

World Conference on the Role of Agricultural Cooperation in
Economic and Social Development. Rome, May 22-26 1972

REGIONAL BACKGROUND PAPER
FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

M. V. Madane
Joint Director (Technical Assistance & Trade)



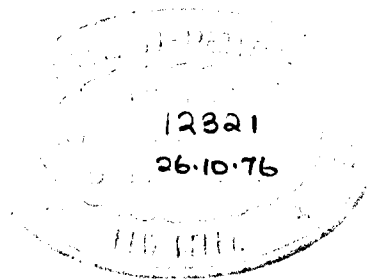
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia
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This paper has been prepared as a Regional Background documentation on agricultural cooperatives in South-East Asia for discussion at the World Conference on the Role of Agricultural Cooperatives in Economic and Social Development to be held in Rome (Italy) from 22nd to 26th May, 1972.

In preparing this paper I have received invaluable assistance from my colleagues in the Regional Office. I would especially like to express my sincere thanks to M. Kasaoka, Jai Prakash and Ashok Kandhari for their kind help in preparing and finalizing the paper within the limited period at our disposal. I am also grateful to the Members of the ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Trade for their comments and valuable suggestions while finalizing the paper.



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N.V. Madane
Joint Director, TA&T

I. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA - A Review

1. Introduction

1.1 In this brief review an attempt has been made to discuss some of the basic problems confronting agriculture in general and cooperatives in particular in the Region. It is not intended to write a comprehensive analysis of the cooperative policies and programmes of each country. A reference to some of the problems in the context of the national situation has already been made in the respective country chapters.

1.2 Although most of the countries in the Region have many identical problems there is a great diversity in respect of several other problems. There are two countries, however, which cannot be included in the general review concerning the Region. They must be dealt with separately. These countries are Japan and Australia. The review as a whole, therefore, will cover all countries except Japan and Australia. Conditions in these two countries will be dealt with in separate paragraphs.

2. The Agricultural Situation - Food

2.1 Most of the countries in the Region are preoccupied with the food problem. The emphasis on increasing food production is reflected in all major policies of the regional countries. Deficit of food involves loss of foreign exchange and large-scale buying by deficit countries leads to price rise.

Self-sufficiency in food is, therefore, the major problem. There is, however, gradual improvement in the food situation. After the drought period of two years (1965-66), a number of countries have made remarkable recovery in food production. The average yield per hectare is also increasing due to the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and the increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. There is also an increasing trend towards mechanization. The agricultural production growth, however, is not matched by simultaneous storage, transport and marketing facilities.

3. Plantation and cash crops

3.1 The plantation and cash crops also receive considerable attention from the governments in these countries. However, production of these crops is dependent on several factors beyond the control of the producer and to some extent even beyond the reach of the governments. These factors are international demand for the products, international agreements for these commodities entered into under the auspices of international agencies, tariff barriers or preferential treatments given in different countries and the general pricing structure in the international market. As all regional countries are trying to sell raw materials and semi-processed products, it is becoming more and more difficult to get a fair share of the export market for each of the regional countries. All these factors affect production and the ultimate sufferer is the farmer growing these crops. Any reduction of export of the traditional commodities also seriously affects the foreign exchange position of the exporting countries.

4. Land Reforms

4.1 Although several countries have introduced land reforms through elaborate legislations, most of these reforms still remain to be implemented. The factors responsible for this slackening process are :

- 4.1.1 Absence of proper records regarding land ownership,
- 4.1.2 Age-old system of oral tenancy,
- 4.1.3 the unwillingness on the part of the tenants to seek the assistance of government to secure ownership of land and challenge the old ties between the landlord and the tenant,
- 4.1.4 Manipulation by absentee landlords of property transactions so as to keep the ownership.
- 4.1.5 Corruption among government departments responsible for implementing land reforms.

4.2 In places where land reforms have been effectively implemented, the farmers have not only gained possession of land but also have benefitted a great deal through independent farming. So far, however, such successful examples are very few and are in evidence mostly in places where the governments have distributed their own lands to the landless.

5. Irrigation

5.1 Majority of the farmers in this Region are dependent on rain for irrigation. Droughts are not infrequent and such droughts upset the whole economy of the country requiring adjustments in both agricultural policies as well as industrial production. Frantic efforts are being made by governments in increasing the acreage under irrigation. These efforts include :

- 5.1.1 Major irrigation (Hydro-electric) schemes;

5.1.2 Minor irrigation schemes, and

5.1.3 Individual efforts by farmers through digging of tube wells, etc.

5.2 As additional acreage comes under irrigation conditions of the farmers will improve to a considerable extent. There are several examples in the region where irrigation has brought with it prosperity among the farmers. But the percentage of such farmers is very low and the percentage of land irrigated is far short of the total requirement.

6. Modernization of Agriculture

6.1 There are definite trends in evidence suggesting that farmers in many countries are not averse to using modern methods of agriculture. However, the situation in all the countries is not uniform. Also in certain countries the situation varies from region to region. Following are some of the factors which have contributed to the present trend.

6.1.1 introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds through demonstration farms,

6.1.2 more intensive extension services by governments and other agencies,

6.1.3 publicity for use of fertilizers and chemicals through mass communication media such as radio and TVs.

6.1.4 chain reaction among farmers after knowing about the success of mechanised farming in other areas, and

6.1.5 efforts made by cooperatives in assisting the member farmers in planning their production, in providing agricultural inputs and in marketing their produce.

7. Agricultural Research

7.1 There is a growing awareness among regional governments concerning the importance of agricultural research. There are quite a few agricultural research centres in the Region such as the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. These organisations and those in other countries have themselves evolved several new strains and hybrid seeds in addition to adapting the varieties from other countries to suit local soil and climatic conditions. Although the results of these researches are quite impressive, they have not been able to transform the agricultural scene to the extent possible. While there are several good examples of bumper harvests, in majority of areas the research results have not carried any impact. The main drawback in this process is of communication. The government and other agencies responsible for extension work have not been able to put into practice the findings of the agricultural research.

7.2 In a nutshell, it can be said that agricultural productivity in the regional countries is very low compared to advanced countries in general and to Japan and Australia in particular. Coupled with this is the ever-present problem of hyperinflation which restricts circulation of money for productive purposes. The result is that the farmer is not able to move out of the whirlpool of a stagnant economy in which he has been circling around the past several decades.

8. Agricultural Cooperatives

8.1 A review of the situation in each of the regional countries has revealed that although there are several problems common to all the cooperative movements in the Region there is a great diversity both in terms of form and content. There are also great variations in the performance of various movements in the field of cooperatives which on the surface look similar to each other. Following are some of the main problems faced by cooperatives in the S-E Asian Region.

9. Primary Level

9.1 The cooperatives at the primary level have so far covered a vast area in the countryside of most of the regional countries. While there has been extensive cooperative coverage, there is not that much emphasis on intensive development. At present credit cooperatives form the bulk of the agricultural societies. In some countries efforts have been made to widen the scope of credit cooperatives to include other agricultural services. The societies with enlarged functions have different names in different countries such as multi-purpose cooperatives, service cooperatives, production credit cooperatives and marketing and credit unions. The multi-purpose organisations are gradually increasing, but not much increase is in evidence in the volume of their business nor the type of services provided. In the Republic of Korea, Ceylon and to some extent in Thailand this type of cooperative is growing at a faster rate than other countries. It is hoped that the movements in other countries will gradually switch over to the multi-purpose concept.

9.2 Following are some of the problems faced by primary cooperatives in the Region.

9.2.1 Participation of members in primary cooperatives is at a very low level. This is partly due to the fact that the cooperatives are not able to meet all the needs of the farmers. However, this situation can be improved with proper education and guidance.

9.2.2 The capital formation process is slow. The cooperatives have not been very successful in mobilizing local resources with the result that almost all funds for lending operations have to come from external agencies.

9.2.3 The turnover is so low that the societies are not able to maintain full-time staff for their operations. In some countries the unions at sub-district or district levels maintain a pool of managers to look after these societies.

9.2.4 The leadership is still in the hands of well to do farmers. Quite often disappearance of a leader from the cooperative scene results in the collapse of the primary society.

10. Secondary Societies (Credit)

10.1 At the secondary level there are either cooperative banks or financing unions mainly responsible for extending credit to primary cooperatives. These organisations receive deposits and equity capital from member cooperatives, but bulk of their capital is from higher financing institutions or from government. A few countries such as India, Pakistan and Ceylon

have made remarkable progress in developing such central financing institutions. Those societies, however, have a few problems as follows :

10.1.1 Some of these organisations are not truly representative agencies. They draw their strength from higher bodies rather than their affiliates.

10.1.2 Although some of them operate through their branches in rural areas, a majority of them have not succeeded in taking banking and credit facilities to the needy farmers. Bulk of their finance goes to the well-to-do farmers.

11. Marketing

11.1 At the secondary level a few marketing federations or unions have shown good progress. However, in the absence of a proper link between credit and marketing they do not get the loyalty of their members. Also, the credit cooperatives do not meet full requirements of the farmer with the result that he has invariably to borrow from middlemen who bind him to deliver his produce in return for the loan.

11.2 Most of the marketing cooperatives are managed by civil servants rather than properly trained business executives. There is more administration than business.

11.3 Most of the marketing societies do not own facilities for storage, cold storage, transport and grading. Hence, they are not able to influence market prices by regulating the supply of agricultural produce in the market.

11.4 In some countries like India and Pakistan agricultural produce is marketed in regulated markets to prevent mal-practices

by middlemen. However, their coverage of the market share is very small.

12. Processing Cooperatives

12.1 There is no uniformity of development in respect of processing industries. Almost in all cooperative movements there is some form or other of processing activity. Notable progress has been made in the field of cotton, sugarcane, paddy, oil seeds, and fruits and vegetables. Major problems of these cooperatives are :

12.1.1 Most of the processing organisations do not have a direct link with the producers of the raw material.

12.1.2 Production is undertaken without a prior enquiry regarding marketability of the product.

12.1.3 These cooperatives lack the proper expertise in managing the processing units.

12.1.4 A bulk of the capital is received from governments or government controlled agencies.

13. Extension and Farm Guidance

13.1 As majority of the cooperatives are attempting to do the bare minimum, it is hardly possible for them to undertake farm guidance or extension work. Most of the education, which is of a very general nature, is handled by cooperative unions which are ill-equipped and lack technical staff to give field oriented training. The extension services of government function in their own way hardly bothering about what the cooperatives need or should be doing.

14. Leadership

14.1 There is too much of pressure on cooperatives from leadership interested in anything except cooperative development. I am referring to leadership from potential parties and the government. Very few of them have any affinity for cooperatives although they are very vocal about their interest in cooperative development. So genuine leadership for cooperatives is lacking. "Water water everywhere not a drop to drink" is the case in leadership development.

15. Politicians' Dilemma

15.1 During recent years a new form of organisation is being formed at the cost of the cooperatives viz. the farmers organisations. While there is nothing wrong in organising the farmers to safeguard their interests there is definitely something wrong with way the whole problem is handled. If farmers organisations are more effective, certainly there is a case to develop them. But if they are kept along with cooperatives and neither of them are allowed to function as the agencies to channel credit and inputs to farmers, any of them would not have a chance to develop.

15.2 But this situation would have been avoided if governments were not so deeply involved in cooperative administration and finance.

16. Role of governments

16.1 Governments are assisting the cooperatives in several ways and in several countries they have accelerated the process of cooperative growth. But in most cases such assistance has been given at the cost of Cooperative Principles.

The cooperative laws are too unwieldy and there is too much interference by government departments in day-to-day work.

16.2 What the governments could do for healthy development is to provide assistance preferably through federal organisations, and let the federations watch the interests of both the government and the cooperatives.

17. Federations

17.1 Cooperative federations, where they have been developed with the support of affiliate cooperatives have a strong position and have been able to influence both government policies and development programmes within the movement. However, such cases are very few. Most of the federations are government financed and to a great extent government controlled. Unless these federations grow in strength there is not much the cooperatives can do to be self-reliant and less dependent on government.

18. Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan

18.1 In the chapter dealing with Japan, I have described in detail the functioning of cooperatives, the role of the federations and the problems faced at present. Following are some of the major factors that emerge from the experience of the Japanese agricultural movement.

18.1.1 A strong base at the primary level minimises the need on the part of the farmers to seek credit and other assistance from middlemen. Such cooperatives provide a centre for all rural activity and for mobilizing rural savings.

18.1.2 Federations at State and national levels, if based on loyalty from primaries, can not only establish effective links with the primaries through services of every kind but can also safeguard their interest vis-a-vis government and private trading organisations.

18.1.3 When a cooperative movement grows in strength it is susceptible to several forces operating in domestic and external trade. Recent efforts to liberalize trade has affected the farmers in Japan. He is too well to do to produce rice at low cost and so the government has to step in to buy his rice. The need for influencing government policy becomes imperative.

18.1.4 Over production of certain commodities can create many problems. Rationalization of production has to be taken up and the farmers may not be very happy if such rationalization does not bring him the returns he has been used to receive in the past.

19. Australia

19.1 The agriculture in Australia is very different from the rest of the Asian countries. The size of the holding and lack of irrigation makes cultivation most expensive. Large investments are necessary and quite often well-to-do farmers are seen selling off their lands due to heavy losses. The benefits of large scale operations, although common, are not universal. Economies of scale do not seem to operate all the time.

19.2 The agriculturists in Australia depend on export for their livelihood and any change in international market situation can have severe consequences on their economy.

19.3 The cooperatives in Australia are very individualistic. They have no incentive to pool their resources. The federations do not attract them as these federations cannot provide much of the needed services due to lack of funds. The safeguarding of their trading interests is the only thing that will tempt them to rally around the federations. The commodity boards and such other agencies are already doing this job and hence very little is left for the federations.

19.4 However, it is hoped that the cooperative federations will have a very useful function to perform in Australia. At present the societies are plagued with the problem of member loyalty and the federations are the only agencies which can help the cooperatives through their education, publicity and public relations work.

20. Activities of the ICA Regional Office & Education Centre in the field of Agricultural Cooperation

20.1 As the region of South-East Asia is dominated by agricultural economy the main activities of the Regional Office and Education Centre are organised around agricultural cooperatives. Following is a summary of some of the activities :

21. Education

21.1 The Education Centre at New Delhi has organised a number of activities in the field of agricultural cooperation. These activities included Regional Seminars, Expert Conferences, National Seminars, Fellowships, Publications and Research.

21.1.1 Regional Seminars

The Regional Seminars were as follows :

Cooperative Marketing, Processing and link-up with Consumers Cooperation (Ceylon, March 1962); Regional Seminar on Cooperative Farming, (Pakistan, December 1962); Regional Seminar on Cooperative Marketing (Pakistan 1964); Regional Seminar on Fishery Cooperatives (India, 1965); Regional Seminar on How to Establish a Cooperative Processing Plant (India, 1966); Regional Seminar on Cooperatives in Agriculture : An Integrated Approach (Japan, 1967); Regional Seminar on Farm Guidance Activities of Agricultural Cooperatives (Republic of Korea, 1969); Regional Seminar on Cooperative Marketing of Foodgrains, (Philippines, 1969); and Regional Seminar on Marketing of Fruits & Vegetables (Japan, 1970).

21.1.2 Expert Conferences

Expert Conferences were as follows :

Cooperative Credit (Pakistan, 1961); Supervised Agricultural Cooperative Credit (Philippines, 1963); Role of Government in Cooperative Development (Thailand, 1966); Cooperative Marketing (India, 1967) and the Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development (Nepal, 1969). These regional meetings were held in collaboration with the national member-organisations in the respective countries.

21.1.3 National Seminars

In addition to the above a number of National Seminars were held in the field of agriculture including Seminar on Agricultural Cooperation in the Philippines, 1963; Role of Agricultural Cooperatives in Agricultural Development, Nepal 1964; and a number of seminars on Education and Management related to agricultural cooperatives.

21.1.4 ICA Fellowships

With a view to provide opportunities for intensive training and studies in the Regional Office in selected subject areas the ICA initiated Fellowship training during 1962 and continued up to 1970-71. A number of subjects studied by the Fellows were in the field of agricultural cooperation including Credit, Marketing and Supervised Agricultural Credit System and Multi-purpose Cooperatives.

21.1.5 Publications

The Regional Office and Education Centre has published a number of books and papers on agricultural cooperation. Some of these books are based on the documentation prepared for regional

and national seminars and results of some of the investigations carried out by the members of the staff. Important publications included Cooperative Leadership in South-East Asia, Role of Cooperation in Social and Economic Development, Agricultural Cooperative Credit in South-East Asia, Farm Guidance Activities in the Cooperative Movement in Japan and the Role of Cooperatives in Agricultural Development.

22. Technical Assistance

22.1 The Regional Office of the ICA in New Delhi has been endeavouring to encourage the development of agricultural processing industries in the Region. This activity was undertaken as a result of the Resolution of the Bournemouth Congress stressing the need for developing agricultural and consumer industries and requesting developed movements to assist the developing cooperatives in setting up such industries. Even before the Bournemouth Congress the Regional Office had been coordinating the assistance given by the West German Cooperati Consumer Congress to a dairy federation in India for the establishment of a pasteurising plant. This dairy has now started functioning with a capacity of 50,000 litres a day. The total amount of assistance secured from the German cooperatives was to the tune of US\$170,000). The ICA has also secured the services of a Technical Expert for the dairy project for assisting in the erection of a plant and getting the project started in a smooth manner. In addition, two important projects, the feasibility studies of which have already been completed, are on hand at the Regional Office. These are : Consolidated Fruit Processing Plant - Republic of Korea sponsored by the National Agricultural

Cooperative Federation (NACF) in the Republic of Korea. The project envisages processing of fruits grown in the country. The amount of assistance at present being sought through the ICA is US\$171,400. The last project is for a Multi-Commodity Fruit & Vegetable Processing Plant sponsored by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) in India for processing fruits and vegetables grown in the northern part of the country. Assistance to the tune of US\$36,500 for obtaining the foreign components for the project is being sought through the ICA by this organisation.

22.2 In addition to the above, the Regional Office has been able to provide assistance in the form of audio-visual equipment, books and equipment for libraries and emergency relief in distress to some of the movements in member-countries of the Region.

23. Development of Inter-Cooperative Trade

23.1 Following the recommendations of the Second Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference and the Ministers' Conference held in Tokyo, Japan during 1964, the ICA sponsored a Survey of Cooperative Trade in South-East Asia and appointed Mr Walter Eisenberg as an expert to conduct the Survey. Based on the recommendations of Mr Eisenberg's report the Regional Office started functioning as a clearing house in 1967 for promoting inter-cooperative trade on an intra-regional and inter-regional basis. During the last few years the Regional Office has organised an International Trade Conference and a Commodity Conference and has provided, on a continuing basis, trade information and contacts to interested cooperative trading organisations.

It has also published Cooperative Trade Directory with two supplements and is publishing monthly the Trade News. The Regional Office participated in the Second Asian International Trade Fair held in Teheran during 1969 and exhibited information material as well as samples from cooperative trading organisations.

24. Survey of Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Projects in South-East Asia

24.1 During the first year of the Cooperative Development Decade the Regional Office has initiated a Survey of Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Projects in South-East Asia as a part of the total efforts for identifying development needs during the first two years of the decade. Survey in four countries viz. India, Indonesia, Ceylon and the Republic of Korea has already been completed in two stages and the third part of the Survey is expected to cover five countries namely Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The survey already completed has identified a number of projects with a potential for developing domestic marketing and foreign trade. Some project also qualify for external assistance and the Regional Office is endeavouring to solicit this assistance from the developed countries.

24.2 The ICA Study Team for conducting the Survey during 1970 also visited Australia as an Inter-cooperative Trade Promotion Team, as a result of which substantial volume of trade has taken place between the cooperatives of Australia and Japan.

24.3 Funds for conducting the Survey have been contributed by the ICA and the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan.

25. ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture & Trade

25.1 The Sub-Committee established in the year 1967 for the Region has undertaken a number of projects aimed at developing agricultural cooperatives in the Region. Apart from sponsoring the Survey of Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Projects in the Region, the Sub-Committee has encouraged the publication of statistical information and documentation on agricultural cooperatives. It also serves as a forum for debating important problems faced by agricultural cooperatives in the Region and lays down guidelines for future activities of the Regional Office.

26. Working Group for Trade Promotion

26.1 The Working Group has been established as a sub-group of the ICA Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Trade. Recently the group has started discussing important problems affecting international cooperative trade and at its meeting held in Australia during 1971, recommended the establishment of a Cooperative Trade Exchange in the South-East Asian Region. This exchange is expected not only to provide market information and documentation but also provide active assistance in developing foreign trade. The Group also discusses a number of issues pertaining to trade by cooperatives.

