources as the base for the efficient agricultural co-operatives) Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen. 24, 1, 57-69, (1974) De Pakistan

This article examines the proper ways of development of agricultural co-operatives on different levels in the light of the sociological studies made in Pakistan. It covers "co-operative consciousness among peasants, problems of leadership, needs for the reform of the co-operative legislation.

KPODJEDO, M., Aspirations paysannes, réalité villageoise et développement dans l'Union des Coopératives de la région de Tori /Dahomey/ (Peasants aspirations, village reality and development in the Union of Co-operatives in the Tori region /Dahomey/.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1975. Fr Dahomey, Tori region

LEVEDAG, R., Industrialisierungstendenzen in den Kibbuzim. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeographische Aspekte. (Trends towards industrialization in a kibbutz. Economic and socio-geographical aspects/. Kallmunn/Regensburg, Lessleben, 1974. pp. 252. De Israel Münchenner Studien zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeographie vol. 11

LEVI, Y., Community development actions in the dynamics of community-cooperatives relationships: a theoretical model. Journal of Rural Cooperation 1980, Vol 8, no 1/2, pp. 3-21, 1 tab. En Developing countries

M'TAR, A., Etude socio-economique - cooperatives de polycultures et de mise en valfur de Sidi Dhahar - El Feth El Amra, El Facuz. (Socio-economic study - cooperatives for mixed farming and rec-lamation of Sidi Dhahar - El Feth, El Amra, El Faduz.) Tunis 1968, pp. 83, 48 tab. Fr Tunisia

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

En Peru, Cuba

ISBN: 0-7146-3048-9

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

N'DIAYE, S., Hypothèse de formation d'un mouvement coopératif dans deux régions de la République Islamique de Mauritanie. (An hypothesis on the formation of co-operative movement in two regions of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1972.

Fr Islamic Republic of Mauritania

NG'ANE'A, D.M., Cash crops and class formation: the case of the Gatanga coffee growers co-operative society. Journal of East African Research and Development, Kenya. 6, 1, 69-84 /1976/.

En Kenya, Gatanga

SALINAS, S.J., Estudio socio economico de la Cooperativa Agraria de Produccion General Velazco Alvarado (Peru). (Social and economical study of Velazco Alvarado Agrarian Cooperative of General Production [Peru].) Universidad Nacional de Huanuco Hermilio Valdizan. Huanuco 1979, pp. 114.

Es Peru

SMITH, J.L., The social organization of small farmers: a case study analysis of interaction, satisfaction, and cooperative behavior. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 40, no 6, 1979, pp. 3561-3562.

En United States of America

TANG, A.M., Some reflections on economic organization of agriculture: Taiwan and Mainland China. Issues and Studies 1977, Vol. 13, no 16, pp. 60-69.

En China, Taiwan

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

En Mexico

Dissertation Abstracts International, A 1976 No 76-9020

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

VON PISCHKE, J. D., ADAMS, D. W., DONALD, G., Rural Financial Markets in Developing Countries: Their Use and Abuse. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1983, V.XIII, pp. 441.

En Developing countries

ISBN: 0-8018-3074-5

Essays on agricultural credit in developing countries - analyses changing perceptions of rural financial markets, financial aspects of agricultural development and economic development and credit for farm households and rural industries; looks at commercial banks, agricultural banks, credit cooperatives, savings and credit clubs, group borrowing and moneylenders; discusses credit policies, savings mobilization in rural areas. Bibliographies.

WADDIMBA, J., Some participative aspects of programmes to involve the poor in development. Geneva, 1979. pp. 45.

En Developing countries

Report no. 79.7

UN Research Institute for Social Development
This is a research paper analysing the concept and process of low income rural worker social participation in rural development policies and programmes in developing countries. It discusses the role of rural co-operatives in community polarization, etc.

