

# **YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES**

**Report of  
Open Asian Conference,  
1984**

International Cooperative Alliance  
Regional Office & Education Centre  
for South - East Asia, New Delhi

ICA Library  
334:3-063.7(5) ICA-E  
ICA 00543

694

ICA 00543

15.30.00

# **Eighth Open Asian Conference** on **"YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES"**

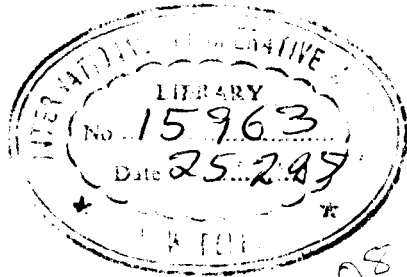
**Bangkok, Thailand**

**12-16 NOVEMBER 1984**

*Compl...*

## **REPORT**

334:3-063.7 (5)  
ICA



**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**  
**Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia**  
**"Bonow House," 43 Friends Colony (East),**  
**New Delhi 110-065**

ICA Library



# **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

**Headquarters :**

Route des Morillons 15  
CH 1218, Le Grand Seconnex,  
Geneva, Switzerland

**Regional Office & Education Centre for South - East Asia,**  
Bonow House, 43 Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110065,  
India.

January, 1985 (500)

Printed in India  
at the Vishal Composing Agency,  
Printed at Tilak Printing Press, Bazar Sita Ram,  
Delhi-110006

Price : Rs. 30  
January 1985

## **C O N T E N T S**

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1
II. Theme	2
III. Methodology	2
IV. Brief Synopsis of Papers Presented	3
V. Issues for Commission Discussions	9
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations	10

### **ANNEXES**

1. Programme	15
2. Report of Commission I	16
3. Report of Commission II	20
4. Report of Commission III	23
5. Drafting Committee	27
6. Participants	28

**OPEN ASIAN CONFERENCE**  
**ON**  
**YOUTH AND COOPERATIVES**  
**REPORT**

**I. Introduction**

The Eighth Open Asian Conference on Cooperative Management was held at the Bangkok Palace Hotel, Bangkok (Thailand), from 11th to 17th November, 1984. The theme of the Conference was "Youth and Cooperatives". The Conference was organised by the International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office & Education Centre for South-East Asia (ICA ROEC) in collaboration with the Cooperative League of Thailand (CLT) on a self-financing basis. It was attended by about 200 participants from seven countries of the South-East Asian Region viz. India, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Thailand. In addition, observers from international organisations such as International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (ACCU) participated in the Conference.

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong, Director General of Cooperatives, on behalf of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Royal Thai Government. The inauguration was presided over by Col. Surin Cholpraserd, President, Cooperative League of Thailand.

The Conference was chaired by Mr. Chern Bamrungwong as Chairman of the Conference and in his absence by Gen. Arcadio S. Lozada, President, Cooperative Union of the Philippines, who was elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

The Conference was directed by Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, Regional Director, ICA ROEC. He was assisted by officers of ICA ROEC and the CLT.

Names of participants, resource persons, observers, members of the secretariat and the members of the drafting committee are given in Annexes V & VI.

## **II. The Theme of the Conference and its Participants**

The Eighth Open Asian Conference focussed on "Youth and Cooperatives" and was intended to be a preliminary exchange of ideas and experiences in this field which would lead to the initiation of more concrete action within the respective national situations during the course of 1985, which had been designated "The International Year of the Youth" by the United Nations. The conference was fortunate that a very large percentage of conference participants were from school and teachers cooperatives and were those already involved in working in the field of youth. There were also many from cooperative banking, thrift and credit society and agricultural cooperative sources who also had developed some programmes to assist youth.

The keenness displayed by the participants and the wealth of knowledge which they were able to share were a great asset to the conference and enabled the conference to arrive at several useful conclusions and recommendations.

## **III. Methodology of the Conference**

The conference was conducted on the basis of Plenary Sessions at which four resource persons presented specialised papers; Commission sittings where the participants were divided into three Commissions to examine in depth some issues raised for Commission discussions, and to make suitable recommendations; a Plenary to discuss the Commission Recommendations and a final Plenary to arrive at the final Conclusions and Recommendations of the conference.

A two day field visit was made by some of the participants after the final plenary.

The following specialised papers were presented at the conference :—

1. Cooperatives and Youth—Mr. R. B. Rajaguru, Regional Director, ICA ROEC

2. **KOBENA—A Case Study from Malaysia—** Mr. Wahiduddin Wahab,  
Managing Director, KOBENA  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3. **Preparing Youth for Co-operative Development—** Dr. D. Vir  
Joint Director (E)  
ICA ROEC
4. **Youth & Cooperatives— Experience from Thailand—** Mr. Panom Kawkamnerd  
Deputy Under-Secretary of State  
Ministry of Education, Bangkok

In addition to the above, several background papers on various experiences in this field were circulated by the participants of the conference.

#### **IV. Brief Synopsis of Papers Presented**

A. Mr. Rajaguru in his paper highlighted the following :

- i. In his view youth should be treated as an integral part of the society at large—not as a separate entity—however there was a need to have a special focus on youth.
- ii. Youths face many problems—and all too often the institutional framework which is resorted to to solve the problems is that of a cooperative.
- iii. In many countries in the Region, governments, various voluntary agencies, have had, for several years, a special focus on youth and have developed various special programmes for the involvement of youth not only in economic activity, but also in socio-cultural and other activity.

---

(Note : It is regretted that for reasons of economy, the complete papers are not included in the report. These papers were, however, made available to all participants during the conference)



- (iv) In many situations there is a definition of youth by age limit—unless integrated programmes are worked out, there is a possibility of superannuating ‘youth’ finding themselves in a difficult position.
- (v) In many situations, the cooperative movements have made only feeble attempts to provide a cooperative forum for youth. Many of the efforts have been confined to such activities as school, college and university cooperatives, teaching of cooperation in schools and in some cases youth settlement cooperatives. The mainstream of cooperatives have generally not had a special focus except in Japan and Korea where youth has a special interest group and a lively forum for youth involvement and development. Nor have meaningful steps been taken by the mainstream cooperatives to forge linkages with and provide support to the on going government programmes for youth, even where the institutional framework was the cooperative form.
- (vi) There was a need for a more conscious and wholehearted effort by the mainstream cooperatives in all countries to keep youth on a special focus and to develop integrated approaches which will help strengthen cooperative effort in the long run.

B. Mr. Wahiduddin Wahab in his Case Study on KOBENA—the National Youth Cooperative Society of Malaysia emphasized the following :—

- (i) The youth movement in Malaysia was quite an active one.
- (ii) The youth movement received support and encouragement from the Government of Malaysia—there was a separate Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.
- (iii) Youth organisations were voluntary and catered to many of the 1.3 million youths in the country.

- (iv) The programmes for youth were development oriented and included a large measure of skills training for youth.
- (v) The cooperative form of organisation for youth involvement and development was of recent origin—only from about 1970. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperatives to promote cooperatives for youth. There were several youth cooperatives operating at local levels.
- (vi) The National Youth Cooperative Society (KOBENA) is the apex body, affiliating all youth cooperatives. The setting up of this apex body was initiated by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and was very strongly supported by the youth movement. KOBENA has a membership constituted as follows :—
  - (a) Individual youth who are registered members of any registered youth organisation
  - (b) Youth Cooperatives
  - (c) Other individuals/cooperatives approved by the Board.