27. ICA Fishery Group

27.1 This Group has also been recently established as a sub-group of the Sub-Committee for Agriculture and Trade. Apart from discussing important problems affecting fishery cooperatives the group is also assisting the Regional Office in its efforts to provide technical assistance to the fishery cooperatives in the Region.

28. Activities of all the three committees mentioned above are coordinated with those of the main committees, namely, the ICA Agricultural Committee and its Fishery Sub-Committee.

ARABLE LAND AND NUMBER AND AREA OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Country	Year	Total Area	Land area	Arable land and land under permanent crops -----1,000 Hectares-----	Agricultural holdings		
					Year	No.	Area (hec.)
Australia	1967	768,681		41,461	1960	252,243	464,575,646
Ceylon	1968	6,561	6,474	1,980	1962	1,169,801	1,888,461
India	1967	326,810	...	163,720	1960	48,882,000	123,047,000
Indonesia	1963	190,434	...	12,697	1963	12,236,470	12,883,868
Iran	1960	164,800	163,600	11,593	1960	1,877,299	11,356,254
Japan	1968	36,976	...	5,684	1960	6,056,534	7,141,941
Korea	1968	9,847	...	2,319	1961	2,331,874	4,815,471
W. Malaysia	1967	13,131	13,131	2,624	1960	452,189	1,951,801
Nepal	1966	14,080	...	2,266	1961-62	1,493,501	1,840,981
Pakistan	1965	94,672	...	28,214	1960	12,154,928	28,952,832
Philippines	67	30,000	29,741	8,546	1960	2,166,216	7,772,485
Thailand	1965	51,400	51,177	11,415	1963	3,214,405	11,149,190

Source: Production Yearbook, 1969, FAO, Rome.

TOTAL POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION ESTIMATED FOR
1965

Country	Year	Total Population	Agricultural Population	Per cent. in Agriculture
		-----THOUSANDS-----		
Australia	1965	11,333	1,117	10
Ceylon	1965	11,164	5,582	50
India	1965	486,650	340,655	70
Indonesia	1965	105,736	70,804	67
Iran	1965	24,780	12,195	49
Japan	1965	97,952	23,685	24
Korea	1965	28,377	15,594	55
Malaysia	1965	9,421	5,161	55
Nepal	1965	10,103	9,295	92
Pakistan	1965	113,300	83,840	74
Philippines	1965	32,345	18,738	58
Thailand	1965	30,744	24,001	78

Source: Production Year Book, 1969, FAO, Rome.

II. SITUATION IN THE REGIONAL COUNTRIES

29. AUSTRALIA

29.1 The continent of Australia, covering about 2,967,741 sq.miles, is the flattest continent in the world as also the driest because 70 per cent. of Australia has less than 20" rain every year and about 60 per cent. of the area receives less than 15". The country lacks a proper system of inland rivers as most of the rivers in the interior flow only after heavy rains. Underground water supplies of varying types are available in many parts of the country. However, all these supplies are not necessarily suitable for irrigation and can only be used for watering stock. Australia has also a varied climate but without extremes. Most of the areas have temperatures ranging from 70°F to 90°F. Only in the North coast and the Queensland coastal areas, which are semi-tropical, the temperature ranges around 60°F. The population of Australia as on June 30, 1965 was 12,551,300.

29.2 Agriculture and rural industries occupy a prominent place in Australian economy. More than 70 per cent. of the exports are derived from agriculture and rural industries. Although this percentage is likely to decline in view of the increasing industrialization during recent decades, the net contribution of agriculture to the country's economy is likely to be dominant for several years to come. Although 60 per cent. of the total surface area in Australia is held under tenure for agricultural or pastoral purposes only 5 per cent. of this area is cultivated.

There are 252,000 rural holdings in Australia with an average of 340 acres per holding. Individual holdings in Australia can be of a very large size and in case of pastoral holdings the individual size of the farm can be beyond 50,000 acres. However, most of the properly cultivated areas and especially in areas which have a potential of irrigation the holdings are of moderate size. The average block used for cultivation is of 44 acres. Although, more than three million acres have so far been irrigated, more than half of this is covered by pasture. According to the present estimates, it is not likely that more than 5 per cent. of the total area will be covered by irrigation.

29.3 Wheat is still the most important crop in Australia and almost all its States undertake wheat cultivation. However, there are certain crops which are cultivated according to the regional climatic and soil conditions such as sugarcane in coastal Queensland. Other important crops are Barley, Oats, Rice, Maize, Sorghum (milo), Potatoes, Cotton and Tobacco. The important fruits grown in Australia are apples, oranges, grapes, bananas, pears, peaches and pineapples. The following chart shows the relative importance of rural products according to selected criteria

Product	1. Percentage of Gross value of Rural Production 1964-65 to 1966-67		2. Percentage of Exports of Rural Origin 1964-65 to 1966-67		3. Percentage of Rural Male Employment 1966	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
Wool	23.2	1	44.7	1	22	1
Mutton & lamb	5.1	6	2.2	7	4	7

Total Sheep	28.3	-	46.9	-	26	-
Beef and Veal	15.0	3	10.3	3	10	4
Dairying and pigs	13.1	4	5.9	4	20	2
Wheat	15.0	2	17.4	2	14	3
Other cereals	4.0	7	1.7	8	3	8
Sugar	3.7	8	5.3	5	5	6
Fruit and vines	5.3	5	4.3	6	8	5
Other	15.6	-	8.2	-	14	-
	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Source: Australian News and Information Bureau,
Reference Paper, September 1968.

29.4 There is a gradual decline in the number of farms and during the ten year period preceeding 1967-68 the percentage of decline was 1.5 although the acreage under the farm has increased by 6 per cent. during this period. There was also an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the total farm production during the same period.

30. Cooperatives in Australia

30.1 The Cooperative Movement in Australia is more than a century old and it is estimated that about one-fifth of the adult population of Australia is associated with the cooperatives in one form or the other. The cooperatives are also a source of employment for a good number of people in the continent of Australia. There are about 470 farmers' cooperatives with a membership comprising 360,000 rural families. The total investments of these families in the above societies in the form of capital and loans come to about A\$123 million. The total cooperative assets in rural communities belonging to these families are about

A\$407 million and according to the latest figures available the cooperatives in this primary industry have alone secured a total income for one year to the tune of A\$665 million. During the same year the cooperatives, because of their economic activities such as marketing, processing and procurement services were able to return to the members in the form of rebate and dividends more than A\$50 million.

30.2 The farmers' cooperatives in Australia have established Agro-industrial complexes covering dairy industry, pasture, sugar, tobacco, fruit, grains, livestock, fish processing, rice, cotton, fertilizer and artificial cattle breeding as also several other services required for efficient farming.

30.3 A peculiar feature of the agricultural marketing operations in Australia is the establishment of commodity marketing boards for various products. For example, there are at present 19 Commodity Marketing Boards operating under the Primary Producers' Marketing and Organisations Acts in Queensland alone. Each commodity marketing board consists of a number of men elected by the growers of that particular commodity. Their term of office is usually for three years. The government appoints a representative on the board to watch the interests of the consumer. These boards can be dissolved at any time by the vote of growers who are members. From each commodity board, two representatives are elected to represent them on the Council of Agriculture. The Council of Agriculture is responsible under an Act of the government, for the development of rural industries and for stabilising prices of primary produce aimed at ensuring to the primary producer a fair return for his labour.

30.4 The cooperatives and the commodity marketing boards function in close collaboration with each other. Most of the export operations are handled by these commodity boards or by other organisations under their authority. There are, however, quite a few cooperative organisations in Australia which are in a position to undertake direct exports of certain agricultural products.

31. Problems faced by Australian Agricultural Cooperatives

31.1 During recent years the Australian Agricultural economy is facing several problems owing to the changes in demand for Australian products in the world market. The most important problem faced by Grain Producers is the declining demand for wheat in the international market. Due to this restricted demand the Government of Australia and the Producers' organisations have been forced to restrict the quota of wheat to be delivered by each producer - thereby forcing the cultivator to shift to some other crops such as sorghum, linseed, millet, sunflower, peanut, rapeseed and panicum. The wheat quota system is particularly and severely felt by farmers in States of Queensland, New South Wales and to some extent in South Australia. In the first two States the size of the farm is rather big and the farmer there are on the one hand pressing the government for increase in the wheat quota and on the other diversifying their cultivation by introducing new crops. Coarse grains such as milo and maize which have good prospects in the international market are likely to be cultivated on a larger scale in future. There is also the possibility of cultivating alfalfa (lucerne grass) in New South Wales and South Australia. This agricultural

commodity can also find outlet in the international market if it is produced on a large-scale and the cost of its production is kept to a minimum. States such as Victoria and Western Australia are still able to sell their produce in the international market as there is a steady demand for this commodity from importers of raw material for feedstuffs.

31.2 The cooperative organisations and farmers associations in most of the States are paying serious attention to this problem and are assisting the farmers in developing new crops and bringing additional areas under irrigation. The price of wool is another anxiety for the agricultural cooperatives because of the steady decline of its price in the international wool market. The Government is considering the possibility of guaranteeing a minimum price and has appointed a Commission to go into this problem.

31.3 There are occasional droughts in some parts of Australia although the total volume of production is increasing due to the additional acreage gradually coming under cultivation. Efforts to irrigate additional acreage cannot match the enormous problem of shortage of water. Also irrigation is very expensive resulting in increasing the cost of production. The cooperatives are also facing difficulties in capital formation and in financial management.

32. The Cooperative Federation of Australia

32.1 The education, publicity and promotional activities within the cooperative movement are organised, to some extent, by the Cooperative Federation of Australia. However, owing to

the long distances separating the various States in the country, the State Cooperative Federations are the most directly involved agencies in education and publicity. There are such State Federations in Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia.

33. CEYLON

33.1 Ceylon is a small island country of 24,996 sq. miles located south of the Indian sub-continent. The average annual rain fall varies from 175" to 100" in the wet zone and from 75" to 50" in the dry zone. The main annual temperature is around 80°F. The climate is generally warm except the regions which are at higher altitudes where the climate is temperate and cool. The total population of the island is around 12,240,000.

33.2 Ceylon essentially is an agricultural country with a characteristic plantation economy centered around three major crops namely tea, rubber and coconut accounting for 95% of the total exports. More than 80% of the country's population lives in the rural areas with about one million people gainfully occupied in agriculture. Apart from plantation crops, paddy is a major agricultural produce. Besides subsidiary activities such as vegetable and fruit growing, dairying and poultry are undertaken although on a much smaller scale.

33.3 The total area under tea cultivation during 1968 was 597,490 acres giving a total yield of 496 million lbs. Rubber was produced on 572,909 acres producing 328 million lbs. Coconut exports and domestic consumption was to the tune of 2,601 million nuts during 1968. Paddy was cultivated on 1,250,000 acres out of which 514,000 acres with rain water, 370,000 acres under minor irrigation schemes and about 366,000 acres under major irrigation schemes. Most of the agricultural holdings in Ceylon are very small, 63 per cent. of the holdings being less than one acre and the rest varying between one and five acres. The total number of holdings in the country amount to 793,000.

33.4 Cooperatives in Ceylon are sixty years old. During the year 1963-69 Ceylon had 14,713 cooperative societies with a membership of 1,961,684 members. Out of these 14,427 were primary societies with a membership of 1,937,518 out of which 9,652 societies with a membership of 1,677,955 were functioning. The remaining 5,058 were dormant.

34. Credit Societies on the decline

34.1 With the organisation of multi-purpose and special purpose cooperatives the old unlimited liability societies are on the decline. Of the total 3,570 credit cooperatives only 1,560 with a membership of 74,477 were functioning, and the rest were dormant. Their working capital was Rs.90.5 million, reserve funds Rs.6.4 million and loans totalled upto Rs.10.9 million out of which Rs.4.12 million went for cultivation. Average loan per member was Rs.233.

35. Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies

35.1 Most of the primary multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives in Ceylon have been recently reorganised so as to make them economically viable. The five thousand and odd multi-purpose cooperative societies have been amalgamated into 373 large and economically viable units and most of them have already started functioning. These societies are expected to be the main agencies for a coordinated development of agriculture and allied industries in the rural areas through the provision of almost all services such as credit, banking, marketing and processing.

35.2 Before the amalgamation process was started there were 5,074 multi-purpose societies undertaking a variety of activities including consumer and agricultural credit functions.

35.3 The multi-purpose societies unions, which have now been abolished, were mainly engaged in distribution of consumer goods through their wholesale and retail outlets. Before abolition, there were 125 such unions with a membership of 4,748 societies with annual sales amounting to Rs.962.3 million. Agricultural produce handled by these unions was only worth Rs.5.5 million.

36. Cooperative Agricultural Production and Sale Societies

36.1 There are 115 agricultural production and sale societies in Ceylon engaged in production and marketing of vegetables and to some extent fruits. They handle mainly chillies, red onions, potatoes and green vegetables. They give loans for cultivation and arrange to market the products. A number of multi-purpose societies also handle vegetable marketing.

36.2 The vegetable marketing activities of these societies are coordinated by the Ceylon Agricultural Producers Cooperative Societies Union representing 275 societies and their 20,000 cultivators. The activities of this Union include collection of agricultural produce, mainly vegetables, its wholesale and retail marketing, exports and supply of fertilizers, agro-chemicals, packing materials and transport to member societies. The Union borrows bulk of its working capital from the Government and the People's Bank. Its total liability during 1968-69 were Rs.2.4 million against assets of only Rs.1.7 million. It is at present incurring heavy losses.

37. Specialized Societies for Plantation and Cash Crops and their Unions

37.1 There are a number of single purpose societies and for production and sale of plantation and cash crops. The following are functioning at present :

38. The Ceylon Coconut Producers' Cooperative Societies Union

38.1 This Union undertakes production of by-products out of coconut oil such as soaps and markets under the brand name of "Samupakara Bar Soap". In addition, it also markets coconut oil. The total sales during 1968-69 amounted to Rs.602,186, but it incurred a loss of Rs.55,164 during the year.

39. Primary Coconut Sales Societies

39.1 Of the 18 societies only six societies were functioning with a membership of 3,385. Total sales amounted to Rs.19.22 million, and the commodities sold were desiccated coconut, oil, fresh coconut, copra and by-products.

40. All Ceylon Rubber Production and Sales Union

40.1 Fourteen multi-purpose cooperative societies union and 50 primary societies are members of this Union which has a paid-up share capital of Rs.14,000 only. It arranges for the shipment of rubber through the Commissioner of Commodity Purchase. The Union purchased 1,977,333 pounds of rubber and some scraps, out of which 920,000 pounds were sold to the Commissioner of Commodity Purchase for export.

40.2 The four primary societies for rubber production had a membership of 191 producers. These societies sold rubber to the value of Rs.100,414.

41. Tea Production and Sales Societies

41.1 Out of the 11 societies 4 were functioning with a membership of 3,084. These societies collected 7.55 million pounds of green leaf valued at Rs.1.60 million and their total sales amounted to Rs.2.8 million. One of the tea societies which is a small holders' society has a pilot project sponsored by the Tea Control Department for improving the system of collection and marketing of the tea leaves.

42. Tobacco Production and Sale Societies

42.1 Out of the 95 societies 59, were functioning during 1968-69 with a membership of 5,119. Their sales during the year amounted to Rs.2.9 million.

43. Cooperative Milk Sales Societies

43.1 These societies organize sale of their milk producers. However, their total volume of business is decreasing from year to year. Out of 34 societies, 23 were not functioning. The 11 societies functioning during the year 1968-69 had 561 members. The production during 1968-69 was 1,104,635 pints valued at Rs.400,891 which was less than half the production of last year.

43.2 In addition to the above category of agricultural cooperatives, there were a number of other smaller groups of societies such as Young Farmers Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Poultry Societies, Goat Farming Societies, Vegetables Producers' Societies, Toddy Tappers' Societies, Arrack distilleries, Arrack filling societies, Plantain Sales Societies, Cardamom Cooperatives, Kadju Sales (Cashewnuts) Cooperatives, Citronella Societies, Cinnamon Producers' Cooperatives, Home gardening societies and Better Farming Societies. Out of a total of 314 societies, 274 were not functioning during 1968-69.

44. Revised Procedure for giving loans for agricultural activities

44.1 The earlier system of financing the cooperative societies through the Department of Agrarian Services which was in operation since 1947 was replaced during 1967 and the loans under the new scheme are being granted by the People's Bank direct to multi-purpose cooperative societies as well as through the existing cooperative banks. The amount of credit given to farmers for cultivation of rice was Rs.262/- per acre. The maximum amount given was limited to 10 acres per farmer. The credit for cultivation of special variety of rice namely IR-8 in projects located in colonization schemes and other special project areas was Rs.300/- per acre. This credit included costs of seed paddy, ploughing, fertilizers, transportation, row seeding, weeding and pesticides. A sum of Rs.72.7 million was advanced to the societies for the cultivation of paddy during the year 1967-68. For the cultivation of subsidiary crops such as chillies, red onions, potatoes and vegetables, a sum of Rs.6.8 million was advanced during 1968-69.

44.2 The medium and long-term loans by government continued to be channelled through the Department of Agrarian Services. The total amount of these loans was Rs.2.6 million and included the purchase of cotton, establishment of young farmers colonies, purchase of buffaloes, pumps, erection of godowns, paddy mills, miscellaneous buildings, preparation of land for cultivation, and asweddumization (converting high lands into paddy fields). Loans under the guaranteed price scheme marketing loans for purchases

by cooperatives on behalf of the government were given to cooperative agricultural production and sales societies and to the multi-purpose societies through the People's Bank and the cooperative banks which lent during 1968-69 amounts of Rs.11.3 million and Rs.4.7 million respectively. In addition individual loans were given to members by societies amounted to Rs.71.6 million. The average amount of individual loan was Rs.173.

45. Problems of agricultural cooperatives

45.1 The agricultural cooperatives in Ceylon have an important role to play in the economy of the country. However, there are certain basic weaknesses which need to be removed before the cooperatives can play their part in an effective manner.

45.2 The societies at the base are rather weak. It is hoped that recent reorganisation of smaller societies into viable multi-purpose societies will provide a good base for coordinating all agricultural activities for the benefit of the farmer.

45.3 Another major weakness is the weaker structure of the national federations. Most of these federations function almost as government corporations and look towards government for finance and leadership.

45.4 Inadequacy of credit has retarded cooperative growth. The new system of credit is expected to ease the situation. Also the establishment of the branches of People's Bank in the premises of the multi-purpose societies will bring in better coordination between credit and marketing functions of these organisations. The rural bank should ultimately deal with all

credit transactions at the primary level.

45.5 The cooperatives are not able to do much in the field of plantation crops. They can be effective if small holders will be organised for joint cultivation and marketing. The Galboda Kinigoda Cooperative Tea Small Holders' Society has already proved that collective action in plantation crops can be effective.

45.6 Although agricultural output is gradually on the increase owing to increased use of fertilizers and agro-chemicals and introduction of new varieties of seeds, the system of marketing of agricultural produce is far from satisfactory. The guaranteed price scheme for paddy has not proved to be very effective owing to the unwieldy departmental marketing procedures. The fruit and vegetable marketing by the specialized societies is not handled in a business like manner. There again the Marketing Department is doing fruit and vegetable marketing and processing on its own.

45.7 It is hoped that the reorganisation, that is in progress, will help remove some of the difficulties faced by cooperatives in the country.

46. Commissioner for Cooperative Development

46.1 In Ceylon the regulation of cooperative activities is coordinated through the Commissioner for Cooperative Development who is also responsible for formulating government policy for assistance and guidance to cooperatives.

47. Cooperative Federation of Ceylon

47.1 The education and publicity work for cooperatives is handled by the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon which is the national federation of all types of cooperatives in the country.

48. INDIA

48.1 India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with its population of over 550 million. 82% of the people live in villages and over 70% depend on agriculture for their livelihood out of which 52.8% are cultivators and 16.7% agricultural labourers. The rest are engaged in cattle breeding, plantations, etc. Almost every type of climate is found in the country enabling farmers to grow a large variety of crops. The overall climatic conditions, however, are dominated by the Monsoon.