COOPERATIVE FORMS AND TRADITIONAL GROUPS,
PRE-COOPERATIVES, SELF-HELP ORGANIZATIONS

Ten of the nineteen citations in this section analyze various examples of the impact of modern forms of cooperatives on indigenous/traditional communities or organizations. Some focus on the "modernizing" role of cooperatives; others analyze the conflicts and other problems associated with the introduction of cooperatives into such communities.

One of the ways in which it is perceived that the impact of modern cooperatives on traditional structures can be mediated is through the use of pre-cooperatives. Three citations (Aissa, Ramackers, Texier) focus on this approach. Pre-cooperative organizations are regarded as learning situations for their members, providing a period of time in which necessary learning can take place and new skills be developed before the organization is launched into the formal world of cooperatives.

Three citations (Kirsch, Orara, RCIAD) focus on the issue of self-help as the organizing principle around which cooperatives should be organized.

Given the fact that formal cooperative structures now exist in nearly all developing countries and that in all but twenty three the cooperatives have developed to the point where they are federated in national or regional organizations, one must wonder whether the earlier contention that cooperatives are an "externally imposed organizational model" which are not relevant to the interests and needs of developing/modernizing societies should remain a matter for debate. Since this is still an issue raised outside the cooperative community, however, it may be that a research study aimed at addressing this issue should be developed.

AISSA, Y.D., Les groupements pre-cooperatifs de production agricole et artisanale comme moyen de developpement. (Pre-co-operative groups for agricultural production and artisan skills as a means of development.) International Development Review) Focus, 1977, Vol 19, no 1, pp. 21-26.
Fr. En, Es Congo

CIRCOM. Modern co-operatives and traditional rural societies.
Tel-Aviv: International Research Centre for Co-operative Rural Communities,
1968. pp. 58.
En Worldwide

● CUNZ, J., KUCHHOLL, V., STEINER, A., Rurale Verhältnisse in Bangladesh. (Rural relationships in Bangladesh.)
De Bangladesh
The unpublished research study made at Ethnology Seminar at Zürich University, 1976. The study discusses the traditional and modern forms of co-operation in a political structure and economic organization of a Muslim village and the world of women in village union.

● EMMERT, J.P., Breakdown of an organizational ideology: the replication of Comilla-type cooperatives in Bangladesh. Michigan University, Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 42, 1981, no 6, pp. 402.
En Bangladesh

GENTIL, D., Coopératives nigériennes, Traditions villageoises et modernisation coopérative. (Niger co-operatives, Village traditions and co-operative modernization.) Paris: Bureau d'Etudes Coopératives et Communautaires, 1971, pp. 405.
Fr Niger

GOSSELIN, G., Traditional collectivism and modern association: the example of southern Dahomey. In: Popular participation in social change. Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 55-70.
En Benin, southern

HUNTER, G., Modernizing peasant societies, a comparative study in Africa and Asia. London: Oxford University Press, 1969. pp. 324.
En Africa, Asia

KELLEY, J.C. Political structure and conflict in a Mexican Ejido, 1974.
En Mexico
Columbia University Ph.D. thesis Dissertation Abstracts International Vol. 35/36, no. 10, p. 6290-A

KIRSCH, O.C., BENJACOV, A., SCHUJMAN, L., The role of self-help groups in rural development projects. Publications, Research Centre for International Agrarian Development 1980, no 11, pp. 232.
En Developing countries

MÜNKNER, H. H., Towards adjusted patterns of cooperatives in developing countries. Results of a Symposium on 'Ways towards an African Cooperative'. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, 1984, pp. 137.
En Developing countries

As indicated in the title, all papers in this volume are directly related to experience with promoting self-help organizations in Africa. However, in a more general way, the examples of African experience with promoting autochthonous and imported forms of self-help organizations are interesting illustrations of fundamental problems of development existing in all developing countries.