It has a membership of 12,000 individuals and almost all youth cooperatives, which means an indirect membership of 50,000.

It has a representative General Body and a Board which was originally half elected and half nominated by the Ministry of Youth-but which is now wholly elected by the Annual General Meeting. It undertakes a wide variety of Commercial Activities like Housing Construction, Motor Training, Insurance, Warehousing, Quarry, Public Relations and Advertising, Forwarding Services, Travel Tours and Investment Savings Scheme.

Through its various projects KOBENA has provided employment to over 3500 youth.

The surplus from its commercial operations are used for the benefit of the members and the community.

C. Dr. Dharm Vir in his paper made general review of the various approaches being used in different countries for Preparing

**Youth for Cooperative Development and involving them in various kinds of educational and development activities :**

- i. He referred to the coordinated approach being used by the cooperative movement in United Kingdom where various autonomous youth organisations are trying to involve youth in cooperative educational and social activities. These organisations are members of the British Federation of Youth Cooperatives (BFYC) which works in close collaboration with the consumer cooperative movement in U.K.
- ii. He gave examples of collaborative efforts through school cooperatives and other youth cooperatives in Malaysia which are actively assisting in-school and out-of-school youth in solving some of the socio-economic problems. These special cooperatives have their own federations which collaborate with the government agencies and the national cooperative organisation i.e. ANGKASA.
- iii. He mentioned the noteworthy efforts being made by several state governments in the Federation of Australia which were using cooperative approach and programmes to solve the unemployment problems among youth in the country.
- iv. He made special reference to the integrated approaches made by the agricultural and fisheries cooperative movements in Japan and Republic of Korea where they undertake promotional activities for youth as a part of their business. Future farmers/fishermen were trained and provided with special assistance for establishing themselves. In addition, the Agricultural Cooperative Colleges of Japan and the Republic of Korea conduct special training courses for selected youth sponsored by the agricultural cooperatives. These courses were residential and of about 2 years duration. The youth trained at the colleges were later employed by the sponsoring cooperatives.

- v. The cooperative movements in Sri Lanka, Thailand and India were having special projects to assist young women in improving their incomes with the help of local cooperative and educational efforts. The National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka has been conducting a special programme of consumer education and income generating activities among rural women through multipurpose cooperative societies. The programme was started five years ago on a pilot basis with the help of Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC) and the ICA ROEC.
- vi. The consumer cooperative movement of Sweden through study circle and other educational activities educate young men and women in consumer questions and involve them in cooperative activities. The movement has recently started a pilot project 'Young in the Coop'. Under the project membership of selected cooperatives was open for young people and cooperative business has been adjusted to meet their special needs.
- vii. As in France and some other European countries in-school youth cooperative education and school cooperatives have been promoted in educational institutions in Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and India. In Japan at the university level, the consumer cooperative movement has established deep roots in the student community. Most of the university cooperatives are affiliated to the National Federation of University Cooperative Associations (NFUCA). Approximately 41 per cent of all students and teachers in universities belong to the movement, and Tokyo University Cooperative which is a pioneering organisation has 99.7 per cent students and 90 per cent of teachers and non-teaching employees as its members. A large number of citizens consumer cooperative in Japan have been initiated by students in their community after completion of their education.
- viii. He emphasized the need for developing a comprehensive approach for preparation of youth for cooperative develop-

ment. The cooperative movements in different countries should take initiative to attract youth to the cooperative idea at the earliest possible stage and systematically bring them to the mainstream of cooperation. Other organisations should also coordinate their efforts to ensure that main problems of youth are successfully tackled through cooperative approach.

D. Mr. Panom Kawkamnerd captioned his presentation as "Youth as a Major Force for National Development Through Cooperative Movement". He highlighted the following :

- i. Many of the countries in Asia like in Thailand, had a predominantly rural population; and the rural population was facing numerous problems due to industrialisation, inflation, unemployment, lack of skills to meet modern needs etc. The youth shared many of these problems.
- ii. There is a need for institutionalised approaches to solve these problems. They cannot be solved on an individual basis.
- iii. The Cooperative approach was one that had very good potential to tackle many of the problems like full utilisation of existing resources, transfer of technology, organisation of production and marketing. However success of cooperative effort depended on its acceptance by a change of attitude and outlook—changes take time and one must have a gradual approach as all depended on the faith and trust people have in cooperative effort.
- iv. Education institutions have a major role to play. Consequently the Ministry of Education in Thailand decided that school children, youth and teachers should be used as change agents to work on cooperative principles.
- v. Teacher Training Colleges now have programmes to equip teachers with cooperative knowledge, while cooperatives in many schools and colleges provide the forum for involving all inclusive of parents in cooperative effort.

- vi. To strengthen college cooperative stores, the Department of Teacher Education was planning to set up a College Cooperative Union which would function as the Apex organisation to and support cooperative effort within schools and colleges.
- vii. The Royal Thai Government had positive support for cooperatives. This backed by the efforts made by the Ministry of Education would go a long way in strengthening cooperative effort among students and youth in Thailand.

### V. Issues for Commission Discussions

Three main issues were identified for discussions in the Commissions, which were as follows—with one Commission concentrating on one of the issues :—

- I. There is an urgent need to inculcate the spirit of Cooperation amongst the young (those in school and out of school). Would you agree with this? If so, what recommendations would you make in this regard?  
(Commission I)
- II. In a situation of increasing unemployment and scarcity of investment capital on an individual basis, youth should be motivated and encouraged to find cooperative solutions to their multifarious problems. Please enumerate the problems of youth and indicate possible strategies in this regard.  
(Commission II)
- III. Though the cooperative form of organisation has often been resorted to in programmes devised by governments and other organisations for youth, as yet there are no visible signs of the generality of cooperative movements in many countries in Asia taking meaningful steps to assist and support the greater involvement of youth in the mainstream of cooperative activity.  
Further, the interlinkages that exist between the mainstream of cooperative effort and cooperative effort in the youth sector appears to be rather slender.

Please examine this situation. What recommendations would you have to improve the present position and strengthen cooperative effort in this regard ?

(Commission III)

(Commission findings and recommendations are at Annexes II, III, IV).

## **VI. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Conference**

### *Introduction*

The Conference feels there is a pressing need for greater involvement of the youth in national development. There is need to implement the programme to inculcate the spirit of cooperation amongst the youth in to-day's world. The cooperative organisation is a suitable vehicle towards achieving the objectives. The cooperative movement should take greater initiative to bring the youths into the mainstream of the cooperative movement at national, regional and international levels.

The aim of greater involvement of youths in cooperative activities is to attain a better standard of living and improve the quality of life.

### *Major Issues Confronting Youth*

The Conference recognises the existence of rural and urban youth with different needs, aspirations and deferring situations in any individual country. In view of these diversifying needs and problems specific strategies have to be evolved to overcome them. Some of these problems are unemployment, under-employment, low level of education, lack of skills, migration of youth, lack of opportunities for social and economic development, juvenile delinquency, crimes, drug abuse and other undesirable activities. Furthermore, the Conference recognised the special needs of the youth for opportunity to express themselves in decision-making and operations of community and national development activities.