48.2 Out of a total land area of 326.8 million hectares, the net cultivated area in 1965-66 was 135.8 million hectares out of which 26.4 million hectares were irrigated. 75% of the cultivated area is used for food crops. Major food crops are : rice, wheat, millet, maize, pulses, grams, etc. while the non-food crops include sugarcane oil seeds, cotton, jute, tobacco, tea and coffee. 40% of the total exports are from agriculture. Since 1967-68 the Indian agriculture has made remarkable progress due to the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and the increased use of fertilizers and chemicals.

48.3 Being a predominantly agricultural country, Indian cooperatives, which are now more than 68 years old, play a dominant part in the rural economy. With the assistance of the state and the national financing institutions the cooperatives have grown during the last two decades, both in size and dimensions.

49. Agricultural Credit

49.1 Agricultural credit is still the major cooperative activity. The three-tier structure in each State consists of 178,314 primary agricultural credit societies, 344 central cooperative banks and 25 state cooperative banks. The membership of these societies was 30 million in 1967-68 covering 45% of the agricultural population. The owned funds and deposits of the primary cooperatives, the Central banks and the State banks during 1967-68 were Rs. 2,374 million and Rs. 7,092 million; Rs. 4,361 million and Rs. 7,060 million; Rs. 351 million and Rs. 4,436 million respectively. The agricultural credit for cultivation purposes is mostly related to requirements of growing different crops on the basis of production plans prepared by members.

49.2 Long-term credit for investment in agriculture is provided through the 1,200 land development banks and their 19 central banks. The funds of these banks are raised through ordinary debentures and rural debentures which are supported by the government, the Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and some of the commercial banks. There is a promotional body of these banks at the national level known as the All India Central Cooperative Land Development Banks Union. While the credit structure is very strong in some parts of India it is equally weak in other parts in which government controlled Agricultural Finance Corporations are at present meeting the credit needs of agricultural population.

50. Marketing

50.1 Very few primary societies handle marketing of agricultural produce as the multi-purpose concept is not yet taken root in this country. The marketing cooperatives have also a three-tier structure consisting of 3,280 single purpose and multi-purpose primary agricultural marketing societies, 161 district or regional societies and 24 State marketing societies. The single purpose societies handle commodities such as cotton, arecanut, coconut, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, etc. At the National level the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation mostly handles inter-state and export trade in agricultural commodities.

50.2 During 1967-68 all the marketing societies marketed agricultural produce worth Rs.5,247 million which included Rs.1,710 million worth of foodgrains, Rs. 2,143 million worth of sugarcane, Rs.1,394 million of other crops.

50.3 These cooperatives supplied agricultural inputs worth Rs.2,529 million during 1968-69 out of which 79% were fertilizers. Seeds distributed amounted to Rs.239 million. 2,000 cooperatives also sold consumer goods.

50.4 Inter-state trade was to the tune of Rs.800 million and export worth Rs.19.4 million.

50.5 In order to enable cooperatives to meet the ever-growing requirements of fertilizers a Rs.900 million fertilizer factory is being established at Kandla in Western India. Small factories are expected to be established in other parts.

51. Cooperative Processing

51.1 While some of the marketing societies undertake processing as a part of their activities, the major processing activity is handled by separate cooperatives.

51.2 Out of the 79 licensed sugar cooperative societies, 62 societies crushed 12.03 million tonnes of sugarcane and produced 1,202,000 tonnes of sugar during 1966-69 representing 33.8% of the total sugar production in the country. The sugar mills had 364,000 members out of which 92% were cane growers.

51.3 Cotton ginning by 203 societies was to the tune of 1.44 million bales during 1967-68 and pressing was of 633,000 bales. There were also 63 cooperative spinning mills out of which 23 belong to cotton growers.

51.4 There are several other agricultural processing societies. They are: Paddy husking and rice milling 345, oil crushing 302, fruit and vegetable processing 15 and other commodity processing 681. There were five solvent extraction plants for de-oiling the oilseed cakes.

51.5 The total membership of processing societies was 179,454 individuals and 7,793 societies. They processed 3,197,745 quintals worth Rs.38.8 million.

51.6 The sugar cooperatives and their state federations have a national federation for promotional activities known as National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories. There is also an All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills.

52. Storage

52.1 The 15,500 village godowns and 4,000 storages at marketing centres had a capacity of 2.58 million tonnes while the 87 cold storages accommodated 124,000 tonnes of produce.

53. Farming

53.1 With a view to promote farming on a collective basis efforts have been made to establish cooperative farming societies. There were 8,018 joint farming or collective farming societies at the end of 1968 with a membership of 212,597 cultivating 421,066 hectares. There are 10 pilot farms in the country established to demonstrate the advantages of collective agricultural activity.

54. Miscellaneous

54.1 There are other miscellaneous types of agricultural cooperatives as follows :

54.2 Irrigation societies, which numbered 1,669 had a membership of 87,380 and covered 148,640 hectares (1968).

54.3 The 9,495 primary milk producers cooperatives had a membership of 700,000. 23 cooperative milk unions owned their own pasteurisation facilities. The total milk or milk products handled were worth Rs.54.3 million (1969).

54.4 The 903 poultry societies handled business worth Rs.12 million. There are six large cooperative poultry schemes financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

54.5 The 3,784 fishery cooperatives had a membership of 395,125 and handled a catch of Rs.24.2 million.

55. Agencies providing finance to cooperatives

55.1 Apart from the state and district cooperative banks, a large portion of credit required by cooperatives for current and developmental activities is provided by the following institutions :

56. Reserve Bank of India

56.1 The Bank provides short-term and medium-term agricultural finance at concessional rates of interest. During 1968 all types of finance amounted to Rs. 2,177 million. It also maintains two funds :

56.1.1 National Agricultural Credit (long-term operations)

Fund for giving loans to State Governments for participating in share capital of cooperatives and for contributing to rural debentures by land development banks;

56.1.2 The National Agricultural Credit (stabilization)

Fund for converting short-term loans into medium in case of flood or drought conditions.

57. State Bank of India

57.1 The Bank has extended banking and remittance facilities to rural areas. It provides credit to marketing and processing societies.

58. National Cooperative Development Corporation

58.1 The Corporation provides development finance to credit and marketing societies. It prepares projects for processing activities and provides necessary finance to processing societies.

59. Agricultural Refinance Corporation

59.1 The Corporation provides finance for developmental activities for which normal cooperative channels cannot provide such finance. It assists in project formulation and generally prefers intensive area development schemes. By the end of June 1969, it provided Rs.1,824 million to 233 schemes, out of which 125 schemes related to minor irrigation works.

60. State Participation

60.1 With a view to bolster credit worthiness of cooperatives at various levels the State Governments participate in equity capitals of these cooperatives. There are large departments of the governments at State levels for regulating cooperative activity as Cooperation is a State subject. The Central Government has also a large department dealing with cooperatives. The Central Government formulates cooperative development policies and programmes for the country as a whole.

61. National Cooperative Union of India

61.1 At the top of all cooperative organisations in the country, the National Cooperative Union of India looks after the education, training and promotional activities. Similar organisations exist at State level and in some States at district and sub-district levels.

62. Land Reform and Modernisation

62.1 Although there is no All India Policy on land reform, several States have introduced land reforms during the past two decades. The implementation of these reforms is difficult owing to several factors including oral lease systems prevailing in several cases. Modernisation of agriculture has also been restricted to a few areas in the country, especially to the wheat growing areas and to cash crops.

63. Problems of the Indian Agricultural Cooperatives

63.1 Although the agricultural cooperatives in India have been functioning for more than half a century, a majority of them still function as credit distribution agencies. Very few

have been able to mobilise local resources and encourage savings among the rural community. The credit cooperatives are also very small in size and their total operations are not able to provide sufficient margin for employing suitable staff for its management.

63.2 The concept of multi-purpose activity is very much lacking among the primary agricultural cooperatives. There was a time when large-sized multi-purpose cooperatives were recommended and even the process of amalgamation was initiated. However, owing to the decision at one of the Congresses the trend was later reversed with the result that at present very few primary cooperatives function as multi-purpose cooperatives. The activities of these multi-purpose cooperatives are undertaken as per the ability of individual organisations and with the least support and guidance from the central and the apex level agencies.

63.3 There is, therefore, a multiplicity of agencies at the primary level resulting in dispersal of resources and duplication of effort.

63.4 With the recent increase of agricultural production, the cooperatives are facing several problems relating to storage and marketing. While on the one hand a commendable progress has been made in increasing food production through the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and increased use of fertilizers and chemicals; on the other hand, there is a complete absence of simultaneous effort in developing transport and storage facilities in order to cope with the increased volume of business in the field of grain marketing. Only

recently frantic efforts are being made to build additional storage facilities and organise transport with additional capacity.

63.5 In several States of the country, the State level cooperative marketing organisations have been procuring foodgrains on behalf of the State. In respect of certain cash crops, these organisations are also doing direct purchase and marketing. Within this limited sphere of activities several marketing organisations functioned with reasonable efficiency. However, owing to the reorientation of government policies towards marketing of agricultural commodities, a number of fresh commodities have been brought under the government monopoly control with the result that several marketing cooperatives have been asked to handle the marketing of foodgrains far beyond their present capacity. The sudden recruitment of additional staff and the organisation of makeshift structure does not allow the marketing cooperatives to function as efficient units. Only a gradual transfer of additional responsibilities would have enabled these organisations to handle the increasing volume of business. While commendable progress has been made in providing marketing and processing facilities through the cooperatives, it must be stated that most of the additional activities are undertaken without proper and long-term planning. Several new ventures are established as a result of a government policy. The generous government assistance given at the initial stages has proved to be of great disadvantage in several cases as the incentive for mobilisation of resources and building up of owned funds is lacking in such cases

with the result that most of the large units have not been able to repatriate government equity capital in spite of their functioning for several years after obtaining the government capital.

63.6 The government is definitely in favour of promoting agro-industries on cooperative basis. Several agencies such as the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India, the National Cooperative Development Corporation and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation are providing liberal finance for establishing agro-industries. However, these industries are not able to find personnel for efficient management. Hence it is necessary that while planning such industries the government should also take into consideration simultaneous training of managerial personnel.

63.7 Most of the bigger marketing and processing cooperatives in India, even in the States which are considered to be cooperatively advanced, are manned by government personnel. There is no need to emphasize the already established fact that government servants are not necessarily efficient business executives. The result is that most of the cooperatives are administered rather than organised as business units. This unbusinesslike attitude has resulted in great losses to several cooperatives.

63.8 In these units of larger size, there is also an absence of a proper balance in the responsibilities of the Board and the Management with the result that there is a tendency on the part of the elected Board of Directors to interfere

too much in the day-to-day business administration of the organisation. In several other cases the government appointed managers have become all powerful reducing the powers of the Board to a minimum.

63.9 The above situation is not necessarily the result of a government policy. Both the government and the cooperative leadership has to be equally blamed for this position. While the cooperative leadership is gradually losing its independence and relying more and more on government assistance and guidance, the governments in their enthusiasm to bring about a faster growth of cooperatives with a view to use them as instruments of government policies have gone out of their way in introducing legislative and administrative measures not only for providing assistance to cooperatives but also regulating the functioning of the cooperatives. The result is that the government assistance and control is gradually diminishing the image of the cooperatives as democratic organisations capable of independent decisions. There is also the fact that several government legislators being also leaders in the cooperative movement see no harm in letting the government take care of their cooperatives. Another important factor which has contributed to the organising of democratic forces within the cooperative movement in India is the weakness of national and state level cooperative federations. These federations, most of whom do not derive their strength from a cross-section of the cooperative movement, not only are unable to provide the necessary services required to nourish the affiliate member organisations but also are

incapable of representing the interest of the movement in the proper quarters. If these federations were strong enough to protect the interest of the movement and function as real spokesmen of their cooperatives, the government would be too happy to deal with them in matters affecting the cooperatives rather than take a hasty decision thereby ruining the chances of letting the cooperative develop as a strong democratic force in the country.

63.10 Another very serious problem affecting cooperatives in general and credit cooperatives in particular is the disproportionate amount of overdues. The recovery of loans from members is quite a problem even in areas where crops positions have improved and the members have made considerable gains out of their dealings with the cooperatives.

64. INDONESIA

64.1 Indonesia is a group of 13,677 islands stretching over from across the Malayan Peninsula in the West to the border of the Philippines in the East. Total population of the country is around 113 million out of which over 70 million live on the island of Java although Java has only 9% of the total land area of the country.

64.2 The country is in the tropics and its main crops are : rice, rubber, copra, palm oil, coffee, pepper. Rice production is far below the national consumption level and around one million ton has still to be imported annually. Present emphasis is on the increase in rice yield for attaining self-sufficiency in food. Maize is also being cultivated on a large-scale in the eastern part of Java with a view to increase its exports.

64.3 The cooperatives in Indonesia had their origin in the 1945 Law of Cooperatives. The present regulating law is the Law on the Basic Regulations of Cooperatives in Indonesia passed in 1967.

65. Agricultural Cooperatives

65.1 There are 15,345 agricultural cooperatives in Indonesia (excluding the plantation crop cooperatives). There are 179 county level cooperatives and 17 provincial federations to coordinate the services to the primary cooperatives. At the national level the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (INKOPERTA) provides the guidance and other services to the member cooperatives.

65.2 The main activities of the agricultural cooperatives include assistance in production of rice, maize and other subsidiary crops, marketing, processing and providing credit for cultivation.

66. Rice Mills

66.1 Rice milling is one of the important activities of a number of provincial federations. There are 197 such mills in East Java, 149 in West Java, 55 in Central Java one in each of the districts in Djokjakarta, 47 in North Sumatra and one in each district of the other regions.

66.2 Cooperatives in North Sumatra and East Java are organising cultivation of vegetables both for domestic consumption and for export. Several other cooperatives deal with collection of tapioca, cultivation of soya beans and ground nuts, spices, etc. A few cooperatives in West Java also engage in cattle-breeding.

67. Rubber Cooperatives

67.1 There are 1,015 primary rubber cooperatives in Indonesia. They also have 79 Central cooperatives and 11 provincial federations which are again federated into the National Federation of Rubber Cooperatives. The major activity of these cooperatives is marketing and processing of rubber produced by members. The cooperatives have 532 smoke-houses and two units for remilling. The finance and the processing capacity are far from adequate.

68. Copra Cooperatives

68.1 Copra is produced almost in every province of Indonesia. The 1,388 primary copra cooperatives handle mostly the domestic trade in Copra directly or through their 76 central and 13 provincial organisations. The National Federation also collects copra for inter-island trade and for export. Total export in 1968 was 1,700 Metric tons.

69. Tobacco

69.1 Tobacco cooperatives, although few in number, exported 1,099 bales of tobacco during 1968.

70. Coffee Cooperatives

70.1 Coffee is mostly grown in South Sumatra, Central Java and Bali. There were in 1968, 58 primary cooperatives, 6 central cooperatives and one national federation for coffee. Due to quota restrictions on coffee export, marketing activity of these organisations is restricted.

71. Cloves Cooperatives

71.1 Also few in number, clove cooperatives are found mostly in West Sumatra, Lampong, and North Sulewasi. In the other parts, the agricultural cooperatives handle clove cultivation and trade. These cooperatives lack the necessary funds for cultivation and harvesting.

72. Others

72.1 There are 107 primary sugarcane cooperatives with 7 central and one national federation. Coconut, sugarpalm cooperatives are of recent origin and are found in Central Java. Fishery cooperatives are 208 primaries, 118 central,

16 provincial and 1 national. These cooperatives mostly organise public sale of the catch of their members. The island fishing cooperatives operate in Java, Kalimantan and Sulewasi while sea fishery cooperatives are found mostly along the coastal belts of the country. There are also a few animal husbandry and dairy societies in West Java, Djakarta, Central Java, Djokjakarta, East Java and Bali.

72.2 The overall representative organisation of all types of cooperatives in Indonesia is the Dewan Koperasi Indonesia (DKI) to which all the specialised national federations are affiliated.

72.3 The Directorate General of Cooperatives is the highest authority of the Government which maintains five Directorates for looking after the different activities of the cooperatives. These Directorates are for planning, Development and Supervision, Economic Development, Education and Information and the Secretariat of the Director-General for General Administration. There are also Provincial Directorates for the cooperatives.

73. Problems of Indonesian Agricultural Cooperatives

73.1 One of the major weaknesses of the Indonesian cooperatives is the very loose link that exists between the primaries and the federations. The federations are very weak without almost no reserves for assistance and guidance activities for their difficulties. Hence, these federations have not been able to be of much use in developing respective agricultural areas.

73.2 Lack of finance is another major drawback. There is almost no money in circulation among the cooperatives and with a bare minimum of funds they are maintaining their establishments. Very often the cooperatives function without capital and the leaders provide their voluntary services for cooperative activity.

73.3 There is no central financing agency which can look after the credit needs of the cooperatives. Due to very high inflation in the country, the government is not in a position to advance funds for cooperative activity.

73.4 Most of the cooperatives both in food crop and non-food crop areas lack the facilities for undertaking marketing, storage and processing activities with the result that these services have to be sought by members from the middlemen who are deeply entrenched in the rural areas.

74. IRAN

74.1 Iran has a total area of about 1,621,860 sq. kilometres, a large portion of which is desert. The population in 1966 was 25,781,090 with a very low density of 13 inhabitants to a square kilometre. Over 50 per cent of the total land surface of Iran is mountainous and rough, and major part of the country is arid.

74.2 Total land under cultivation including pasture and meadow is around 57 million hectares. The area under irrigated crops is 2.3 million hectares and under dry farming 3.6 million hectares.



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Before the enactment of 1962 Land Reforms Law, most of the 50,000 villages in the country were owned by absentee landlords. After the 1962 law most of these lands were purchased by government and distributed among the landless farmers. Major crops are wheat, barley, rice, cotton, sugar-beet and tea. Wool production and carpet weaving is a big industry.

74.4 During recent years, agricultural techniques have undergone major changes and the farmers are gradually adopting modern methods of cultivation including the use of tractors, fertilizers and agro-chemicals.

75. Agricultural Cooperatives

75.1 Although permissive legislation was passed for cooperative formation as early as 1925, the actual work of starting the cooperatives commenced only after the Second World War. The first special law concerning cooperatives was passed in 1952 which also exempted cooperatives from several taxes.

75.2 At present there are almost 8,370 rural cooperatives in Iran with a membership of 1,677,811. Their share capital is about 1,712,342,350 Rials (One U.S. Dollar = 75 Rials).

75.3 There are also 119 Unions of Societies at provincial level with 7,835 cooperatives as members.

75.4 There is a trend towards organisation of large-sized multipurpose cooperatives which can provide a base for all agricultural operations for the benefit of the members.

75.5 The Central Organisation for Rural Cooperatives (CORC) looks after all aspects of development relating to rural cooperatives in close collaboration with the Ministry of Land Reforms.

75.6 The Agricultural Cooperative Bank of Iran provides credit to cultivators through rural cooperatives.

76. Marketing and Storage

76.1 With the increase in the activities of the primary cooperatives, the CORC has prepared extensive programmes for the development of marketing, processing and storage activities.

77. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives

77.1 The agricultural cooperatives are of recent origin in Iran. The cooperatives have yet to accumulate experience in order to provide the required services to farmer members.

77.2 The immediate problem before them is inadequate credit, lack of sufficient quantities of agricultural inputs, absence of proper extension services to educate the farmer in the use of fertilizer and chemicals as well as lack of good seeds. Irrigation is a major problem for most of the farmers.

77.3 It is hoped that under the direct supervision of the CORC, the rural cooperatives in Iran will soon overcome most of the difficulties faced by them at present.

78. JAPAN

78.1 Japan is a country of a group of islands stretching along the North-Eastern Pacific coast of the Asian continent. The four main islands are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. The total land area is 377,384 sq. kilometers. With a population of over 100 million it is the fifth most densely populated country in the world.

78.2 Japan has a varying climate with four clearly divided seasons. There is high humidity and average rainfall is quite high in most of the areas.

78.3 The total cultivated area in the country is 58,970 sq. kilometers. Per capita cultivated area is only 0.06 hectare as against the world average of 0.42 hectares. About 67% of farm households had less than a hectare of farm land. 17% of the total employed persons lived on agriculture during 1969. Major crops produced are rice, wheat, barley, soyabeans, white and sweet potatoes and fruits and vegetables. Tobacco and tea are also produced in limited quantities.

78.4 Livestock industry is one of the most developed industry in Japan. Dairy and fishery are equally advanced. The general pattern of agriculture is mixed farming through coordination of all services by the multi-purpose unit cooperative society. A peculiar feature of the farm economy is that earnings from non-agricultural sources form a substantial part of the farm household income. This is largely due to highly mechanised farming operations and greater job opportunities due to rapid industrialization.

