

## **Designation and Position of Rural Cooperatives, Survey the Effective Factors in Rural Partnership at Establishment of Cooperation (Case study: Baladeh of Tonekabon District)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Cooperation and mass partnership have significant position in rural culture of the country. Importance of studying the obstacles of extension and developing of cooperation section and resolving them in forthcoming scheme in from of up wards to down words and make stimulation for participating in cooperative activities and increase of their knowledge in this ground is deniable. Classification of the factors were divided in three class of economical, social and location factors for making the research facile, from 50 district of Tonekabon Baladeh, 11 village and 254 people from 7579 of 15-64 population were chosen by using Kokran formula inform of simple accidental to identify the effective factors and their tendency for establishment of village cooperative and determine their priorities. It was emphasized that partnership in group activities are not depending on economic factors but complex of social – economical factor.

**KEYWORDS:** Rural cooperatives; partnership; motivation; Iran.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Effective factors in establishment of rurel cooperatives are not distinct from effective factors of economic, social, and situational partnership of the rurels.

And striking factors on this partnership is affected by impressive factors on make stimulation on people for tending group works and social- economical activities.

It seems, rate of investment is not the only reason for establishment and prosperity of these cooperatives, but are associated with level of motivation, knowledge, ideology being conservative or innovator, economical competition, organizational and technical affair which directly related to issues such as management, education and fiscal resource.

Moreover, political, social, and official situation effect rurel's tendency for participation in cooperative activities.

With nearly favorable natural (water and rich soil) situation, is appropriate for most activities especially for cooperatives.

However, it seems in these situations, mentioned factors are led becoming yeoman, free jobs and private occupations.

This research attempts to evaluate the effect of social, economical, situational factors; moreover, estimate influence of cooperative in level of rural tendency to establish rurel's cooperative.

### **Theoretical principals and concept framework of the research**

Traditional cooperation as a sample with modifications base on necessity and with regard to scientific and technological progress, can benefit from efficient application in rurel's co operational development.

According to provision (2) of Article 43 Islamic Republic of Iran's constitution, progression of cooperatives and deployment of public is compulsory in developing process. And with utilization of culture background in rurel society can distribute partnership issues in regions consisting of poor population without investment, but (strive at work) It seems, establishment of cooperatives and partnership of government and people can provide engagement facility and eliminate hidden

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unemployment to access an absolute occupation. (Ahmady shapour a bady, Mohammad Ali, Taghvaei, Mahmood, 2002, 56)

These cooperative including: (agriculture and rural cooperative and informal groups such as family money loaned without interest. Fund researches has showed rurel cooperatives have assisted through credibility rurel cooperatives, rurel production cooperative, rurel health and treatment cooperative and rurel services cooperation. In making welfare and rurel development in local, regional, and national level.

Voluntary and active partnership of rurels is basic foundation of rurel cooperative.

Intellectual and affectional challenging of people in group situation will stimulate them to assist each other reaching group purposes. (Alavytabar, 1000,15)

About rurel partnership it can be said:

Centralization effacing centralization wouldn't be successful without enforcement of rurel institution and voluntriary social organization which facilitates ruresl active partnership in the process of development and making decision; however, significant elements in establishment and management of these cooperative can be classified as followed:

## **1. Economical element**

Economical element as foundation of establishment and management of these cooperatives economical components are the most effective components.

### **1.1. investment**

An unit cooperative is able to resist against fierce competition, when, having adequate fiscal facility and required investment in order to enforce or fix his position in the market. Self assistance and regular saving by the members are the right path to reaching this purpose.

New establishment with narrow economical experience cannot be successful without required capital in coetition with professional rivals. That are occasionally combative or even sabotage. On the other hand, against growth of inflation has more speed than multiple capitals of cooperatives. Therefore, poor investment will tend to un ability against escalation of prices (Central organization of cooperative, 2001, 4-5).

Other researchers like lid love are beliving that the most successful cooperative of developed countries start their business without noticeable capital and some others start with debt.

He mentioned two reasons for failure of rurel cooperatives; one of them is Economical and social injustice and the other they way that is applied by governments. The best economic situation for cooperative development is where total legitimation is not given to government or investor and safe and sound atmosphere which is a complex of public, private and cooperative section should be existed.