#### **1. Unemployment and Under-Employment**

The most important problem in all countries is the high level of unemployment and under-employment of youth. The low level of

education and lack of skills specially among rural youth creates lack of opportunity for successful employment. The unskilled youth are liable to be exploited in the present depressed economic situation.

## *2. Low level of Education*

There still exist in the region large number of youth who possess low level of education and in some instances are functionally illiterate. This is more predominant in the rural areas and especially among the female population.

## *3. Lack of Skills*

The youth specially in rural areas are lacking useful skills and they do not have adequate means to sustain themselves in their surroundings.

## *4. Migration of Youth*

With the hope of a wider scope of employment and of the opportunity for a wide range of social activities, youth are attracted to urban centres. This creates imbalances in labour situations in the rural areas. Economic and social problems arise in over populated urban areas.

## *5. Undesirable activities*

Unemployed youth both in rural and urban areas create traits for crime, drug abuse, vandalism and other undesirable activities.

## *6. Limited Opportunity for Expression*

In an adult dominated society young people do not have adequate opportunities to express themselves and participate in decision-making process within the family and community in general.

## *7. Cooperative Responses*

It was the general consensus that the involvement of youth in cooperative activities would be an avenue to overcome the above problems. Steps should be taken to evolve a planned programme to infuse the spirit of cooperation into organised activities of youth



for a beneficial and purposeful involvement for their personal and overall community development. Therefore, formation of youth cooperatives in urban and rural areas should be given greater emphasis. In this regard the government, the cooperative movement and the youth movement should be the key institutions to promote and organise the youth towards self-reliance, self-employment and upgrading their socio-economic well being.

### *Recommendations*

1. The idea of cooperation should be imparted to children and youth at the school level. While organised group activities at the pre-kindergarten stage upto the primary school level would be one form to expose them to cooperative spirit, positive awareness of cooperative principles must be exposed at the upper primary level. This could be by means of school cooperatives and other informal and extra curricular activities.
2. At the secondary school stage formal cooperative subjects need to be included in school curriculum with some aspects for practical application of cooperative principles.
3. At the higher education level specialised courses on cooperative management and allied subjects should be offered.
4. Sufficient training and involvement of teachers are essential for imparting positive attitudes towards cooperatives among youth. The teachers working at different levels should receive special training in cooperative education and subject curricula should be developed by the school authorities concerned.
5. The parent-teacher association should play a complementary and supportive role to the development of school cooperatives. The practical aspect for information and training opportunities of the youth could be supported by the successful local cooperatives.
6. Other youth organisations should also be encouraged to consider and include cooperative activities for a more diversified roles of the youth.

7. In the initial stages governments could assist youth in setting up industrial, commercial and service institutions on a cooperative basis to enhance youth involvement in cooperatives.

8. Concerted and coordinated effort should be made between government, youth, women and other organisations to mobilise their resources towards the development of youth cooperatives.

9. Closer linkages should be established between the national youth movement and the cooperative system to enhance youth involvement in cooperatives. Where there is no national youth movement cooperatives should support the establishment of national youth movement.

10. Within the cooperative system itself there should be both horizontal and vertical collaboration for youth activity and national cooperative organisations should work towards setting up of youth wings within their framework.

Cooperatives should provide opportunities for youth to be inducted into their management committees to enable them to gain practical experience and develop their administrative skills.

11. Well established cooperatives should find ways and means of developing the skills of youth in various fields for their self-employment and cooperative employment opportunities.

12. Cooperative training institutions should play a more vital role in increasing awareness about cooperatives among youth and also in improving their management skills.

13. The national cooperative movement and government should help youth in the establishment of economically viable cooperative enterprises.

Since investment capital is a problem for youth they should be supported in the first instance by government and the Cooperative movement to enable them to become self-reliant.

14. Wherever necessary technical assistance could be sought

from international organisations like ICA, ILO, FAO and other established donor agencies.

15. The ICA RO should undertake a study to explore the possibility of regional affiliation of youth cooperatives within the region and where it is found feasible it should be taken up through the Regional Council for South-East Asia for implementation.

### *Conclusion*

The Conference concluded that there is wide scope to bring youth programmes in the mainstream of cooperative activity and to involve them in cooperative efforts with a view to make them partners in the overall development of the cooperative movement of the country. This could be achieved through a planned process which would involve long term perspective planning in the cooperative movement as well as its coordination with the process of planning at the government level as also at the level of other non-official organisations engaged in youth programmes or activities.

## ANNEXE-I

## PROGRAMME

*12th November*

0900-1000 Inaugural, Messages, Briefing on Methodology.

*Presentation of papers :*

1000-1130

(1) Cooperatives and Youth.

by Mr R.B. Rajaguru

1130-1145

Tea

1145-1315

(2) KOBENA—Case Study from Malaysia.

by Mr. Wahiduddin Wahab

1315-1415

Lunch

1420-1545

(3) Preparing Youth for Cooperative Development. by Dr. D.VIR

1545-1600,

Tea

1600-1730

(4) Youth and Cooperatives—Experiences from Thailand by Mr. Panom Kawkamnerd.

*13th November*

Commissions (group work)

*14th November*

FN Presentation of Commission Reports.

AN Final Plenary.

*15th November**Study Visits**16th November*

## REPORT OF COMMISSION - I

*Chairman* : Mr. K. Jayabalan,  
Singapore

*Rapporteurs* : Ms Raja Maimon Raja Yusof,  
Malaysia  
Mr. Hasni Tamrin,  
Malaysia

### *Issues for Discussion*

There is an urgent need to inculcate the spirit of Cooperation amongst the young (those in school and out of school). Would you agree with this? If so, what recommendations would you make in this regard.

#### **I. Introduction**

The Commission unanimously felt that there is a positive and urgent need to implement programmes to inculcate the spirit of cooperation amongst the youth in today's world.

#### **II. Need for Urgent Approach**

Youth are the potential leaders of the future and the cooperative movement has the relevant opportunity for them to express their needs.

The immediate inculcation of cooperative spirit would help to curb or minimise the following "problems" :—

- (a) *Unemployment* : Low level of education and unskilled situations create lack of opportunity for a successful employment in the depressed economic situation.
- (b) *Migration of youths* : With the hope of a wider scope of employment and of the opportunity for a wider scope of social activities attract youth to urban centres. This creates imbalances in labour situations at rural areas. Economic and social problems arises at over populated urban areas.

- (c) *Undesirable Activities* : Unemployed youth both at rural and urban areas create traits for crimes, drug abuse, vandalism and other undesirable activities.

In this regard, the involvement of youth in cooperative activities would overcome the above problems. Steps have to be taken to evolve a planned programme to infuse the spirit of cooperation into organised activities of youth for a beneficial and purposeful involvement for their personal and community developments. The cooperative movement has the avenue to provide these requirements.

### III. Recommendations

- (a) The Commission agreed that the idea of cooperation should be imparted to youth at school level. While organised group activities at pre-kindergarten stage upto primary school level would be one form to expose cooperation, positive awareness of cooperation must be exposed at upper primary level. This could be by means of informal and extra curricular activities.
- (b) At secondary school stage, formal education need to be included in school curriculum with some aspects for practical application of cooperative principles.
- (c) At this stage, when youths are geared for an independent and economically gainful life, their aspiration and need are manifold. Specified interests of these youth have to be identified at an early stage.