79. Agricultural Cooperatives

79.1 The agricultural cooperatives in Japan consist of the following type of organisations at different levels :

- Unit cooperatives at the village or town level,
- Prefectural federations at the provincial level,
- Specialized National Federations,
- Other supporting organisations such as farmers associations, youth and women's agricultural organisations, etc.

80. Primary Societies

80.1 The present form of unit cooperative is a large-sized multi-purpose organisation catering to almost all needs of the farmers in respect of credit, marketing, purchasing, mutual insurance, service and guidance. These societies are the result of amalgamations carried out during the last ten years. There were, during 1970, about 6,000 such cooperatives in Japan with over 7 million members including 1.4 million of associate. In the 6,083 societies which reported during 1970 the members savings during this year were 5,968.9 billion Yen and the loans advanced by cooperatives to members totalled 3,048.9 billion Yen excluding government loan. The average membership per cooperative is composed of 966 regular and 207 associate members.

80.2 There were also 12,698 single-purpose cooperative societies federated into 185 prefectural federations.

80.3 The multi-purpose societies referred to above had a turnover of 2,131.4 billion Yen as of 1969 which included marketing of rice, livestock, fruits and vegetables.

80.4 Their purchasing turnover was 1,088.6 billion yen as of 1969 for supplying feedstuff, fertilizer and other agricultural production material to farmer members.

80.5 The average member household per society were 877, and the average paid up capital per cooperative 35 million yen. During 1969, 91.9% societies made a profit.

86. The National Federations

86.1 The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (ZENCHU)

86.1.1 The Union is an overall representative body of the agricultural cooperatives in Japan. It safeguards the movement's interests, represents it in national and international affairs affecting the cooperatives and organises research, education, publicity and public relations work for the entire agricultural movement.

86.1.2 National Marketing Federation (ZENHANREN)

The federation organises for the member cooperatives marketing of rice, fruits, vegetables and livestock with a view to balance demand and supply. It also undertakes modernization of fresh food distribution systems by building storage and opening new terminal markets and arranging dressing of chickens as well as packaging of all types of agricultural produce. Total volume of business (1969/70) was 1,351.1 billion yen.

86.1.3 National Purchasing Federation (ZENKOREN)

This is the biggest national federation in Japan in terms of its business in the field of agricultural cooperatives. It organises purchases of all agricultural inputs and supplies them to member cooperatives. It owns several processing and storage facilities for manufacture of inputs such as animal feed, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. It also owns a fleet of bulk carriers to transport coarse foodgrains from other countries. Total volume of business (1969/70) was ¥742.6 billion. A scheme of

amalgamation was signed in Tokyo on November 16, 1971, between the National Purchasing Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZENKOREN) and the National Marketing Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZENHANREN).

According to the scheme, both ZENKOREN and ZENHANREN will be dissolved on March 30, 1972, and simultaneously a new organisation "ZENKOKU NOGYO-KYODOKUMIAI" would come into being.

The paid-up share capital of the new organisation will be ¥8.3 billion (US\$26.95 million), as compared to the present total paid-up capital of ¥7.2 billion (US\$23.37 million) - ZENKOREN ¥4.8 billion and ZENHANREN 2.4 billion. The total volume of business of the new organisation is estimated at ¥2,500 billion (US\$8.11 billion) in 1972 and ¥3,000 billion (US\$9.74 billion) in 1973. The business year will start in July and end in June of the following year.

The total number of employees of the new organisation would be 3,565 as compared to the present strength of 3,143 of both the organisations - ZENKOREN 1,755 and ZENHANREN 1,388.

86.1.4 National Mutual Insurance Federation (ZENKYOREN)

This is the national mutual organisation providing centralised insurance services to all agricultural cooperatives. It owns one of the most upto-date and computerised systems of insurance accounting in Japan. Volume of long-term business as of October 1971 was 12,132 billion yen.

86.1.5 Central Cooperative Bank (CHUKIN)

This is the overall financing institution responsible for providing banking and credit facilities to agricultural and fishery cooperatives in Japan. Total loans at the end of 1970 were ¥1,663.7 billion, and deposits were 1,500 billion yen.

87. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan

87.1 Over production of rice crop: Rice being the staple food of the Japanese people, early efforts were concentrated on increasing the yield in order to better the living conditions of the farmers. In this process the government guaranteed a minimum price thereby assuring the farmer of a reasonable decent living standard. The Japanese rice, therefore, became very expensive and less competitive in the international market. The increase in rice production has caused a serious problem in basic agricultural strategy. As the government cannot continue buying the excessive quantities of rice at guaranteed price, it is encouraging farmers to switch over to other crops for which they are given cash and other incentives. However, the other crops do not attract the farmers so much as rice for which there is a guaranteed price.

87.2 The continuous rise in agricultural inputs and consumer goods is making the position of farmers much more different than before.

87.3 With a view to balance their budget the farmers and their family members are taking up jobs in nearby industrial and other undertakings. There are at present 84% part-time farm families. The position of finding employment in non-agricultural

areas is becoming more acute because of the recent dollar crisis (known as Nixon shock in Japan). The dollar problem has brought more pressure on big industries to reduce production. Such industries are now unwilling to employ surplus labour from agriculture. Even farm labour is under tight control of big business.

87.4 The general trend towards trade liberalization is affecting Japan which has been rather slow in opening its doors for foreign products. But the pressure is increasing and many agricultural products, such as pork, may be liberalized soon. This is bound to affect the farmer and the cooperatives as they will have to compete in the market against foreign products.

87.5 The general environmental pollution problem is also being faced in the field of agriculture such as through the use of agricultural chemicals and phosphoric type of fertilizers. The pollution from agricultural inputs, livestock breeding and processing activity will have to be tackled by the agricultural cooperatives.

87.6 The farmers and their family members taking up part-time jobs in non-agricultural industries are gradually losing their affinity for the agricultural cooperatives. There is, therefore, now less understanding on the part of the farmers about the difficulties of the agricultural cooperatives.

88. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

88.1 Republic of Korea is the southern part of the Korean peninsula having an area of 38,027 square miles. Total population in 1970 was 31,469,132. Area under agriculture during 1960 was 2.3 million hectares with an average per farm household

of 0.9 hectares. Part-time or full-time farm households totalled 2,546,224. The percentage of farming population to the total was about 49.6% and the total of persons employed on land was 4,660,000.

88.2 Major crops in the country are rice, wheat, barley, beans and potatoes. Livestock and poultry are also becoming major agricultural industries for the rural population.

89. Agricultural Cooperatives

89.1 Almost all the agricultural activities in Korea are coordinated under the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, which is the national federation of all types of agricultural cooperatives. About 93% of the farm households are affiliated with agricultural cooperatives. Under an overall strategy formulated by the Federation the emphasis in development at present is to bring about a balanced improvement of agriculture and selected industries, self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase in farm income. To achieve these goals high priority is being given to land improvement and modernization of agricultural methods.

90. Multi-purpose primaries

90.1 As in Japan, the primary cooperatives (Ri-Dong) are multi-purpose organisations catering to all the needs of the farmers for cultivation and marketing purposes. 95% of the total agricultural loans are channelled through agricultural cooperatives as also agricultural inputs. But marketing of agricultural produce has not been fully taken care of by these organisations.

90.2 - The 7,525 village (Ri-Dong) cooperatives had a membership of 2,240,846 during 1969. The special cooperatives, such as horticultural and livestock cooperatives, numbering 153, had a membership of 53,784.

90.3 These village cooperatives are federated into Gun cooperatives at county level. There were 140 Gun cooperatives with branch offices at 391 places.

90.4 The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) has departments at the Head Office for almost all types of its activities. It also maintains nine branches in the provinces for catering to the needs of the cooperatives in the rural areas.

The NACF has following departments at the head office :

90.5 Planning, General Affairs, Legal Claims and Appraisal, Inspection, Research, Education and Public Relations, Farm Development, Marketing, Foreign Trade, Savings Promotion, Sales, Fund Operations, Mutual Insurance, Banking, Foreign and Military Supply, Purchasing and Livestock.

90.6 The following are the centralised figures for all agricultural operations through cooperatives :

90.6.1 During 1969 the cooperatives supplied 32 billion won worth of agricultural inputs to farmers, 83.0% of which were fertilizers. The other inputs included agro-chemicals, seeds, feeds, breeding livestock, seedlings and agricultural machinery.

90.6.2 During the same year, the cooperatives marketed agricultural produce worth about 70 billion won. Out of this about 62 billion won worth of produce was marketed through the five marketing centres operated by NACF. 1,351 million won worth of produce was supplied to the Armed Forces. The commodities marketed were : Grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, eggs, silk cocoons, mushrooms, etc.

90.6.3 The loanable funds of all agricultural cooperatives, during 1969, were 83,784 million won. These included subsidized capital, deposits, government funds and United States counterpart funds, borrowings from Bank of Korea and Agricultural Credit debentures.

The deposits amounted to 75,901 million won.

Loans granted to members were 151,973 million won.

To ensure proper utilization of loans supervised credit system is followed by linking credit with marketing and purchasing.

90.6.4 Insurance policies through agricultural cooperatives in 1968 were : Life 53 billion won, general 109 billion won,

90.6.5 NACF exported agricultural produce worth US\$423,074 and imported agricultural requisites worth US\$11.0 million

91. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives in Korea

91.1 Although efforts are being made to increase productivity, the present growth rate is not satisfactory. There is a need for providing supplementary sources of income to farmers.

91.2 The capital formation process is rather slow at the rural base thereby necessitating large-scale borrowing from external sources. The owned funds of the cooperatives are far short of

their total requirements for agricultural operations.

91.3 The NACF is a top heavy organisation with powers concentrated in the President and his senior executives. About half of its total finance comes from the government.

91.4 The President of NACF had until recently wide powers under a Special Act to nominate Presidents of cooperatives at various levels. However, in actual operation, the person who is elected at the general body meeting of the society is being nominated by the NACF President as President of that society which is to some extent ensure democratic control in selecting leadership at the primary and secondary societies.

95. MALAYSIA

95.1 Malaysia is a tropical country with an area of 128,308 sq. miles. The area of West Malaysia is 51,200 sq. miles with a population of over seven million. The total population including Sarawak and Sabah was 8.3 million during 1961. 70% of the population lives in rural areas and most of them are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture contributes 30% of nation's gross domestic product.

95.2 Two-thirds of the total area in West Malaysia is covered by thick forest and only one-third is arable. Out of the total cultivated area of 5.5 million acres 64% is under rubber plantations and the rest under different food crops.

95.3 The information given below pertains mainly to West Malaysia.

95.4 The economy is dominated by export oriented plantation crop agriculture. Food has to be imported, but there is no shortage of land. Under the Five-Year Plan, efforts

are being made to bring additional land under cultivation and to increase employment potential.

Attempts are also being made to diversify production so as not to rely on a single crop such as rubber.

95.5 Major agricultural products such as rubber, timber, coconut products, palm oil, pepper, canned pineapple and tapioca account for about 90% of Malaysian exports.

95.6 The food products are rice, maize, coffee, tea, sago, vegetables and fruits. Although there is a gradual increase in both agricultural and meat products, food imports are quite substantial.

96. Rural Cooperatives in West Malaysia

96.1 Although cooperatives were started in Malaysia as early as 1922, not much progress was made until after the Second World War. The earlier societies aimed mainly at reducing the indebtedness of the agriculturist and the salary earners. During the war most of these societies were dormant.

96.2 At present there are 1,600 rural cooperatives in Malaysia which extend short-term and medium-term credit to cultivator members. The seasonal loan is repayable yearly soon after the harvest. The medium-term loans are granted for the purposes of repaying earlier debts, improving land, buying cattle, building or repairing houses and purchasing land. The period of repayment is between 3 and 5 years. Extending credit is the only activity of these organisations. Their present membership is around 66,000.

97. Banking Unions

97.1 The credit societies are affiliated to 21 banking unions located at State or district levels. About 1,500 credit societies are affiliated to these unions. The main functions of the union is to provide banking and credit facilities.

97.2 At the top of the credit structure is the Malaysia's Rural Cooperative Apex Bank (Bank Kerjasama Malaysia Berhad) established in 1954. The loans given by the Bank relate to agricultural operations and for marketing. Since its inception, the Bank has given loans of Malaysian \$19 million most of which have gone for paddy cultivation.

97.3 The major portion of Bank's working capital is made up of loans obtained from government.

98. Marketing and Processing

98.1 These type of societies, which number 650, include rice mills, rubber, copra and pineapple marketing, fishermen's credit and marketing and a few farming societies. The rice mills are the most successful. They have a membership of 52,000 persons and a working capital of \$5.3 million. These mills process the paddy of their members on commission basis. The rice marketing is mostly handled by Rice Milling Unions. There are about 10 such unions.

98.2 The government has introduced a paddy purchase scheme under which a minimum guaranteed price is paid to the farmers. Every year about \$15 million are provided by government for paddy marketing scheme. The other marketing societies provide marketing facilities to their members on commission basis.

98.3 There are 160 societies in Sabah and Sarawak. The major activities of these societies are supply of consumer needs, rice and coffee milling and sale, animal husbandry, timber extraction, meat and vegetable sales, grazing and storage.

98.4 There are about 20 rural transport cooperatives in Kuala Lumpur and Malacca area for serving the rural population.

98.5 The government policy for cooperative development and administration is coordinated by the Division of Cooperative Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Promotional and extension as well as Audit services are also provided by the Division.

98.6 The Cooperative Union of Malaysia is mainly the apex organisation of urban and non-agricultural cooperative societies and very few rural societies are affiliated to it.

99. Problems of Rural Cooperatives

99.1 The agricultural cooperatives in Malaysia are of recent origin. The credit cooperatives rely mainly on government funds for their loaning operations. The capital formation process has hardly begun with the result that there is not much emphasis on mobilization of local resources.

99.2 The multi-purpose concept has not yet been developed. The credit sometimes do the minimum in terms of finance for cultivation. On the whole the rural cooperatives are rather weak.

99.3 The Banking Unions are better off because of the fact that they get easy funds from government. But they are not able to draw their strength from affiliate member organisations. The rural cooperatives lack managerial experience and most of the credit societies are not able to appoint full-time staff. There is a need for developing cadres for managing these societies through the Apex organisations.

99.4 The leadership for cooperative activity is not yet developed as it has happened in the case of urban societies.

100. NEPAL

100.1 Nepal is situated slantwise across the Himalayas on the North-East frontier of India. The land area is 54,362 sq. miles and the population according to 1962 estimates was 9.5 million. The climate varies from cool and temperate to rain soaked foothills of the monsoon belt.

100.2 Nepal is predominantly an agricultural country with 65% of the national income derived from agriculture. 80% of exports originate from agricultural produce. 90% of the population depends on agriculture, 33.9% of the total land area is arable and at present about 20% is being cultivated. Per capita arable land is 0.47 acre.

100.3 Major crops are rice, sugarcane, mustard, tobacco, maize, jute and oilseeds.

101. Land Reforms and Cooperatives

101.1 The land reform programme has been linked to cooperatives, and through the compulsory savings by the tenants the land is expected to be gradually in the hands of the tenants. The cooperatives are expected to assist the farms so cultivated through credit and marketing services.

102. Agricultural Cooperatives

102.1 Although traditional forms of joint agricultural activity have been in existence in Nepal for several decades the regular type of cooperatives received attention only after the establishment of a separate department for cooperatives in 1954. When a multi-purpose pilot project was started in

Papti Valley in 1956, to cultivate fallow land, it was decided to organise credit cooperatives. As there was no legal framework for registering these cooperatives, the Government of Nepal created these cooperatives by a special executive order. A Law was passed in 1959.

102.2 During the initial stages the credit cooperatives received finance out of a budgetary grant through the Department of Cooperation. Later in 1963, the Cooperative Bank was established with Rs.5 million as initial capital. The credit activity was then transferred to this Bank.

102.3 At the primary level there are credit as well as multi-purpose cooperatives for serving the needs of the farmers. At present there are 1,089 multi-purpose and 256 credit societies which extend credit to farmers for agricultural activities. The multi-purpose cooperatives provide agricultural inputs and market the produce of the members.

102.4 At the district level 21 marketing-cum-credit unions have been established and through them credit has been channelled to cooperatives.

102.5 Recently efforts are being made to convert the existing credit cooperatives into multi-purpose cooperatives through a process of amalgamation.

102.6 The total membership of all cooperatives including the consumer and cottage industries societies is 57,538 and the share-capital over Rs.41 million. The loans advanced so far by government to these societies amounted to over Rs.41 million.

103. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives

103.1 The cooperatives in Nepal are of very recent origin and have hardly been able to mobilise resources of their own. The credit and the multi-purpose cooperatives as well as the Bank rely entirely on government for their operational funds.

103.2 The transport and communication system in Nepal is far from satisfactory and in the absence of such a system it is not possible to improve the communication between the federal organisation and the primaries. Also the marketing of agricultural produce cannot be effectively handled.

104. PAKISTAN

104.1 Pakistan is made up of two wings separated by more than a 1,000 mile Indian territory. The total population as per 1970 estimates was 120 million (West Pakistan 55 million - East Pakistan 65 million). Total land area is 365,529 sq. miles (West Pakistan 310,403 sq. miles and East Pakistan 55,126 miles).

104.2 Pakistan's economy is dominated by agriculture contributing to almost half the national product and employing more than two-thirds the total labour force. As a result of the land reforms more than 80% of the land is owner-cultivated. The average holding per person is 3.5 acres. Major crops are Rice, Wheat and other grains, gram, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, jute and tea. About 21 million persons were expected to be employed in agriculture by the end of 1970. During recent years Pakistan has made considerable progress in increasing her productivity. This was due to increased supply of agricultural inputs and relaxation of controls on export in respect of agricultural commodities. While the average holdings in the Western part are quite high, in the Eastern part of the country they are equally small. The climate is dominated by Monsoon although not to the same extent in both the wings. East Pakistan is tropical whereas West Pakistan climate is dry in some parts with well-defined seasons while in Southern areas it is arid and humid.

105. Agricultural Cooperatives

105.1 As the cooperative movement in the two wings of Pakistan has different characteristics and varying historical background. The information on the two wings therefore is given separately.

106. WEST PAKISTAN

106.1 Agricultural cooperatives in Pakistan are more than 60 years old and have the same characteristics as those operating in Northern India. The credit cooperatives still form the base for agricultural cooperative activity. There were 11,400 such societies, 76 Central Cooperative Banks (at district level) and two Provincial Banks. All these institutions provided short-term finance to cultivators through their owned resources and additional funds obtained from Government. Government assistance is provided in the form of concessional finance through the Agricultural Development Bank, Cooperative Department and the Revenue Department and through participation in the equity capital of the cooperatives on a matching basis.

106.2 The credit societies had a membership of 644,000 and a working capital of Rs.165 million. Deposits totalled about Rs.166 million and loans advanced during 1967 were to the tune of Rs.464 million. Over 75% of the funds for loaning operations were borrowed from outside the cooperative movement. In addition to the agricultural loans, the societies were also given loans for constructing godowns and other facilities.

106.3 There were also 2,580 service societies which undertook other functions in addition to provision of credit. These organisations have been federated at the provincial level in the Rural Supply Cooperative Corporation (RSCC). These societies are mainly responsible for distributing chemical fertilizers to the farmers. The RSCC obtains its supply of fertilizers from the West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation.

106.4 Attempts are being made to reorganise the credit and marketing structure so as to unify all services to farmers. At present, however, agricultural inputs and services to farmers are provided through different types of societies including the supply societies (21), sugarcane societies (609), wool shearing and marketing societies (45), sale societies, commission shops and marketing and supply societies (153), multi-purpose societies (154), and service societies (2,580). The working capital of these societies was over Rs.41 million and marketing totalled over rupees one and half million. Their purchases amounted to Rs.30 million and sales Rs.2.9 million.

106.5 There were 282 farming cooperative societies with a membership of 16,283. These societies are formed to engage farmers to pool their lands in order to obtain benefits of large-scale farming.

106.6 The Cooperative Departments of the governments regulate and supervise the functions of cooperatives through the Cooperative Act and the rules framed from time to time.

106.7 The education and publicity work is looked after by the West Pakistan Cooperative Union and its affiliate district unions.

Note: Recently West Pakistan has again been sub-divided into four provinces as also the departments and apex bodies.

107. EAST PAKISTAN

107.1 Agricultural cooperative movement in East Pakistan is as old as the one in West Pakistan. The basis of agricultural cooperative activity is again the credit cooperative at the village level.