NOORI, H.N., Examination of economic and social conditions in rural co-operative communities in Iran. In: Modern co-operatives and traditional rural societies: notes and opinions by a group of experts. Tel Aviv: International Research Centre on Rural Communities 1968. pp. 33-37.
En Iran

ORORA, J.H.O., SPIEGEL, H.B.C., Harambee! self-help development projects in Kenya. International Journal of Comparative Sociology, 1980, Vol 21, no 3/4, pp. 243-253.
En Kenya

PIEL, J., L'évolution historique des communautés indiennes du Pérou: de la communauté indienne à la communauté indigène. (The historical evolution of Indian communities in Peru: from the Indian community to the indigenous community.) Notes et Etudes Documentaires, Paris, No 3799-3800, (1971.)
Fr Peru

RAMAEKERS, P., Note on pre-co-operative experiments in Central Africa (1950-1976). In: Co-operation as an instrument for rural development. Papers from an International Conference organized at Ghent University (Belgium) 21-24 September 1976. ed.: Konopnicki M., Vandewalle G. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1978. pp. 56-63.
En Central Africa, Zaire
ISBN: 0-904380-36-X

In 1976 at the Colloquium of Rijksuniversiteit Ghent this department presented four surveys referring to the following structures: Co-operative of Kisantu's Farmers (1950-60), Co-operative of the "Bas-Fleuve" (Law River), Association for Rural Modernizing Measures "Tshala Mioto" (1963-75), Rural Planning "Moko-Mole" (1970-76).

Self help: instrument or objective in rural development. Publications, Research Centre for International Agrarian Development 1976, no 6, pp. 120.
En Developing countries
ISBN 3-88156-041-6

RONFELDT, D., Atencigo. The politics of agrarian struggle in a Mexican ejido. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1973. pp. 283.
En Mexico

The book describes the diversified means which were employed to break up the co-operative framework of the ejido in the context of the political struggles in the region of Atencigo during the period 1910-1969. Ejidos were deprived of their co-operative contents and turned into a convenient tool to exploit the peasants. Also discussed is the crucial role that the central government holds concerning the attainment of the ends of agrarian reform and the success of the ejido.

SEIBEL, H.D., MASSING, A., Traditional organizations and economic development: studies of indigenous co-operatives in Liberia. New York: Praeger, 1974. pp. XXII, 264.
En Liberia

TEXIER, J.M., Formas no convencionales de cooperación. (Non-conventional forms of co-operation.) Bogotá: Fundación para la Capacitación e Investigación Aplicada a la Reforma Agraria, 1970. pp. 25.
Es Latin America, Venezuela
Paper presented at the First Subregional Course of Andean countries.

URQUIDI, A., Las comunidades indígenas en Bolivia. (Indigenous communities in Bolivia.) Cochabamba: Ed. Los Amigos del Libro, 1971. pp. 278.
Es Bolivia

EVALUATION OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

While this subject is not one of the formal categories in which the Research Register references are structured enough citations were identified to warrant giving a separate section in this report. Twenty four such references are included.

Nine of the entries (COPAC, Howell, Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Nawaez, Soto, Quintana, Snowdon, Santa Iglesia) refer to specific evaluations which have general relevance. The COPAC citation reports on the results of a major evaluation of UNDP financed cooperative development projects (mainly implemented by FAO and ILO). The U.S.O.C.D.C. report represents an effort to draw together from the experience of a group of international specialists data on factors contributing to the success and failures of cooperatives in developing countries.

The remaining fifteen citations focus on issue related to the methodology to be followed in developing and carrying out evaluations of cooperatives. A number of these references represent an on-going effort by FAO to define a formal system for the evaluation of cooperative organizations. It appears evident from a review of these citations that the issues in this regard are not yet settled - at FAO or among others concerned with this matter.

Perhaps the time has come for a coordinated effort on the part of a number of concerned organizations to re-examine the current status of work in this area and determine the appropriate steps necessary to move toward a consensus on methodology and form for cooperative evaluation.

APTHORPE, R., Some evaluation problems for co-operative studies with special reference to primary co-operatives in highland Kenya.
In: Two blades of grass, ed.: Worsley, P., Manchester: The University Press, 1971. pp. 67-82.