### **Taking risk**

Sometimes increase of the number of rurel cooperative is not synchronized with changing of production or in construction of supportive services. In attention to obstacles which is made by rurels, institutions have faced with some limits.

As an example: One of difficulties related to establishment of cooperatives is as result of lack of experience in the field of employment generation, and finally emulate from successful cooperative. Amongst: birders cooperative which now are confined because of increase in establishment of these companies occasionally, limitation of rurel's institution in attraction, application, supervision and reclamation of the capital, oblige the cooperative to transform their investment to a region with low priority.

## **2. Social factors**

Among effective social factor for establishment and management of rurel cooperatives, there are four element which considered as important factors.

### **2.1 Government**

Establishment of the cooperatives are aimed at preventing government of being unconditional employer, merger between investment and management and so on (Habibpour, Anbary, Gangy, 2006, 36) There are various opinion about role of government at cooperative development.

Some believes government has a key role at cooperative development and should be pioneer in offering service to the member of the cooperatives, help them and carry out the role of employer and create job opportunity by various ways and means; However, other believes interference of government in cooperative affairs can cause bourgeoisie of restrain of self- employed supposing cooperative as state organization becoming out of sight and managing as an governmental office with central bourgeoisie implementation of major plan; while, cooperative haven't capability of such performance would cause

government being despondent. The main point is, in most of the developing countries during last 20 years, central cooperative organization have worked under supervision of government. They have tolerated double pressure frequently. Government can be effective in cooperative development through these roles:

- Government enforces self- assistance and doesn't displace itself.
- Do not grant gratuitous aid and receive sth against granting.
- If necessary, interfere with preparation of resources and in accord with cooperative in framework of planned economic. (Helm, 1970, 283-282)

As an example, mutual connection between government and vietnamee's farmers on pricing of the product caused preparation of cheap food and enforcement of purchase rate (Christine, 1985, 97).

Or in the field of health and hygiene cooperative in China, government protected these cooperatives against economic fluctuations and promoted hygiene level through elimination of treatment expense in 1980 (carrin et.al. 1999, 961).

The most effective government's role in the field of cooperative in developing countries appear at scheme of supporting members and staff training. People should be aware of their capability and suitable situation, and necessary researches must be prepare for them (Soltany, 1996,144) government can support cooperatives by holding convention special research and publication of authoritative resource and prepare situation for innovation. (Guinnane. 1997. 251)

## **2.2 Legislation**

Legislation associated with establishment of cooperatives land uses, actualize potential and suitable occupation patterns should be set up explicitly and should be implement exactly. Therefore, if the law be hard and rigid may disappoint investors and may damage local economy. (Khayati- 2007,50)

Legal impediments can be divide in to set up a draft and implementation of law.

One of the significant factors in cooperatives establishment is drawing up article of association which can be either place of dissension or causes uncooperation of the members if draw up imprecisely.

Moreover, changing at construction of an organization or law and structure of modern cooperatives instead of traditional one should be in priority (Akwabi, 1997: 437).

Although in Europe law is a way for legitimizing of special feature of cooperatives against encroach, in developing country is a tool for policy making apply superintendency, keeping government's supervision right, consider a right in the field domestic issues and management of cooperatives to authorities.

Law is symbol of endless power of government upon courtesy movement. Practically, with development of an ceremonial administration not only can't protect them but also does it make an obstacle in front of them.

Goynan has found drawn up laws by government that never stop structural and key weaknesses of cooperative; instead, cause failure affair of cooperative members (Guinnan, 1997: 251).

## **3.2. Knowledge**

Is one of the major factor in tendency of people toward organizations if this knowledge be negative and repressive, will cause digression.

Cooperative should reach to a level that has tendency to more knowledge, training of how to buy equipment and service with lower prices, information about latest agricultural research, opportunities to share, and partnership in study, and other activities.

and information about the manner of getting credits and facilities, for improvement of marketing and attempt to organizing the cooperative improve makes possible the final purpose which is self- sufficiency (Rotan, 1996:15).

## **4.2. Management**

Management meaning capacity of having influence on people and getting person's idea, accept or reject of them and having flexibility without disobeying rules.