107.2 During the post-war period efforts have been made to reorganise the credit cooperatives into Union multi-purpose at the level of divisional or sub-divisional levels.

107.3 During 1964, there were 4,727 credit societies including 4,200 union multi-purpose societies which extended credit to farmers. These were federated into 62 Central Cooperative Banks and at the provincial level the credit activity was coordinated by the East Pakistan Provincial Cooperative Bank.

107.4 For marketing of agricultural produce and supplying agricultural inputs as well as consumer goods to farmers, there were 186 primary marketing, sale and supply and consumer stores. These were federated into two marketing societies, two supply and sale societies and two consumer stores at the district level. The provincial marketing activity was coordinated by the East Pakistan Provincial Marketing Society. The 4,200 Union Multi-purpose societies also marketed the agricultural produce of their members.

107.5 The 150 sugarcane growers' societies at the primary level were federated into five central societies at district level and into the Provincial Cooperative Sugarcane Growers' Federation at the provincial level.

107.6 There were also 512 primary fishery societies, with five Central organisations and the Provincial Fishermen's Cooperative Society at the top. The credit for all the above three sectors of agricultural activity was handled through the East Pakistan Provincial Bank and under the three Cooperative Department Schemes of the government. They are Development of Credit and Marketing Structure, Development of Sugarcane Growers' Cooperatives and Development of Fishermen's Cooperatives.

107.7 The crop loans and other short-term loans through the Provincial Bank were as follows. (1965-66) crop loans Rs.6.2 million, loans to sugarcane growers' about Rs.2 million fishermen over Rs.10,000. Funds for most of these loaning operations were received through the concessional finance from the State Bank of Pakistan.

107.8 The loans under the above three schemes were :

107.8.1 Credit and marketing purpose Rs.2,250 million, sugarcane growers Rs.2.5 million and fishermen's cooperatives Rs.621,000.

107.8.2 Long-term finance for development of land and for purchase of agricultural equipment are given by Land Mortgage Banks.

107.8.3 A very successful experiment in supervised credit has been in operation in Comilla area for the last 10 years. This area has been greatly developed through special educational and extension activities carried out under the Comilla Academy.

107.8.4 The supervision and regulation of cooperatives are looked after by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies through the implementation of the Cooperative Law and the Rules.

107.8.5 The education and publicity work is handled by the East Pakistan Cooperative Union and its affiliate district unions.

108. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives in Pakistan

108.1 Cooperatives in Pakistan are very weak at the base except in areas such as Comilla selected for intensive development. The credit organisations at the primary level still depend for almost all their loaning funds towards government or Apex organisations. Even the Central and Apex organisations are heavily financed by government for agricultural loan operations.

108.2 The efforts made to extend primary cooperative activity to other provinces are not accompanied by education and extension work. Even fertilizer distribution undertaken by the Rural Supply Cooperative Corporation could not be effective in the absence of a spontaneous demand from farmers for fertilizers.

108.3 There is a gradual increase in agricultural output but the matching facilities for storage and transport are lacking.

108.4 The movement is very much controlled by government as most of the funds come from government sources. However, there is a good institutional structure developed in both wings of Pakistan and given the time and resources it can be an effective instrument in transforming the rural scene in the country.

109. PHILIPPINES

109.1 Philippines forms part of a series of islands off the East Asian mainland. The 7,100 islands, which make up the country, have a land area of 115,708 sq.miles. Only about 880 of these islands are inhabited. Philippines is a tropical country with its typical flora. Estimated population during 1969 was 37,158,000 showing an average density of over 300 to a square mile.

109.2 Of the total land area 11.3 million hectares (38%) is cultivated. 6,329,000 are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The principle crops are : rice, maize, coffee, tobacco, cacao, sugarcane, copra and Manila hemp.

109.3 Agricultural progress has not been very even during recent years. However, there is a gradual increase in food production over the last five years due to the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice and maize. There is a gradual decrease in food imports on this account. Rice still remains the most sensitive and politically the most important problem in the country. Serious efforts are being made to attain self-sufficiency in food production through the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council administered by the National Food and Agriculture Council.

109.4 More and more land is being brought under irrigation. In 1968 alone 150,943 hectares have been brought under irrigation.

110. Agricultural Credit

110.1 Government still remains the main source for providing credit to farmers. The loans for modernisation of agriculture are given through the Agricultural Guarantee and Loan

Fund, and the rest through other three lending agencies. The loans given by these agencies during 1968 were as follows :

- 110.1.1 Agricultural Guarantee Adhoc Fund
₱40.8 million
- 110.1.2 Agricultural Credit Administration
₱29.4 million
- 110.1.3 Development Bank of the Philippines
₱41.9 million
- 110.1.4 Philippine National Bank
₱434.6 million

110.2 The Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA), formerly known as Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA) is the central coordinating body responsible for promotion, organisation and supervision of agricultural cooperatives giving finance for agricultural purposes and providing education and extension services. It also coordinates land reform activities under the Agricultural Land Reform Code and the developmental work with the Agricultural Productivity Commission (APC).

111. The Agricultural Cooperatives

111.1 Agricultural cooperatives have not made much headway in the Philippines. As on June 30, 1966 there were only 578 Farmers Cooperative Marketing Associations commonly known as FACOMAS. Their membership was 314,272 and paid-up capital ₱7,878,537.94. Of these 543 were primary, 13 secondary and 22 federations. One of these federations was the Central Cooperative Exchange (National Marketing Federation of FaCoMas). More than 40% of these FaCoMas were inactive upto 1968.

111.2 The commodities marketed by these organisations were rice, corn, tobacco, copra, sugar, fruits and vegetables poultry and livestock, coffee, cocoa and peanuts, fish, garlic and onions and fibre,

111.3 In addition to providing loans and other services the ACA also provides audit services and management guidance to agricultural cooperatives.

111.4 Marketing loans are also given by ACA to FaCoMas on the basis of a collateral security. In addition, loans for purchasing facilities such as rice mills, warehouses, are also given.

111.5 The new experiment in credit are largely in the form of a supervised credit programme in which the ACA tries to link the credit, marketing, supply and extension services through one agency.

112. Central Cooperative Exchange, Inc.

112.1 This is the national federation of FaCoMas organised for marketing of agricultural produce. It undertakes supply of agricultural inputs and marketing cereals as well as tobacco. It has a tobacco redrying plant in the Northern part of the country. During recent years it is doing tobacco export.

113. Cooperative Re-organisation

113.1 With a view to avoid failures among cooperative organisations, an experiment is being made for the last few years by organising pre-cooperative bodies. These agencies are given all the facilities and education in order to gain experience and develop leadership so that at an opportune moment they are registered as formal cooperative organisations.

113.2 The ACA and the APC have jointly evolved a programme for revitalizing FaCoMas. After a thorough enquiry and audit, if the two bodies are satisfied that the FaCoMa is suitable for such a process it is selected for revitalization. This process include educational and financial assistance as well as extension and training facilities.

114. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives

114.1 The agricultural cooperatives in the Philippines are very weak and except for a few FaCoMas the rest of them are almost dormant. The process of capital formation is rather slow.

114.2 The federations of the cooperatives, responsible for giving credit, are non-existent. In the absence of such federations the government plays dominant role in cooperative credit.

114.3 In spite of the existence of a number of agencies doing cooperative work, there is no one single cooperative agency responsible for agricultural credit and marketing.

114.4 The CCE is not able to cover the entire agricultural marketing activity although during several years it has made considerable progress in marketing tobacco and a few other produc

114.5 There is an absence of suitable leadership for looking after the cooperatives in the rural areas.

114.6 The middlemen in the country are deeply entrenched in rural areas and the farmers are bound to them through their lending operations for several decades. In spite of the government loans and services, the bulk of the agricultural produce is still marketed through private merchants.

115. THAILAND

115.1 The Kingdom of Thailand has an area of 514,000 sq. kilometres and the population estimated during 1969 was 34,738,000. The climate is tropical and the country is always surplus in food production. Agriculture contributes over 30% of the Gross National Product (G.N.P.).

115.2 The total arable land is over 30 million acres. The major crops are rice (which is the mainstay of Thai economy and the largest export earner), cotton, sugarcane, coconut, peanuts, soya-beans, sesame, maize, tobacco, rubber and tapioca. Principal exports are rice, rubber, tin ore and metal, kenaf and jute, maize, timber and tapioca products.

115.3 A small scale or family type farming with the average land holding of 10.2 acres is the characteristic of Thailand's agriculture. But in the Central Plain, the so-called rice bowl of the country, a majority of farm lands averages 8 to 16 acres. The size of farms planted to upland crops in relatively new, opened-up areas are as large as 20 - 50 acres. However, land fragmentation due to high rate of population growth of 3.2 per cent tends to reduce the size of land holding.

115.4 The majority of farmers are owner-cultivators comprising 76% of the total farm households. Part-owners and tenants account for 16% and 8% respectively. Tenancy in the Central Plain tends to increase as a result of more concentration on commercialized agriculture.

116. Agricultural Cooperatives

116.1 There are 3 types of agricultural cooperatives, namely, credit cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and land cooperatives.

117. Agricultural Credit Cooperatives

117.1 An unlimited liability credit cooperative is the oldest and most widespread type of agricultural cooperative in Thailand. It serves mostly small farmers close to subsistence level. The main objectives are to give loans to members both short and intermediate-term for general farm purposes and the refinancing of old debts.

117.2 In 1969, there was a programme to amalgamate village credit cooperatives into medium sized ones. By the end of July 1971, 8,787 village credit cooperatives were merged into 333 fair sized agricultural cooperatives, 292 of which changed their liability structure into the limited one.

117.3 Another category of agricultural credit cooperatives is a limited liability credit cooperative which was first set up in 1959. The size of the cooperative is larger both in terms of membership and areas of operations, in order to ensure a larger volume of business so that it can hire its own employees. By the middle of 1971, there were 26 cooperatives of this type with a total membership of 10,041 farm families, being an average of 386 per society. The main objective is to give loans for seasonal farm operations and medium-term loans for land improvement and other capital items, including a limited amount for refinancing of old debts incurred with regard to farming.

117.4 There are two provincial credit cooperative federations in the Northern part. They serve as a financing centre for their affiliated societies.

118. Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives

118.1 Agricultural marketing cooperatives have been developed since 1938 in order to serve the need of the farmer members for marketing of their products. All marketing cooperatives were organised on the product basis with limited liability.

118.2 There are 69 paddy marketing cooperatives with a total membership of 49,128 farm families. There are also four regional federations. Certain paddy marketing cooperatives joined in the "controlled credit scheme" which are granting short-term loans for harvesting expense. All paddy marketing cooperatives borrowed for both facilities and operating capital from the "Cooperative Promotion Fund" appropriated from the national budget and administered by the Ministry of National Development.

118.3 There were also 22 other farm products marketing cooperatives organized on the same basis as the paddy marketing cooperatives. Products handled are for example, maize, sorghum, coconuts, kenaf, cotton, soyabeans, black beans, hogs, poultry, eggs, fish sauce, and salt.

119. Land Cooperatives

119.1 Land cooperative was first established in the form of land settlement cooperative in 1938. The lands conserved for this purpose have been provided for under the "Conserved Land Act of 1935." By the end of 1971, there were 524 societies in three categories.

- 119.1.1 Land settlement cooperative is aimed at helping landless farmer operators to settle on empty lands conserved for agricultural production. There were 292 land settlement cooperatives with total membership of 7,010 families and total land areas of 190,798 rai.[§]
- 119.1.2 Land improvement cooperatives are of two categories, one organized in the area irrigated by the Royal Irrigation Department, the other in non-irrigated area. The latter maintains and operates their own water pumps. Credits were granted by the government for purchasing of pumping equipment and other semi-capital items. There were 158 land improvement cooperatives with total membership of 45,861 farm families, and land holding of 1,113,900 rai.
- 119.1.3 Land hire-purchase and tenant cooperative is aimed at helping landless farmers to become land owner operators through the hire purchase system. The members were required to make annual instalment payments of not more than 15 years for the land allotted to them. The funds for buying farm land have been provided by the government. The establishment of land tenant cooperatives was precipitated by the worsening conditions of land tenure in the Central Plain where tenancies had been relatively more common. The societies rented lands for 20 years and sublet to members on similar terms. This made possible the security of tenure at low rents through group action. There were 54 land hire-purchase cooperatives with total membership of 862 families and total

[§]2½ rai = 1 acre.

land areas of 42,512 rai, and 20 land tenant cooperatives with total membership of 335 families, and land holding of 14,131 rai.

120. Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Federation of Thailand Ltd., (CMPF)

120.1 All agricultural cooperatives are affiliated to the Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Federation of Thailand Ltd. (CMPF) which was established in 1968 as a national federation of agricultural cooperatives as well as the consumers' cooperatives. It undertakes to seek market outlets for farm products as well as to provide agricultural requisites and other consumers' goods. In 1970/1971, the CMPF exported to the National Purchasing Federation of Japan 60,000 tons of maize valued about 85 million bahts, and in the same period CMPF imported from Japan Federation 6,000 tons of various kinds of fertilizers to the total value of nine million bahts.

121. Reorganisation of Primary Cooperatives

121.1 Recently, efforts are being made to reorganise the primary structure with a view to introduce the multi-purpose concept among cooperatives. These societies will be larger in size and will cover all activities related to agricultural production such as credit, marketing, farm families and processing of farm products. This reorganisation will be effected through amalgamation of existing societies.

121.2 Loans to agricultural cooperative societies are given partly by government and partly by the Bank of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

121.3 There are three departments of government which look after the three main types of cooperatives. These departments are :

121.3.1 Department of Land Cooperatives,

121.3.2 Department of Credit and Marketing Cooperatives and the

121.3.3 Department of Cooperative Audit.

122. Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives in Thailand

122.1 Although cooperatives in Thailand are more than half a century old not much activity developed besides credit until a few years ago. The credit cooperatives did not have a central financing agency to which they could look for adequate credit.

122.2 The middlemen in Thailand have a very strong hold on the economic activities of the farmers. Hence, the cooperatives are not able to make much headway in winning them over to their side.

122.3 The cooperatives do not provide agricultural inputs except in the case of production credit and multi-purpose cooperatives.

122.4 The government is too deeply involved in the financing and control of cooperatives. There is not much incentive for development of leadership among the cooperatives. However, recently the Cooperative League of Thailand has been established and it is hoped that this will set in a process for proper development of leadership at all levels.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 Tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	30	31	34	215	221	242
Wheat	9,081	10,753	10,120	7,547	14,647	11,158
Barley	1,057	1,295	1,500	835	1,685	1,685
Maize	81	80	85	181	201	168
Sugar cane (crushed in factories)	224	230	219	17,026	18,696	15,474
Potatoes	40	43	42	653	669	691
Millet	21	25	25	21	27	28
Sorghum	187	212	167	267	411	75
Ground Nuts (in shell)	28	25	29	42	31	14
Cotton seed	22	31	32	35	64	65
Tobacco (dried leaf)	9	9	10	14	12	16
Cotton (lint)	22	31	32	17	32	32
	-1,000 quintals Greasy basis - 1,000 quintals clean basis					
Wool	8,027	8,794	9,061	4,503	4,933	5,083

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations.

Financial Position of Rural
Production Cooperatives for the year
ended June 30, 1968.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA)

	No. of Societies Regd. Reporting		Mem- ber- ship	Share capi- tal A\$	Total Assets A\$	Profit/ Loss A\$
Cooperative Farms -						
1967-68	2	1	16	96,586	585,792	-95,365
1966-67	3	3	189	177,912	733,331	50
Assembling (and/or) Processing & Marke- ting of Primary Products.						
Dairy Industry	45	45	47,938	13,785,086	42,674,198	3,311,667
Meat & Livestock	9	8	8,586	1,057,815	4,980,248	193,969
Poultry and Eggs	1	1	234	7,342	17,494	(-) 368
Fish	20	20	2,023	709,385	1,793,527	208,078
Fruits & Vegetable	17	16	7,936	3,061,159	21,064,127	(-) 362,691
Potatoes	3	3	322	31,367	111,501	8,242
Seed Potatoes	1	1	19	5,990	18,503	3,868
Rice	1	1	1,428	452,761	25,544,780	894,482
Millet	1	1	103	33,140	61,474	2,563
Miscellaneous	14	11	1,261	325,005	9,808,761	108,806
1967-68	112	107	69,850	19,469,050	106,074,613	4,368,616
1966-67	113	106	69,059	18,384,926	96,021,990	4,617,473
Assembly (only) of Primary Products						
Fruits & Vegetable	6	6	12,537	1,030,719	2,177,670	270,520
Meat & Livestock	2	2	145	10,290	13,491	710
1967-68	8	8	12,682	1,041,009	2,191,161	271,230
1966-67	8	8	12,581	957,498	2,052,274	169,731
Marketing (only) of Primary Products						
Dairy Produce	1	1	12,685	2,216,847	14,202,855	187,007

	No. of Societies Regd. Reporting		Member- ship	Share capi- tal A\$	Total Assets A\$	Profit/ Loss A\$
ool	1	1	14,807	1,224,306	1,484,811	374,184
ruits & Veg.	16	13	3,417	3,414	105,224	1,278
1967-68	18	15	30,906	3,455,857	15,792,890	562,469
1966-67	17	14	30,065	3,411,668	16,937,831	609,889
<u>Agricultural Service</u>						
arm Machinery Pools	8	6	228	12,888	61,234	1,375
ater Reticulation	5	5	127	253,939	374,520	2,649
leep Shearing			9	90	54(-)	3
eterinary Service			267	2,239	24,854(-)	81
lectricity Reticu- ation	2	-	-	-	-	-
eightbridge	4	4	196	7,619	12,091(-)	1,777
haff Cutting	1	1	188	12,502	71,058(-)	2,717
ox Manufacturing	1	1	7	119,640	280,139(-)	50,252
airy Equipment od Supplies	1	1	17	34	78,339	514
iscellaneous	7	7	175	5,387	163,589	5,979
1967-68	32	28	1,254	414,338	1,065,878(-)	44,313
1966-67	31	26	1,301	408,107	1,166,190(-)	11,252
<u>Total Rural Pro- duction Coops.</u>						
1967-68	173	159	114,708	24,476,840	127,667,604	5,062,637
1966-67	169	154	113,007	23,162,199	116,178,285	5,385,841

Classification	t u r n o v e r				Dividend A\$	Bonus or Rebate A\$
	Sale of Members' - Produce	Sales to Members A\$	Income from services rendered A\$	Total Turn-over A\$		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cooperative Farms:						
1967-68	275,252	-	-	275,252	-	-
1966-67	267,298	-	-	267,298	-	-
Assembly (and/or) Processing and Mar- keting of Primary Products.						
Dairy Industry	99,857,247	19,413,891	4,424,635	123,695,773	921,851	938,130
Meat & Livestock	7,330,620	353	1,261,003	8,641,976	63,128	334
Poultry & Eggs	19,406	27,724	-	47,130	-	-
Fish	6,258,835	799,102	230,885	7,288,822	27,281	125,198
Fruits & Vegetable	19,702,526	2,727,872	1,334,621	23,765,019	38,722	133,668
Potatoes	325,035	35,093	33,837	393,965	275	1,064
Seed Potatoes	-	654	9,251	9,905	-	-
Rice	19,278,829	27,769	90,452	19,397,050	31,327	835,317
Millet	122,300	-	5,030	127,330	1,657	-
Miscellaneous	6,879,558	143,073	21,981	7,044,612	5,850	-
1967-68	159,824,356	23,175,531	7,411,695	190,411,582	1,090,091	3,033,711
1966-67	153,803,427	21,840,279	6,968,272	182,616,978	1,047,075	3,228,106

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Assembly (only) of</u>							
<u>Primary Products</u>							
Fruits & Vegetables	-		1,802,029	2,803,979	4,606,008	57,590	204,849
Meat & Livestock	-		-	2,156	2,156	-	-
1967-68	-		1,802,029	2,806,135	4,608,164	57,590	204,849
1966-67	-		1,832,196	2,337,109	4,169,305	38,889	118,018
<u>Marketing (only) of</u>							
<u>Primary Products</u>							
Dairy Produce	72,198,632	-	-	-	72,198,632	151,318	104,304
Wool	-		2,051,207	1,899,441	3,950,648	60,596	195,347
Fruits & Vegetables	642,817	-		280,887	923,704	22,370	15,261
1967-68	72,841,449	2,051,207		2,180,328	77,072,984	98,644	314,912
1966-67	67,992,889	2,039,535		1,899,316	71,931,730	220,667	309,748
<u>Agricultural Services</u>							
Farm Machinery Pools	-		96,590	19,016	115,606	259	-
Water Reticulation	-		-	91,888	91,888	-	-
Sheep Shearing	-		-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Service	-		-	55,682	55,682	-	-
Elec. Reticulation	-		-	-	-	-	-
Weighbridge	-		134	772	906	-	-
Chaff Cutting	-		65,841	6,341	72,182	-	422
Box manufacturing	-		194,607	-	194,607	-	-
Dairy Equip. & Supplies	-		208,467	-	208,467	-	514
Miscellaneous	4,267		524,611	104,225	133,103	-	516

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	4,267	590,250	277,924	872,441	259	1,452
1966-67	8,267	593,394	223,707	825,368	6,378	2,362

Total Rural
Production Coops.