En

Kenya

APTHORPE, R., Some problems of evaluation. In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa, ed.: Widstrand, C.G. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. pp. 209-229.

En

East Africa

Government policy and performance of marketing co-operatives
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

BERTHELOT, J., Criteria and methods of evaluating the efficiency of agricultural co-operatives in developing countries. Ann. Arbor: Center of Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, 1973.

En

Developing countries

● COPAC Cooperative Programme Note. Rural Cooperatives: Some Lessons and Suggestions from a UNDP Evaluation Study. Rome 1983, pp. 18.

En

Worldwide

A UNDP study and evaluation of its assistance to rural cooperative development.

DUFLER, E., Guide to evaluation of cooperative organizations in developing countries. FAO, Rome 1981, pp. 206.

En

Developing countries

This Guide is based in some experience with cooperatives in Africa, Asia and Central America. It is aimed at project practitioners in bilateral and international programmes of development collaboration, and at managers and auditors in cooperative authorities and federations in developing countries, who are entrusted with the task of evaluating cooperative organizations. It can also serve as a basis for practice-oriented instructional activity.

Report on the expert consultation on improving the methodology of evaluation of rural cooperatives in developing countries.

FAO, Rome 1976, pp. 18.

En

Developing countries

HANEL, A., MUELLER, J.O., Improving the methodology of evaluating the development of rural cooperatives in developing countries. Case studies - Iran.

Rome 1978, pp. 95.

En

Iran, Developing countries

HANEL, A., MÜLLER, J.O., On the evaluation of rural cooperatives with reference to governmental development policies. Case study Iran.

Marburgen Schriften zum Genossenschaftswesen. Reihe B. Vol. 15.

Göttingen: Vanderhoeck and Ruprecht, 1976. pp. X, 298.

En

Iran

HOWELL, J., UK aid to co-operatives in developing countries 1977-81. An evaluation.

Overseas Development Administration, London 1982, pp. 116, 15 tab.

En

Developing countries

This study is a second stage of an evaluation of UK cooperative aid. It covers both indirect and direct forms of aid over the 1977-81 period. The preparation of the report includes field visits to Kiribati and The Gambia and a desk-study of India. Direct cooperative aid covers three types of assistance: personnel, training and capital. Indirect aid is defined as aid in which cooperatives are ultimate beneficiaries and play some part in project implementation. The main types of cooperatives in LDCs which have received UK aid are those engaged in credit, farm input supply, crop marketing and retailing. The most common form is the multi-purpose society primarily serving farmer-members and federated to a national union. The study of direct aid was conducted largely through available documents and interviews with particular emphasis upon government officials, cooperative managers and their staff, members, and returned study fellows. The study of indirect aid concentrated upon particular agricultural sector projects.

KUHN, J., STOPFREGEN, H., How to measure the efficiency of agricultural co-operatives in developing countries.

Marburg/Lahn: Institute for Co-operation in Developing Countries, Phillips-Universität, 1971.

pp. 165, tab.

En

Developing countries

KUHN, J., STOPFREGEN, H., How to measure the efficiency of agricultural cooperatives in developing countries. Case study - Kenya.

FAO, Rome 1975, pp. 108.

En

Developing countries, Kenya

A comparative study of Operation Flood benefits in 1977-78 and 1983-84. The advantages of Anand pattern co-operatives.

Quarterly Economic Report of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, 1984, Vol 28, No 2, pp 20-38, 15 tab.,

En

India

The study is predominantly the result of a survey of 17 milksheds which formed a part of Operation Flood I, which was extended up to March 31, 1981. These 17 milksheds have since exhibited a higher rate of growth during Operation Flood II. Because they have operated for longer than recent additions, these milksheds are seen to provide an appropriate framework for an assessment of some basic elements of change in both Operation Flood I and II. The main thrust of development is the support extended to Amul or the Anand pattern of cooperatives designed particularly to benefit farmer members. One of the major purposes of the study, which included a field survey of 2500 households in the 17 milksheds, was to measure, as precisely as possible, the direct benefits which had accrued to the farmer members. This was done by comparison with „bench mark“ surveys of these 17 milksheds in the data banks of the National Dairy Development Board /NDDB/. The broad conclusion of the survey is that, over the period 1977/78 to 1984, the physical improvement arising from higher incomes generated by scale of milk is matched by psycholocial change. Greater economic security and income in the economic field are reflected in a more confident attitude, particularly among weaker sections of society.