This would enable a proper and pragmatic concept of cooperative movement to be imparted to them.

- (d) The Commission identified that teachers should be conversant with cooperative principles and its applications. Sufficient training and involvement by teachers are essential to impart the positive need of cooperative to youth. While teachers have formed cooperatives for their own benefits, national awareness has to be created for all teachers and

educators to understand the potential of cooperative for the development of youth organisations.

- (e) One other form to support could be the follow up by the parent-teachers associations. While the cooperative subject is learnt at school level, its practical aspects could be enhanced at the youth families and the immediate neighbourhoods. Cooperative organisation can step in to provide further practical information and training opportunities for youths by setting up small scale school cooperative enterprises.
- (f) Limitation to objectives of school cooperatives and age criteria should be geared for a viable enterprise by youths for their own involvement.
- (g) Other youth organisations should also be encouraged to consider and include cooperative activities for a more diversified role of the youths.
- (h) Coordinated effort by cooperative bodies with government, youth, women and related organisations must be undertaken for the continued expression of cooperative ideals and applications by the youths after completion of their education.
- (i) Well established cooperatives should conduct meaningful courses to train youths in skilled works for their self-employment opportunities.
- (j) The need to form youth wings under established cooperatives helps to sustain the cooperative applications.
- (k) The induction of youths into the management committees of successful cooperatives helps to develop their administrative skills.
- (l) The establishment of youth cooperatives with a viable business enterprise helps them to fully operate a business with the total complement of management and risk involvement.

Guidance by the national cooperative movement or appropriate government ministries may be required.

- (m) National youth movements could also be set up to cater for employment of youths and to determine their progress in cooperative ventures. Successful organisation like KOBENA exists. Other industry-oriented or service-oriented business should be encouraged.
- (n) Government assistance to promote small scale industry or cottage industry for traditional enterprises would be one form to enhance cooperative ventures.
- (o) Cooperative training institutions or other consultancy agencies would be called upon to provide training on administrative/management skills and member education.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

The Commission concluded that for an extensive programme of youth involvement in cooperative activities provisions has to be catered for linkage from school cooperative level to higher stages of participation in district, state and national level.

Regional associations would be appropriate among member countries. This could lead to a forum for international discussions with other developed countries to further exchange ideas of youth oriented cooperative activities.



## REPORT OF COMMISSION - II

*Chairman* : Mr. Zaghlol Haji Hanafiah,  
Malaysia

*Rapporteur* : Mr. Robert Koh,  
Singapore

### COOPERATIVE STRATEGIES FOR YOUTH

#### *Issues for Discussion*

In a situation of increasing unemployment and scarcity of investment capital on an individual basis youth should be motivated and encouraged to find cooperative solutions to their multifarious problems. Please enumerate the problems of youth and indicate possible strategies in this regard.

#### **1. Introduction**

The Commission sets its sights on the issues enumerated by the secretariat that "in a situation of increasing unemployment and scarcity of investment capital on an individual basis, youth should be motivated and encouraged to find cooperative solutions to their multifarious problems. Please enumerate the problems of youth and indicate possible strategies in this regard".

The Commission recognises the existence of rural and urban youth with different needs, aspirations and deferring situations in the individual country. In view of these diversifying needs, it makes the works of the Commission that much harder to recommend specific strategies to suit the situation in individual country. However, the Commission could only dwell itself on the general principles and concepts of the issue.

#### **2. Problems of Youth**

The Commission realises that problems of the youth can be defined into two dimensions, i.e. tangible and intangible elements. The tangibles are unemployment, under employment, juvenile

delinquency, petty and organised crimes, drug abuse, anti-social activities, etc. whilst the intangible elements are the needs to be heard and the right to express themselves.

### 3. Strategies

As regards strategies to combat these social ills, the Commission feels that the cooperative is one of the important means to provide employment and minimise such related problems. Therefore, formation of youth cooperatives in urban and rural areas should be given greater emphasis.

The Commission feels that three parties, i.e. the governments, the cooperative movement and the youth movement should be the institutions to promote and organise the youth towards self-reliance, self-employment and upgrading their socio-economic well-being.

### 4. Recommendations

The Commission has the following recommendations for consideration of the Conference :

- (A) **Institutional Framework** : The Commission recognises that there is sufficient legal framework in countries of the region for the development of cooperatives that the youth needs to be organised through youth manuals to meet their social needs and the formation of Youth Cooperatives to meet their economic needs. Towards these goals, both the government and cooperative organisations should place a greater emphasis on the development of youth cooperatives especially in commemoration of the International Year of Youth. The government, on the other hand, should play positive and supportive roles in launching of such youth cooperatives with financial assistance and the requisite support during its infancy stage.
- (B) **Education** : Cooperative subjects should be included in the education system for teachers and for students in order to inculcate cooperative principles and concepts to youths

while they are in schools and the rural provinces where the poor do not enjoy basic education, the cooperative movement or the cooperative promotion department could initiate programmes to create cooperative awareness and its benefits.

- (C) **Training** : It is noted that vocational and skill training are being undertaken by public and private sectors. However, the cooperative organisations should engage more actively in providing specific trainings for the youth to cope with cooperative ventures. It is noted that some countries have cooperative colleges to meet these needs.
- (D) **Resources** : Presently there are already youths who are playing active roles in cooperatives and these resources and expertise could be tapped to initiate youth cooperatives. Technical assistance could be obtained from international organisations, i. e. MATCOM, ILO, ICA, SCC, etc. or other established national organisations.
- (E) **Capital Investment** : Capital of youth cooperatives should be on the basis of self-financing. However, financial assistance could be provided in various forms by the more successful cooperatives within the movement, government sources and other local and international agencies.

## 5. Conclusion

In order to achieve the successful implementation of the recommendations above, the three major institutions viz. government, cooperative movement and youth movement should promote and organise the youth towards self-reliance, self-employment and upgrading of their socio-economic well-being through youth cooperatives.

## REPORT OF COMMISSION - III

*Chairman* : Mr. M. M. Vyas,  
India  
*Rapporteur* : Mrs. Faridah Khalid,  
Malaysia

*Issues for Discussion* ; Though the cooperative form of organisation has often been resorted to in programmes devised by governments and other organisations for youth, as yet there are no visible signs of the generality of cooperative movements in many countries in Asia taking meaningful steps to assist and support the greater involvement of youth in the mainstream of cooperative activity. Further, the interlinkages that exist between the mainstream of cooperative effort and cooperative effort in the youth sector appears to be rather slender.

Please examine this situation. What recommendations would you have to improve the present position and strengthen cooperative effort in this regard ?

### **Introduction**

The Commission feels that there is a pressing need for greater involvement of the youth in national development. The cooperative organisation is a suitable vehicle towards achieving these objectives. The cooperative movement should take greater initiative to bring the youths to the mainstream of the cooperative movement at the national, regional and international level.

The aim of greater involvement of youths in cooperative activities is to attain a better standard of living and improved quality of life.

**Rationale**

Keeping the above goal in mind the Commission discussed the following issues :—

1. Various methodologies or approaches adopted by government and cooperative movement.
2. No concerted effort by government and cooperative movement to involve youths in cooperative activities.
3. Lack of interlinkages between government and cooperative movement in mobilising youths at different levels of cooperation.