1967-68	232,945,324	27,619,017	12,676,082	273,240,423	1,246,584	3,554,924
1966-67	221,809,583	26,305,394	11,428,404	259,543,381	1,313,009	3,658,234

CEYLONAREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 Tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	539	562	577	1,147	1,348	1,477
Maize	14	17	15	17	12	12
Millet	24	22	23	17	16	16
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	20	20	20	73	76	75
Cassava	71	73	70	383	425	400
Copra	-	-	-	191	206	206
Tobacco	11	11	11	7	7	7
Tea	242	242	242	221	225	228
Sesame seed	11	11	11	6	6	6

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Financial position of Agricultural
Credit Societies during 1967-68 and 1968-69

C E Y L O N

Rs. in million

Type of Society	Year	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid-up Capital Rs.	Work-ing Capital Rs.	De-positions Rs.	Loans gran-ted during the year Rs.	Loans over-due Rs.	Profit/Loss			
									No. of socie-ties	Amo-unt Rs.	No. of socie-ties	Amou-nt Rs.
Credit (un-limited)	1968-69	3,575	137,682	3.98	19.51	6.07	10.91	5.97	1,509	0.43	2,066	0.05
	1967-68	3,953	133,526	4.21	18.87	5.46	11.66	5.95	1,875	0.50	1,705	0.07
District banks	1968-69	7	4,628	0.94	68.01	19.50	401.20	12.70	7	0.56	-	-
	1967-68	7	4,704	0.85	49.98	20.79	379.05	4.85	6	0.44	1	0.03
T O T A L	1968-69	3,582	142,310	4.92	87.52	26.57	412.11	18.67	1,516	0.99	2,066	0.05
	1967-68	3,960	138,230	5.06	68.85	26.25	390.71	10.80	1,881	0.94	1,706	0.10

Source: Administration Report on the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon for the financial year 1968-69.

Type of Society	Year	No. of Member- Societies		Paid-up Share Capital	Work- ing Capital Rs.	Deposits Rs.	Loans out- stand- ing Rs.	Profit/Loss			
								No. of societies	Amount Rs.	No. of societies	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary Multi- purpose	68-69	5,074	1,039,432	25.12	202.99	11.12	112.11	426	1.04	791	1.50
	67-68	5,108	1,105,077	23.23	180.41	9.67	98.28	1,989	4.30	3,119	5.52
Agricultural Production and Sale	68-69	119	26,865	0.54	4.38	0.26	2.27	25	0.05	94	0.32
	67-68	120	27,483	0.54	4.73	0.22	2.67	19	0.05	98	0.17
Coconut Produc- tion & Sale	68-69	19	5,784	0.95	5.06	0.51	0.47	8	0.42	11	0.05
	67-68	19	5,171	0.96	4.60	0.27	0.05	6	0.13	12	0.02
Tea Production and Sale	68-69	18	3,667	0.36	1.04	0.03	0.19	6	0.14	12	0.01
	67-68	21	4,798	0.38	1.09	0.03	0.21	6	0.13	12	0.02
Rubber Produc- tion & Sale	68-69	4	191	0.01	0.06	-	-	1	0.002	3	0.005
	67-68	2	131	0.01	0.05	-	-	2	0.005	1	0.001
Tobacco Produc- tion and Sale	68-69	95	8,814	0.44	2.93	0.34	0.18	36	0.11	59	0.05
	67-68	94	11,766	0.44	2.74	0.14	0.17	38	0.15	64	0.08
Dairy	68-69	34	1,909	0.09	0.36	0.03	0.05	10	0.04	24	0.02
	67-68	34	1,697	0.09	0.43	0.06	0.12	7	0.01	27	0.03
Other agricul- tural	68-69	314	8,399	0.53	3.12	0.13	0.18	18	0.04	296	0.07
	67-68	328	8,695	0.52	2.74	0.12	1.61	35	0.11	293	0.09

...2/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Secondary at (Dist. level)	68-69 67-68	125 124	4,748 4,513	2.87 2.77	71.29 69.60	2.98 4.70	0.52 5.12	100 91	7.13 4.15	25 33	0.35 0.55
Multipurpose Unions											
Agricultural Unions	68-69 67-68	10 14	742 836	0.05 0.08	1.46 1.74	- 0.01	- 0.78	2 3	0.25 0.24	8 4	0.002 0.02
Secondary at (Apex level)	68-69	1	270	0.06	2.25	- 1	0.47	-	-	1	0.16
Agricultural Producers Unions	67-68	1	270	0.06	2.24	0.08	0.46	-	-	1	0.02
Coconut Produ- cers Union	68-69 67-68	1 1	19 19	0.07 0.07	4.55 4.40	- -	0.01 0.01	- -	- -	1 1	0.05 0.06
Rubber Produc- tion & Sales Union	68-69 67-68	1 1	62 62	0.01 0.01	0.10 0.21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
T O T A L	1968-69 1967-68	5,026 5,868	1,100,902 1,170,518	31.10 29.16	302.52 274.98	15.40 15.30	116.45 110.38	632 2,196	9.222 9.275	1,325 3,655	2.59 6.58

cooperative society.

Sale of Agricultural Produce by
Cooperatives during 1967-68 and 1968-69

C E Y L O N

Rs. in million

Type of society	Commodity	1968-69 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.
Primary Coconut Sale Societies	Coconut, etc.	19.2 [§]	9.68 [§]
Tea Production Sale Societies	Tea	2.80	3.70
Rubber Primary Production and Sale Societies	Rubber	0.10	0.30
All Ceylon Rubber Production and Sales Union	Rubber	N.A.	1.20
Primary Tobacco Production and Sale Societies	Tobacco	2.90	2.70
Milk Sale Societies	Milk	0.65	1.07

[§]Includes sales of coconut section of a multi-purpose cooperative society.

Value of Produce handled by Cooperative
Multi-purpose Societies and Agricultural
Production and Sales Societies

Commodity	Multi-purpose Societies		Agricultural Production and Sales Societies	
	1968-69 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.
Paddy	220.14	215.67	2.46	0.19
Dry chillies	0.28	0.12	-	-
Red onions	12.00	10.80	-	-
Rubber	0.70	0.42	-	-
Maize	0.34	0.04	-	-
Potatoes	0.12	0.40	-	-
Vegetables	2.40	-	1.62	-
Others	0.05	0.32	-	-
T O T A L	236.03	227.77	4.08	0.19

Source: Administration Report on the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon for the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

C E Y L O NSUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL REQUISITES BY THE CEYLON
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
UNION LIMITED, DURING 1967-68 and 1968-69.

	Rs. in million	
	1968-69 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.
Fertilizers and chemicals	0.38	0.30
Agricultural Implements	0.04	0.03
Vegetable seeds	0.39	0.17
TOTAL	<u>0.81</u>	<u>0.50</u>

INDIA

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 Hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 Tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
rice (Paddy)	36,437	36,966	37,900	56,418	59,642	63,000
wheat	12,838	14,998	15,958	11,393	16,540	18,652
barley	2,825	3,375	2,758	2,348	3,504	2,424
maize	5,583	5,716	5,600	6,269	6,701	7,000
sugarcane	2,047	2,461	2,557	95,500	117,572	N.A.
potatoes	473	501	537	3,522	4,232	4,773
millets	133	140	140	26	32	32
orghum	24	22	23	17	16	16
weet Potatoes and Yams	201	200	210	1,549	1,550	1,600
assava	290	335	340	3,717	4,520	4,800
roundnuts in shell)	7,553	7,091	7,850	5,731	4,476	5,500
cotton seed	7,995	7,685	8,000	1,967	1,895	N.A.
sesame seed	2,654	2,410	2,590	445	415	440
cotton (lint)	7,995	7,685	8,000	982	949	N.A.
copra	-	-	-	274	274	274
tobacco	424	424	412	353	369	347
tea	348	350	350	383	403	400
ute	880	527	770	1,138	528	1,010
mesta	321	277	344	229	163	243
sun hemp	174	173	170	71	66	54
	-1,000 quintals greasy basis-			-1,000 quintals clean basis -		
wool	370	375	375	231	234	N.A.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Financial position of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives during 1967-68 and 1968-69

104 I N D I A

	Year	No.	Membership	Paid-up capital		Deposits Rs. (m)
				Total Rs.	Govt. Rs.	
State Cooperative Bank	1968-69	25	21,329	376.89	115.96	2,156.28
	1967-68	25	21,386	351.01	113.89	1,795.99
Central Cooperative Banks	1968-69	341	340,265	1,152.37	298.81	3,508.39
	1967-68	344	354,552	1,011.38	266.28	3,006.24
Primary Cooperative Banks	1968-69 Reporting	954 (946)	3,693,339	372.26	-	1,880.33
	1967-68 Reporting	950 (925)	3,146,519	320.82	-	1,557.43
Central Land Development Banks	1968-69	19	1,171,351	309.40	72.63	60.35
	1967-68	19	916,247	241.02	66.73	32.22
Primary Land Development Banks	1968-69	740	2,841,747	252.62	-	36.12
	1967-68	731	2,446,725	186.88	-	45.58
Grain Banks (Active only)	1968-69	1,433	331,729	6.15	0.29	3.03
	1967-68	2,049	479,469	8.79	0.64	4.88
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	1968-69	167,760	29,173,000	1,673.05	130.32	568.43
	1967-68	171,804	28,074,000	1,476.15	116.56	471.68
Total Reporting	1968-69	171,272 (171,264)	37,572,760	4,142.74	618.01	8,212.93
	1967-68	175,922 (175,897)	35,438,898	3,596.05	564.10	6,914.02

m = million.

Working capital Rs. (m)	Loans issued during the year (Rs.m)	Loans overdue Rs. (m)	Profit		Loss		No. of societies with Profit/Loss
			No. of Societies	Amo-unt	No. of Societies	Amo-unt	
5,665.36	6,636.00	231.07	25	40.37	-	-	-
4,436.40	5,398.00	181.24	25	36.52	-	-	-
8,304.51	8,230.00	1,729.69	341	81.24	-	-	-
7,060.45	7,769.00	1,358.25	344	72.05	-	-	-
2,538.99	2,272.69	97.84	946	36.61	-	-	-
2,136.34	1,766.64	86.95	925	32.22	-	-	-
4,881.90	1,436.00	38.08	19	30.39	-	-	-
3,466.95	924.00	22.65	19	18.03	-	-	-
3,097.60	1,037.39	70.61	564	16.35	164	3.16	13
2,234.00	649.00	59.34	517	11.16	197	3.48	17
30.19	11.14	15.39	1,045	2.56	304	0.24	84
42.88	16.16	22.10	1,626	3.10	317	0.29	197
8,122.19	5,029.00	2,140.39	113,893	168.23	41,832	59.39	12,035
7,092.18	4,282.00	1,709.66	120,828	161.95	39,112	44.37	11,864
32,640.74	24,662.42	4,323.07	116,833	375.75	42,300	62.79	12,132
26,469.20	20,704.30	3,440.19	124,294	334.93	39,626	48.18	11,988

Financial position of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies during 1967-68 and 1968-69

105

	Year	No. Member- ship		Paid-up capital		Working capital Rs.
				Total Rs.	Govt., Rs.	
National Agrl. Marketing Fed.,	1958-69	1	23	2.26	-	7.44
	1967-68	1	23	1.52	-	6.63
State Marketing Federations	1958-69	25	6,945	68.55	58.57	1,645.04
	1967-68	24	7,349	68.67	59.54	1,056.88
Central Market- ing Societies	1958-69	163	106,088	29.39	13.40	345.60
	1967-68	161	93,905	26.57	12.13	326.52
Primary Marketing Societies	1968-69	3,342	2,633,554	262.97	177.02	943.81
	1967-68	3,280	2,520,470	237.34	157.54	906.76
State Sugarcane Supply Societies	1958-69	1	133	1.21	-	4.08
	1967-68	1	133	1.19	-	4.02
Central Sugarcane Supply Societies	1968-69	72	4,295	1.08	-	1.08
	1967-68	72	4,231	0.99	-	0.99
Primary Sugarcane Supply Societies	1968-69	4,382	2,571,773	24.39	-	24.39
	1967-68	4,386	2,609,751	24.22	0.03	24.22
Milk supply, ghee, poultry and other livestock Products Unions & Societies	1968-69	12,194	942,062	49.44	-	237.22
	1967-68	11,231	771,677	40.94	-	216.60
Irrigation and Farming Societies	1968-69	9,864	309,749	50.99	7.05	209.99
	1967-68	9,717	299,977	44.58	7.25	183.82
Cotton Ginning & Pressing societies	1968-69	162	117,772	26.56	5.51	89.45
	1967-68	164	115,801	26.74	9.99	98.29
Sugar Factory Societies	1968-69	99	410,922	418.45	153.15	1,858.68
	1967-68	85	351,561	377.05	142.53	1,436.61
Other Agricultu- ral Processing Societies.	1968-69	1,308	194,715	45.15	25.01	99.39
	1967-68	1,343	187,247	41.29	22.63	89.93
Other Agricultu- ral Non-Credit Societies	1968-69	10,157	666,378	22.88	-	165.17
	1967-68	10,470	358,868	21.54	-	150.76
T O T A L	1968-69	41,770	7,964,409	1,003.32	439.71	5,631.34
	1967-68	40,935	7,620,993	912.64	411.64	4,502.03

I N D I A

(Rs. in million)

Deposits	Loans advanced during the year Rs.	Loans over-due Rs.	Profit		Loss		No. of societies without Profit/Loss
			No. of societies	Amount Rs.	No. of societies	Amount Rs.	
2.23	-	-	1	1.92	-	-	-
0.66	-	-	1	0.45	-	-	-
21.91	54.07	44.92	16	28.50	8	7.56	1
25.03	7.81	39.15	17	34.37	6	4.89	1
33.53	35.41	0.58	122	8.12	29	4.74	12
23.61	47.80	1.04	129	9.57	25	1.95	7
97.68	310.58	27.08	1,728	32.43	1,169	17.32	445
89.06	339.48	21.32	1,772	32.11	1,124	14.87	384
-	-	-	1	1.01	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	0.67	-	-	-
-	3.15	2.05	36	0.58	11	0.03	25
-	3.13	1.84	35	0.55	10	0.01	27
-	47.631	46.81	4,040	5.94	222	0.27	120
-	69.02	54.34	4,027	4.56	230	0.32	126
-	12.11	17.18	4,980	25.51	3,943	9.17	3,271
-	13.76	13.94	5,210	17.15	3,532	7.47	2,489
-	3.45	5.35	3,316	11.74	3,291	10.08	3,257
-	3.96	4.57	3,303	13.13	3,335	8.34	3,079
15.90	98.55	0.07	95	2.04	58	1.73	9
17.23	108.48	0.05	85	1.45	72	1.78	7
-	45.92	0.82	39	12.56	41	77.60	19
-	20.21	3.43	34	19.96	35	51.19	16
-	0.08	0.44	332	2.87	325	3.89	651
-	0.16	0.47	300	1.17	449	6.56	594
-	35.80	9.54	2,582	13.09	2,203	3.82	5,372
-	32.73	7.81	2,227	4.05	2,859	25.02	5,384
171.25	1,075.43	154.84	17,288	146.31	11,300	136.21	13,182
155.59	646.59	147.96	17,441	137.19	11,677	122.40	12,114

INDIAProcessing, Marketing & distribution
operations of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

	Rs. in million	
	1968-69	1967-68
Value of produce marketed (Rs.)	151.03	120.47
of which Food grains Rs.	68.44	48.71
Quantity of produce processed in (m/t)	17,137	34,270
of which Foodgrains (m/t)	7,632	13,170
Total value of farm requisites distributed (Rs.)	1,158	1,000
Seed (Rs.)	70.24	68.17
Fertilizers (Rs.)	992.93	848.07
Pesticides (Rs.)	13.99	13.24
Agricultural Implements (Rs.)	13.08	6.74
Others (Rs.)	67.80	63.91
Total value of consumer goods sold (Rs.)	1,255.81	1,272.10
of which Food-grains (Rs.)	876.87	889.28

sale of agricultural produce and processing
activities of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies
during 1967-68 and 1968-69

	Year	Sale of agricultural produce			
		Total Rs.	Cotton Rs.	Fruits & vegeta- bles Rs.	Areca- nut Rs.
National Agricultural Marketing Federation	1968-69 1967-68	31.07 16.31			
State Marketing Federations	1968-69 1967-68	1,155.31 1,212.77	46.18 20.81	0.79 0.80	- 0.01
Central Marketing Societies	1968-69 1967-68	344.57 303.56	76.27 76.14	4.96 5.91	33.79 -
Primary Marketing Societies	1968-69 1967-68	2,043.95 1,926.18	260.75 269.90	66.17 15.51	45.85 67.33
State Sugarcane Supply Societies	1968-69 1967-68	43.70 36.05			
Central Sugarcane Supply Societies	1968-69 1967-68	78.86 49.57			
Primary Sugarcane Supply Societies	1968-69 1967-68	1,221.44 470.88			
Milk supply, ghee poultry and other live- stock Products Unions and Societies	1968-69 1967-68	901.81 670.22			
Farming Societies	1968-69 1967-68	74.45 80.27	5.47 4.95		
Cotton, ginning press- ing societies	1968-69 1967-68	317.50 228.75	317.50 228.75		
Sugar Factory Societies	1968-69 1967-68	1,592.67 1,285.36			
Other Agricultural Processing Societies	1968-69 1967-68	77.00 36.20			
T O T A L	1968-69 1967-68	7,806.10 6,316.12			

I N D I A

Rs. in million

Coconut	Paddy	Wheat	Toba- cco	Others	No. of socie- ties engaged in processing	Quantity processed in M/Tons.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
					-	-
-	263.77	556.73	-	287.89	2	41,492
-	41.53	454.90	-	694.82	1	2,021
4.08	82.46	25.58	0.17	117.25	21	20,465
4.24	80.39	25.56	-	111.32	19	23,520
15.57	405.38	723.52	1.37	525.35	378	439,077
14.59	322.41	538.53	1.09	696.02	370	276,925
	45.29 ^s			23.69	132	232,228
	48.40 ^s			26.92	123	234,430
					62	1,149,690
					58	692,544
					492	278,902
					503	319,775
					1,087	2,161,854
					1,074	1,549,215

^s Foodgrains.

Sale of Agricultural requisites and consumer goods by Agricultural Non-Credit Societies during 1967-68 and 1968-69.

I N D I A

Rs. in million

Year	Agricultural requisites sold							Sale of consumer goods
	Total	Ferti- lizers	Seeds	Agri- cultu- ral Imple- ments	Pes- tici- des insec- tici- des	Others		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
National Agrl Marketing Fed	68-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Marktg. Federations	68-69	1,038.13	958.26	23.69	47.30	2.97	5.90	178.00
	67-68	924.43	875.82	7.91	30.74	3.43	6.53	153.66
Central Marktg Societies	68-69	901.80	781.29	32.02	30.79	1.97	55.74	303.21
	67-68	797.84	721.58	11.85	18.81	1.71	43.88	280.85
Primary Marktg Societies	68-69	1,305.21	1064.22	56.45	34.78	18.66	131.10	1,030.38
	67-68	1,069.85	864.13	68.30	22.07	10.47	104.87	1,124.60
State Sugar- cane Socs.	68-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	67-68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Sugar cane Supply Societies	68-69	2.93	1.60	1.03	0.08	-	0.02	-
	67-68	2.88	1.50	0.99	0.08	-	0.30	-
Primary Sugar cane Supply Societies	68-69	42.51	20.55	8.82	0.51	-	12.64	-
	67-68	60.52	28.55	9.42	1.03	-	21.52	-
Farming Societies	68-69	38.62	7.80	6.64	-	-	12.18	-
	67-68	40.41	7.44	7.45	-	-	25.52	-
Cotton Gin- ning Pressing Societies	68-69	44.67	15.82	20.72	0.45	-	7.68	-
	67-68	39.58	10.59	25.87	0.81	-	2.31	-
Sugar Factory Societies	68-69	28.43	21.47	5.25	1.42	-	0.29	-
	67-68	20.84	18.40	3.56	0.22	-	0.23	-
Other Agricul- tural Proces- sing Societies	68-69	9.17	-	-	-	-	9.17	-
	67-68	2.67	-	-	-	-	2.67	-
T O T A L	68-69	3,411.47	2871.01	154.62	115.33	23.60	246.72	1511.59
	67-68	2,959.02	2523.01	135.35	73.76	15.61	207.83	1559.11

Note: Total will not tally due to rounding of figures.

INDONESIAAREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 Tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	7,523	7,964	8,000	14,344	15,224	16,580
Maize	2,547	3,269	3,270	2,369	3,102	3,000
Sugarcane	125	125	N.A.	8,720	8,130	N.A.
Sweet Potatoes & Yams	360	400	450	2,023	2,300	N.A.
Cassava	1,519	1,600	1,600	11,291	11,800	11,800
Soybean	660	676	676	484	389	389
Groundnuts (in shell)	351	390	390	400	455	455
Cotton seed	15	15	15	6	6	6
Copra	-	-	-	503	553	553
Tobacco	194	216	214	95	105	100
Tea	124	124	123	78	86	86
Cotton (lint)	15	15	15	3	3	3

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

I N D O N E S I APRIMARY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1968

Type of Cooperative	No.	Membership	Loans supplied Rupiah	Turnover Rupiah
Paddy	963	171,691	15,735,335	55,092,939
Rubber	115	14,461	2,162,365	8,158,650
Copra	99	14,235	1,017,289	122,503,628
Tobacco	15	1,642	7,000	250,664
Coffee	22	1,945	5,561	2,056,652
Clove	2	95	-	-
Sugarcane	71	11,599	3,116,635	5,135,728
Vanilla	20	N.A.	-	279,048
Sugar	68	20,600	224,196	64,034,990
Nutmeg	7	549	20	3,591,187
	<u>1,402</u>	<u>236,817</u>	<u>22,268,401</u>	<u>261,103,486</u>

Note: Based on record of only 15 out of 26 Provinces in Indonesia.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	385	385	412	954	957	1,030
Wheat	4,400	4,800	4,500	4,000	4,977	4,500
Barley	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,020	1,160	1,200
Maize	25	25	25	30	35	35
Potatoes	20	20	22	109	115	115
Millet	17	17	18	18	19	19
Sorghum	10	10	12	10	12	12
Cotton seed	291	360	360	260	352	224
Sesame seed	7	7	7	6	6	6
Tobacco	20	15	19	22	20	23
Tea	25	25	25	18	18	19
Cotton (lint)	291	360	360	118	160	152
Kenaf	7	7	7	5	5	5

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

I R A NFINANCIAL POSITION OF RURAL COOPERATIVE
SOCIETIES AND UNIONS DURING 1967 & 1968

Rials in Million

Classification	Year	No. of Societies	Member ship	Capital	Capital & Reserves	Loans granted during the year, Rls
Rural Cooperatives	1968	8,388	1,260,420	1,638.92	1,918.00	5,041.34
	1967	8,236	1,087,286	1,269.64	1,441.00	4,076.61
Rural Cooperative Unions	1968	99	7,455		526.00	
	1967	81	5,985		280.00	

I R A NMARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE BY COOPERATIVES
DURING 1968

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Volume (in Metric tons)</u>
Dates	62.50
Rice	13,034.55
Wheat	152,489.00
Dried Fruits	2,478.60
Tea	1.44
Pistachio nuts	-
Seed Cotton	48.46

SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS BY THE CENTRAL
ORGANISATION FOR RURAL COOPERATIVES OF IRAN
DURING 1968.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>quantity (in Metric tons)</u>
Fertilizer	59,159.58
Insecticides	1,333.83
Wheat seed	53.76
Local wheat seed	2,051.13
Rice seed	13.44

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

JAPAN

	Unit	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Sweet Potatoes	Dried Soyabeans	Mandarin oranges	Tobacco	Tea
Planted area	1000 ha	1965	3,255	476	245	257	184	115	86	49
		1970	2,923	229	146	129	96	159	76	50
Production	1000 mt	1965	12,409	1,287	721	4,955	230	1,331	193	77
		1970	12,689	474	418	2,564	126	2,038	174	90
Yield per hectare	mt	1965	3.90	2.70	2.94	19.3	1.25			
		1970	4.42	2.07	2.87	19.9	1.32			

		Cow's Milk	Eggs	Slaughtered Livestock carcass weight
Production	1965	3,221	18,625	587.3
	1969	4,513	27,898	735.9
Unit		1000 tons.	million	1000 tons

BASIC STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE

JAPAN

	Total Household	Farm Household	Ratio	Total Population	Members of Farm Household	Ratio	Cultivated land	Cultivated land per household
Unit	1000		%	Millions		%	1000 Hectare	ARE
1965	24,028	5,665	23.6	98.2	30.1	30.6	6,004	106.0
1970	27,853	5,342	19.2	103.7	26.28	25.3	5,852	109.4

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF URBAN WORKERS' HOUSEHOLD AND FARM HOUSEHOLD

	Year	Income	Expenditure	Balance	
Workers' Household	1965	68.4	57.9	10.5	
	1963	90.1	74.9	15.2	
Farm Household	1965	Agricultural	30.4	54.5	8.9
		Non-Agricultural	33.0		
		Total	63.4		
Farm Household	1968	Agricultural	43.9	79.8	14
		Non-Agricultural	49.9		
		Total	93.8		

NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE

(Unit : 1,000)

Year	Total	less than 0.5 ha	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	2 ha and over
1965	5,466	2,096	1,762	945	407	255
1970	5,176	1,999	1,604	808	404	302

NUMBER OF MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVES WITH
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR 1968

(Unit : ¥1000)

		No. of Studied Coops.	Cooperatives with Profit				Cooperatives with Loss			
			No. of Cooperatives	Ratio	Average Profit	Average Profit in 1967	No. of Cooperatives	Ratio	Average Loss	Average Loss in 1967
A R E A	Rural villages	4,041	4,041	100	3,467	2,556	155	3.8	385	3,322
	Urbanized villages	1,355	1,385	89.1	7,264	4,725	49	3.2	7,189	3,474
	Mountain fishery villages	1,026	867	84.5	1,708	1,176	56	5.5	2,478	1,339
COOPS. SIZE (By house hold)	Less than 499	3,031	2,747	90.6	2,512	1,629	167	5.5	3,039	1,419
	500 - 999	2,112	2,043	96.7	3,988	2,986	62	2.9	3,634	4,750
	1000 - 2999	1,256	1,321	105.2	5,692	4,458	27	2.3	10,472	5,446
	More than 3000	223	218	97.8	14,270	10,436	4	1.8	15,971	5,041
T O T A L		6,622	6,329	95.6	4,057	2,835	260	3.9	4,181	2,825

Source: Agricultural Year Book, 1971.

TURNOVER AND SHARE OF MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVES
IN MARKETING BUSINESS IN 1968

(Unit in 100 million YEN and %)

Item	Total marketed	Marketed by Cooperatives	Ratio
Rice	13,788	12,961	94
Wheat & Barley	718	632	88
Rapes seed	282	195	69
Sweet Potato			55
Sweet Potato (sliced & dried)	368	346	94
Seed potato			81
Starch			65
Fruits & Vegetables	6,300	2,267	36
Livestock	4,285	1,157	27
Egg	2,395	551	23
Broiler chicken	663	126	19

Source: Agricultural Year Book.

TURNOVER AND SHARE OF MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVES
IN SUPPLY BUSINESS

(Unit in 100 million YEN and %)

Item	Year	Total supply	Cooperatives supply	Ratio
Fertilizer	1965	1,705	1,236	72.4
	1969	2,039	1,648	80.8
Feed Stuff	1965	3,474	1,484	42.7
	1969	5,070	2,421	47.8
Farm Machinery	1965	2,135	605	28.3
	1969	3,443	1,358	39.4
Agricultural chemical	1965	547	382	69.8
	1969	999	696	69.7
Productive material	1965	10,279	4,543	44.1
	1969	15,428	8,004	51.9
Daily commodity	1965	16,779	1,571	9.3
	1969	27,281	2,799	10.3
T O T A L	1965	27,058	6,114	22.5
	1969	42,636	10,803	25.3

Source: Agricultural Year Book, 1971.

BALANCE SHEET OF PRIMARY MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES
(1968-69) : AVERAGE PER SOCIETY

Unit : ¥1000

ASSETS		LIABILITY & NET WORTH	
BUSINESS ASSETS		I. BUSINESS LIABILITIES	
1. Credit		1. Credit	
i) Cash	3,670	i) Savings	620,525
ii) Deposits	329,422	ii) Borrowings	81,566
iii) Securities	24,590	iii) Sub-total	719,603
iv) Loans	314,774	2. Insurance	6,137
v) Others	16,214	3. Supply & Marketing	25,525
vi) Sub-total	688,670	4. Total business liabilities	751,262
2. Insurance	2,102	II. RESERVE FOR PROVIDENT FUND, TAX, PRICE FLUCTUATION	
3. Supply & Marketing	50,450		8,335
4. Reserve for bad debts	4,957	III. TOTAL LIABILITIES	
5. Total business assets	736,265		759,596
FIXED ASSETS	52,196	IV. NET WORTH	
SPECIAL FUND FOR AMALGAMATION	502	1. Share capital	22,640
DEFERRED ACCOUNT	681	2. Revolving funds	155
TOTAL ASSETS	799,645	3. Revaluation Reserve	95
UNAPPROPRIATED DEFICIT	-	4. Legal Reserve	2,151
		5. Capital Reserve	183
		6. Special Reserve	1,704
		7. Total net worth	26,927
		V. UNAPPROPRIATED EARNED SURPLUS	
			3,122
TOTAL	789,645	VI. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	
			789,645

Total of Agricultural Production

Unit : Planted Area .. Cheongbo
 Yield per Tambo .. KG
 Production .. T

Item		1965	1969
Rice	Planted area	1,238,356	1,229,686
	Yield per Tambo	283	333
	Production	3,501,132	4,090,444
Barley	Planted area	1,210,906	1,119,662
	Yield per Tambo	176	220
	Production	2,136,003	2,459,468
Miscellaneous grain	Planted area	216,337	144,208
	Yield per Tambo	56	95
	Production	120,461	136,776
Pulses	Planted area	368,396	378,699
	Yield per Tambo	55	72
	Production	202,918	272,595
Potatoes	Planted area	214,388	193,067
	Yield per Tambo	487	404
	Production	1,045,076	777,893
Total	Planted area	3,248,385	3,065,328
	Yield per Tambo	216	252
	Production	7,005,591	7,737,177

Number of Farm Household, Farm Population
and area of cultivated land

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

	Household			Population			Farm population per household (Number)
	Total Household	Farm Household	%	Total Population	Farm Population	%	
1965	4,844,439	2,506,899	51.7	28,670,000	15,811,575	55.2	6.31
1969	5,415,516	2,546,244	47.0	31,410,000	15,588,912	49.6	6.12

	Area of cultivated land						Land area of Farm Household (Tanbo)		
	Total	%	Paddy Field	%	Upland	%	Total	Paddy field	Upland
1965	2,275,189	100	1,296,914	57	978,275	43	9.07	5.17	3.90
1969	2,330,413	100	1,293,709	55.5	1,036,709	44.5	9.15	5.08	4.07

NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE OF CULTIVATED LAND

Unit = Tanbo

	Total	Under 1 Tanbo	1 - 3 Tanbo	3 - 5 Tanbo	5 - 10 Tanbo	10 - 15 Tanbo	15 - 20 Tanbo	20 - 30 Tanbo	Over 30
1965	2,506,899	69,843	360,982	470,015	793,864	414,723	228,582	139,599	29,291
1969	2,546,244	53,547	346,264	442,360	807,442	453,340	214,277	130,483	39,421

REPUBLIC OF KOREASUMMARY OF INCOME OF FARM HOUSEHOLD AND URBAN WORKER

In Won

	<u>Farm Household's Income</u>			<u>Urban Worker's Income</u>
	<u>Farming</u>	<u>Non-farming</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1965	88,812	23,389	110201	112,560
1968	136,936	42,023	178,959 (69,710)	285,960
1970	194,037	61,767	255,804 (117,463)	381,240

(): in cash

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, MEMBERSHIP AND EMPLOYEES (1967)

Type of Society	No. of Society	Membership	Average No. of employees per Society
<u>PRIMARY LEVEL</u>			
Multi-purpose	16,963	2,239,336	0.3
Special Coops	172	49,134	8.1
Total	17,135	2,288,470	0.4
<u>COUNTRY (GUN) LEVEL</u>			
Multi-purpose	139	16,963	60.4
<u>NATIONAL LEVEL</u>			
Representative (NACF)	1	282	1,855

FINANCIAL STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES (1967)

Unit : 1,000 WON

Type of Society	Share capital	Owned capital as percentage of total capital	No. of Coops		Net worth	Total turnover
			Profit	Loss		
<u>PRIMARY LEVEL</u>						
Multi-purpose	2,311,752	41.7	16,070	893	3,967,272	9,513,127
Special Coop	132,000	27.0	107	22	510,000	1,904,000
Total	2,443,752	39.3	16,177	915	4,477,272	11,417,127
<u>COUNTRY LEVEL</u>						
Multipurpose	631,000	21.3	130	9	1,417,309	66,563,088
<u>NATIONAL LEVEL</u>						
Representative (NACF)	416,128	13.3	1	-	977,359	73,298,823

REPUBLIC OF KOREASUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (1967)

Unit : Million Won

Main Commodity	Total volume of supply		Volume supplied by Coops.	
	QTY (M/T)	Value	QTY (M/T)	Value
Fertilizer	1,339,203	22,582	1,339,203	22,582
Farm Chemicals	9,989		7,040	1,138
Farm Machinery			7,475	621
Feedstuff	807,000	68,000	194,672	34,000

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (1967)

Unit : Million Won

Main Commodity	(A)		(B)		B/A (%)
	Total volume marketed		Volume marketed through Agricultural cooperatives		
	Qty (M/T)	Value	Qty (M/T)	Value	
Rice	1,992,494	2,387,000	366,676	16,124	13.6
Barley	690,706	2,400			
Pulses	81,875	29,806	3,554	153	4.3
Raw silk	9,563	3,580			
Apple	182,065	8,193	54,620	2,458	30
Vegetables			80,353	654	
Sweet potatoes	211,829	12,334	4,385	48	2.0

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	320	389	400	886	1,035	1,020
Maize	4	4	4	7	7	7
Sweet Potatoes & Yams	6	6	6	70	60	65
Copra	-	-	-	138	146	137
Tea	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Financial Position of Agricultural
Credit Cooperatives during 1966 and 1967

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WEST MALAYSIA

M\$ in million

Type of Society	Year	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid-up capital M\$	Working capital M\$	Deposits M\$	Loans advanced during the year M\$	Loans outstanding M\$
Rural Credit	1967	1,596	63,552	5.29	13.28	2.08	2.45	8.34
	1966	1,638	62,358	4.94	12.51	1.96	2.30	8.00
Banking Unions	1967	21	1,508	0.95	8.09	0.27	1.22	4.05
	1966	21	1,501	0.90	7.52	0.84	1.13	4.05
Apex Bank	1967	1	181	0.35	10.83	0.10	1.37	8.42
	1966	1	32	0.22	9.97	0.05	2.32	8.30
T O T A L	1967	1,618	65,241	6.59	32.20	2.45	5.04	20.81
	1966	1,660	63,891	6.06	30.00	2.85	5.75	20.35

Source: Report and Statistics, Cooperative Movement in West Malaysia, 1967.

Financial Position of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies during 1966 and 1967.

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WEST MALAYSIA

M\$ in million

Type of Society	Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Paid-up share capital M\$	Working capital M\$	Deposits M\$	Loans advanced during the year. M\$	Loans outstanding M\$
Rice Milling	1967	392	58,292	2.26	6.13	0.26	0.01	0.04
	1966	397	57,924	2.19	5.76	0.22	0.02	0.04
Rubber Marketing	1967	30	2,669	0.10	0.28	0.01	-	0.06
	1966	32	2,362	0.08	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.05
Pineapple Marketing	1967	11	1,496	0.05	0.35	-	-	-
	1966	11	1,398	0.04	0.19	-	-	0.02
Copra Marketing	1967	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1966	2	48	0.004	0.004	-	-	-
Farming	1967	24	2,239	0.19	0.35	-	0.004	0.03
	1966	25	2,125	0.17	1.07	-	0.02	0.02
Land Purchase, Dev. and Settlement	1967	32	3,775	0.67	2.68	0.96	-	-
	1966	30	2,269	0.45	1.49	0.24	-	-
Multipurpose	1967	40	7,156	0.26	2.82	0.20	0.01	-
	1966	3	859	0.01	0.03	0.02	-	-
Rice Milling Unions	1967	12	224	0.16	5.89	0.09	NA	0.13
	1966	12	222	0.16	5.93	0.10	0.002	0.13
Pineapple Marketing	1967	2	10	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
	1966	2	46	0.003	0.003	-	-	-
Coffee Marketing Union	1967	1	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1966	1	3	0.0003	0.06	-	-	-
Poultry Marketing Union	1967	1	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1966	1	5	0.002	0.04	0.0004	-	-
TOTAL	1967	546	75,869	3.69	18.50	1.52	0.02	0.26
	1966	516	67,261	3.11	14.85	0.59	0.05	0.26

Source : Report and Statistics, Cooperative Movement in West Malaysia, 1966 & 67.

CEREALGRAINS PRODUCTION (1965-68)

In 1000 M/T

Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Cereal grains	3,358.0	3,138.0	3,419.6
Paddy	2,207.0	2,207.0	2,217.0
Maize	856.0	824.0	875.0
Millet and other	120.0	120.0	111.6
Wheat	175.0	187.0	216.0

CASH CROPS PRODUCTION (1965-68)

In 1000 M/T

Items	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Sugarcane	192.0	147.0	167.4
Oilseeds	51.4	55.6	56.0
Jute	38.7	38.4	39.5
Tobacco	8.8	5.2	5.4
Total	290.9	246.2	268.2

Progress of Cooperative Movement in Nepal

Type of Co-operative Society	Five Year Plan (1956-61)	Interve- ning period (1961-62)	Three year Plan (1962-65)	Current Plan (65-70)	Grand Total
Multi-purpose society	188	168	397	336	1,089
Credit society	144	23	85	4	256
Cottage industry society	18	3	22	1	44
Dairy society	3	1	1	1	6
Consumer society	12	1	18	9	40
Marketing and credit union	4	2	8	7	21
Miscellaneous society	9	5	11	2	27
Total number of society	387	203	542	360	1,483
Total number of member	11,059	4,823	13,916	27,740	57,538
Total amount of share capital (Rs.)	362,693	124,153	1,176,567	837,577	4,100,990
Loans advanced by the Government to the societies (Rs.)	1,957,233	989,000	1,162,000	-	4,108,233

COOPERATIVE DATA REGARDING THE SOCIETIES OF
EACH CLASS in 1968

<u>Share & variation</u>	<u>No. of Members.</u>	<u>Share capital Rs.</u>	<u>Maximum credit outstanding Rs.</u>
<u>CLASS A</u>			
Largest	1,033	30,410	292,410
Medium	97	5,950	11,447
Smallest	17	1,700	17,241
<u>CLASS B</u>			
Largest	168	1,900	12,000
Medium	35	1,100	2,750
Smallest	16	667	4,550
<u>CLASS C</u>			
Largest	49	1,150	3,950
Medium	36	896	3,800
Smallest	12	207	2,500

NOTE :

CATEGORY A : Those which are good and capable of fulfilling their expectations.

CATEGORY B : Those which are fair but not necessarily able to fulfil the expectations.