Board of directors and managers have the same contribution at leading; meanwhile, rarely has seen criticizing one another hundred of managers have failed because of ignoring right of people at management.

Critic is not favorable, but this is a cost which leading must pay. Also, these organization have faced with bourgeois restrain and their decision is affected by political interventions. One of the major barrier, existing of contraction between state organization that each one trying to maintain their power and position (khayati, 2007: 46).

## 5.2. Partnership

Presence and intermediation of rural society is crucial in the process of planning, administering, and supervising. Because, project will apply by consideration of local priority (Khayati, 2007:49).

Having interest to cooperate as an ideal, have entered to culture development of third- world countries. This would ascertain of total social substructure was suitable with cooperative condition as a natural behavior (Soltane, 1998:13-114).

Partnership is headstone of the cooperatives and the members' strenuous effort that ultimate capital and member's promotion and benefit (Defourney, 1987:197).

This affair has a key role in continuation of cooperative's process and frequently should remind the members having a valuable asset like cooperative and their partnership will lead to success and beneficiary of cooperative. Some of cooperatives are tending to make connection between member and another's trying to apply the plan after declining the culture of cooperation, the others are in attempt to do something, but it is too late (Wadsworth, 2001:1).

Researches show when all of the members supervise cooperatives affairs, it causes confidence and stability of the cooperative (Guinnane, 1997: 251).

## 3. Situational elements

### 1.3. Level of accessibility to cooperate with institutions

One of the major factors at cooperative planning is geographical factor which firstly, it is associated with organizational practice area and their distances to rural and industrial units, the manner of transportation and secondary, investigate centralization of population, and villages remoteness from cities.

In Iran village's sparse population, lack of population compare with threshold limitation from cooperation institution in association with economic had been the most obstacles of establishing organization among them. (Central office of cooperative, 2000, 50-55)

### 2.3. Substructure services

Transportation system: Sparse population, lack of connection facility in comparison with populated city, which has required connection systems are problems regarding cooperatives. (Helm- 1970-25) As an example, small geographical region in England, for the majority of rurals, had been found less noticeable reason for joining cooperative because of rurals' high sparse population and business construction. (Banks, 2000, 4-6)

### Water and electricity system

Adequate water and electricity are requisite for developing and establishing of any production or service unit such as cooperatives.

### Geographical position of the region

Baladeh district is part of Tonekabon's township and central divisions. Dohezar and Sehezar have located in the west and from East is connected to Nashtarood, from north to Khoromabad city and from south to Alborz range mountains. From mathematical point, this region has located in geographical coordinate of 50 degree and 35 minutes up to 50 degree and 45 minutes west longitude and 36 degree and 30 minutes up to 36 degree and 40 minutes of northern latitude.

Some of villages which contain habitation in this village have mentioned about 50 villages in 2006.

Regarding to effective factors at management and establishment of rural cooperatives which has mentioned briefly villages from environs of Baladeh of Tonekabon district have chosen in order to evaluate effective factor of tendency to rural cooperative.

## RESEARCH METHOD

1. Statistical community, number of sample, method of sampling.

Statistical community is 15 rurals of Tonekabon, township of Baladeh district. According to enumeration in 2006, 14526 people from total population of 25152 make up the population of this district.

Regarding 32 villages were vacant from total 50 villages, 11 villages with 14132 people have been investigated with Kokran formula, 254 people have chosen randomly.

2. Rural cooperatives in studying community.

Tonekabon's Baladeh district has 4 active rural cooperative altogether which have studied in general research process of cooperative. Significant features of these cooperatives have presented at table 2.

### 3. Research hypotheses

In the process of research, these hypotheses have examined.

Social, economical, and situational factors are effective at establishment of cooperatives at the tendency level of rurals of Baladeh District of Tonekabon Township.

Type of cooperative is effective at the tendency level of Tonekabon- Baladeh district's rurels in establishment of cooperative.