**Problems in Situation**

Based on the issues discussed, the Commission identified the various problems concerning youth. Since the situation varies from country to country, the Commission grouped these problems into the following broad categories :—

1. Economic
2. Social
3. Political
4. Cultural
5. Ethical

The Commission gave a serious thought on the methodology or manner in which programmes on youth could possibly be brought into the mainstream of the cooperative activity of the organisation. In this connection the Commission took a review of the on-going programmes of the countries of the region. In this context the Commission felt that inspiration from Japanese Movement in regard to youth groups and their activities in training young farmers and the way in which they are brought under cooperative ideology. Yet, another aspect is university cooperatives in Japan. Similarly in Korea prospective farmers and fishermen are trained and brought under the cooperative fold. There are other examples before us, such as, cooperatives for youth activities in Malaysia

and cooperative village settlement activities in Sri Lanka. In Australia, young persons are trained in cooperation. In the Philippines also cooperative education has been introduced in schools and colleges and they have cooperation as a specialised subject at the university level. There are some other examples such as in U.K. The Consumers' Movement has forged links with youth movement which is autonomous in Britain. In France, school cooperatives have taken deep roots while Canada has developed very valuable material for bringing about cooperative development in schools and colleges. This position reveals that there are special programmes undertaken by different countries and they may be taken as a source of inspiration or guidance. However, each country will have to evolve its own programme in view of the fact that youth problems are country specific and, therefore, we may not be able to generalise programmes, except the general need to involve cooperatives in the youth programmes.

### **Recommendations**

The Commission, therefore, recommends that each country would have to examine youth problems and draw specific programmes taking into consideration the examples indicated above and with such modifications that are relevant to their own situations to attract youth in the cooperative movement and make efforts to offer solutions to their problems and enable them to realise their aspirations and ambitions through cooperative way of life.

Nevertheless, cooperatives cannot rest content with their own programmes on youth. They will have to establish effective linkages within the cooperative movement itself with different levels of institutions such as primary, secondary and national federations. This means that youth programmes would have to be built up in such a way that there is vertical and horizontal linkages to ensure total approach to the problem of youth in the country. Further, there need be a proper link-up and coordination with the youth programmes and activities undertaken by the government and other non-government organisations. However, proper care will have

to be taken to ensure that cooperative effort and programmes are not solely dependent on government programmes or their attitude towards youth or cooperatives.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, the Commission emphasized that there is wide scope to bring youth programmes in the mainstream of the cooperative activity and involve them in cooperative efforts with a view to make them partners in the overall development of the cooperative movement of the country. This should be achieved through a plan process which would involve long term perspective planning in the cooperative movement as well as its coordination with the process of planning at the government level as also at the level of other non-official organisations engaged in youth programmes or activities.

## ANNEXE V

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE**

1. Gen. Arcadio S. Lozada, Philippines — Chairman
2. Mr. K. Jayabalan, Singapore
3. Mr. Zaghlol Haji Hanafiah, Malaysia
4. Mr. M M. Vyas. India
5. Ms Raja Maimon Raja Yusof, Malaysia
6. Mr. Hasni Tamrin, Malaysia
7. Mrs. Faridah Khalid, Malaysia

**ICA Secretariat**

1. Mr. R.B. Rajaguru, Conference Director
2. Dr. D. Vir
3. Mr. Prem Kumar



## PARTICIPANTS

### India

1. M. M. Vyas  
General Manager  
Gujarat State Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
2. Arif Hasan  
Manager (Personnel)  
M. P. Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit  
Multistoreyed Bldg. New Market,  
T. T. Nagar, Bhopal.
3. B. P. Mishra  
Managing Director  
U. P. Coop Cane Unions Federation  
Lucknow.
4. K. Srinivasa Gowda  
Director  
Karnataka State Coop Marketing  
Federation, No. 8 Cunningham Road,  
Bangalore.

### Indonesia

5. Sabinen Ada  
Marketing Adviser  
Jalan Imam Bonjol  
(Universitas Tanjungpura)  
Pontianak, Indonesia.
6. Syamsudin Djahmat  
Auditor  
Jalan Imam Bonjol  
(Universitas Tanjungpura)  
Pontianak Indonesia.

7. Djanalis Djanaid  
 Planning Division  
 Dewan Koperasi Indonesia,  
 Jakarta.
- Korea**
8. Ki-Won Suh  
 Director, Research Department  
 National Agricultural Coop Federation  
 75, 1-ka, Choongjong-ro, Jung-ku  
 Seoul.
- Philippines**
9. Brig Gen Arcadio S. Lozada  
 President  
 Cooperative Union of the Philippines  
 Rm 400-G, 4th floor, Delta Bldg.  
 West Avenue, Quezon City.
- Malaysia**
10. Syed Alwi Syed Hamzah  
 Vice President  
 Penang Government Servants  
 Cooperative Society Ltd.  
 Wisma Koperasi, Top floor  
 25 Bishop Street, Penang,  
 Malaysia.
11. Teoh Khoo Peng  
 Director  
 Penang Government Servants  
 Coop. Society Ltd., Penang.
12. Zaghlol Haji Hanafiah  
 Vice Chairman  
 Koperasi Bas Mini  
 Wilayah Persekutuan Bhd.  
 Tingkat 3, Bangunan Mah Sing,  
 112-114, Jln, Pudu  
 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

13. **Harunarashid Hj. Salleh**  
Director  
Koperasi Bas Mini Wilayah Persekutuan
14. **Hanipah Ahmad**  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Melayu Negeri Perlis,  
No. 11 Jalan Syed Saffi,  
Kangar, Perlis, Malaysia.
15. **Mutadho Bahri**  
Treasurer  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Melayu Negeri Perlis.
16. **Hassan Basi Abd. Karim**  
Secretary  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.
17. **Abd. Ghani Ibrahim**  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.
18. **Mansor Ibrahim**  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.
19. **Idris Deris Daud**  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.
20. **Tengku Aziz Tengku Jaafar**  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.  
No. 11, Jalan Syed Saffi  
Kangar, Perlis, Malaysia.

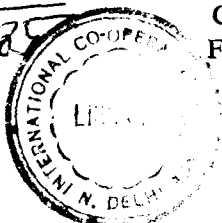
21. Yusoff Haji Din  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Malayu Negeri Perlis.
22. Dahlan Tamby.  
Secretary  
Syarikat Kerjasama Kenderaan (YN) Bhd.  
No. 134, Jalan Hang Tuah  
Malaka, Malaysia.
23. Koh Kim Swee  
Hon. Secretary  
Young Malaysians' Economic Development  
Cooperative Society Ltd.  
Wisma Koperasi  
32 & 34 Lorong Tambi  
2, Off Jalan Berunal  
Pudu, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
24. Ariff Babu Salam  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Pegawai Kerajaan Pahang  
No. 61A, Jln. Mahkota  
Kuantan, Pahang. Malaysia.
25. Abdul Karim Awang Mohd.  
Committee Member  
Koperasi Pegawai Kerajaan Pahang
26. Yeo Jin Kooi  
Chairman  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.  
No. 1-G, King Street  
Penang, Malaysia.
27. Yeo Jin Kooi (Mrs.)  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.