CATEGORY C : Those which are virtually poor.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE BUDABARI
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY in 1966

Item	Amount
<u>INCOME</u>	
Interest on loans to members	23,803
Profit on sales to member	623
Service charge	122
Marketing Fee : Jute	649
Paddy	3,028
T O T A L	<u>28,225</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Interest on Cooperative Bank loans	25,339
Wages for Cooperative Employees	38,965
Rent on office and godowns	2,460
Depreciation on buildings, equipment, etc.	4,418
Repairs	900
Postage, Printing, etc.	2,411
Transport for paddy, jute, etc.	516
T O T A L	<u>75,009</u>
Net loss for the year	<u>(-) 46,784</u>

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	11,309	11,297	11,300	19,005	20,065	20,100
Wheat	5,417	6,061	6,277	4,393	6,477	6,711
Barley	185	198	184	104	121	115
Maize	611	620	653	795	629	766
Sugar cane	671	703	727	26,371	29,385	N.A.
Potatoes	89	96	105	768	901	996
Millet	914	736	747	414	330	336
Sorghum	585	474	580	291	262	290
Groundnuts (in shell)	79	69	69	116	106	106
Cotton seed	1,799	1,757	1,800	1,040	1,058	1,102
Sesame seed	84	80	80	39	40	40
Cotton (lint)	1,799	1,757	1,800	1,040	1,058	1,102
Tobacco	117	116	112	178	170	166
Tea	40	42	45	30	28	30
Jute & allied fibres	946	878	976	1,210	1,036	1,265
Sunn hemp	17	18	18	11	12	11
	- 1,000 quintals greasy basis			- 1,000 quintals clean basis-		
Wool	204	204	204	122	122	122

Source: Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Financial Position of Central Credit and
Agricultural Credit Cooperatives during 1966-67
and 1967-68

Rs. in 100,000

Type of Society	Year	No. of societies	Member-ship	Paid-up share capital Rs.	Working capital Rs.	Deposits Rs.	Loans advanced during the year Rs.	Loans outstanding Rs.	Profit Rs.
<u>Central Credit</u>									
Provincial and Apex Banks	1967-68	2	5,859	131.40	1,718.59	607.20	3,461.16	1,412.29	14.34
	1966-67	2	5,834	127.37	2,163.26	471.00	3,549.48	1,552.23	14.71
Central Banks, Unions, etc.	1967-68	77	29,792	443.20	3,300.32	2,256.50	3,981.27	2,273.75	24.54
	1966-67	77	29,272	422.99	3,191.87	2,145.85	4,342.08	2,278.74	11.91
<u>Agricultural Societies</u>									
Credit	1967-68	13,344	640,022	291.30	1,334.16	133.68	419.15	1,033.55	25.28
	1966-67	13,224	633,310	222.93	1,264.15	165.83	464.06	1,020.22	16.85
T O T A L	1967-68	13,523	675,673	865.90	6,353.07	2,997.38	7,861.58	4,719.59	64.66
	1966-67	13,303	668,416	773.29	6,619.28	2,782.68	8,355.68	4,851.19	43.47
Mortgage Banks'	1967-68	2 ^s	610	N.A.	0.755	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1966-67	2	610	N.A.	0.770	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

^sOne bank has adopted the by-laws of a Multipurpose Society and is doing work of purchase and sale.

Financial Position of Agricultural
Co-operative Credit Societies during 1966-67 & 1967-68

Type of Society	Year	No.	Member- ship	Paid- up capital Rs.	Working capital Rs.	Deposits Rs.	Loans advanced during the year Rs.	Loans outstan- ding Rs.	Profit/Loss Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Development Societies	1967-68	561	57,847	46.86	148.20	17.96	56.30	114.34	
	1966-67	550	58,531	46.00	154.97	18.91	58.69	115.28	
Supply Societies	1967-68	23	1,430		2.20				(-)0.05
	1966-67	23	1,331		1.64				0.20
Marketing and Supply Societies	1967-68	28	5,431		53.62				0.91
	1966-67	29	5,962		25.99				0.75
Service Societies	1967-68	2,607	107,309		125.81				1.67
	1966-67	2,615	102,554		120.32				9.83
Sugarcane Sale Societies	1967-68	613	23,733		14.18				0.66
	1966-67	613	24,707		14.54				0.71
Wool Shearing & Marketing Socs.	1967-68	55	4,793		26.80				(-)0.45
	1966-67	53	4,639		29.13				(-)0.40
Co-operative Societies and Commission Shop	1967-68	60	16,159		71.59				0.26
	1966-67	60	4,267		56.14				0.19
Multi-purpose Societies	1967-68	148	8,380		26.37				0.25
	1966-67	172	9,355		29.52				(-)2.14
Multi-purpose Mills Societies	1967-68	10	1,419		20.57				(-)0.06
	1966-67	10	1,395		18.57				(-)0.83
Wool Clearance	1967-68	24	646		0.79				
	1966-67	24	630		0.79				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stock breeding	1967-68	471	12,752		0.19				
	1966-67	480	13,652		0.19				
Poultry Breeding Societies	1967-68	47	927		1.38				
	1966-67	50	1,044		1.36				
Bee Keeping Societies	1967-68	6	96		0.81				
	1966-67	6	96		0.05				
Silk Worm Rearing Societies	1967-68	2	140		0.04				
	1966-67	2	140		0.04				
Better Farming & Vegetable Improvement Societies	1967-68	179	4,088		1.87				
	1966-67	189	4,399		2.41				
Fruit Growers Socys. & Tree Plantation Societies	1967-68	133	3,838		0.83				
	1966-67	134	3,305		0.83				
Land Improvement Societies	1967-68	192	10,450		4.99				
	1966-67	437	10,522		4.99				
Cooperative Farming Societies	1967-68	295	17,448	36.16	142.64	18.70	27.90	30.10	
	1966-67	294	18,380	37.02	154.01	31.83	17.62	22.99	
Grain Thrift Societies	1967-68	26	2,916		0.81				0.0
	1966-67	26	3,016		0.77				0.0
Tube well societies	1967-68	319	5,178	17.66	42.57	13.95			
	1966-67	324	5,416	17.64	44.85	14.21			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Veterinary First Aid Societies	1967-68	137	5,503		0.06			
	1966-67	142	5,690		0.07			
Milk Dairy Farming Societies	1967-68	15	271		0.49			
	1966-67	13	183		0.43			
Land Revenue Redemption Socs.	1967-68	1	11		-			
	1966-67	1	11		-			
Land Acquisition Societies	1967-68	8	3,186		2.30			
	1966-67	13	5,303		3.48			
Settlement of Farmers Societies	1967-68	5	1,149		1.16			
	1966-67	4	1,119		1.16			
Consolidation of Holdings Societies	1967-68	856	117,833		0.23			
	1966-67	356	117,833		0.23			
T O T A L	1967-68	7,121	412,933		691.50			
	1966-67	7,180	401,480		666.52			

Sale of Agricultural Produce and Agricultural requisites by Agricultural Non-Credit Societies during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Rs. in 100,000

Type of Society	Year	Value of Sales Rs.	Value of Agricultural requisites supplied		
			Total Rs.	Seeds Rs.	Fertilizers Rs.
Development Societies	1967-68	37.89			
	1966-67	27.05			
Supply Societies	1967-68	0.73			
	1966-67	518.69			
Marketing Supply Societies	1967-68	118.63			
	1966-67	101.09			
Service Societies	1967-68	175.56			
	1966-67	258.08			
Sugarcane Sale Societies	1967-68	-			
	1966-67	44.84			
Wool Shearing and Marketing Societies	1967-68	3.28			
	1966-67	31.40			
Sales Societies and Commission shops	1967-68	120.48			
	1966-67	184.10			
Multipurpose Societies	1967-68	19.27			
	1966-67	24.09			
Multipurpose Mills Societies	1967-68	0.08			
	1966-67	3.50			
Better Farming & Vegetable Improvement Soccs.	1967-68	-	1.49	1.35	0.14
	1966-67	-	2.54	1.38	1.16
Farming Societies	1967-68	24.91			
	1966-67	25.78			
Milk Dairy Farming Societies	1967-68	0.07			
	1966-67	0.03			
T O T A L	1967-68	500.82	1.49	1.35	0.14
	1966-67	1,218.65	2.54	1.38	1.16

Financial Position of Agricultural Cooperative
Credit Societies during 1966-67 and 1967-68

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EAST PAKISTAN

Rs.in 100,000

Type of Society	Year	No. of Societies	Member-shop	Paid-up share capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans advanced during the year	Loans outstanding	Profit/Loss
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Provincial Cooperative Bank	1967-68	1	209	68.93	1,171.60	179.54	783.52	916.73	11.15
	1966-67	1	207	67.78	742.96	175.03	307.71	540.10	7.73
Central Banks	1967-68	62	4,671	74.28	1,109.84	112.69	592.44	855.04	13.89
	1966-67	61	4,414	56.48	836.88	105.61	259.29	567.97	9.09
Central Multi-purpose	1967-68	77	2,066	16.07	135.64	15.35	18.32	70.37	0.70
	1966-67	69	2,104	16.08	132.89	11.15	9.03	71.09	0.43
Central Sugarcane Growers'	1967-68	8	150	3.66	40.15	3.44	22.33	26.28	0.47
	1966-67	6	111	2.27	47.47	2.39	22.46	24.15	0.42
Rural Credit	1967-68	125	5,469	1.37	5.45	2.33	1.55	4.13	0.34
	1966-67	119	5,317	1.11	3.82	0.35	2.68	3.97	0.98
Multipurpose	1967-68	4,162	1,097,703	158.23	962.99	87.87	638.34	995.61	14.86
	1966-67	4,147	1,138,651	140.46	729.77	77.20	259.72	714.26	13.65
Land Mortgage	1967-68	16	19,782	8.97	88.38	6.66	7.71	91.07	2.01
	1966-67	18	18,959	8.64	48.59	6.30	8.38	93.64	2.09
Pilot	1967-68	1,367	29,670	9.85	118.79	18.94	68.63	69.29	0.22
	1966-67	499	11,713	3.69	32.41	8.72	25.59	21.77	0.27
Sugarcane growers'	1967-68	226	28,826	5.90	46.23	3.30	25.91	42.80	0.19
	1966-67	176	17,274	5.22	26.14	3.15	20.10	33.11	0.39
Total	1967-68	6,044	1,188,636	347.26	3,679.07	430.12	2,158.75	3,071.32	43.83
	1966-67	5,094	1,198,750	301.73	2,600.93	389.90	914.96	2,070.06	35.05

Type of Society	Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Paid-up share capital	Working capital	Deposits	Loans advanced during the year	Loans outstanding	Profit/Loss
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Provincial Jute Marketing	1967-68	1	73	0.26	63.13	-	-	-	-
	1966-67	1	73	0.26	63.13	-	-	-	-
Provincial Marketing	1967-68	1	119	25.75	41.34	-	6.10	11.76	0.628
	1966-67	1	12	25.75	42.14	-	13.75	12.34	0.910
Provincial Sugarcane	1967-68	1	79	0.14	0.45	0.30	-	-	-
	1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central sale and Supply	1967-68	1	6	1.22	7.22	1.37	-	4.22	0.146
	1966-67	1	6	1.22	16.11	4.26	-	4.22	0.030
Central Marketing	1967-68	2	8	0.01	0.09	0.04	-	1.65	0.002
	1966-67	2	8	0.01	3.65	0.04	-	1.65	0.003
Farming	1967-68	280	9,753	1.69	7.08	1.39	3.24	3.33	0.053
	1966-67	64	5,758	0.45	2.60	1.17	0.25	1.09	0.040
Colonization	1967-68	13	1,001	0.89	6.10	0.50	0.25	2.04	0.120
	1966-67	13	1,001	2.90	8.52	0.46	-	2.04	0.120
Rural Reconstruction	1967-68	5	726	0.02	0.02	-	0.01	0.05	-
	1966-67	5	726	0.02	0.04	-	0.05	0.05	-
Vegetable Growers'	1967-68	3	206	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.015
	1966-67	4	241	0.02	0.11	0.08	-	0.10	0.015
Pan Growers' Societies	1967-68	15	1,647	0.38	1.37	0.18	0.62	1.15	0.100
	1966-67	15	1,435	0.35	1.79	0.07	0.70	1.00	1.060
Irrigation	1967-68	59	2,503	0.15	0.26	-	-	0.03	0.001
	1966-67	57	1,852	0.14	0.16	-	-	0.03	0.010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Village Societies	1967-68	179	8,375	1.62	6.12	3.35	6.72	7.26	0.125
	1966-67	104	5,832	0.81	5.21	1.30	1.77	4.04	0.100
Krishak Samabay	1967-68	254	9,466	2.00	5.39	1.38	3.01	5.79	-
	1966-67	243	7,587	1.13	1.31	4.64	5.34	3.95	0.120
Cooperative Mills	1967-68	2	1,325	0.07	0.19	-	-	-	0.002
	1966-67	2	1,248	0.27	0.39	-	-	-	0.012
Growers' & Sellers	1967-68	1	275	0.19	3.30	0.16	-	-	0.005
	1966-67	1	25	0.19	3.40	0.10	-	-	(-)0.005
Tobacco Growers'	1967-68	4	466	0.10	0.39	0.02	-	0.36	-
	1966-67	4	466	0.10	0.39	0.02	-	0.36	0.007
Milk Societies	1967-68	90	2,700	0.38	1.59	0.30	2.55	1.59	0.009
	1966-67	2	581	0.01	0.59	0.05	-	0.11	-
Banana Growers'	1967-68	2	30	0.005	0.005	-	-	-	-
	1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundnut	1967-68	6	6,099	0.54	1.27	0.03	0.65	0.70	0.010
	1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block Farming	1967-68	6	186	0.03	0.40	0.04	0.35	0.32	.002
	1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tube-well societies	1967-68	203	2,767	0.13	2.40	0.24	2.04	2.01	0.050
	1966-67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganja cultivators	1967-68	1	5,221	0.53	6.89	1.04	-	-	0.170
	1966-67	1	5,213	0.53	4.59	0.39	-	-	(-)0.18
Miscellaneous	1967-68	83	2,760	0.30	1.97	0.15	0.32	0.38	0.030
	1966-67	13	1,432	0.12	0.91	0.04	-	0.25	0.060
TOTAL	1967-68	1,209	55,791	36.43	157.11	10.59	25.89	42.79	1.46
	1966-67	533	33,496	33.63	158.38	9.29	21.86	31.36	2.30

Note: - Total amount will not tally due to rounding.

Sale of Goods by Agricultural Non-
Credit Societies during 1966-67 & 1967-68

EAST PAKISTAN

Rs. in 100,000

Type of Society	Sale of Goods	
	1967-68 Rs.	1966-67 Rs.
Provincial Jute Marketing	-	-
Provincial Marketing	2.27	2.38
Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Federation	-	-
Central Sale and Supply	2.67	1.90
Central Marketing	-	-
<u>Primary Societies</u>		
Farming	0.07	-
Colonization	0.10	-
Rural Reconstruction	-	-
Vegetable Growers'	-	0.55
Pan Growers'	3.00	5.40
Irrigation	-	-
Village Societies	-	-
Krishak Samabay	-	-
Cooperative Mills	-	-
Growers' and Sellers	0.29	-
Tobacco Growers'	-	-
Milk Societies	0.17	-
Banana Growers	-	-
Groundnut	0.06	-
Tubewell Societies	-	-
Ganja cultivators	2.03	-
Miscellaneous	0.18	0.03
T O T A L	10.84	10.26

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	3,304	3,332	3,150	4,789	4,445	4,000
Maize	2,047	2,180	1,985	1,619	1,455	1,310
Sugar cane	309	312	N.A.	15,525	15,550	N.A.
Potatoes	3	3	3	12	13	13
Sweet Potatoes & Yams	139	140	143	708	707	710
Cassava	84	83	85	482	496	490
Groundnuts (in shell)	28	30	28	12	15	14
Copra	-	-	-	1,333	1,290	1,240
Tobacco	83	94	94	51	65	65
Abaca	171	150	N.A.	81	70	N.A.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

NUMBER, MEMBER AND SHARE CAPITAL OF FARMERS COOPERATIVE
MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS (FaCoMa) DURING 1966-67 & 1967-68

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>
Total No. of FaComas	626	602
Total Membership	360,454	352,683
Aggregate Authorized Capital	51,366,725	48,936,700
Aggregate Paid-up Capital	11,361,300	10,583,166

Classification by organisational structure

Local	584	565
Centralised/Large Associations	20	15
Federations (including the Central Cooperative Exchange)	22	22
Total	<u>626</u>	<u>602</u>

Classification by operating status

Active	263	217
Limited Activity	48	69
Inactive	315	316
Total	<u>626</u>	<u>602</u>

Classification by Crop handled

1. Palay	369	366
2. Tobacco	127	114
3. Copra	50	50
4. Poultry & Livestock	27	24
5. Sugar	24	21
6. Fruits and Vegetables	7	7
7. Fish	8	7
8. Coffee, Cacao & Peanut	5	5
9. Fibre	3	3
10. Garlic and Onion	2	2
11. Processing	2	2
12. Supply	1	1
13. Irrigation	1	-
Total	<u>626</u>	<u>602</u>

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	<u>Area (1,000 hectares)</u>			<u>Production (1,000 tons)</u>		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Rice (Paddy)	5,601	6,799	6,800	9,595	10,895	11,000
Maize	683	670	650	1,242	1,350	1,300
Sugar Cane	124	158	N.A.	4,017	5,200	N.A.
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	39	39	40	247	247	248
Cassava	124	135	135	1,774	2,000	2,000
Soybean	57	57	57	51	51	51
Groundnuts / (in shell)	101	101	102	128	149	150
Cotton seed	88	101	100	53	59	59
Sesame seed	33	33	33	23	23	23
Copra	-	-	-	21	21	21
Tobacco	62	83	83	70	90	90
Jute	7	9	10	7	10	12
Kenaf	343	112	324	421	140	320

Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

THAILANDNUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT
COOPERATIVES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1966.

<u>Type of Society</u>	<u>No. of Societies</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Village Credit	9,869	154,180
Provincial Federations of Credit Cooperatives	2	2,492) 274 Socs.)
Production Credit	10	3,401
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	9,881	160,073 274 Socs.
		Total 160,347
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WORKING CAPITAL, LOANS OUTSTANDING AND NET PROFIT
 OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1965

฿ in million

Type of Society	Working Capital ฿	Loans out- standing ฿	Net Profit ฿
Village Credit	379.27	325.88	13.55
Provincial Federations of Credit Cooperatives	13.30	9.93	0.18
Production Credit	11.95	N.A.	0.58
TOTAL	<u>404.52</u>	<u> </u>	<u>14.31</u>

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1966

<u>Type of Society</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Land Improvement	151	24,777
Land Improvement and Credit	4	1,062
Land settlement	289	5,775
Land Hire-Purchase	53	862
Land Tenant	20	335
Paddy Marketing	119	74,258
Provincial Federations of Paddy Marketing Cooperatives	2	809
Bamboo Processing	1	156
Rubber Processing	14	1,354
Fish Processing	1	1,386
Silk Processing	1	249
Tobacco Processing	1	122
Sugarcane Processing	2	734
Salt Marketing	1	309
Palm-sugar Marketing	1	309
Fish Culture	2	307
Livestock Raising and Marketing	13	3,721
Federations of Livestock Raising and Marketing	4	441) 2 socs.)
Farm Product Marketing	11	6,081
Credit and Marketing	2	184
TOTAL	692	123,231 2 Soccs.

WORKING CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF AGRICULTURAL
NON-CREDIT COOPERATIVES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1965

฿ in million

<u>Type of Society</u>	<u>Working Capital</u>	<u>Profit</u>
	฿	฿
Land Hire Purchase	16.38	0.44
Land Improvement	14.03	.1.08
Land Settlement	8.69	0.48
Land Tenant	6.53	0.24
Land Improvement & Credit	2.58	0.17
Paddy Marketing	45.32	3.58
Salt Marketing	14.45	0.69
Fish Culture	5.76	0.30
Livestock Raising	5.22	.10
Provincial Marketing Federa- tions	21.36	1.81
Credit and Marketing	0.56	0.08
Utilities	2.29	0.01
Farm Products Marketing	2.52	0.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	145.69	9.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rates of exchange in different countries

AUSTRALIA	A\$0.89	=	US\$1.00
CEYLON	Rs. 9.20	=	US\$1.00
INDIA	Rs. 7.50	=	-do-
INDONESIA	Rupiah 378 ^s	=	-do-
IRAN	Rials 75	=	-do-
JAPAN	Yen 360	=	-do-
KOREA	Won 370	=	-do-
MALAYSIA	M\$3.06	=	-do-
NEPAL	Rs. 10.10	=	-do-
PAKISTAN	Rs. 4.76	=	-do-
PHILIPPINES	Peso 6.40	=	-do-
THAILAND	Baht 20.80	=	-do-

^sas from August 23, 1971 at the rate
of Rupiah 415 = US\$1.00

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