4. Table 1: Distribution of repliers according to village's name

Name of the village	Number of family (1996)	Population	15-65 studying sample	Percentage of 15-65 of each village to	Number of responders	Percentage of responders in each village than total studying sample
Aghozkoty	35	155	87	1.1	10	3.9
Parchin poshteh	54	274	151	2.6	10	3.9
Sangardeh	86	431	237	3.1	10	3.9
Amirabad	103	478	261	3.3	10	3.9
Taskakaleh	112	568	280	3.7	10	3.9
Latak	124	536	297	3.8	12	4.7
Miankohmahaleh	143	661	341	4.5	10	3.9
Tashkoon	155	774	425	5.6	10	3.9
Lirehsar	237	1263	665	8.7	8	3.1
Ghale garden	631	3304	1759	23.1	35	13.7
Nematabad	1145	5689	3076	40.5	129	50.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2825</b>	<b>14133</b>	<b>7579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2: rurel cooperatives companies at Baladeh district

Row	Name of the cooperative	Established year	Members	investment
1	Nematabad rurel cooperative company	1980	3150	
2	Ghala garden rurel cooperative company	1999	1645	
3	Lirehsar rurel cooperative company	2000	150	
4	Tashkoon rurel cooperative company	1995	175	

5. Testing hypothesis

Data were collected by SPSS software and analyzed from the selected villages of Baladeh district. Accordance with dependent variable and classification which researchers have applied for facilitating the measurement of rurel's tendency, a questionnaire is regarded includes a section related to registration of rurel's personal features. Section two: related to tendency of rurels for rurel cooperative and at other sections have considered effective factors on their tendency to establishing cooperatives. Average rate of responder's accord to questions in Likert formula have analyzed with using spss software. Square key method, facilitate testing hypothesis at the level of first type error, at the rate of 0.05 in order to recognize the meaningful measure of testing, which is described briefly at table 3.

Table 3: Resume and result of research hypothesis

hypothesis	reagents	Calculated kadoy	Rate of freedom	Meaningful level		
First Hypothesis	Economical factors	economic	Occupation	9.175	3	0.027
			Type of occupation	16.592	8	0.035
			Rate of income	12.908	9	0.167
			Cooperatives membership	1.517	3	0.678
			Membership background in cooperatives	4.606	4	0.330
		Personal-features	Type of (enviro) cooperative	0.201	1	0.654
			Name of environ copera	5.088	5	0.405
			Investment	6.849	12	0.867
			Risk	39.269	9	0.000
			Sexuality	5.151	3	0.161
	Social factors	Social -personal features	Age	14.004	15	0.525
			Level of education	11.557	15	0.712
			Marital status	3.486	3	0.323
			Residential status	8.001	3	0.046
			Sponsorship statuses	5.918	9	0.748
			Management	4.737	9	0.857
		Government	25.282	12	0.014	
		partnership	16.381	9	0.05	
	Situational Factors	distance	Distance from centre to township	18.664	30	0.947
			Distance from the center to district	15.521	21	0.796
Distance from nearest cooperative			9.299	15	0.861	
Existence of services		3.188	6	0.785		
Second Hypothesis	Type of favorite	2.851	6	0.827		
	<b>Type of favorite occupation in form of cooperative</b>	<b>2.851</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.827</b>		

### **Testing first hypothesis**

Effect of social factors on establishment of rural cooperative effect of social personal characteristics:

It seems that some features such as: gender, level of education marital status, sponsorship status, are effective at rural's tendency for establishment of these cooperatives. By application of meaningful level, the first type error at alpha level of 0.05 examine effects of these features on rurals of Baladeh which the results have been presented at table 3.

According to table, it can be inferred omitting residential status in which Ho hypothesis reject in the interest of other variables. There is no meaningful difference at the rate of people's tendency toward membership of cooperatives which means personal features such as gender, age, and education, and marital status, sponsorship status at the rate of rural's tendency to establishment and membership at cooperative's company have not resulted to meaningful difference at the level of 0.05 Alpha.

At the case of residential status that has examined at two- valued selection, it seems that residential have more tendencies for membership at rural's cooperatives than nonresidential ones.

### **Government effect**

Effect of government's function at establishments of rural's cooperatives or person's friendship have supported at alpha level of 0.05.

And hypothesis of Ho rejected in the interest of H1 on the contrary correct planning, because of government potential at investment in cooperative section and in prevention misuse of management. The researcher's idea is correct also, and it sounds, interference of government at establishing and managing these cooperatives are so crucial for rurals.

