

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Development strategy of the agricultural cooperatives in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam: (ベトナム・メコンデルタにおける農業協同組合の発展戦略)
<p>The agricultural cooperative (AC) in Vietnam has developed since 1954 with many historical ups and downs. During 1954-1975, ACs developed only in northern Vietnam, and none existed in southern Vietnam because of wars. The government expanded the AC from North to South Vietnam during 1975-1995. During 1954-1995, which we call the old AC period, ACs collected land, capital assets and property of individual farmers. The government required all farmers to join ACs, assigned duties to farmers in ACs and equally distributed profits to each farmer. The government also appointed AC staff, and no law regulated cooperatives. As the result, ACs in Vietnam largely collapsed and could not conduct activities after Vietnam change into renovation “DOI MOI” on economy policy in 1986.</p> <p>In 1996, the government introduced the new AC model following the International Cooperative Alliance model and enacted the first Cooperative Law. Then, Cooperative law has revised in 2003 and 2012. In addition, the government promulgated many resolutions, decrees and circulars to promote the new AC. ACs entered another development period, improving business activities, members, capital and property.</p> <p>However, these ACs have not been contributing significantly to the national economy. According to Vietnamese government, the collective economy including cooperative and ACs plays an important role in the national economy. Because it is one of the Country’s five economic sectors and it has created jobs for rural areas and it has contributed to reduction of poverty in Vietnam. In addition, the contribution of the collective economy to gross domestic product (GDP) has decreased continuously since 1996. For example, in 1996 the contribution of collective economy to GDP was 10.0%, 8.6% in 2000 and only 5.2% in 2010. In 2010, the contribution to GDP from the state owner economic sector was 33.7%, 30.8% from the individual economic sector, 18.7% from the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) economic sector and 11.5% from the private economic sector. On the other hand, the growth ratio of the collective economy is low and tends to decrease. It was 4.0% in 2005, compared with 3.0% in 2008 and only 3.0% in 2010.</p> <p>However, we can observe some agricultural cooperatives in the Mekong Delta region to measure level of success in recently years, some ACs has been conducted many activities and services for members and non-members, ACs has been contributed advantages and benefits for the members and non-members. Therefore, this paper aims to discover “development strategy of the agricultural cooperatives in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam-significant of diversifiable activities is sustainable development strategy”. The thesis consists of chapters introduction and background, development of agricultural cooperatives in Vietnam, current status of the ACs in the Mekong Delta, contributions of ACs to farming practices and strategy for development of ACs in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.</p>	