LIBOREIRO, E.S., Metodologia tentativa para la evaluacion de empresas comunitarias campesinas (America Latina). (Tentative methodology to evaluate farmers' cooperatives [Latin America].)

Es

Latin America

MUSUNDI, J.J., Efficiency problems in Kenyan co-operatives.

In: African co-operatives and efficiency, ed.: Widstrand, C.G. Uppsala:

Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1972, pp. 142-155.

En

Kenya

ISBN 91 7106 057 X

NARVAEZ SOTO, J.A., Evaluacion de accidentes y su incidencia en la produccion de cooperativas azucareras (Peru). (Evaluation of accidents and their incidence in sugar cooperative production [Peru].)

Es

Peru

OKAFOR, F.O., Socio-economic criteria for evaluating co-operative efficiency in Nigeria. Review of International Co-operation, London, 72, 4, 255-268 (1979).

En, Fr, es, de Nigeria

Department of Finance, Nigeria University

The discussion is organized in three sections: 1/ Aspects of co-operative efficiency; 2/ Measures of efficiency; and 3/ The evaluation of co-operative performance in Nigeria. Seven various co-operative societies are studied. It is concluded that there appear to be two broad options for the co-operative movement in Nigeria. The first option is for primary societies to increase their unit size in terms of membership and capitalization. Should that happen, the societies would be able to attain both social and economic efficiency by reaping the benefits of specialization and economies of scale. In doing so, they can complete effectively with the growing capitalism of the Nigerian economic environment. If however they must survive as they are presently constituted, then state intervention will continue to be needed to enable the movement to stand the onslaught of individual, corporate and state capitalism. Some instruments that might ensure the survival of co-operative enterprises are suggested.

QUINTANA, V. U., Partial results of the research and evaluation of the co-operative development program /barrio association/ of the Philippine government. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv, 2, 2, 159-170, (1974).

En Philippines

This is a research report on the partial results and evaluation of the co-operative development program of the government of Philippines. It briefly describes the main assumptions and aims of the program and the "barrio" associations - the formal groupings of farmers who are residing and farming within the territorial boundaries of the barrio. It analyses the methods of promotion and development of barrio associations and presents some partial results of the study: motivations of respondents in joining barrio associations, communication and information of members, degree of perception of respondents on co-operative principles etc.

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

En Developing countries

SCANDINAVIAN INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDIES. Efficiency in the performance of co-operatives. Uppsala, 1973, pp. 38.

En East Africa

Report of a seminar held in Nairobi, 1971.

SNOWDON, F. F., STAFFORD, D. C. W., The "Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Co. Ltd." /IFFCO/ project at Kalol/Kandla: an ex-post evaluation. London, UK; Overseas Development Administration, 1980, pp. 125.

En India

This ex-post evaluation study examines the Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative /IFFCO/ project completed in 1975 at Kalol and Kandla in Gujarat. IFFCO was set up to own the project, and with its successful implementation became the largest single fertilizer company in India. Part 1 of the report examines the history of the project, its technical and financial implementation, 1971-75, and its performance. Part 2 considers aspects such as technical collaboration and project management, choice of technology, supply of raw materials and services and the authorities involved, their role and relationships. The study was designed to assist the Overseas Development Administration /UK/ in assessing the

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

En Philippines

The main problems facing Philippine co-operatives are discussed.