### **Management factor**

Effects of management of rural's cooperatives at establishment or membership have not confirmed at the alpha 0.05 and Ho hypothesis doesn't in the interest of H1. Because of mismanagement that has happened at cooperatives and researchers that has heard May times from rurals which has caused majority of people, members of cooperatives and users (in consumers cooperatives), adversaries and adherents emphasize on the role of management.

### **Rate of partnership effect**

Precautions can say, effect of partnership on establishment of rural cooperative can be confirmed therefore, at 0.05 alpha level Ho can be rejected in the interest of H1 and accept that, exist of cooperation at people is effective at the rate of their tenancy toward establishment membership of cooperatives.

### **Economic factors on establishment of cooperatives**

Effect of personal – economical characteristics

Among economical – personal factors, just occupation and type of occupation has confirmed at 0.05 alpha levels. About rate of income, membership status at the cooperatives background of membership at the cooperatives, type and name of the cooperatives Ho have not rejected in the interest of H1 at 0.05 alpha levels.

### **Influence of investment**

Effect of capital on establishment of rural cooperatives doesn't confirm at 0.05 alpha levels. Therefore, Ho can't reject Hypothesis in the interest of H1 and can't accept that the rate of investment as a factor is effective the rate of tendency for membership or establishment.

These factors were effective at rejecting Ho: applying investment limitation because of mass investment and government protection in form of offering long duration loans.

### **Taking risks effect**

Taking risk effects at establishment of rural cooperatives can be validate at 0.05 alpha levels or with higher validity. The effect from failure of rural cooperatives and lack of taking risk of the villagers has been significant, as a result of lack of enough investment. By consideration of the fact that, risk factor doesn't includes economical factor alone and must consider social reasons, or dangers which a member might face at the time of membership which determines role and significance of social factor more than before.

Positional factors and rate of rurals tendency toward establishment of cooperatives.

Effect of distance from city centers and services effect of distance factor (distance from central city or village and distance from understudied rural cooperative) doesn't support at 0.05 Alpha levels; therefore,  $H_0$  can't be rejected in the interest of  $H_1$ . One of the elements which caused distance from town and rural cooperative haven't had significant role at the tendency for establishment of cooperative among rurals, the villager's knowledge that has been effective at their circumstance cognition about cooperative concept and has faded role of distance factor.

Effect of existence or lack of services at villages' effect of existence or lack of services at the villages doesn't support at 0.05 alpha levels and can't reject  $H_0$  in the interest of  $H_1$ .

### **Examination of second hypothesis**

With applying kaydo method, these results has acquired for second test. Effect in type of cooperative and effect in type of cooperative which the rural's favor is not proved at their tenancy toward establishment or membership of cooperatives at 0.05 alpha level that cannot reject  $H_0$  in interest of  $H_1$ .

### **Conclusion**

Partnership motivation in group activities is depend on economical factors but complex of social – economical factors are also important in this matter.

Programmers should always pay attention that in study of behavior of those who make program for them or with them at the first rate, Human mind and manner which this mind is resulted from, is so important and economic rationality is a second rate.

Today's boarders apprehension involve, employment creation for youth generation even in rurals or cities. It's suitable to help dynamism of this section which consist lower cost for making jobs.

Enforcing method of study surveying effective factors on people's tendency for establishment of cooperative and preventing factors must omitted or declined. significance of barriers of developing activities of cooperative section, removing them at future programs, making motivation for participating at economical cooperative activities, and increase their knowledge in this field is deniable. Among predicted social factors which is effective rurals tendency for establishment of rural cooperatives habitance statues with assurance level %95 can say was effective at tendency of Baladeh of Tonekabon's rurals than personal, social factors and government partnership and knowledge.

Of course, risk factor doesn't involve economical factors and social conclusions and perhaps the risks which may threats as a result of membership must be regarded.

Among predicted economical factor on rurals tendency for establishment of cooperatives with 0.95 assurances, can say occupation statues. (unemployed or employed) type of occupation, taking risk have been affective in case of position factor and effect in type of cooperative and rural's favorite job in Baladeh of Tonekabon on the rate of their tendency for establishment of rural cooperatives none of the was confirmed.

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