28. P. Kanagarajah  
Executive Director  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.  
No. 1-G, King Street  
Penang, Malaysia.
29. Oon Beng Leong  
Executive Director  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.
30. Tan Guan Cheng  
Director  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.
31. Chong Bee Soon  
Executive Director  
The Penang Teachers Coop. Society Ltd.
32. Wilfred Ewe Kheng Heang  
Director  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.
33. Poh Tian Hooi  
Director  
The Penang Teachers' Coop. Society Ltd.
34. Raja Maimon Raja Yusof  
Lecturer  
Cooperative College of Malaysia  
103, Jln. Templer  
Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.
35. S. Ahlaimuniandy  
Lecturer  
Cooperative College of Malaysia.
36. Wan Fadzin Wan Hussain  
Committee Member  
Kop. Perumahan Guru-Guru Negeri Perlis  
79, Lolong Dua  
Kompleks Kampong Guru  
Kangar, Perlis, Malaysia,

37. **Bazali Osman**  
Committee Member  
Kop. Perumahan Guru-Guru Negeri Perlis
38. **Shaari Saad**  
Committee Member  
Kop. Perumahan Guru-Guru Negeri Perlis
39. **Chin Kok On**  
Manager  
Kop. Jayadiri Malaysia Berhad ( KOJADI)  
20th floor, Wisma MCA  
Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
40. **Zakaria Hamzah**  
Asstt. Director  
Farmers Organization Authority  
Block B, Damansara Heights  
Jln. Dungun, Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia
41. **Wong Ah Sang**  
Asstt, Director  
Farmers Organization Authority
42. **Nording Ali Hussain**  
Asstt. Director  
Farmers Organization Authority
43. **Hasni Tamrin**  
Chairman  
Farmers Organization Authority
44. **Hj. Rosedin Hj. Yaakob**  
Chairman  
Farmers Organization Authority
45. **Hj. Aziz Rabin**  
Chairman  
Farmers Organization Authority

15963

25285



46. **Salih Pavi Ali**  
Treasurer  
Kop. Serbaguna Kakitangan Bank  
Pertanian Malaysia Bhd.  
P.O. Box 10815, Leboh Pasar Besar  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
47. **Ahmad Azamuddin Aman**  
Secretary  
Kop. Serbaguna Kakitangan Bank  
Pertanian Malaysia Bhd.
48. **Anuaruddin Mohd. Noor**  
Director  
Koperasi Lembaga Letrik Negara  
Peti Surat 11003, Kuala Lumpur
49. **Azizah Osman**  
Director  
Koperasi Lembaga Latrik Negara
50. **Aminordin Harun**  
Executive Officer  
Koperasi Lembaga Letrik Neghra
51. **Ab Hamid Abd. Ghani**  
Secretary  
Kop. Pegawai Melayu Kalantaan  
Bangunan Koperatif  
2529-H, Jln. Kabun Sultan  
Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia.
52. **Haji Wan Abdul Kudus Haji Wan Awang**  
Chairman  
Kop. Pegawai Melayu Kerajaan  
Kelantan.

53. **Mas Shuri Ahmad**  
Executive Accounts Officer  
Rubber Smallholders Cooperative  
RISDA Head Quarters,  
Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur,  
Malaysia.
54. **Ms. Noraini Bt. Md. Nooh**  
Executive Account Officer  
Rubber Smallholders Cooperative
55. **Ibrahim Haji Ahmad**  
Secretary  
FELCRA Settlers Coop. Malaysia Ltd.  
24, Jalan Gurney  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
56. **Abdul Wahad Hj. Ahmad**  
Treasurer  
FELCRA Settlers Coop. Malaysia Ltd.
57. **Ishak Idris**  
President  
The Selangor Government Servants  
Cooperative Thrift and Loan Society Ltd.  
66, Jalan Kandang Kerbau  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
58. **Tan Sri A Rahim Datuk Tak**  
Vice President  
The Selangor Government Servants  
Cooperative Thrift and Loan Society Ltd.
59. **Cho Mun Kit**  
Secretary/Treasurer  
The Selangor Government Servants'  
Cooperative Thrift & Loan Society Ltd.
60. **R. Sathasivam**  
Committee Member  
The Selangor Government Servants'  
Cooperative Thrift and Loan Society Ltd.



61. Mustapha Md. Nasir  
Secretary/Treasurer  
Kop. Telekom Malaysia  
66 & 68, Jln. Pasar Baru  
Pudu, Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia.
62. Low Cheng Soon  
Vice President  
Koperasi Telekom Malaysia
63. Abdul Manap Mohd. Sidin  
Vice President  
Koperasi Telekom Malaysia
64. Safri bin Haji Abd. Rahman  
Chairman  
Kop. Kakitangan Kerajaan Ipoh Bhd.  
111 B, (Tkt. 1)  
Jln. Datuk Onn, Ipoh Perak  
Malaysia.
65. Kamarudin Md. Zain  
Committee Member  
Kop. Kakitangan Kerjaan Ipoh Bhd.
66. Hj. Samsuddin Ibrahim  
Chairman  
Kop. Guru-Guru Malaysia Bhd.  
55-3A, Jln 2/64A,  
Jln. Ipoh Kecil  
Off Jln. Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur,  
Malaysia.
67. Lim Kok Tin  
Secretary  
Kop. Guru-Guru Malaysia Bhd.
68. T. Arasappan  
Treasurer  
Kop. Guru-Guru Malaysia Bhd.

69. Mohd. Khalid H.N. Zain  
Committee Member  
The Mercantile Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society Ltd.  
54, Jln. Masjid India,  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
70. Mohd. Yunus Ibrahim  
Committee Member  
The Mercantile Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society Ltd.
71. Mohd. Isa bin Jani  
Committee Member  
The Mercantile Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society Ltd.  
54, Jln. Masjid India  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
72. Abdul Wahid Manan  
Committee Member  
The Mercantile Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society Ltd.
73. Jaafar bin Muda  
Secretary  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Terengganu Bhd.  
3-A, Tingkat em  
Wisma Guru, Jin. Hiliran  
Kuala Terengganu  
Terengganu, Malaysia.
74. Engku Hj. Ubaidillah Ahmad  
Chairman  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Terengganu Bhd.
75. Tan Yoke Tee  
Board of Director  
Koperasi Kakitangan Perkhidmatan  
Pelajara Johor

- 172, Jalan Lembah,  
Taman Tasek, Johor Bahahru,  
Johor, Malaysia.
76. Lee Pak Kwee  
Board of Director  
Koperasi Kakitangan Perkhidmatan  
Pelajaran Johor.
77. Adman Md. Zin  
Board of Director  
Koperasi Kakitangan Perkhidmatan  
Pelajaran Johor.
78. Ahmad Seth Abdul Wahid  
Treasurer  
Koperasi Kakitangan Perkhidmatan  
Pelajaran Johor.
79. Haji Osman Sudin  
Chairman  
Kop. Jabatan Perubatan dan Kasihatan  
Kedah Bhd.  
Bangunan Koperasi  
1528, Jalan Mahsuri, Alor Star  
Kedah, Malaysia.
80. Fadzil Ahmad  
Secretary  
Kop. Jabatan Perubatan dan  
Kesihatan Kedah Bhd.  
Bangunan Koperasi,  
1528, Jalan Mahsuri, Alor Star  
Kedah, Malaysia.
81. Saw Choo Pik  
Chairman  
The Penang Employees Coop. Society Ltd.  
146-A, Macalister Road  
Penang, Malaysia