IGLESIA, J. C. STA. Evaluation of the operations of 25 farmers' barrio co-operatives in area 1, Nueva Ecija

/Philippines/. Los Banos, Laguna; Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1976, pp. 129, tab.

En Philippines

The Farmers' Barrio Co-operative /FBC/ was first organized in 1972 and is part of the integrated development programme. It has been conceived as part of a new approach to co-operation in the Philippines. Aimed at small farmers it consist of three distinct entities: 1/ FBCs; 2/ Area Marketing Co-operatives /AMCs/; and 3/ Farmers' Co-operative Banks /FCBs/. Some observations are: a/ credit should be used to promote the objectives of land reform, b/ loans should be extended on a supervisory basis, and credit should be integrated with marketing.

U. S. OVERSEAS COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. Why co-operatives Succeed... and Fail. Washington 1985, pp. 25.

En Worldwide

This report is a compendium of views formally and informally presented by international cooperative experts at the workshop convened by the U.S. Overseas Cooperative Development Committee, and held October 10-11, 1985. Some 85 participants from 25 countries attended this workshop, which was designed around the presentation of six papers and a participatory style for group discussions and interaction. A synopsis of those papers is included at the end of this report.

WIDSTRAND, C.G., African co-operatives and efficiency. Scandianavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala, 1972, pp. 239.

En East Africa

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH

Ten of the citations in this section focus on reviews of cooperative research methodology and planning. Three (Stettner/1973, UNRISD/2) focus on the controversial UNRISD report "Rural Cooperatives as Agents of Change". All the citations except one (Verhagen) are to publications produced prior to 1978 indicating an apparent lessening of organized attention among cooperative organizations to systematic research efforts.

One current project, involving the ICA regional office for West Africa, has not yet found its way into the Research Register citations.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Co-operative Research perspectives in East and Central Africa. Papers and Proceedings of the 2nd ICA Regional Co-operative Research and Planning Conference, Lusaka, 18th-23rd April, 1977. Moshi: ICA, 1977. p.76.

En Africa, Central and East

The report is divided into four chapters: 1/ Post the 1974 conference experiences; 2/ Research linkages and application; 3/ Towards sharing of co-operative development functions; 4/ Conference conclusions. The appendices contains: list of participants, conference programme, discussion group and working committees and notes on discussion papers contributors.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE. REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Cooperative research and planning. Proceedings of the ICA Regional Conference on Cooperative research and planning, held at Arusha, 23-27 April, 1974. pp. 150.

En Africa East, Zambia

The Conference brought together government planners, movement representatives and university researchers of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, to discuss the problems related to cooperative planning and to devise a new system for the organization of cooperative research. The delegates recommended the establishment of research units in the national cooperative apex organizations, and of coordinating bodies on a national level. /National Cooperative Research Committee /and regional level/ International Cooperative Alliance Standing Committee on Cooperative Research/, whose tasks and ways of functioning were discussed. Finally, the conference indicated research areas which require priority attention from government, movement or university-based researchers.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE. International Seminar on Research sponsored by developed countries relating to co-operatives in developing countries. Warsaw: Central Union of Peasant Self Aid Co-operatives, 1972. pp. 225.

En Developing countries
Polish Co-operative Research Institute, Warsaw and the International Co-operative Alliance.

KIMBLE H., ed., Second Co-operative Research Seminar, 22-24 September, 1977. Oxford: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1977. pp. 78.

En Nigeria, Northern

This is a collection of the papers read at the Seminar and it also includes notes of research projects in progress in the UK, developments in Denmark, co-operative marketing of oilseed rape and the research activities of the Plunkett Foundation. The following papers were read: A case study of a multi-purpose agricultural co-operative, co-operative policy in peasant societies: the case of northern Nigeria, and others.

LOUIS, R., Coordination des recherches sur les coopératives des pays en voie de développement. (Co-ordination of research concerning co-operatives in developing countries.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives, Paris, 169, 299-310, (1972.)

Fr Developing countries

STETTNER, L., Co-operation and egalitarianism in the developing countries. Review of International Co-operation, London. 66, 6, 203-218, (1973)

En, Fr, De, Ea Developing countries

An analysis of recent scientific publications concerning the role of co-operatives in the developing countries. The deficiencies of the academic publications which are prepared and published with no consultation with the international co-operative movement. The main features of the works elaborated in UNRISD divided into three groups: publications about the co-operative movement in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The lack of consciousness of the objective of co-operation in these works which take into consideration co-operative failures only and not the successes and which don't look at the alternatives to co-operatives as instruments of social and economic progress. A severe critic of UNRISD publication of 1972, convened a meeting of representatives from the ICA, ILO, FAO and UNRISD, in the following points: the methodology of the UNRISD studies, problems of egalitarianism.

STETTNER, L., Research priorities in East Africa in relation to co-operative efficiency. In: African co-operatives and efficiency, ed.: Widstrand, C.G., Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1972, pp. 32-38.

En East Africa
ISBN 91 7106 057 X

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.
Rural cooperatives as agents of change: a research report and a debate. UN-UNRISD/74.3. Geneva: UNRISD, 1975, pp. XII, pp. 116, ref.

En Worldwide

Research report on the role of rural cooperatives as agents of social change - includes material based on case studies in developing countries on the impact of rural cooperatives on economic development and social development: it discusses leadership, membership, the role of women, and self-reliance.

VAIKUNTH MEHTA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT. Research in co-operation - a review. Poona: Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, 1975, pp. 261.

En India

The book critically reviews the entire literature on Indian co-operative movement. Various faculty members of this institute specialising in various sectors of the co-operative movement have contributed exhaustive reviews of their field of specialization. The volume contains a full bibliography and index.

Rural cooperatives and related institutions as agents of planned change in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Research Notes - UNRISD, 1974, no 4, pp. 37-53.

En, Es, Fr Asia, Africa, Latin America

VERHAGEN, K., Cooperative research and planning with small farmers. Leiden Development Studies, No 2, 1982, pp. 86-123.

En Thailand, Sri Lanka

This interim paper is mainly concerned with the operational problems of conducting co-operative research and planning at village level as a contribution to participatory development. Cooperative research and planning is conceived as a form of intervention by action-oriented researchers with the object of identifying suitable avenues for cooperative action and organization of direct benefit to the target population; its dominant feature is the active involvement of the target population in the analysis of their situation and in the planning of cooperative action. The "target group" are Thai and Sri Lankan small farmers /SFs/ and their households living in the reputedly poor parts of their respective countries, where adverse soil and climatological conditions constitute the main constraints, for their economic development, where SF households form the large majority of the village population, and where landlessness is /still/ exceptional. In both countries, SFs /male and female/ have so far had little opportunity to shape their own future by organized cooperative action, and the established cooperative and other development institutions are operating at levels beyond the SFs' control and influence. The interim report formulates in a tentative way some of the major lessons learned from the field research in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

VERHAGEN, K.C.W., The organization of production and utilization of co-operative research. Moshi: ICA Regional Office for East and Central Africa, 1974, pp. 27, dgm.

En Africa, East; Zambia

In an attempt to solve the major problems relative to the organization of co-operative research, two organizational models are developed for those two types of research for which there seems to be the greatest need and demand: research as a tool for decision-making and planning, and research as a tool in project management. Other sections deal with practical problems such as "Who should do research", "What procedures to follow in determining the subjects of study", and "How to reach the users of research results".

WEERAMAN, P., Forschungsarbeit und wissenschaftliche Ausbildung auf dem Genossenschaftssektor in Asien. (Research and scientific education in the co-operative sector in Asia.) In: Genossenschaften - Demokratie und Wettbewerb, ed.: Boettcher, E., Westermann, H., Tübingen: J.C.B. Mohr /Paul Siebeck/, 1972, pp. 433-447.

De Asia
Materials of the Sixth International Scientific Co-operative Conference in Münster, 1972.