82. Goh Khoon Yean  
Vice Chairman  
The Penang Employees Coop. Society Ltd.
83. Edward Ong Ah Lee  
Committee Member  
The Penang Employees Coop. Society Ltd.
84. Ramalingam S/O Pakirisamy  
Committee Member  
The Penang Employees Coop. Society Ltd.
85. B. Muniandy  
Negeri Sembilan Tamil School Teachers  
Multipurpose Cooperative,  
2114, Taman Negeri Sembilan  
Aatu ?, Jalan Rasah, Seremban, Malaysia.
86. V. Katheravelu  
Negeri Sembilan Tamil School Teachers  
Multipurpose Cooperative
87. Ramakrishnan s/o Karupan  
Negeri Sembilan Tamil School Teachers  
Multipurpose Cooperative
88. Abd. Aziz b. Abd. Jalil  
Koperasi Serbaguna Kakitangan Lembaga  
Pelabuhan Kelang  
157-A, Jalan Tengku Badar  
Pelabuhan Kelang, Malaysia.
89. Jamaludin b. Md. Zim  
Koperasi Serbaguna Kakitangan Lembaga  
Pelabuhan Kelang,
90. Aris b Ariffin  
Koperasi pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan  
Taiping Berhad  
21, Jalan stesyen, Taiping  
Perak, Malaysia.

91. **Zainu Hasri**  
Koperasi Pegawai.Pegawai Kerajaan  
Taiping Berhad.
92. **Aloyious Benito Lopez**  
The Socfin Employees Coop. Society Berhad  
Wisma Socfin, Jalan Semantan  
PO Box 10330, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
93. **Zainal Abidin b. Hamzah**  
The Socfin Employees Cooperative Society  
Bhd.
94. **R. Ramasamy**  
The Federation of Housing Cooperative  
Ltd.  
No. 20 (2nd floor) Lorong Bunus 6  
off Jalan Masjid India  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
95. **Osman b. Mohd Said**  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Kerajaan Berhad  
19 B, Taman City, Jalan Kuching  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
96. **V. Gunaseelan**  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Kerajaan Berhad
97. **S. Sivapathan**  
Koperasi Guru-Guru Kerajaan Berhad
98. **K. Krishnan**  
Koperasi Serbaguna Kakitangan Lembaga  
Pelabuhan Kelang  
157-A, Jalan Tengku Badar  
Pelabuhan Kelang, Malaysia.
99. **Abbas b. Mohd Ali**  
Koperasi Serbaguna Kakitangan Lembaga  
Pelabuhan Kelang

100. **K. Vijayasuriar**  
**Malaysian Coop. Printing Press Society Ltd.**  
**120, Jalan Semangat, Peti Surat 154**  
**Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.**
101. **Mohd. Ali b. Ibrahim**  
**Koparasi Perumahan Orang-Orang Melayu**  
**Perak Berhad**  
**45, Jalan Pasar, Rapat Setia**  
**Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia.**
102. **Abdul Wahab b. Hj. Tahir**  
**Koperasi Perumahan Orang-Orang**  
**Melayu Perak Berhad**
103. **T. Tharmakulasingam**  
**The Jaffnese Cooperative Society Ltd.**  
**P O Box 10265**  
**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**
104. **B. Rajadurai**  
**The Jaffnese Cooperative Society Ltd.**
105. **A. Sachithanathan**  
**Koperasi Suruhanjaya Pepabuhan**  
**15, Green Hall**  
**Pulau Penang**
106. **Leong Weng Kun**  
**Koperasi Suruhanjaya Pelabuhan**  
**Pulau Penang Berhad**
107. **N. Loganathan**  
**Koperasi Suruhanjaya Pelabuhan**  
**Pulau Penang Berhad**
108. **Beoy Foong Phin**  
**Koperasi Suruhanjaya Pelabuhan**  
**Pulau Penang Berhad**

109. **Abdul Hamid b. Mohd**  
**Malayawata Steel Employees Coop**  
**Society Berhad**  
**P.O. Box 60, Butterworth**
110. **Gooi Mong Song**  
**Malayawata Steel Employees Coop**  
**Society Berhad**  
**Butterworth**
111. **S.N. Narayanan**  
**Malayawata Steel Employees Coop**  
**Society Berhad**  
**Butterworth**
112. **R. Sadasivam**  
**Koperasi Anggota-Anggota Jabatan**  
**Penerangan Semenanjung Malaysia**  
**283 & 284 Ho. Garden, Rasah Road,**  
**Seremban**  
**Negeri Sembilan**
113. **Salleh b. Talib**  
**Malayan Railway Civil Engineering**  
**Employees Coop**  
**No. 4A, Jalan Kandang, Kerbau**  
**Off Jalan Brickfields**  
**Kuala Lumpur**
114. **P. Palaniandy**  
**Malayan Railway Civil Engineering**  
**Employees Coop**  
**Kuala Lumpur**
115. **Karman b. Samsudin**  
**Malayan Railway Civil Engineering**  
**Employees Coop**  
**Kuala Lumpur.**

116. A. Varathan  
Malayan Railway Civil Engineering  
Employees Coop  
Kuala Lumpur
117. Abdul Rani bin Ismail  
Malayan Railway Civil Engineering  
Employees Coop  
Kuala Lumpur
118. Mrs. Faridah Khalid  
Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
107 Jalan Bunus  
Kuala Lumpur
119. N. Nadarajan  
Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
Kuala Lumpur
120. P. Laeninn  
Cooperative Union of Malaysia  
Kuala Lumpur
121. Ahmad Pauh bin Hj. Mohd Nor  
Medical & Health Cooperative  
No. 14 Nambiar Street  
Penang
122. Ninn Sararaksh  
Medical & Health Cooperative  
Penang
123. Hussein bin Abdullah  
Medical & Health Cooperative  
Penang
124. A.J. Hendricks  
Chairman  
SASCO  
Post Box 366, Maxwell Road Post Office  
Singapore 9007

**Singapore**



125. Roland Tay  
General Secretary  
SASCO
126. Theo Sin Peng  
Asstt. General Secretary  
SASCO
127. K. Jayabalan  
Vice Chairman  
SASCO
128. Rosdi bin Ahmad  
Council Member  
SASCO
129. Robert Koh Seng Leong  
C/o SASCO
130. Con Eng Seng  
Committee Member  
PSA Employees' Cooperative Thrift  
& Loan Society Ltd.  
Apt. 03-01/02 Citiport Centre  
50 Telok Blangan Rd.  
Singapore 0409
131. Yusof bin Musa  
Committee Member  
PSA Employees Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society
132. Michael A. Nonic  
Committee Member  
PSA Employees Coop. Thrift & Loan  
Society Ltd.
133. Chua Huck Leng  
Welfare Chairman  
Singapore Mercantile Coop. T & L Society  
Blk. 86, St. 03-216 Marine Parade Central  
Singapore 1544.

134. Victor Pang  
Committee Member  
Singapore Mercantile Coop.  
Thrift & Loan Society Ltd.  
Blk. 86, St. 03-216 Marine Parade Central  
Singapore
135. Jumahat A. Razak  
Singapore Mercantile Coop.  
Thrift & Loan Society Ltd.
136. De Silva Gregory  
Assistant Mercantile Coop.  
Thrift & Loan Society Ltd.
137. Steven Leh  
Chairman  
Singapore Bank Employees Cooperative  
Thrift & Loan Society Ltd.  
c/o SASCO, Post Box 366  
Maxwell Road Post Office  
Singapore 9007
138. Kadiresan s/o N. Thangaveloo  
Hon. Asstt. Secretary  
Singapore Coop. Housing &  
Agencies Society Ltd.  
P.O. Box 2840  
Singapore 9048
139. Zainal A. Nasoetion  
Director  
Singapore Coop. Housing & Agencies  
Society Ltd.
- Sri Lanka** 140. M. R. B. Daswatte  
President  
National Cooperative Council of Sri Lanka  
455 Galle Road,  
Colombo 3, Sri Lanka.

**Thailand**

141. Surin Suthachai  
Chairman  
Chiangmai Teachers' Thrift & Credit  
Coop. Ltd.
142. Chalee Maliwan  
Pathumthani Teachers' Thrift &  
Credit Coop. Ltd.
143. Seontorn Porrasuntisuk  
Secretary  
Pattalung Teachers' Thrift &  
Credit Coop. Ltd.
144. Arom Meechai  
Nakornsrihammarat Teachers' Thrift &  
Credit Coop. Ltd.
145. Mrs. Thasnee Channarong  
Manager  
Popratubchang Agri. Coop. Ltd.
146. Somboon Tongglun  
Board-Member  
Electricity Generating Authority of  
Thailand Coop. Store Ltd.
147. Col. Sheur Louprasert  
Board-Member  
Kalasin Police Thrift & Credit Coop. Ltd.
148. Adisorn Saisook  
Board-Member, Dept of Secondary  
Education T & Credit Coop. Ltd.
149. Sumrit Asakit  
Manager, Muang Sakolnakorn Agri.  
Coop. Ltd.
150. Manit Naul-In  
Manager,  
Munang Song Agri. Coop. Ltd.

151. Kiat Umpray  
Vice Chairman  
Nakornsawan Teachers' Thrift & Credit  
Coop. Ltd.
152. Mrs. Pod. Janart Chaiyasart  
Phranakorn Coop. Store Ltd.
153. Miss Nangnoi Chantana  
Phrankorn Coop. Store Ltd.
154. Utai Palang  
Sukhothai Technical College Coop.  
Store Ltd.
155. Rungsan Lesvilai  
Board-Member  
Prachinburi Police Thrift & Credit  
Coop. Ltd.
156. Snouth Tubla  
Chairman  
Muanqminburi Agricultural  
Cooperative Ltd.
157. Miss Thanya Pongsang  
Manager  
Lard Lum Kaew Pattana Agricultural  
Cooperative Ltd.
158. Terd Jaiharn  
Chairman  
Samngam Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
159. Thamrong Saengthong  
Chairman  
Muang Surin Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
160. Pokkrong Channuch  
Chairman  
Lomkao Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.

161. Bua Na-Muang  
Chairman  
Cha-Am Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
162. Kollayuth Sriyothee  
Manager  
Kud-Chab Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
163. Prakong Supalak  
Chairman  
Thai Saco Thrift & Credit Cooperative  
Ltd.
164. Dee Chaiwan  
Chairman  
Vbolrajthani Teachers Thrift & Credit  
Coop Ltd.
165. Sakkarin Surintraboon  
Chairman  
Lurirum Teachers Thrift & Credit  
Coop Ltd.
166. Chatchawan Kongseubchat  
Assistant Manager  
Burirum Teachers Thrift & Credit Coop. Lt
167. Chaturaporn Hongsaprabhas  
Chairman  
Chulalongkorn University Thrift & Credit  
Coop Ltd.
168. Kiatpan Noimanee  
Board Member  
Ministry of Interior Thrift & Credit  
Coop Ltd.
169. Charoen Chochas  
Chairman  
Srinakarinviroj Bangkhen Cooperative  
Store Ltd,

170. Suraporn Narknakorn  
Board Member  
Petburi Teachers College Coop Store Ltd.
171. Miss Suwanna Wattanapornpatsal  
Manager  
Sukhothai Vocational College Coop Store  
Ltd.
172. Tieb Chooruang  
Secretary  
Haad-Yai Cooperative Store Ltd.
173. Amnuay Tubtimto  
Vice Chairman  
Prachinburi Police Thrift & Credit Coop.  
Ltd.
174. Mrs. Pranee Salacheep  
Board Member  
Muangklang Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
175. Pokkrong Channuch  
Board Member  
Lomkao Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
176. Miss Atcha Mallikamas  
Board Member  
Nakornsrithamarat Vocational College  
Coop Store Ltd.
177. Pin Sribanjam  
Board Member  
Kudchab Agricultural Cooperative Ltd.
178. Maitree Vichitporn  
c/o Cooperative League of Thailand
179. Saman Munqswadi  
c/o Cooperative League of Thailand

**Observers**

- ICFTU** 1. V.G. Cornel  
ICFTU-APRO Representative  
R.S. Hotel  
269 Larn Luang Road  
Bangkok
- ILO** 2. M.A. Khan, Regional Adviser on Rural  
Institutions and Cooperatives  
International Labour Organisation  
P.O. Box 1759  
Bangkok
- FAO** 3. S.H. Kim  
Regional Marketing, Credit & Coops.  
Officer  
Food & Agriculture Organisation  
Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road  
Bangkok
- ACCU** 4. Somchit Varangkananyubol  
General Manager  
Asian Confederation of Credit Unions  
P.O. Box 24-171  
Bangkok

**Resource Persons**

1. R.B. Rajaguru  
Regional Director  
ICA Regional Office & Education Centre  
for S.E. Asia  
43 Friends Colony, New Delhi-65
2. D. Vir  
Joint Director (Education)  
ICA Regional Office & Education Centre  
for S.E. Asia  
New Delhi-65

3. **Wahiduddin Wahab**  
Managing Director  
KOBENA  
273 Jalan Pekeliling  
Kuala Lumpur
4. **Panom Kawkamnerd**  
Dy Under-Secretary of State  
Ministry of Education  
Bangkok.

**Cooperative League of Thailand**

1. **Taweewat Charoensook**  
Director
2. **Mrs. Prakobsri Petsawang**

**ICA Regional Office & Education Centre, New Delhi**

1. **Lionel Gunawardana**  
Joint Director (PPR)
2. **M.K. Puri**  
Joint Director (TA)

***CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT***

1. **Prem Kumar**  
Personal Assistant to Regional Director  
ICA Regional Office & Education Centre  
New Delhi
2. **Sithon Nikrota**  
Cooperative League of Thailand
3. **Surasit Imphol**  
Cooperative League of Thailand
4. **Taweessap Tantasukitvanit**  
Cooperative League of Thailand



15963  
-----  
25.2.85

5. **Boon Piyachant**  
Cooperative League of Thailand
6. **Somkiat Duriyang**  
Cooperative League of Thailand
7. **Noppakao Chusakul**  
Cooperative League of Thailand
8. **Nichit Boonplod**  
Cooperative League of Thailand

## THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

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

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

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